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A History of
Cleveland and Its Environs

The Heart of New Connecticut

Envy

VOLUME II
BIOGRAPHY

ILLUSTRATED

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Cleveland and Its Environs

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER. It was in Cleveland that John D. Rockefeller grew from boyhood to manhood, married and brought up his family, got his first job, had his first experience as a business man, and organized the Standard Oil Company along lines that have not only made him the richest man in the world but have served as the pattern of modern business organization everywhere. It was in Cleveland that he began in boyhood his habit of careful and systematic giving, although earning only sixteen dollars a month, the system whereby he has up to the beginning of 1918 spent nearly \$300,000,000 for the lasting good of mankind and seems likely to give many millions more; though it is believed by those most familiar with Mr. Rockefeller's history that his connection with the upbuilding of industrial enterprises in this and other countries has done even more than all his beneficences for the good of humanity, in furnishing steady employment and sure pay to countless numbers of men. During a period of nearly sixty years his relation to business enterprises in Cleveland, including the oil refining, has furnished steady employment to many thousands of Cleveland men. He and his associates have done more perhaps than any other group of men to build up the city.

John Davison Rockefeller was born at Richford, Tioga County, New York, July 8, 1839, the second child of William Avery Rockefeller and Eliza, daughter of John Davison, a well-to-do farmer of Niles Township, Cayuga County, New York. The Davisons were an old New Jersey family of English and Scottish stock. William was the eldest son of Godfrey Rockefeller, who had been sheriff at Great Barrington, Massachusetts, but removed to a farm at Hudson, Columbia County, New York and thence to Richford. The Rockefellers have been traced back to a family of Huguenots, driven out of France by religious persecution. Their name was Rochefeuille, a

name significant of the power to endure and thrive in spite of adversity. Godfrey Rockefeller was of the fourth or fifth generation of his family in this country. His wife was Lucy Avery, whom he married at Livingston, New York, in 1806, one of the seventh generation of the Groton Avery Clan, of Groton, Connecticut, noted as pioneers, Indian fighters, traders, and stubborn contenders for American liberty.

In the Battle of Groton Heights, September 6, 1781, it is recorded that eleven Averys were killed and seven wounded. No Avery was a Tory. Yet Lucy Avery's great-great-grandmother, Susannah Palmes, wife of Samuel Avery of New London, Connecticut, was of royal descent, being the granddaughter of John Hunfrey, who married in England the Lady Susan, daughter of the third Earl of Lincoln, who was descended from Edmund Ironside, king of England, and several kings of Scotland, and France and Spain.

William A. Rockefeller was an unusually resourceful, active, aggressive, all around man of affairs in Cayuga County, New York near to Moravia, on the beautiful Owasco Lake. Among the first of his activities was the felling of the wonderful pine forests of Tioga County and having these forests converted into lumber when the price of the best pine lumber was, say, \$5 or \$8 a thousand. In this work he was often up and off with the bobsleds at four o'clock in the winter mornings. He was a pioneer in securing a district school in the country above Moravia, New York, where the children had their early instruction. His wife was noted for her kindness, her excellent training and management of the children, and her deep interest in religion and benevolence. The girls had their household tasks, and the boys had to do their daily chores and keep the garden weeded and well cultivated, though they still had time enough for school and play.

Young John raised a brood of turkeys when he was eight years old, their keep costing him nothing, and made a nice profit on them. The care of these fowls was a mere incident in the daily routine. He never knew a time when work was strange or a hardship to him, nor was there ever a time since childhood when he was not earning and saving money. The boy was sent out among the neighboring farms to buy the supply of wood for the winter—and he got full measure of wood, straight and solid. No crooked stuff.

The father would often trade with his boys, dicker and bargain with them as he would with grown men, seeking always to instil into them the truth that self-reliance was the best help for anyone. They knew how to milk cows, take care of the chickens and other fowls, how to harness and drive horses, and feed and clean them. Mr. Rockefeller would lend sums of money to his son John, which the boy used to invest; yet at times, as a test of resourcefulness, the father would suddenly demand his own, and the boy always managed to pay him back on demand. With all their work and trading the boys still had time enough for a healthy amount of play. They swam and fished in beautiful Owasco Lake, and when the family removed to a home three miles above Owego, New York, they lived near the right bank of the Susquehanna River in its most fascinating windings among the green hills of Tioga County, and the boys had a beautiful country to work and play in.

After three years in the Owego Academy, young John D. Rockefeller was enrolled as a pupil in the Cleveland High School, the only one in the small city; it stood in Euclid Avenue, just below what was then called Erie Street, on the site now occupied by the Citizens' Savings and Trust Company. Emerson E. White was the principal, a kind, courteous gentleman, who made it pleasant for the lads and girls to acquire learning. Young Rockefeller was a quiet, hardworking student, rather serious—which is not to be wondered at when it is known that he spent hours every day practising on the piano. He was noted for being always on time. He was not brilliant in any study except mathematics, and even here he got results by unflinching application and his habit of never giving up a problem until he had solved it. He was a member of the Sunday school of the Erie Street Baptist Church, which later became the Euclid Avenue Baptist Church. He was one of the boys in the class of Deacon Sked. In 1854, at the age

of fifteen years, he became a member of the church, in which he served as clerk of the church while still a mere boy. He was grave and reserved, with the manner of a grown man. Yet he had his share of fun, too, and was for years a member of a singing school which met every week in the basement of an old church building in the lower end of Euclid Avenue.

After leaving high school, young Rockefeller had intended to go through college, but on an intimation received from his father in regard to the expense of doing so he concluded it was best not to be a burden to his father; hence his decision to enter a commercial school and prepare to earn his own living. He took a course in E. G. Folsom's Commercial College in the Rouse Block, where the Marshall Building now stands, at Superior Avenue and the Public Square. For a fee of \$40 in advance the boys were initiated into the arts of fine handwriting, bookkeeping—single and double entry—and commercial work generally. From this school he was graduated in August, 1855, and he began at once to look for work. This was not the casual expedition of a lad who puts in a few days of alleged searching, then goes away to spend the summer with his family and hope for better luck in the fall. Morning after morning young John D. Rockefeller walked downtown—not so far in those days—and made the rounds of the stores and the offices where a lad of sixteen might expect to find work as assistant to the bookkeeper.

Turned back again and again, he calmly walked home to Erie Street, had dinner, came downtown and tried again all afternoon until closing time. Hot weather, crusty men who didn't want to be bothered by a youngster hunting a job, the constant succession of might-be employers whose only answer was "no!" seem not to have discouraged young Rockefeller.

"I didn't think of the discouragement; what I thought of was getting that job," he told some friends once when he was holding the annual celebration of Job Day. "I simply had to get work; for father had said if I could not find anything to do I might go back to the country, and the mere thought of support by my father gave me a cold chill—it gives me one now to think of it." He did not waste time on retail stores or small shops, but called—always on the head men—at banks, railroad offices, wholesale merchandising establishments, etc.

From the middle of August until near the end of September the quiet, thoughtful, determined boy plodded on his round, sometimes revisiting offices where he had been refused, always politely urgent, never cast down by new refusals. In the forenoon of September 26, 1855, he went into the office of Hewitt and Tuttle, commission merchants, in a three-story brick building in Merwin Street, facing the Cuyahoga River. For the many hundredth time he repeated his request: "I understand bookkeeping, and I'd like to get work."

Mr. Tuttle told him he might come in again after dinner. Returning after dinner, he was overjoyed when Mr. Tuttle said: "I have talked it over with Mr. Hewitt, and we have decided to give you a trial." That was all the boy wanted—to get a chance. He was willing to stand or fall on his own merits. From that day until the end of the year—three months and four days—the quiet lad worked hard and faithfully, on trial. He did not ask, nor did his employers say, what the pay was to be. On the last day of December he was paid fifty dollars for his services up to date.

The first winter after obtaining a situation, though he lacked some necessary warm garments, he did not acquaint his father with the fact, preferring the nip of frost to increasing dependence, and determining thereafter to pay his own way, especially as his father had always been so kind and considerate in providing for all his needs.

Young Rockefeller took the place of the bookkeeper who retired from the firm in January, 1857. He served the firm faithfully for three years and six months, yet \$1,525 was all the pay he got for all his work during that period. But he got much more than pay out of the job; he got a business training and experience which, extended along the lines in which he had been instructed by his father, were soon to prove invaluable. He kept the books of the firm with scrupulous exactness, scrutinized every bill presented, and never put his O. K. on one until he was sure every item was correct; collected rents and bills for the house, and settled disputes that arose over shipments of goods by rail and lake.

All this gave the boy a grasp on business and on the problems of transportation which later was to prove of the highest value to him. He became an adept at negotiation, settling in a friendly way all sorts of disputes over goods damaged or delayed in transit, and learning how to deal with men. The work

was hard, the hours long; but the boy was preparing for something big, though he did not suspect what it was. He saved his money, too, against the day when he would need capital for his own business. Yet this was no novelty, for he had been saving money that he had earned from the time he was eight years old. He always had a little put away.

Besides carefully saving, the boy was constantly giving. The little memorandum book, its brown leather cover shiny from long wear and handling, on which one still can read the title, "Ledger A," inscribed by his boyish hand with the flourishes proper in a young bookkeeper, bears a careful record of his receipts and expenditures. He did not wait until he had made his fortune to begin giving. At a time when he was earning about \$16 a month he was recording in "Ledger A" such items as, "For a present to the teacher, 12 cents," "For a poor man in church, 25 cents," and "For a poor woman in church, 50 cents." As his income grew, the size of his gifts increased with it; but it is significant that his habit of deliberate, careful giving toward causes well worth while was begun early, and has continued throughout all his life since childhood.

When Mr. Hewitt could not see his way clear to pay John D. Rockefeller \$800 a year, he gave up his job. He had saved his money, he had acquired familiarity with business dealings, had made small but profitable investments, and had already put through one good-sized contract. In 1857, when he was only nineteen, his father had told him to build a house, giving him only the general outlines. Young Rockefeller decided upon the plans, got the material and found a builder. He put up a handsome structure of dark red brick at No. 33 Cheshire Street, which is still standing at the time of this writing, its lines as true as on the day it was finished. Perhaps still more remarkable is the fact that the work was all done within the contract price with a little money left over after all was finished. Into this house the Rockefeller family moved and made their home for years.

In coming to Cleveland from the country as a poor boy, Mr. Rockefeller was fortunate in at once finding a good environment in church and schools, where kind friends interested themselves in the young stranger; and still later, when he began his business career, he had exceptional opportunities in meeting the leading and most influential men in the

city, who were frequently in the office of his employer. In this way lasting acquaintances and friendships were formed, which were of value to him in after life.

M. B. Clark, a young Englishman, some ten years older than John D. Rockefeller, wanted a partner to join him in the commission business. He had \$2,000 capital. Young Rockefeller had saved \$1,000, and his father who had intended to give him \$1,000 when he reached the age of twenty-one, lent him the money at ten per cent. interest, until that time. The firm of Clark and Rockefeller was formed in April, 1859. They at once began to do a large business in their office in River Street, dealing in carload lots and cargoes of produce. Soon they needed more money to take care of their increasing trade. Young Rockefeller, still short of his twentieth birthday, called on T. P. Handy, president of a Cleveland bank. He took the young man's note, with the warehouse receipts of his own firm as collateral, and lent him \$2,000. "I believe," said the banker, "that you will conduct your business along conservative and proper lines." His confidence was justified. The junior partner went through the States of Indiana and Ohio, soliciting business from pretty nearly everybody in the commission line. The response was generous. In the first year the young firm's sales amounted to half a million dollars.

Both in the produce business and in the oil refining industry, which he entered a few years later, young Rockefeller was a frequent and heavy borrower. From the day that Mr. Handy lent him that first \$2,000 his credit was always good, for he was noted for his strict attention to detail and the certainty of keeping his word. He was always a successful money-raiser, a good beggar, as he has since phrased it. When he was only eighteen, but already a trustee of the Erie Street Baptist Church, the minister announced from the pulpit one Sunday morning that \$2,000 would have to be raised within a few months, or a mortgage for that amount would be foreclosed and the church left without a home. Young Rockefeller took his stand at the door of the church, buttonholed each member who came by; pleaded, urged, almost threatened, and got a promise from each to help pay the debt. He recorded each promise in his little book. The campaign lasted for months, and although many of the subscriptions were for only twenty-five or fifty cents a week, the entire \$2,000 was raised in good time. It is not

without significance in viewing his career to note that he worked as hard at eighteen to raise the \$2,000 for the imperilled church as he did to raise the \$2,000 with which he embarked in his first business at nineteen, and that though he was still at the age when many lads are at school, or, at most, freshmen in college, he was already a grave and settled business man, addressed by those who had dealings with him as "Mr. Rockefeller."

Soon after Drake struck oil, near Titusville, Pennsylvania, in 1859, there was a rush for the hills and flats along Oil Creek. Wells were drilled by the hundred when it was found that by the simple process of refining an excellent illuminating oil could be made from the crude petroleum. The gold craze in California ten years before attracted no greater attention nor lured more men from their normal pursuits than did the oil craze of the early '60s. Drilling wells, transporting oil, refining oil, drew thousands of adventurers from humdrum tasks into this great get-rich-quick enterprise.

Early in 1862 the copartnership of Andrews, Clark & Company was formed, to engage in oil refining. M. B. Clark and Mr. Rockefeller were the "company" in this concern, while they yet continued in the produce commission business of Clark and Rockefeller, and at the same time took the financial and business management of the new oil firm. In their small refinery on Kingsbury Run, in Cleveland, were laid the foundations of the concern which was soon to supply light to a great part of mankind, in all parts of the world, and whose application of the principles of service, co-operation and economy were to serve as models in the organization of business enterprise among all civilized men.

The studious youth who was to do all this had no idea of the vastness of the work he was undertaking nor of the great fortune he was to achieve. "We were simply trying to compass a situation," is the answer he has often given when asked how he came to organize the Standard Oil Company. Born with a predisposition toward method, order, economy and industry, which qualities had been fostered by his parents, he conducted his business with scrupulous care. He knew to a penny what every department in the business was costing and what profit it was showing. Other partners had been taken in, and there was in some quarters a resentment against so much exactness. When it was proposed, in a perfectly friendly way, to put the business up at auction

and let whichever partner would bid the highest take it, young Mr. Rockefeller assented. After a few bids, he calmly offered a bonus of \$72,000 above the actual value as shown by the books, and the concern was knocked down to him. He had no attorney or other adviser present, but conducted alone all the negotiations with a group of men, all of whom were considerably older than he.

Thus, on April 1, 1865, Mr. Rockefeller took over the oil business, kept Samuel Andrews with him and formed the firm of Rockefeller & Andrews; at which time also he sold out his interest in the firm of Clark & Rockefeller in the produce commission business.

The reorganized business made money very fast at times, and at other times stood still. Though it showed a profit at the end of each year, it felt, as did all oil refining firms throughout the country, the fluctuations due to alternating scarcity and floods of crude oil, as old wells ran dry or new ones gushed in prodigal richness. Speculation in oil ran riot. Men were enriched or beggared in a few days. The wildest romances of the gold fields were paralleled in the oil world. But the twenty-five or thirty firms engaged in refining and selling petroleum in Cleveland were much disturbed by the upward and downward leaps and plunges of the price of their commodity.

"I want to tell you," recently said the venerable Manuel Halle, whom all Cleveland business men know and trust; "I want to tell you that until Mr. Rockefeller and his associates came in and organized the business, it was running along haphazard, up today and down tomorrow, with many men failing as the market jumped up or down. You might have a big stock on hand that you could not sell because the market was overstocked; then you saw a big black smoke in the sky, somebody's refinery was burning, a big stock was destroyed, and oil would jump from fifteen cents a gallon to eighteen or nineteen. Mr. Rockefeller got the best oil refiners of Cleveland into one concern and stabilized the business. We all owe him a debt of gratitude."

This combination was not accomplished without long and arduous labors and many hard knocks. The beginning was not difficult. Mr. Rockefeller had a conference with Colonel O. H. Payne, head of the biggest refinery in Cleveland, pointed out to him the conditions which were threatening the existence of all the oil refining firms, and declared in effect

that for them, as for the signers of the Declaration of Independence, the time had come when they must hang together or they'd hang separately. The two came to an agreement at once. The Clark, Payne & Company refinery was appraised and consolidated with the Rockefeller installation. One by one, most of the other refineries in Cleveland came in. Some came in at the first invitation; others held back for one, two, three or five years, or longer. The invitation to come in was extended to all refiners in the country, including those who were weakest and least able to meet the increasing destructive competition, which had already brought loss and failure to many.

Mr. Rockefeller's old employer, Mr. Hewitt, was a member of Alexander, Scofield & Company, one of the most important firms in Cleveland, and desired to take stock for his interest in the firm when they came into the Standard Oil Company; but, turning to his former clerk, he said: "John, I cannot take it because, on account of the losses of our business, my equity is wiped out." To which Mr. Rockefeller responded that he would advance him the money and carry the stock for him. To this Mr. Hewitt gladly assented.

As the fluctuations of the business grew worse rather than better with the passing months, it was not very long before practically all the oil refiners of Cleveland were joined with Mr. Rockefeller, his brother William, Henry M. Flagler, Samuel Andrews and Stephen V. Harkness in the corporation known as the Standard Oil Company, which was chartered on January 10, 1870, with a capital of one million dollars.

The whole venture was more or less uncertain as to its future. Many of the conservative business men liked to characterize it as a "rope of sand." Cleveland merchants assured the young men at the head of the enterprise that a similar organization for mutual advantage had been attempted among the shipping men of Lake Erie, and that it ended in dismal failure. William Thaw, the power behind the throne in the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, gravely prophesied that "that young man (Mr. Rockefeller) will make a disastrous failure."—then, after a pause expressive of doubt—"or a great success."

While a few of the old, conservative merchants of Cleveland did not feel so sure that this sober, methodical young man would make a success, William H. Vanderbilt, who began to have business dealings with him in the

early '70s, remarked of Mr. Rockefeller: "He will become the richest man in the country." Mr. Rockefeller never had any doubt of the ultimate triumph of the principles upon which the Standard Oil Company was based: the greatest good to the greatest number, accomplished by the co-operation of the best men in the oil business in buying, transporting, refining, shipping and marketing petroleum and its products, the whole enterprise being conducted with the most rigid economy.

Cleveland now became one of the principal petroleum centres of the world, taking the place hitherto occupied by Pittsburgh. The Standard Oil Company provided its own pipelines for gathering the crude oil, its own tank cars for carrying it in train-load lots, thereby effecting a great saving, and its own depots and warehouses and docks at the shipping points for the European trade. Other companies bought barrels of coopers: the Standard organized its own cooper shops, bought whole forests of timber, built drying houses and seasoned the wood before shipping, thus saving the greater cost of transportation on green wood, made its own glue and paint; in a word, saved money on every process that goes into the gathering, preparation and selling of petroleum products. The Company's corps of scientists toiled incessantly in the laboratories, constantly discovering new ways, of using the by-products of crude petroleum, which hitherto had been wasted.

The Standard Oil Company from the first encouraged its employees to become stockholders in the company, and, where necessary, loaned them money to do so. These are numbered among the many who attribute their success in life to their connection with the company.

As the business grew, other refiners, in Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, and elsewhere, joined the successful Standard Oil Company. No other was able to do the work so efficiently and at such low cost. All who came into the new concern prospered. Probably never in the history of the world has such an aggregation of able, loyal, devoted men been gathered together under the name of one organization. They provided light for the uttermost parts of the world and habituated all races of men to its use.

Mr. Rockefeller has often expressed his regret that every oil refiner in the country did not come into the Standard Oil Company and enjoy the benefits of co-operation. All who were competing with him had the oppor-

tunity to merge their interests with his and get Standard Oil stock in return for their full value. This many of them failed to do, not only because it seemed to them impossible that the business could be restored to a condition of prosperity, but because they really had no equity on which to get a stock representation in the Standard Oil Company, owing to the losses in the refining business in the late '60s, when the competition became severe.

Cleveland greatly benefited by the activities of Mr. Rockefeller and his associates. When they began their co-operative organization, the city was forty-third in population and importance in the United States, and they played a large part in helping it to grow up to sixth place. During fifty-six years the Standard Oil Company and its predecessor in Cleveland has furnished steady employment to many thousands of contented men, industrious and well paid, who have been of the most useful and valuable class in the community. Soon after the Standard Oil Company was firmly established, Mr. Rockefeller became interested in various manufacturing and other enterprises, which he conducted along the same general lines, and it was from the sum of the profits of all his ventures that he derived his vast fortune.

After the organization of the Standard Oil Company Mr. Rockefeller recommended to his old friend and first banker, Mr. Handy, the purchase of some of its stock. Mr. Handy responded that he would be pleased to make the purchase, but his funds were otherwise invested; on which Mr. Rockefeller loaned him the money for the purpose, and the transaction resulted to the entire satisfaction of Mr. Handy. Stillman Witt was another Cleveland capitalist who showed kindly interest in Mr. Rockefeller. The oil company had had a large fire, destroying their New York warehouses, and Mr. Rockefeller informed his Cleveland bankers of the loss and stated that the company might desire to borrow some money. It proved, however, that they did not need to borrow money on this account; for the insurance company promptly paid the entire loss, amounting to several hundred thousands of dollars. Some years after, it came to the knowledge of Mr. Rockefeller that, when he indicated that he might want to make this loan, the question arose in the board as to whether the paper should be more closely scrutinized on account of the fire; whereupon Mr. Stillman Witt, who was a member of the

board, promptly called for his strong box, and, presenting it to the board, remarked: "Gentlemen, these young men are all right. If you want any more security, here it is!" Mr. Rockefeller never forgot the incident, and Mr. Witt never had occasion to regret his kindly interest and confidence in the young man.

When Mr. Rockefeller informed his partner, Mr. S. V. Harkness, that he might want to call upon him for some assistance on account of the fire—though, as it proved, he never had occasion to do so—Mr. Harkness responded: "All right, J. D.; you can have everything I've got."

These were some of many acts of confidence and kindness shown to Mr. Rockefeller from the beginning of his business career, and for them he never ceased to be grateful.

The confidence of his bankers in him increased with his confidence in requesting assistance, and the Cleveland bankers never had occasion to regard this bold, persistent borrower as lacking in this particular. While they wondered at his assurance, they did not fail to respond to his requests.

On one occasion an aged and conservative bank president said to Mr. Rockefeller: "You are borrowing a large amount of money from our bank, and our Board may want you to come and have a talk with them." To which Mr. Rockefeller answered: "Mr. Otis, I shall be very pleased to do so; because we have got to have a great deal more." The bank did not request Mr. Rockefeller to meet the board.

The kindly treatment of the Cleveland bankers was very helpful and reassuring to Mr. Rockefeller, and gave him courage to push forward with business undertakings which in all the early years were so far in excess of his capital.

In after years, when Mr. Rockefeller had passed the stress of the borrowing stage, and, in turn, was able to render assistance to others, banks and business concerns as well as individuals, he took pleasure in doing this in every time of financial stress, in some instances amounting to many millions of dollars. In the panic of 1907 a leading New York financier early one morning telephoned him: "Rockefeller, I want forty or fifty millions to help out in this panic."

It was a day or two before this that Mr. Rockefeller was called up at midnight and asked if he would meet Melville Stone of the Associated Press, if he would come

right up, for the purpose of agreeing upon a dispatch to send out to the public, with a view to reassure them in this time of critical financial stress. To which Mr. Rockefeller answered: "It won't be necessary for you to come up. Let's agree upon the article right here and now, right over the telephone." Mr. Rockefeller gave him a message which was sent out, in which he pledged the half of his fortune, if necessary, to stop the panic. Men came to Mr. Rockefeller afterward from distant cities, and with the tears in their eyes expressed their gratitude for that message, which marked for them the turning point.

Mr. Rockefeller has always had the cordial support of his family in his philanthropic undertakings, and from the earliest recollection of his children these topics were uppermost in the daily conversations in the home. Mr. Rockefeller found, in 1890, that the burden of examining the merits of causes here and there had grown too heavy to be borne. It was driving him toward a nervous breakdown. For years it was the custom to read at table the letters received relating to the various benevolences, but now the task had grown beyond the possibility of accomplishment without trained help. Mr. Rockefeller had to appoint an aid or stop giving—and the latter, of course, was out of the question. The necessity was forced upon him to organize and plan this department of daily duties on as distinct lines of progress as he did his business affairs. His ideal was to contribute all that he could, whether of money or service, to human progress. His great ability and his vast fortune were alike dedicated to that purpose.

Though he had contributed for years to many philanthropic objects, one of the first great benevolent enterprises founded by Mr. Rockefeller was the University of Chicago. To combat ignorance, to extend true education, appealed to him as one of the best ways to help men to help themselves. His first gift, \$600,000, toward the founding of the university was made in 1889. In making his last gift, of \$10,000,000, in 1910, which brought the total contribution up to \$35,000,000, Mr. Rockefeller definitely ended his personal connection with the project. He wrote: "I am acting on an early and permanent conviction that this great institution, being the property of the people, should be controlled, conducted and supported by the people, in whose generous efforts for its upbuilding I have been permitted simply to co-operate."

As Mr. Rockefeller's ability increased to enlarge his contributions in the interest of humanity, he began to feel that it would be desirable to crystallize into separate organizations the work which he had been carrying on himself. Beginning with a pledge of \$200,000, in 1901, he established the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, to seek the cause and the cure of diseases that afflict mankind. A corps of doctors of the highest ability, provided with proper salaries and thus enabled to give all their time to study, have already discovered in the hospital and laboratories of the Institute the means of curing several obscure and virulent diseases. These discoveries, given free to all the world, have saved thousands of lives, and will probably save many thousands more. The Institute has thus far used \$10,000,000, and has assets of \$17,000,000.

The General Education Board was established in 1902 for the purpose of promoting "education within the United States of America without distinction of race, sex or creed." The board consists of business men and able educators, who seek to make its benefactions afford the greatest good to the greatest number. It has given aid to public education of white and colored people, in fourteen southern states, has made large gifts to the medical departments in four great universities, and has helped more than one hundred schools and colleges. The board has already thus bestowed nearly \$24,000,000. It has remaining a fund of about \$35,000,000.

The Rockefeller Foundation, chartered in 1913, "to promote the wellbeing of mankind throughout the world," was established in order to provide an agency, not dependent upon the life of any individual, which should deal with the problems of philanthropy in accord with the principles and methods approved in each generation. Mr. Rockefeller has thus far given \$132,000,000 to the Foundation. Its most important achievements have been the establishment of the International Health Board, which has already restored hundreds of thousands of sufferers; the appointment of the China Medical Board, to help improve the public health in China, and the formation of a War Relief Commission, which has given first aid to stricken Belgium and already aided in the work of the American Red Cross with many millions of dollars. It is believed that the Rockefeller Foundation will be of benefit and a blessing to countless generations of men.

Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Junior, testified before the United States Commission on Industrial Relations, in January, 1915, his belief that his father had given a quarter of a billion dollars for philanthropy, and it is known that in the succeeding three years he gave \$50,000,000 more.

Mr. Rockefeller married, in 1864, Miss Laura C. Spelman, daughter of Mr. H. B. Spelman, of Cleveland. Five children were born to them. Their home for some years was a spacious house with grounds bounded by Euclid and Case avenues and Prospect Street, whence they removed in 1876 to the Forest Hill estate of 200 acres in what is now the eastern part of the City of Cleveland. Here during the most active years of his career Mr. Rockefeller spent hours of many business days in planting trees and building roads. Here he laid out his private golf course, on which he still loves to play when he visits in the summer his former home; and here he has received from year to year visits of his old neighbors, delegations of the leading citizens of Cleveland, who came to congratulate him on his birthday and to thank him for his great part in building up the prosperity of their city as well as for his munificent gifts to it.

Mr. and Mrs. Rockefeller had much to do with the growth and support of the Euclid Avenue Baptist Church not only, but of many other of the benevolent institutions of Cleveland. And though he has spent much of his time in New York, beginning in the late '60s, and has made his home there since the early '80s, Mr. Rockefeller still retains his membership in the old church and his deep, abiding, cordial interest in the welfare of its people, the survivors and the children and grandchildren of his old friends in Cleveland.

HORACE KELLEY. Every citizen of Cleveland knows and appreciates the name and services of Horace Kelley, if for no other reason than because his liberality gave the bulk of the fortune which enabled the city to erect and maintain its magnificent museum of art.

Nearly all his fortune, estimated of upwards of \$600,000, Horace Kelley left to trustees for the purpose of founding a museum of art in Cleveland. This sum, together with subsequent accumulations, was combined with funds given by the late John Huntington and made it possible to found in Cleveland a museum of art that is today one of the chief

sources of civic pride among the people of Cleveland.

Horace Kelley was born at Cleveland July 18, 1819, and spent his life in that city, where he died December 4, 1890. He was a member of the Kelley family that from the earliest times in Cleveland have been factors in its history and development. He was a son of Joseph Reynolds and Betsey (Gould) Kelley and was a grandson of Judge Daniel Kelley, who with his sons Datus, Alfred, Irad, Joseph R. and Thomas Moore Kelley inaugurated the Kelley family activities in Cleveland during the years from 1810 to 1814.

Horace Kelley spent his active life largely in the management of extensive properties, including lands in the heart of Cleveland, and also the Isle St. George, now North Bass Island. One of the wealthy men of the city, he employed his means not only as a public benefactor but also in following his tastes as a traveler, and altogether he spent a number of years of his life abroad. Horace Kelley married Fanny Miles, of Elyria, Ohio. Mrs. Kelley is now living at Los Angeles, California. They had no children.

HERMON A. KELLEY. It would be difficult to find in Ohio or in any other state a group of lawyers with a higher degree of specialization of ability and more thoroughly covering the general branches of jurisprudence than those who are members of or practicing under the firm Hoyt, Dustin, Kelley, McKeehan & Andrews in the Western Reserve Building at Cleveland.

Of this firm Hermon A. Kelley has long enjoyed first rank as an admiralty lawyer. Besides his well won distinctions in the profession, his career is interesting in a history of Cleveland because he represents family names of the oldest antiquity and prominence in Northern Ohio. In his paternal line the record goes back to Joseph Kelley, who was born in 1690 and was one of the early settlers at Norwich, Connecticut, where he died in 1716. Of a later generation Daniel Kelley was born in Norwich March 15, 1726, and died in Vermont in 1814. He was the father of Judge Daniel Kelley, the great-grandfather of Hermon A.

Judge Daniel Kelley was prominent in Cleveland's early history. He was born at Norwich, Connecticut, November 27, 1755, and died at Cleveland, Ohio, August 7, 1831. Judge Daniel Kelley was the second president or mayor of the Village of Cleveland. The

first president of the village upon its incorporation in 1814 was Judge Daniel's son, Alfred Kelley, to whose career a special biography is devoted on other pages. Alfred Kelley resigned his post as village president on March 19, 1816, and was succeeded by his father, Judge Daniel, who received a unanimous election. Considering his standing as a man and other qualifications it is not strange that he was the unanimous choice of the twelve voters who then composed the electorate of the village. Thus members of the Kelley family had an active part in shaping the policy of Cleveland when it was in no special way distinguished from other settlements along the Lake Erie shore.

Judge Daniel Kelley married Jemima Stow. Her father, Elihu Stow, was a soldier of the American army throughout the period of the Revolutionary war. On account of that service his descendants in the Kelley family have eligibility to membership in the Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution. Joshua Stow, a brother of Jemima, was a member of the Connecticut Land Company which acquired by purchase most of the Western Reserve from the State of Connecticut. Joshua Stow was a member of the surveying party which, under the leadership of Gen. Moses Cleveland, landed at the mouth of the Cuyahoga River and founded the City of Cleveland in 1796.

Datus Kelley, oldest son of Judge Daniel Kelley and grandfather of the Cleveland lawyer, was born at Middlefield, Connecticut, April 24, 1788. For a number of years he lived on his farm near Rocky Run, but in 1833 bought the entire island since known as Kelley's Island in Lake Erie, near the City of Sandusky. That island comprises about 3,000 acres. Datus Kelley moved his family to this island in 1836, and with the aid of his six sons most of the early development of that island was carried on. Datus Kelley died at Kelley's Island January 24, 1866. Besides his six sons he had three daughters. Of his sons Alfred S. Kelley, father of Hermon A., was the business head of the family.

Alfred S. Kelley was born at Rockport, Ohio, December 23, 1826. He planned and put into execution the cultivation and improvement of Kelley's Island, and the industrial development there even to the present day has been influenced by his work. He was also a prominent business man, was a merchant, banker, owned docks and steamboat lines, and in his time was considered one

of the most prominent business men of North-ern Ohio.

Alfred S. Kelley married Hannah Farr. She was born at Rockport, Ohio, August 9, 1837, and died February 4, 1889. Her ancestry is traced back to Stephen Farr of Acton, Massachusetts, who was married May 23, 1674. The line of descent comes down through Joseph Farr, Sr., of Acton, Joseph Farr, Jr., who was born at Acton August 3, 1743, Eliel Farr, who was born at Cummington, Massachusetts, June 16, 1777, and died at Rockport, Ohio, September 6, 1865, and Aurelius Farr, father of Hannah Farr Kelley, who was born September 18, 1798, and died December 11, 1862.

Hermon A. Kelley began life with the heritage of a good family name and with all the advantages that considerable wealth and social position can bestow. He was born at Kelley's Island May 15, 1859, was educated in public schools and Buchtel College at Akron, where he graduated A. B. in 1879 and soon afterwards put into execution his plan to study law. In 1882 he was granted the degree of Bachelor of Laws by Harvard Law School, and he also had the privileges of a student residence abroad, during which time he took special work in Roman law at the University of Goettingen, Germany. In 1897 his alma mater conferred upon him the honorary degree Doctor of Laws.

Mr. Kelley began practice in 1884 at Detroit, but a year later removed to Cleveland, where he was a partner with Arthur A. Stearns until 1891. In that year Mr. Kelley became first assistant corporation counsel of Cleveland, and on retiring from that office in 1893 became junior partner of the firm of Hoyt, Dustin & Kelley. During its existence of more than twenty years this partnership has grown in strength and ability until it is reckoned as second to none among the law firms of the state. Later Homer H. McKeehan and Horace Andrews were admitted to the partnership.

Mr. Kelley's specialty, as already noted, is admiralty law. His knowledge of marine law and affairs is so comprehensive and exact that his opinions have come to be accepted as authority by his fellow lawyers and are seldom seriously questioned in courts.

While devoted to his profession and strictly a lawyer, Mr. Kelley has taken a commendable interest in public affairs in his home city, and at every opportunity has sought to strengthen the arms of good government and

extend the work and prestige of the city. He is an active republican, is a member of the Union Club, University Club, Country Club, Roadside Club and Euclid Club. He also belongs to the Cleveland, Ohio State and American Bar associations. Mr. Kelley is president of the Ohio Society of the Sons of the American Revolution and also of the Western Reserve Society of the same order. He is a trustee and is secretary and treasurer of the Cleveland Museum of Art and was a member of the building committee which had charge of the erection of the beautiful new Art Building. He is also a member of the board of trustees of Buchtel College, now the Municipal University of Cleveland.

Mr. Kelley was married September 3, 1889, to Miss Florence A. Kendall. Her father was Maj. Frederick A. Kendall of the United States Regular Army. Her mother, Virginia (Hutchinson) Kendall, was a daughter of one of the noted Hutchinson family of singers of New Hampshire. Mr. and Mrs. Kelley have three children: Virginia Hutchinson, Alfred Kendall and Hayward Kendall.

JUDGE DANIEL KELLEY was one of the most prominent of the early settlers of Cleveland, and numerous references to his name and career are found elsewhere in this publication. To concentrate a few of the more important facts of his personal history the following sketch is given:

He was born at Norwich, Connecticut, November 27, 1755. He was a son of Daniel Kelley and Abigail Reynolds Kelley, and a grandson of Joseph and Lydia (Caulkins) Kelley. These grandparents were among the early settlers of Norwich, Connecticut, where they established their home in 1698.

Judge Daniel Kelley moved to Middletown, Connecticut, where in 1787 he married Jemima Stow. Her brother, Joshua Stow, was one of the thirty-five original members of the Connecticut Land Company and one of the surveying party which with Moses Cleaveland founded the City of Cleveland in 1796.

In 1798 Daniel Kelley removed to Lowville, New York, and while there was elected first judge of Lewis County. In the fall of 1814 he came to Cleveland, whither his previous reputation followed him, so that he was almost at once a man of importance in the community.

In March, 1816, he was elected to succeed his son Alfred as president of the Village of

Cleveland, an office to which he was re-elected in 1817, 1818 and 1819. He was also postmaster of Cleveland until 1817, when he was succeeded by his son, Irad Kelley. In 1816, with his son, Alfred, Datus and Irad, Judge Kelley was among the incorporators of a company for the building of the first pier at the mouth of the Cuyahoga River.

In many other ways he was a factor in movements of importance in the early life of the city and he lived here until his death on August 7, 1831.

ALFRED KELLEY. Local history gives Alfred Kelley the distinction of being the first resident attorney of Cleveland, the first president of its village government, active in the organization of its first bank, and in several other things a priority of action and influence. However, his life is not to be measured by these minor evidences of leadership. It was in connection with the broader, more permanent and significant issues of early Ohio and the City of Cleveland that his life and work were most important. No other man was so vitally identified with that great movement, common to the entire United States at the time, known as the era of internal improvements, which began early in the eighteenth century and came to a somewhat disastrous conclusion in the middle '30s, the great financial panic of 1837 coming as a consequence upon this period of industrial building and inflation rather than a cause of the decline. One notable result of this era of internal improvements was the construction of the old Ohio Canal, a transportation route largely conceived and carried out by the genius of Alfred Kelley. This canal was soon superseded by railroads, but in the meantime Cleveland, at the northern end of the canal, had been fortified against all time as one of the great cities of Ohio.

Hardly less important was the service rendered by Alfred Kelley during the hard times that followed the panic of 1837. When state credit was at a low ebb and when citizens everywhere were clamoring for a relief from the burdens of an onerous state debt, Alfred Kelley set himself sternly against repudiation and largely through his own resources and his personal credit he saved the financial honor of Ohio.

Alfred Kelley was born in Middlefield, near Middletown, Connecticut, November 7, 1789. He was the second son of Judge Daniel and Jemima (Stow) Kelley. A more complete

account of his family connections will be found on other pages. Alfred Kelley was a New Englander and had the best characteristics of its people. From his mother's family he inherited intellectual force, tenacity of purpose and a strong will. Through his father he was left with a cool judgment, a disposition for thorough investigation and an evenly balanced temperament. His early associations were with the sturdy and well ordered inhabitants of New England. His early life was also spent in what might be called the heroic age of America. It was a time when the brilliant success of the independence struggle filled men's hearts and minds and when Americans carried their patriotic zeal almost to excess and were possessed of indomitable energy and enterprise for conquering the obstacles and dangers of environment and the new fields of the West.

Alfred Kelley had the advantages of the common schools and of Fairfield Academy. When he was about ten years old his parents moved to Lowville, New York. In 1807 he entered the law offices of Judge Jonas Platt, of the Supreme Court of New York. In 1810, being well qualified by his previous studies, he came out to Cleveland, fourteen years after the first settlement had been planted there. He rode horseback from New York in company with his uncle, Judge Joshua Stow, and with Jared P. Kirtland, who was then a young medical student. When they arrived at Cleveland they found a settlement containing three frame houses and six log houses. Mr. Kelley was the first attorney to become a permanent resident of Cleveland. He was admitted to the bar November 7, 1810, and on the same day the court appointed him prosecuting attorney. By successive appointments he held that office until 1822. His career as a lawyer is obscured by his more important activities as a statesman and financier, but all accounts agree that he was a man of power in the advocacy of the interests entrusted to him professionally, and for a number of years he enjoyed as large and lucrative a practice as any attorney in Northern Ohio.

Cleveland was chartered as a village December 23, 1814, and on the first Monday of June, 1815, its first village election was held. There were twelve votes and all of them were cast for Alfred Kelley as president of the village. He filled that office only a few months, resigning March 19, 1816, and being succeeded by his father, Judge Daniel Kelley, who was the second president of the village.

On August 25, 1817, Alfred Kelley married Mary Seymour Welles, of Lowville, New York. To bring his bride out to the Ohio wilderness and the Village of Cleveland, then containing 100 inhabitants, Mr. Kelley bought a one-horse chaise made in Albany, New York, and some days after the marriage he and his bride drove through the Village of Cleveland, and the villagers not only showed a cordial greeting to the bride and groom, but expressed admiration over the first carriage brought to the town. Mr. and Mrs. Kelley went to live in a brick house on Water Street, now West Ninth Street, near Superior Street. It was the best residence district and also the business center of the town. Mr. Kelley's home was the second brick house of the village, and a picture of the old house is still extant. Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Kelley had eleven children.

In 1814 Mr. Kelley had been elected a member of the Ohio House of Representatives. He and William H. Harper represented a district then comprising the counties of Cuyahoga, Ashtabula and Geauga. The Legislature was still meeting at Chillicothe, the first capital of the State of Ohio. In the session following his election Mr. Kelley was the youngest member of the House. He continued at intervals a member of the Legislature, first as representative and then as senator, from Cuyahoga and adjoining counties until 1823.

When the Commercial Bank of Erie, the first bank in Cleveland, was organized in 1816, Alfred Kelley was elected its president. In 1818, while a member of the Legislature, he introduced the first bill, either in the United States or Europe, providing for the abolition of imprisonment for debt. This bill failed to pass but was a notable step toward a great reform, which was not long delayed, and sending people to prison for debt is now so obsolete that the custom has passed almost from traditional memory.

In 1823 Mr. Kelley became one of the State Canal Commission. This commission accomplished its great task of building the Ohio Canal from Cleveland, its northern terminus, to the Ohio River. In many respects the canal was a monument to the enterprise, energy and sagacity of Alfred Kelley, and as already stated it did more than anything else to fortify Cleveland's position as a great shipping center and commercial city. During the construction of this canal Mr. Kelley removed first to Akron and then to Columbus, and he spent the last years of his life at the state capital. When the canal was completed he

resigned from the commission to recuperate his health and look after his private affairs.

In October, 1836, Mr. Kelley was again elected a member of the Ohio House of Representatives from Franklin and re-elected for a succeeding term. He was chairman of the Whig State Central Committee in 1840 and did a great deal to arouse support in Ohio for the presidential candidate Harrison, who was the first whig sent to the White House.

From the beginning of the great panic of 1837 for a number of years Mr. Kelley worked unceasingly to strengthen and preserve the credit of the state at home and abroad. In 1840 he was appointed state fund commissioner and held that office until 1842. He did everything in his power to combat that growing popular influence in the state which advocated the non-payment of interest on the state debt and even argued for repudiation of the debt itself. Rather than have Ohio face dishonor Mr. Kelley went to New York and to Europe and on his personal credit raised the money to pay the interest, and in later years, when a saner reaction followed, he was designated as the "savior of the honor of the state."

In 1844 Mr. Kelley was elected to the State Senate and served two consecutive terms. While in the Senate he originated the bill to organize the State Bank of Ohio and other banking companies. This measure, so carefully drawn up by him, afterwards became the basis of the national banking law prepared by Secretary of the Treasury Chase and known as the National Bank Act of 1863. Mr. Kelley closed his public career as a member from Columbus of the State Senate in 1857. His health was gradually declining, yet it was characteristic of his fidelity to his work that he went daily to the Senate and helped carry out a number of important measures. He was especially concerned with financial legislation, and at every opportunity sought to improve the condition of the state treasury and secure the safety of the public funds. He also recognized the heavy burdens borne by the people and was active in remodeling the tax laws so as to relieve land owners from excessive taxation.

He should also be remembered as a constructive factor in the upbuilding of Ohio's system of railways. He was president of the Columbus and Xenia Railroad, and in 1845 he was elected president of the Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati Railroad, most of which was constructed under his direction. The

Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati was one of the first two railroads built out of the City of Cleveland. It is now part of the Big Four system. A great celebration occurred in Cleveland on February 21, 1851, attended by Governor Wood and many other prominent officials. This was the occasion of the running of the first train on the Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati. It is said that when Alfred Kelley was elected president of the road he assumed tremendous responsibility in the task of raising money for its completion. By his influence the city voted \$200,000. Mr. Kelley then called a mass meeting in Empire Hall, had the doors locked, and it was announced that no one should be allowed to leave until enough money had been raised to make a start on construction work. Subscriptions came so rapidly that in a short time the doors were opened. In 1850 Mr. Kelley was elected president of the Cleveland, Painesville & Ashtabula Railroad, now a part of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern of the New York Central lines. This road began operating east from Cleveland in 1851. Mr. Kelley finally resigned his executive offices with these railroad companies, but remained a director until his death.

Alfred Kelley died at Columbus December 2, 1859, a few weeks past the age of seventy. He had given nearly half a century of his life to Ohio and its interests. He was a strenuous worker, accomplished big things, and practically wore himself out by faithful attention to his duties as a financier and public official.

HON. VIRGIL P. KLINE. One of the most distinctive personalities and for years an eminent lawyer of Ohio was the late Virgil P. Kline, whose sudden death at his home in Cleveland January 18, 1917, brought a long and eventful career to a close.

Mr. Kline had been a resident of Cleveland nearly half a century, for many years was personal attorney of John D. Rockefeller, and for thirty years was attorney for the Standard Oil Company of Ohio. The last professional work he did was obtaining an injunction against the collection of taxes on Rockefeller's personal property in East Cleveland. He was noted as being as powerful and resourceful in intellect as he was vigorous and determined in contesting the interests of his clients before court or jury. He was a master of many involved and complicated branches of learning aside from the law itself, and had made a

close study of financial and economic questions. He served the Standard Oil Company in all its legal fights in Ohio.

No lawyer in Ohio was more ready or powerful advocate, or more industrious as a student of his cases. To a remarkable degree he commanded the confidence of the court and enjoyed many warm friendships among the judges and members of the bar. He possessed an extraordinary talent for effective work and was a genius for quick and comprehensive perception and safe judgment. Wherever he went he was recognized as a man of forceful ability, of decided opinions and distinctive personality. In physique he resembled Napoleon and that resemblance was frequently noted since he possessed the same qualities as a fighter as did the Little Corporal. In his personal relations he was regarded as most approachable and kindly, and many younger members of the Cleveland bar have reason to be grateful for his assistance and advice. Speaking of Mr. Kline's individual traits, one who was a very close friend says: "I have known many men, but he less than any man of my acquaintance manifested the least jealousy of rivals. He was so big, strong and courageous he did not need to see or fear them."

Virgil P. Kline was born at Congress in Wayne County, Ohio, November 3, 1844, and was in his seventy-third year when he died. His parents were Anthony and Eliza Jane (Montgomery) Kline. When he was a boy his parents removed to Conneaut in Ashtabula County, and he grew up and received his early education in the public schools there. At Conneaut in 1860, when not yet sixteen years of age, young Kline and a boy companion O. M. Hall, also an Ohioan by birth and who afterwards attained distinction as a congressman from Minnesota, started a little newspaper, publishing it as partners under the firm name Kline & Hall, editors and proprietors. It was a year full of national destiny, when Lincoln and Douglas were the rival candidates of their respective parties in the North. The boys published the paper until the opening of the presidential campaign. Young Kline was an ardent Douglas democrat and Hall was equally zealous in behalf of the republican party. Differing in politics, the boys determined to break up partnership. Kline told Hall he would pay him two dollars and a half if the latter would publish the remaining two issues of the little paper which they had been issuing monthly. Hall accepted

the offer and the next two issues were highly colored with his views on politics and with his fervid republican principles. The paper was called "The Young American," and was devoted to literature, news, fun, poetry, etc. While it did not have a large circulation, it was an enterprise of considerable distinction considering the youth of the editors, and was read in many family circles. The paper contained four pages, and was a nine by eleven inch sheet. Not long afterward Hall moved to Minnesota and became a democrat himself, and he and Mr. Kline were always the best of friends.

During the early '60s Mr. Kline pursued preparatory studies in the Eclectic Institute at Hiram, Ohio, and in 1866 was graduated from Williams College. His first important responsibility in life was as a teacher, and for two years he was superintendent of schools at Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio. He then came to Cleveland and took up the study of law in the office of Albert T. Slade. Admitted to the bar of Ohio September 15, 1869, he began practice in association with Mr. Slade under the firm name of Slade & Kline, and that partnership continued until the death of the senior partner in 1876. Subsequently Mr. Kline was associated with John M. Henderson, and when S. H. Tolles joined the firm it took the name of Henderson, Kline & Tolles. Mr. Henderson withdrew in 1895, and a year later W. F. Carr and F. H. Goff were admitted, making the firm title, Kline, Carr, Tolles & Goff. This was succeeded by Kline, Tolles & Morley. At the time of his death Mr. Kline was senior member of the firm of Kline, Clevenger, Buss & Holliday. Their offices were in the East Ohio Gas Building.

Mr. Kline was a lifelong democrat. He had a reputation as an orator that was not confined entirely to the court room. He always took a lively interest in public questions and affairs, and his addresses on various topics were accorded the closest of attention as expressions of the unusual personality of the orator and also because they were full of information and meaning. In 1891 he was mentioned as the democratic candidate for governor of Ohio, and on several occasions was the candidate for his party for the Common Pleas, Circuit and Supreme Benches. Mr. Kline was a member of the Union and University Clubs and the Alpha Delta Phi fraternity; was a member of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce and belonged to the Castalia Fishing Club of Castalia, Ohio, and

the University Club of New York. Much of his wide information he gained by reading in his private library, which is said to have been one of the finest in Cleveland. Though a man of wealth, he led the simple life and his tastes ran chiefly to books, bronzes and oriental rugs. He was one of the founders of the Cleveland Bar Association, and at its first meeting in March, 1873, was elected corresponding secretary. Subsequently he served as president of the Ohio Bar Association. He did much to elevate the courts of Ohio to their present high standards.

Mr. Kline was survived by his widow, one son and two daughters. Mrs. Kline was formerly Miss Effie Ober. The son, Virgil P. Kline, Jr., is a resident of Parkersburg, West Virginia. The daughters are Mrs. Charles S. Brooks of New York City and Mrs. Carlyle Pope of Cleveland, wife of Dr. Carlyle Pope.

THE WARNER & SWASEY COMPANY. No institution in Cleveland has more of the distinguishing assets and characteristics of age, strength, integrity and tested and proved reliability of status than the Warner & Swasey Company. Employment with that company has always been regarded as a badge of efficiency and of honor. The two men whose names are borne in the company title are subjects of sketches elsewhere, and the following paragraphs represent an effort to give briefly and concisely some idea of the scope and the history of this business.

The partnership of Warner and Swasey was established at Cleveland in 1881. The firm were designers and manufacturers of machine tools and special machinery. That was a rather general field and the company did not long remain without important departures in specializations therefrom. The accomplishments of Warner & Swasey in mechanical and engineering lines early brought them commissions for the construction of great telescopes and other scientific instruments for astronomical observatories. That has ever since been one of the distinguishing features of the company's equipment and facilities and output.

While the design and construction of astronomical instruments has made the Warner & Swasey Company renowned in the scientific world, the manufacture of machine tools has brought equal reputation in the world of manufacturing, until today machine tools manufactured by this concern are in use in the leading factories of practically every manufacturing country in the universe.

Among the most noted telescopes designed and constructed by this company are included the great 36-inch Lick Telescope, of the Lick Observatory, University of California. This telescope was completed in 1887 and for years was the largest refractor in the world. In 1893 the 40-inch Yerkes Telescope at Yerkes Observatory, University of Chicago, was completed, and this telescope still remains the largest refractor yet constructed. Other large telescopes include the 26-inch telescope of the United States Naval Observatory at Washington, and many others.

The Warner & Swasey Company recently completed a 72-inch reflecting telescope for the Dominion of Canada, containing the largest reflector yet completed. It is also manufacturing a 60-inch reflecting telescope recently designed and now under construction for the Argentine Republic.

The products of the Warner & Swasey Company have been awarded high honors at every exposition where they have been exhibited, beginning with the Paris Exposition of 1889. Grand prizes for separate exhibits of machine tools and astronomical instruments—outranking the gold medal—were awarded at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition in San Francisco.

In 1900 the Warner & Swasey Company was incorporated. With a world reputation as manufacturers of machine tools and optical instruments of precision, the facilities of their great plants have been tested to full capacity in recent years in the production of optical instruments for the army and navy. In addition to the works and main office in Cleveland the Warner & Swasey Company has branch offices in New York, Boston, Buffalo, Detroit and Chicago and sales agencies in the principal foreign countries.

WORCESTER REED WARNER, senior member of the old partnership and the present corporation of the Warner & Swasey Company, bears, together with his honored partner, one of the most honored names in American industry.

He was born at Cummington, Hampshire County, Massachusetts, May 16, 1846, a son of Franklin J. and Vesta Wales (Reed) Warner. His Americanship is a matter of two centuries of family residence. The first American of the name was Andrew Warner, who settled at Cambridge, Massachusetts, about 1632, and moved to Hadley in 1650. The successive heads of generations with their wives

are as follows: Andrew Warner married Esther Selden; Daniel, who married Martha Boltwood; Daniel, who married Mary Hubbard; Joseph, who married Mary Whipple; Joseph, who married Olive Holbrook; Franklin J., who married Vesta Wales Reed; and Worcester Reed Warner, who married at Cleveland June 26, 1890, Cornelia F. Blakemore of Philadelphia. Mr. and Mrs. Warner have one daughter, Helen Blakemore Warner.

Mr. Warner was born on a farm, was educated in the district schools of Cummington and left home at the age of nineteen to serve as an apprentice machinist. He learned his trade at Boston, Massachusetts, and Exeter, New Hampshire, where he worked as a mechanical draftsman, and in 1869 went to the shops of the Pratt & Whitney Company as foreman. He was with that company at Hartford, Connecticut, from 1870 to 1880, and while in Exeter, New Hampshire, met Ambrose Swasey, beginning an acquaintance and comradeship which they recently celebrated as forty-eight years of partnership. While at Hartford Mr. Warner pursued studies in astronomy and other scientific branches and experimented in telescope building as a recreation. He and his partner, Mr. Swasey, made their first independent venture together in Chicago with a capital of \$10,000, but soon discovered that it was impossible to secure trained workers that far west, and therefore in 1881 they began their partnership as machine tool makers at Cleveland.

Mr. Warner, like his partner, has enjoyed many individual distinctions both in Cleveland and elsewhere. In 1897 the Western University of Pennsylvania conferred upon him the degree Doctor of Mechanical Science. He served as manager from 1890 to 1893 and as president in 1896-97 of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, is past president of the Civil Engineers' Club of Cleveland, is a past president of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, a member of the Association for the Advancement of Science, member of the British Astronomical Society, Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society, trustee of Western Reserve University and of the Case School of Applied Science. He is a director of the Guardians Savings and Trust Company, and the Cleveland Society for Savings, member of the Union Club, Country Club, University Club, Sleepy Hollow Country Club of New York and is a republican in politics. Mr. Warner's home is at Tarrytown-on-Hudson, and

he also maintains offices both in Cleveland and in New York.

AMBROSE SWASEY. So much that is strong, lasting and good, so many movements and organizations have proceeded directly from the heart and brain and executive power of Ambrose Swasey in Cleveland that an adequate sketch of his life and influence would cover many pages and it is manifestly impossible to convey even an approximate outline of his achievements in the few brief paragraphs and sentences to which this article is limited.

Mr. Swasey is of New England birth and ancestry, was born at Exeter, New Hampshire, December 19, 1846, a son of Nathaniel and Abigail Chesley (Peavey) Swasey. His early education was acquired in the public schools of his native town. There he learned the machinists' trade and while there made the acquaintance of W. R. Warner, thus beginning a partnership which has now endured for forty-eight years, thirty-seven years as an actual firm of Warner & Swasey and since 1900 as the Warner & Swasey Company in Cleveland.

Reference has already been made to the history and product of the Warner & Swasey Company of Cleveland. Mr. Swasey's individual talents have contributed much to the success of this Cleveland industrial institution. He invented the Swasey Range and Position Finder, adopted by the United States Government. He has contributed to various engineering subjects, and particularly to the article published under the title "A New Process for Generating and Cutting the Teeth of Spur Wheels and Some Refinements of Mechanical Science."

Many honors have been bestowed upon Mr. Swasey. In 1900 he was decorated by the French government as a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor for his achievements in the design and construction of astronomical instruments. In 1905 Case School of Applied Science, Cleveland, Ohio, conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Engineering, and in 1910 he received the honorary degree of Doctor of Science from Denison University, Granville, Ohio. He was one of the original forty-eight men to organize the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, serving as vice president in 1900-1902, and as president in 1904. In 1916 he was made an honorary member of the society. He is past president and honorary member of the Cleveland Engineering Society. His connection with foreign en-

gineering and scientific societies includes membership in the Institution of Mechanical Engineers of Great Britain, the British Astronomical Society, and he is a Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society.

In 1914 Mr. Swasey made the initial gift towards the establishment of the Engineering Foundation. So far as is known, this is the first instance of a foundation devoted to engineering purposes, an establishment of a means of promoting the good of mankind through the work of the engineer along the broadest lines. In 1917 the income of the foundation was devoted to the work of the National Research Council.

Mr. Swasey served as a member of the jury of awards of the Nashville, Pan-American and St. Louis expositions, and as vice president of the jury of awards of the Jamestown Exposition.

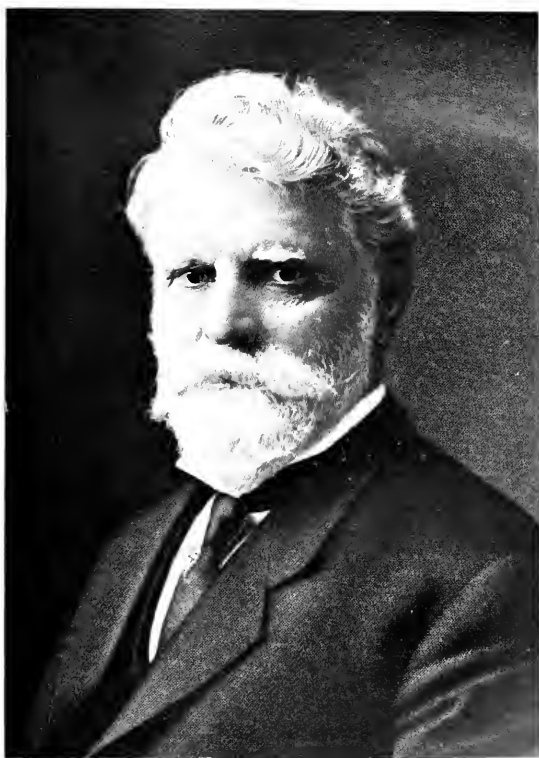
Mr. Swasey has held many positions of trust in the business world, and is deeply interested in civic affairs. In 1905 he served as president of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce. He has traveled extensively at home and abroad, having been twice around the world, and in 1917 for the third time visited China, where for many years he has given special attention to the promotion of education.

He was married at Hampton, New Hampshire, October 24, 1871, to Lavinia D., daughter of David and Sarah Ann (Dearborn) Marston. She died in January, 1913.

ALEXANDER MCINTOSH had an active and honorable part in the life and affairs of Cleveland for forty-five years. His name is one that can be recalled without apology and deserves to stand in the list of those who maintained progress and stability here during the middle period of the last century.

His birth occurred in Scotland, March 10, 1808, and he died at his home on Superior Street, where he had lived continuously for twenty-seven years, November 8, 1883, when past seventy-five years of age. He was reared and educated in his native land and immediately after his marriage in 1833 came to America and in 1842 removed to Cleveland. His first home in this city was an old frame house that still stands on St. Clair street near Perry street.

Alexander McIntosh was an expert nurseryman and conducted a business which supplied fruit and ornamental trees throughout Cleveland and a large section of Northern



Ambrose Swasey

Ohio. He was very capable as a gardener and also as a landscape artist and made that his business until 1873, when he retired.

Ostentation was no part of his character, but in a quiet effective way, characteristic of the true Scotchman, he did much that may be estimated as of public value. Politically he was a democrat of the old school. Different positions of official responsibility and honor were thrust upon him and he might have held many other offices had he so desired. In 1849 he was elected from the old second ward to the city council. At that time Flavel V. Bingham was mayor, William Case was president of the council, and among his colleagues were such well known old timers as D. W. Cross, Arthur Hughes, Azariah Everett and Abner C. Brownell. At that time Cleveland had a bicameral system of government, with a board of aldermen as well as a council. The city had only three wards. During the second year of Mr. McIntosh's service in the council William Case was mayor and Alexander Seymour president of the council, and other aldermen and councilmen were John Gill, L. M. Hovey, William Given, George Whitelaw, Buckley Stedman, William Bingham, Samuel Williamson, Arthur Hughes, Abner C. Brownell and Levi Johnson. Alexander McIntosh served in the council for three years. Later he was elected street commissioner and for four years was a member of the board of improvements under Mayors Buhner and Payne. He was for forty years an active member of the Masonic Order, and his fellow Masons had charge of the burial services.

In the words of a newspaper editorial at the time of his death Mr. McIntosh "was a man of great force of character, firm in his judgment, but not hasty to form an opinion nor seeking to obtrude his views upon others. His integrity was beyond question and he was possessed of these traits of character which command esteem and inspire respect. Truly a good man has been taken from among us."

In May, 1833, in Scotland, he married Miss Agnes Nicol. She was born in Fedden, Scotland, and died at the old home at 1090 Superior Street in Cleveland September 18, 1892, when nearly eighty-three. Hers was a life of usefulness, of sound health and great vitality and was lived peacefully and happily until its close. As a bride she accompanied her husband to America and they lived at Astoria, New York, for five years, removing in 1838 to Twinsburg, Ohio, and to Cleveland in 1842. She is remembered for her charitable deeds as

well as for the ability with which she reared a family of capable sons and daughters. For many years she was an active worker in the Doreas Society and at one time filled the office of vice president. Eight children were born to their marriage. In order of age they are mentioned as follows: Eliza Maria, who died in infancy; Mrs. J. S. Cleland, who died in Alliance, Ohio, in 1870; Mrs. F. H. Baldwin, deceased; Mrs. R. W. Teeters, who died in 1916; John L. McIntosh, who at one time served as city clerk of Cleveland and died in 1877; Alexander McIntosh, Jr., a New York City merchant; Henry P. McIntosh, president of The Guardian Savings & Trust Company, one of Cleveland's largest banking houses; and George T. McIntosh, secretary of The National One-Cent Letter Postage Association.

HENRY PAYNE MCINTOSH. The presidency of such an institution as The Guardian Savings & Trust Company of Cleveland carries with it some of the finest dignities and honors of American financial life.

Henry Payne McIntosh, its president, has attained this eminence through a long service. It is a fulfillment of many years of careful and conscientious performance of those duties that lay nearest him at consecutive periods since boyhood. His has not been a spectacular rise to fortune. There is romance attaching to the careers of all successful business men, but with few exceptions it is romance of prosaic, unremitting and undramatic industry and fidelity.

Mr. McIntosh, a son of the late Alexander and Agnes (Nicol) McIntosh, whose plain and substantial careers have been noted elsewhere, was born at Cleveland October 27, 1846. He acquired his education in the Cleveland public schools. He became a telegrapher when that science was in its infancy and from 1860 to 1868 was in the employ of the Cleveland & Erie Railway Company in its telegraphic department. When he resigned from the railway company he was its chief operator. In March, 1868, Mr. McIntosh moved to Alliance, Ohio, in which city he lived for about twelve years. He became bookkeeper for E. Teeters & Sons, bankers, and was also secretary of the Alliance & Lake Erie Railway Company. Mr. McIntosh returned to Cleveland in November, 1876, to take charge of the business interests of Hon. Henry B. Payne, and retained the management of the extensive Payne properties in this city until he resigned to become president of The Guardian Savings & Trust Com-

pany in 1898, when its resources were about \$1,500,000. At present, July, 1917, its resources are about \$53,000,000.

This banking institution was only four years old when he took charge. It was established and opened for business on December 10, 1894, its first quarters being in the Wade Building at 108 Superior Street. Mr. McIntosh became president of the institution while it was still in that building, and subsequently it was moved to a more commodious structure which it erected at 322 Euclid Avenue. Since Mr. McIntosh became president The Guardian Savings & Trust Company has become one of the largest financial and fiduciary institutions of Ohio. In 1916 it completed a home appropriate to the strength and resources of the bank. This is known as The Guardian Building, a lofty banking and office structure occupying the former site of the New England Building and acknowledged to be one of the finest banking homes in the United States. In this building The Guardian Savings & Trust Company has had its home since December 11, 1916, the removal having been made just twenty-two years after the opening of the bank for business in the Wade Building. It has complete facilities and resources for every department of general banking and as a trust company. Its officers and directors comprise almost a directory of the foremost business men and capitalists of Cleveland.

Mr. McIntosh's position as a financier is directly the result of an ever widening knowledge of business conditions gained during half a century of contact with commercial affairs in the Middle West. Besides his office as president and director of this company he is president and director of the Cleveland & Eastern Traction Company and the Cleveland & Chagrin Falls Railway Company, director of the Chicago, Lake Shore & South Bend Railway Company, the Cleveland Metal Products Company, the Cleveland Railway Company, chairman of the board of directors and director of The Cleveland National Bank; director of The Hydraulic Pressed Steel Company, The Interlake Steamship Company, The Standard Parts Company; vice president, treasurer and director of The Standard Tool Company; president and director of The Trumbull & Mahoning Water Company. He is a member of the American Bankers Association, and during 1909-1910 he served as president of the trust company section of that association.

Mr. McIntosh is one of the leading Masons of Ohio. He is affiliated with Iris Lodge No.

229, Free and Accepted Masons, Cleveland Chapter No. 148, Royal Arch Masons, Holyrood Commandery No. 32, Knights Templar, of which he is a past eminent commander, and is also past right eminent grand commander of the Knights Templar of Ohio, is a member of Elidah Lodge of Perfection, Baharim Council, P. J., Ariel Chapter, Rose Croix, H. R. D. M., Lake Erie Consistory, S. P. R. S., Supreme Council Sovereign Grand Inspectors General and has attained the thirty-third and supreme degree of Scottish Rite Masonry with the Northern Masonic Jurisdiction of the United States. He is also a member of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, the Country, Masonic, Rowfant, Union and Bankers' clubs and the Old Time Telegraphers' Association.

The family residence is at 7341 Euclid Avenue. January 19, 1871, while a bank employee in Alliance, Mr. McIntosh married Miss Olive Manfull, daughter of C. C. and Hannah J. (Shonrds) Manfull. Mrs. McIntosh died March 14, 1915. Mr. and Mrs. McIntosh were active members of the Calvary Presbyterian Church, in which he has long been an official, while Mrs. McIntosh found constant opportunity to exercise her charitable deeds through the church and also through other local organizations, particularly the Dorcas Invalids' Home and the Home for Aged Women. In politics Mr. McIntosh is a democrat, though a voter for the best candidate regardless of party and never an aspirant for public honors. He and his wife were the parents of six children: Ralph, deceased; Fanny, who married John Sherwin, president of The First National Bank of Cleveland; Alexandrine, who married Robert D. Beatty, secretary and general manager of The Cleveland & Eastern Traction Company; Olive Marie, wife of Edwin H. Brown, vice president of The General Aluminum & Brass Manufacturing Company; Henry Payne, Jr., now one of the vice presidents of The Guardian Savings & Trust Company; and John Manfull.

HENRY PAYNE MCINTOSH, JR., vice president of The Guardian Savings & Trust Company, is one of Cleveland's young men of college training and prominent social affiliations who have made a notable success in business affairs. Mr. McIntosh is a son of Henry Payne and Olive (Manfull) McIntosh, of whom reference is made on other pages of this work.

Mr. McIntosh, Jr., was born at Cleveland November 23, 1884. He was educated in the

University School of Cleveland and completed his training in the Wharton School of Economics at the University of Pennsylvania. He is a member of Sigma Chapter of the Zeta Psi of Philadelphia.

During several vacations and while still in college Mr. McIntosh was employed as a messenger in The Guardian Savings & Trust Company. From college he went directly into the bank, in the real estate department, and for several years served as assistant real estate officer. In April, 1916, he was made assistant secretary of the bank and in July of the same year was promoted to vice president.

Besides his active official relations with this bank Mr. McIntosh is vice president and director of The Hydraulic Pressed Steel Company, secretary and director of The General Aluminum & Brass Manufacturing Company, treasurer and director of The Cleveland Brass & Copper Mills Incorporated; and is also a director in the following well known institutions: The Cleveland National Bank, The Standard Parts Company, The Standard Tool Company, The Cleveland & Eastern Railway Company, and The Cleveland & Chagrin Falls Railway Company.

For three years Mr. McIntosh was a member of Troop A of the Ohio National Guard. He is a member of the Union Club, the Hermit Club, the Country Club, the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, the Cleveland Bankers Club and Cleveland Automobile Club.

February 19, 1908, he married Miss Isabel Strong, daughter of Harry B. and Jennie (Gregory) Strong of Cleveland. Her father is a member of the firm C. H. Strong & Son, general contractors. Mr. and Mrs. McIntosh have two children, both born in Cleveland, Henry P. McIntosh III, and Gregory Strong McIntosh.

CHARLES FRANCIS BRUSH. Cleveland will always take a special pride in the fact that the first successful application of the electric fluid to the illumination of streets, and the first successful application of electric power to the propulsion of street cars was performed in this city. This pride is heightened by the fact that the inventor and scientist responsible for both these achievements was born in the environs of Cleveland and has made this city his home all his life.

The early home of the Brush family was in Euclid Township of Cuyahoga County. There Charles Francis Brush was born March 17, 1849. His parents were Col. Isaac Elbert and

Delia Wisner (Phillips) Brush. Mr. Brush is thoroughly an American. His first American ancestor in the paternal line, Thomas Brush, came from England in 1652 and settled near Huntington, Long Island. In the maternal line his lineage goes back to Rev. George Phillips, an Episcopal clergyman who came with Governor Winthrop and settled near Boston in the Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1630. Col. Isaac E. Brush was a manufacturer of woolen goods in Orange County, New York, but after he came to Ohio in 1846 followed farming near Cleveland.

Charles F. Brush was educated in the public schools of Cleveland. While in high school he invented a device for automatically turning off the Cleveland street lights. His aptitude for scientific studies was pronounced from early youth. While a student in the University of Michigan, from which he was graduated in 1869, he pursued special courses in scientific and technical lines, and was graduated with the degree of mining engineer. Because of his subsequent distinguished services Mr. Brush has been the recipient of many honorary degrees. His alma mater conferred upon him the degree master of science in 1899 and doctor of science in 1912. He was given the honorary degree doctor of philosophy by Western Reserve University in 1880 and LL.D. in 1900, and has the honorary degree doctor of laws from Kenyon College.

After his university degree Mr. Brush located at Cleveland and for three years was an analytical chemist and consulting expert and from 1873 to 1877 was engaged in the iron ore and pig iron industry. He took up the study of electricity from a practical standpoint in 1873. He soon invented a dynamo and from 1877 he devoted his time entirely to the development of electric lighting. The incandescence electric light had already been given to the world, but its practical utility was confined to the illumination of buildings. Mr. Brush sought to improve upon the principle of electric lighting so as to adapt it for street illumination. In 1878 he perfected and gave to the world the Brush electric arc light.

The first public demonstration of this new light was given on April 29, 1879, when twelve arc lights, invented and made by Mr. Brush, flashed their dazzling illumination over the public square in Cleveland. It was a wonderful triumph for Mr. Brush, and the arc light's use was rapidly extended, at first in the downtown District of Cleveland, and then to New York and soon all over the world. By 1881

the light was introduced into England and on the European continent. The essential principle of the Brush arc light is still retained through all the numerous minor modifications and improvements. In 1880 The Brush Electric Company was formed and a large plant established for the manufacture of the arc lights and of Mr. Brush's other electrical inventions.

The first electric motor street car was put in operation at Cleveland July 26, 1884. The car itself was only one of the ordinary horse cars of that period, with a box bolted underneath containing a dynamo, the invention of Mr. Brush, and a motor from which the power was communicated to the wheels by pulleys. The Brush system of electric propulsion also grew rapidly in favor, though his lasting fame will rest most securely upon his invention of the electric arc light.

Recognition of his achievements was not long delayed. In 1881 the French Government, in recognition of his discoveries in electricity, decorated him as a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor. In 1899 the American Academy of Arts and Sciences awarded him the Rumford medal for "the practical development of electric arc lighting." He was awarded the Edison medal in 1913 by the American Institute of Electrical Engineers.

Mr. Brush largely withdrew from the active management of the technical side of his business in 1891, but has ever since maintained a laboratory at his home and in it he has spent many of his happiest hours. For many years Mr. Brush has been president of The Cleveland Arcade Company and was organizer and first president of The Linde Air Products Company.

He has contributed numerous papers to scientific societies and publications embodying the results of his investigations, and he has membership in the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, and of the British Association (life member) of the Royal Society of Arts, the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, the National Electric Light Association, the Archaeological Institute of America, the American Historical Association, the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia, the American Chemical Society, the American Philosophical Society, and the American Physical Society.

Mr. Brush is a trustee of the Western Reserve University, the Adelbert College, the University School, Cleveland School of Art,

and the Lake View Cemetery. He was one of the incorporators of the Case School of Applied Science, is a warden of Trinity Cathedral, and a member of the Sinking Fund Commission of Cleveland. He is also a life member and former president of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, a member of the Ohio State Board of Commerce, of the National Board of Trade and of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. His membership in clubs include the Union Club, of which he was president two terms, the University, Country, and Mayfield clubs of Cleveland; is a member and president of the Winous Point Shooting Club and a member of the University Club of New York City and the Royal Societies Club of England.

Mr. Brush married in 1875 Miss Mary E. Morris, of Cleveland. Their three children are: Edna, Mrs. R. G. Perkins; Helene; and Charles Francis Brush, Jr., who graduated from Harvard in 1915.

WILLIAM S. LOUGEE, one of the best known architects of Cleveland, has practiced his profession in this city for over a quarter of a century. Of the architectural profession more than any other, perhaps it is possible to say, "By their works shall they be known." The work of Mr. Lougee at Cleveland can be estimated by a large number of practical instances, both in public and private architecture.

During 1901-05 Mr. Lougee was assistant architect of the Board of Education. On April 4, 1905, he was appointed deputy inspector of buildings and on March 4, 1907, was made chief building inspector. This office he resigned at the close of the Johnson administration on January 1, 1910. Thus he gave nearly ten years of his professional service to the school board and the municipality. Most important of the work which he did in this time was the supervision of the erection and completion of the New City Hall.

A more adequate estimate of his professional practice and ideals would be based upon the following partial list of buildings for which he has drawn plans and supervised construction. Of public or semi-public buildings there are Cuyahoga County Criminal Court and Jail Buildings, the Marshall Buildings on the Public Square, West Twenty-fifth and Lorain, West Twenty-fifth and Denison; Cleveland and Buffalo and Detroit and Cleveland Boat Terminals; The William Edwards Company Warehouse, Factory and Office Building; Wil-



Wm. S. Lougee

liam Edwards Canning Factory; Morgan Lithograph Studio; Royal Motor Car Building; Temple Motor Car Building; the Weideman Company Warehouse and factory addition; Cadillac Service Station; Loyal Order of Moose Building; St. John's Hospital; Woodland Avenue Bath House; Cuyahoga County Detention Home; Colonial Woolen Mills Factory; Clarke-Kessler Chemical Factory; Towell Building; Vlehek Tool Company Factory; Cleveland Bronze and Brass Factory; D. C. Hurcheroft Factory; Osborn-Crew Factory; Albert Strauss Warehouse; Tacoma Garage; Engine House; Luna Park Dancing Pavilion and Luna Park Skating Pavilion; Park Theater at Youngstown; Summit-Cherry Market House at Toledo; St. Philomena's Parish House; and Russell Hall Apartments.

William Samuel Lougee was born at Buckfield, Maine, January 29, 1867, son of Samuel C. and Catherine Lougee. He received his early education at Boston, in the common schools and one year in high school, and in 1884 began the study of architecture in the office of Tristram Griffin at 172 Washington Street in Boston. He remained a student and apprentice with Mr. Griffin six years, and in 1890 came to Cleveland and was associated with the well known architect John Eisenmann until 1900. Following that he became connected with the Board of Education and the city government and since resigning his position as chief building inspector has practiced architecture privately at 500 Marshall Building.

In his office hangs a large fine picture of the late Tom L. Johnson, showing that Mr. Lougee is one of the many followers and admirers of that notable figure in Cleveland politics. He is a democrat, a member of the Athletic Club, the Gentleman's Driving Club, the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, the Loyal Order of Moose, Cleveland City Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and Cleveland Chapter, Royal Arch Masons.

O. P. AND M. J. VAN SWERINGEN are a firm of Cleveland business men with offices occupying the twelfth floor of the Marshall Building on the Public Square. Their stationery bears this simple combination of names, which contains little hint of the extraordinary activities and energies which emanate from the combination. It is significant, however, that the press and the general public seldom refer to the firm by their exact title but merely as "the Van Sweringens" or the "Van Swerin-

gen interest." Thus these two young brothers, among the keenest and most resourceful business men and real estate operators in the Middle West, have attained to that dignity where they are referred to somewhat as an institution or a big corporation, which in fact they are.

These young men began their operations in the local real estate field in 1907. They possessed not only the aggressive energy and ability associated with the ablest men of their class, but more important they had visions and ideals and the power to translate those visions into practical achievement.

It is probably unnecessary to speak here at length of that marvelous transformation and improvement which Clevelanders generally refer to as Shaker Heights Village and its immediate connection with the heart of the Cleveland business district. The site chosen for their big work was a tract of wooded and rugged acreage just outside the city limits of Cleveland. It took its name from being occupied by a colony of Shakers from 1826 to 1889. Its topography was such that it had never been in the direct line of suburban development. The Van Sweringens had a vision that it might be made to become in time the fashionable residence district of the sixth city in the United States. Young men, with only a moderate amount of capital between them, and with no influential financial connections, they took their plans to men of money. Men of money are proverbially conservative and practical. They insisted that Shaker Heights was too far from the city and that the land was practically inaccessible by street car or automobile road. The Van Sweringens brought against this argument their individual faith and enthusiasm and an astonishing number of practical arguments. Capital was won over and in time they had platted more than 4,000 acres as a high grade residence allotment. They built two street car lines into the city, gave Cleveland some hundreds of acres for public parks, built miles of winding boulevards and started the construction work on what has since grown into homes worth millions of dollars. Within four years Shaker Heights Village had begun to assume the concrete expression of the dreams and visions of the Van Sweringen Brothers.

The site of this village possessed every ideal of situation and topography for the desired purpose. The primary obstacle to its development was its comparative inaccessibility to the business center of the city. In overcoming

this obstacle the Van Sweringens have over-returned all precedence and have achieved their real distinction among real estate operators. The success of the enterprise depended upon real rapid transit connection. The primary route which they desired to utilize was the Nickel Plate Railroad. Unable to get satisfactory terms for the use of this right of way, the Van Sweringens and other associates bought outright the entire railroad. This is probably the only instance in which a group of real estate developers have acquired an entire railroad to serve their purpose. They gradually acquired right of way throughout the distance from Shaker Heights Village to the Public Square of Cleveland, and at the present writing the Van Sweringens are erecting a large interurban passenger station, freight terminal and hotel on one of the costliest downtown sites in Cleveland.

Their hotel, to be known as the Hotel Cleveland, is now in process of construction on the site of the old Forest City House at Public Square and Superior Avenue. The ground and building together will cost \$5,000,000 and the hotel will contain 1,000 guest rooms and when completed will be one of the most splendid additions to the architecture surrounding the public square.

The Van Sweringens may be credited without exaggeration with having done wonders for Cleveland and at the same time accomplished a great deal for themselves. It is their idea that what helps Cleveland will help them, and first and last they stand for a bigger and better city. As one examines the plans as well as the construction work which has already been completed, he is impressed with the remarkable ingenuity and the foresight exhibited in every detail. In laying out the boulevard and ear lines the Van Sweringens looked ahead to the time when traffic would be so dense that overhead crossings would be necessary. Already one overhead crossing in the big allotment has been completed and the boulevards and thoroughfares have been so arranged that when overhead crossings are a necessity they can be constructed with the least possible expense and inconvenience. The various streets are laid out in curves and in such way that they cross the car tracks in groups, making the fewest possible number of car stops. These are situated at intervals of about a third of a mile, and it is obvious that this means a great quickening of service over an arrangement which would compel a car to stop at every ordinary city block.

From the very beginning Shaker Heights

Village has been a high grade, carefully restricted residence district, and those restrictions have been so carefully worked out in all the deeds of title that the high character of the subdivision is safeguarded in perpetuity. At the present time a splendid new grammar school and high school are being built in the village, but before the local school facilities were provided the Van Sweringens used automobiles to take the children of the local residents to the nearest schoolhouses and furnished this transportation free of charge.

Concerning the obvious material facts of the development of Shaker Heights Village and the means by which it has been brought, through rapid transit and automobile road building, within easy reach of the Public Square, the people of Cleveland are generally informed. Something should now be said in a brief paragraph or two of the Van Sweringen brothers.

O. P. Van Sweringen, the older, is thirty-eight years old, and his brother M. J. is thirty-six years old. Both were born near Wooster, Ohio. They are sons of the late Mr. and Mrs. James Van Sweringen. Their father was a Civil war veteran and was wounded at the battle of Gettysburg. There were three boys and two girls in the family. The only one now married is H. C. Van Sweringen, the oldest of the brothers, who has offices with his younger brothers in the Marshall Building, but is an independent operator in the real estate field. From Wooster the family moved to Geneva, Ohio, and when O. P. Van Sweringen was about six years of age the family came to Cleveland. Their father was not a man of wealth and they grew up in a home of simple comforts and high ideals, and were educated in the local public schools. Both of them are Cleveland products, and the city takes a great deal of pride in these young men, who, utilizing the resources of their minds and characters rather than inherited capital or influence, have developed a business which represents millions and which involves easily the most stupendous real estate development in or around the city. Both of them are members of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, the Union Club, Shaker Heights Country Club, Willowick Club and the Hermit Club. O. P. Sweringen at this writing is a member of the Cleveland City Planning Commission.

HON. DAVID COURTNEY WESTENHAVER. After John H. Clarke was called from Cleveland to a place on the United States Supreme Bench

in the summer of 1915, there existed a vacancy in the United States district judgeship for Northern Ohio for seven or eight months. Finally, acting upon the direct recommendation of Attorney General Gregory, President Wilson in February, 1917, sent the appointment of David C. Westenhaver to the Senate for confirmation.

In purely political circles Judge Westenhaver was scarcely known at all until his appointment for the office of district judge. He has been a Cleveland lawyer since 1903, and he grew up and began the practice of law many years ago in that section of West Virginia, where the former Cleveland mayor, Baker, now Secretary of War, was also getting his first distinctions. A very close friendship has existed between Secretary Baker and Judge Westenhaver for many years. Judge Westenhaver in Cleveland has given his time almost solely to the practice of law, and gained an enviable place in his profession.

He was born in Berkeley County, West Virginia, January 13, 1865, of Dutch lineage and a son of David Westenhaver, who spent his active life as a farmer. The mother was Harriet (Turner) Westenhaver, of an old Virginia family of English origin. She died July 26, 1886.

Fifth in a family of eight children, seven of whom are still living, Judge Westenhaver attended the public and private schools of his native county, and took his higher education in Georgetown College at Georgetown, District Columbia. Before completing his classical course he entered the law department and was graduated with the class of 1885 and the degree LL. B. He was admitted to the bar at Martinsburg, West Virginia, in the same year and at the age of twenty-one was appointed prosecuting attorney to fill out an unexpired term. He was a candidate for the next term but his ticket met defeat. He also served as a member of the city council of Martinsburg. He soon became known as a hard working, able and skillful lawyer and had a large practice in West Virginia, part of the time being associated with W. H. H. Flick under the firm name Flick & Westenhaver. To Mr. Flick Judge Westenhaver credits a large amount of his practical technical training as a lawyer.

On coming to Cleveland in the fall of 1903, Judge Westenhaver became connected with the law firm of Garfield, Howe & Westenhaver. The older members of this firm were Harry A. and James R. Garfield and Frederick C. Howe, all of whom were men of national prom-

inence. The Garfields at that time retired from the partnership and in 1906 Mr. Howe also withdrew. Since then Mr. Westenhaver has practiced as head of the firm of Westenhaver, Boyd & Brooks. His associates are William H. Boyd and James C. Brooks. Westenhaver, Boyd & Brooks stood easily among the strongest law firms of Cleveland and Northern Ohio, and handled a large and important general practice of law.

The case of Judge Westenhaver is conspicuous among those who have depended entirely upon devotion to a chosen profession for their advancement in the world. He has seldom allowed outside interests to interfere with his practice, and his friends and associates have not known of any special recreation or hobby. While in West Virginia he was chosen president of the State Bar Association, and had the distinction of being the youngest presiding officer that organization ever had. He is a member of the Ohio State and Cleveland Bar associations.

In early life he was what might be termed a philosophic democrat, but for many years has been a political independent. He is the kind of democrat who spells his affiliation with a small "d." He has rather avoided purely partisan politics and the only office he held in Cleveland was as a member of the School Board and for two years was its president. While his law practice has brought him broad and varied knowledge of men and affairs, he has found much of the inspiration for his life in books, and his thorough knowledge and acquaintance with literature covers a broad range, but with emphasis upon sociology and economics. For many years he has been a member of the American Economical Association and the American Academy of Political and Social Science, and was president of the Cleveland Council of Sociology in 1906-07. He is a member of the Nisi Prius Club, the noted legal club of Cleveland and a very exclusive organization. He belongs to the Cleveland Athletic Club and University Club of Cleveland, and the Columbus Club of Columbus, Ohio. Judge Westenhaver has been an occasional contributor to legal and economical publications. Whatever he has written is characterized by a clarity and conciseness, and that quality will prove invaluable in his service as a federal judge.

Judge Westenhaver was married at Martinsburg, West Virginia, in June, 1888, to Miss Mary C. Paull, daughter of Henry W. Paull of that place. They have one son, Edward P., who is a graduate of Princeton University and

is now an active member of the bar associated with his father's firm.

A writer in the Cleveland Plain Dealer, after his appointment to the Federal Bench, told some of the facts of his early career, in which he had to struggle with poverty and adverse conditions during his youth in order to secure an education, and he paid his way for his university training by teaching district school, by farm work and by loans from his friends.

Of some of his interests the Plain Dealer said: "Above his desk is a bronze head of Lincoln. He has read practically everything ever printed about the martyred president. There is another picture, showing Tom L. Johnson at work, with intimate glimpses into his life. Their friendship developed when Westenhaver was counsel for the Forest City Railway and Municipal Traction Company from 1905 to 1913.

"Law is first and last with him but he has a few other hobbies, chief among them books, real books of history, economics, philosophy and biography. He is a heavy-framed, quiet man. The new judge's face is determined, but there are long smile wrinkles beside the mouth."

Owing to the rush of business at the close of Congress in 1917 President Wilson's appointment of Judge Westenhaver was deferred for confirmation until the extra session of the Senate after March 4th. The appointment was confirmed on March 14th.

CHARLES E. ADAMS. If Cleveland should strive to seek from among its citizens one individual who best approximated the ideal combination of constructive business energy with disinterested public service there would be none to question a choice that fell upon Charles E. Adams. As president of the Cleveland Hardware Company for more than a quarter of a century he has built up one of the city's largest manufacturing institutions. His public spirit has been as conspicuous as his private business record. Probably not a single important movement has been undertaken during the last twenty-five or thirty years with which his name has not been identified. These services have risen to their supreme exertion in recent months when the entire nation has been subject to the strain of war times. No community in the country with respect to proportionate share based upon population has done more to swell the war funds and resources needed in the different

lines of service than Cleveland. Mr. Adams has furnished a boundless amount of enthusiasm, energy and wise judgment in all the various campaigns. He was head of the local organization which in the closing weeks of 1917 raised nearly \$400,000 more than the quota assigned to Cleveland for the Y. M. C. A. fund. This had hardly been completed when he was called upon to direct much of the policy and the plans for the Red Cross membership drive. These are only very recent instances, and going back only a few years examples might be multiplied by the score of Mr. Adams' contributions individually and through organized movements in behalf of some undertaking for the benefit of Cleveland as a community and for the upbuilding of the prestige of this city as one of the great and progressive centers of America.

Mr. Adams was born in Cleveland June 8, 1859, a son of Edgar and Mary Jane Adams. He grew up in the city, obtained a public school education, and early took up a business career. From 1884 to 1891 he was connected with the Chandler & Rudd Company of Cleveland. Since June, 1891, he has been president of the Cleveland Hardware Company, concerning whose importance as an industrial asset little need be said. The company maintains two plants in Cleveland, its special lines of manufacture being drop forgings. In this respect it is the largest institution of its kind in America.

Mr. Adams is also a director of the Cleveland Trust Company, the First National Bank, the Cleveland Life Insurance Company, and has many other financial and business interests. In 1910-11 he was president of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce. He is a member of the Union Club, the Engineering Club, the Mayfield Country Club, belongs to the Presbyterian Church and is a republican in politics. On June 11, 1884, he married Miss Jennie M. Bowley of Cleveland.

HON. THEODORE E. BURTON. Whatever may have been true in the earlier life of the American republic, it is now quite generally recognized that being elected to Congress is a somewhat uncertain and temporary distinction. The names and deeds of congressmen are written in the sand, and the nation has no long memory of them. Only the few and the exceptional, and those endowed with something of the primeval qualities of leadership and power, become really national figures and forces. It is doubtful if even a well informed



Theodore E. Burton

student and observer of public affairs could readily name more than a dozen congressmen and senators since the beginning of this century whose names still have significance and vitality and stand out clearly in the national consciousness.

That approximation of political fame has been as nearly attained by Theodore E. Burton of Cleveland as by any of his contemporaries. There was an elemental ruggedness, a definiteness of conviction, and a certain loftiness of purpose in Mr. Burton's career in the House of Representatives and the Senate during the twenty-two years he was a member of those bodies which men do not forget and which they do not choose to forget. In Ohio, of course, and in Cleveland, his home city in particular, hundreds of associations have been built up around his name. But considering him as a national figure, his work as an expert in finance and as a determined enemy of unscientific appropriations for internal improvements, has gained him hundreds of friends and admirers who perhaps do not know and have never known from what state he comes or anything about his private life except his service in Congress.

Theodore E. Burton is a native of Ohio. In January, 1917, he was elected president of the Merchants National Bank of the City of New York. The duties of that position take him much to the national metropolis, but now as for more than forty years past his home is in Cleveland and that is his legal place of residence.

He was born at Jefferson, Ohio, December 20, 1851. Jefferson was the old home of Joshua R. Giddings and Senator Ben Wade, while other men of national stature and fame came from the same section. It was a community well calculated to inspire high ideals in a boy. But Theodore Burton did not need to look outside his own family for such inspiration. He was of New England stock. His father, Rev. William Burton, was a high-minded minister of the Presbyterian Church and held many pastorates in Southern and Eastern Ohio. In Southern Ohio, Rev. Mr. Burton was intimately associated with Rev. Thomas Woodrow and Rev. Joseph R. Wilson, grandfather and father, respectively, of Woodrow Wilson. Senator Burton's mother was Elizabeth Grant, a distant cousin of the father of Gen. Ulysses Grant.

Senator Burton's people were in moderate circumstances. They could give him just enough advantages away from home to in-

spire his zeal and ambition to acquire more. As a boy he attended Grand River Institute at Austinburg, Ohio. When he was still only a boy he moved to Grinnell, Iowa, lived on a farm, and from the farm entered Grinnell College. Returning to Ohio, he graduated from Oberlin College in 1872, and owing to his special proficiency in the classics he remained as a tutor at Oberlin. While there he acquired a considerable knowledge of the Hebrew languages and afterwards he familiarized himself with the French language. It is said that Senator Burton even to this day can quote entire pages from some of the Latin authors.

He studied law at Chicago with Lyman Trumbull, a contemporary and friend of Lincoln and for eighteen years United States senator from Illinois. It might be mentioned incidentally that William Jennings Bryan was subsequently a student of law in the same office.

Mr. Burton was admitted to the bar at Mount Gilead, Ohio, July 1, 1875, and at once began practice at Cleveland with his cash capital of \$150, which he had borrowed.

Mr. Burton's first public service was as a member of the city council of Cleveland. An associate in the council was Myron T. Herrick, later governor of Ohio and ambassador to France. It was characteristic of Mr. Burton that he did not accept the duties of city councilor lightly. In fact, he gained considerable distinction by his diligent study of municipal problems and a thorough mastery of the questions of city finance.

It was some years later, and after he had acquired a secure position in the Cleveland bar that Mr. Burton was first elected to Congress. He was elected in 1888, and was associated with William McKinley in framing the McKinley Tariff Act of 1890. In the latter year he was defeated for re-election. He then resumed practice but in 1894 again became a candidate for Congress and defeated the late Tom L. Johnson. From 1895 until March 4, 1909, a period of fourteen years, Theodore E. Burton was continuously a member of the House of Representatives. Frequently no candidate was nominated in opposition to him. During much of this service he was a member and for ten years the chairman of the committee on rivers and harbors. He appointed all the resources of a trained legal mind to the study of the vast and intricate problems that came before this committee for solution. From that study and work was

evolved his reputation as the leading authority in the United States on waterways and river and harbor development. President Roosevelt appointed him first chairman of the Inland Waterways Commission and subsequently he was chairman of the National Waterways Commission. These commissions under the direction of Mr. Burton published a series of reports which have become the standard library of waterway problems.

Another subject to which Mr. Burton gave special attention while in the House was monetary and banking legislation. He was prominent in framing the Aldrich-Vreeland Emergency Currency Act, and was a member of the Monetary Commission and author of much of its exhaustive report on the subject of financial legislation and conditions throughout the world. His was one of the strongest influences, both in the House and later in the Senate, in shaping and strengthening the Federal Reserve Law.

It would be impossible to describe in detail all his work while in the House of Representatives. But at least another point should be mentioned. One of the chief questions before the country at that time was the construction of a canal linking the Pacific and Atlantic oceans. It will be recalled that a powerful contingent, headed by the late Senator Morgan, favored the construction along the Nicaragua route. Mr. Burton had made an exhaustive study of both routes, and his presentation of data on the subject proved such a forceful argument for the Panama route that the House supported his contention by a large majority. In a single speech he afterwards changed the opinion of the House from favoring a sea level canal to one of lock type.

On March 4, 1909, Mr. Burton took his seat in the United States Senate. He was elected a member of that body after a spectacular contest with ex-Senator Joseph Foraker and Charles P. Taft. The reputation for sound wisdom he had made in the House preceded him into the Senate, and he at once became a leader in the debates and deliberations of the body. One measure championed by him in Congress, if none other, would make him a proper object of gratitude on the part of the American people. This was the Burton Law, the enactment of which prevents the spoliation of the beauty of Niagara Falls by private corporations. His support to other matters of the conservation of natural resources was always consistently and force-

fully given. He fought against the ship purchase program of the democratic administration, and was especially powerful during the consideration of the tariff bills submitted while he was a member of the Senate.

But more than all else he gained the approbation of right thinking citizens by his work in connection with waterways and other internal improvements. He took a firm stand for the application of business standards to the treatment of rivers and harbors and fought, both in committee and on the floor of the Senate, against the waste of public money by lavish appropriations for streams which by nature or experience were found unfitted for practical use. Those who have followed the work of recent congresses will recall how by a single-handed filibuster Senator Burton defeated the River and Harbor Bill of 1914. By that act he was credited with saving the Government the sum of more than \$30,000,000. It required a speech seventeen hours long, during which he exposed the indefensible items contained in the measure. A prophecy made by him in the course of that speech, while not yet fulfilled, is as applicable today as it was then, and contains a political wisdom the country is slowly realizing. He said: "We must test government projects by the same economic rules as a successful business concern would apply to its enterprise and investments. Unless the whole system is overhauled, it will soon be impossible to pass any kind of a river and harbor bill. A commission should be created, preferably composed of the Secretaries of War, of the Interior and of Commerce, with or without other members from civil and military life, to study the whole question and recommend a proper policy for inland waterway and harbor projects. The time is perhaps not far distant when the making of these appropriations will cease to be a legislative function and will depend on the recommendations of a commission, possibly appointed by the president."

Senator Burton declined to become a candidate for re-election and retired from the Senate March 4, 1915. Since then he has been prominent in public life only in his capacity as a private citizen. In 1916 the Ohio republicans gave him their enthusiastic endorsement as a candidate for the republican nomination for President.

Mr. Burton has been for many years, whether in public life or as a lawyer, a student of business and monetary affairs. These

studies have found expression in several books, including "The Life of John Sherman," "Financial Crises and Depressions," and "Corporations and the State."

WILLIAM A. OTIS. It would not be possible within the limits of a brief sketch to indicate with proper discrimination the part played and the place occupied by the late William A. Otis in the life and affairs of Cleveland. His was one of the big constructive minds, or rather the forcefulness which is an emanation of both mind and body which organized, planned, and brought to fruition many of those energies and movements which have been most important not alone in Cleveland, but in the history of Ohio and even of the nation. It is the very highest praise to say that a man belongs among "the makers of a nation," but in view of what William A. Otis accomplished, whether individually or as leader of a group of associates, it is not an exaggerated distinction to place him in such a group.

While his life belongs so much to the broader issues of Ohio history, his residence in Cleveland for a third of a century is justification for a somewhat detailed account of his career and experiences.

He had within him the best blood of New England. His first American ancestor was John Otis, who was born in Devonshire, England, in 1581, and arrived at Ingham, Massachusetts in 1635. One of his descendants was James Otis, who as an orator and patriot was a remarkable figure in the period of the Revolutionary war. President John Adams said of him: "I know of no man whose services were so important and essential to the cause of his country and whose love for it was more ardent and sincere than that of Mr. Otis." Another eminent contemporary said: "Mr. Otis was looked upon as the safeguard and ornament of our cause. The splendor of his intellect threw into shade all the great contemporary lights; the cause of American independence was identified at home and abroad with his name."

This orator and statesman was one of the direct ancestors of William A. Otis. The latter was born in Massachusetts, February 2, 1794. About 1818 he started westward, traveling on foot to Pittsburgh. Here he found a humble task of employment with an iron establishment and this employment was an experience which no doubt bore fruit many years later in Cleveland. He was rapidly promoted,

but at the end of two years the company failed and he lost all his savings. With resolute spirit he started again on another western quest, walking all the distance to Bloomfield in Trumbull County, Ohio. Here he cleared a tract of land, and established a primitive mercantile business, furnishing the settlers goods in exchange for ashes, wheat and other produce. He also conducted a tavern for the entertainment of the traveling public. Ashes at that time were used in the manufacture of black salts or impure potash, and this was the only strictly cash article in the country. The casks of potash were hauled to the river and sent by flat boats to New Orleans and thence to New York. Mr. Otis, it is said, did much of his own teaming, transporting the goods by wagon to Pittsburgh and returning with merchandise for his store at Bloomfield.

The first important revelation of his large mindedness in a business way came about the time the Erie Canal was completed in 1825. The people of Northeastern Ohio were then raising an abundance of grain, which they gladly sold for 25 cents a bushel. It was Mr. Otis who determined to make a new outlet and market for Ohio flour at New York. He is credited with having shipped the first lot of Western Reserve flour to that market. As there had previously been no demand for flour barrels, there were no coopers at Bloomfield, and Mr. Otis sent men into the woods to manufacture at first hand the staves for his rough but serviceable barrels. The flour was ground in a mill a few miles north of Bloomfield, was packed in the barrels, and hauled to Ashtabula Creek, where it was loaded on a schooner and taken to Buffalo and by way of canal to New York. The quality of the flour was regarded by New York merchants as in no way inferior to that of the Genesee country, which was then thought to produce the finest flour manufactured. The eastern merchants at once recognized the significance of trade with this new country on the shores of Lake Erie and offered every encouragement for the manufacture and shipment of flour and other commodities that might be produced in that section. Thus Mr. Otis was one of the primary factors in utilizing the Lake Erie waterway for establishing reciprocal relations between the great market centers of the east and the productive regions of the west. He later took up the shipment of wool and pork, and for nearly twenty years was one of the leading shippers from his section of the Western Reserve.

He came to recognize the immense advan-

tages and possibilities of Cleveland as a coming city, and in 1836 he removed his home to the lake port and thenceforward continued his mercantile operations with this city as his headquarters. He was one of the leading dealers in pork, flour and potash, and also became actively connected with the iron trade. It was his extensive business interests that caused him to give studious attention to the great problems of that day, as at present, transportation. The waterways were open to the eastern markets, but tremendous obstacles had to be overcome in getting the goods down to the docks. First of all he sought good highways, and his was an influence in opening one of the earliest turnpikes of Northeastern Ohio through Bloomfield from Warren to Ashtabula. By the cooperation of steamers upon Lake Erie and the Ohio Canal the goods of the inland district were thus made more available. He also favored, protected and cooperated many of these interests and also was an early advocate of railway building. His name is associated with the early history of the Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, the Cleveland & Pittsburgh, and the Bellefontaine & Indianapolis railroads. He not only had a commanding position among the powerful business interests of the country, but also moved easily and exerted his tactful influence among the farmers and other individual producers, whose support was hardly less vital to the welfare and success of early railroads. For many years he served as a director of the Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati and the Cleveland & Pittsburgh.

William A. Otis was one of the pioneer iron-masters of Cleveland, and it was largely under his influence that Cleveland became one of the most important iron centers of the country.

When the law was enacted which authorized the State Bank of Ohio, he was among the first to perceive its advantages, and in company with others organized under its provisions the Commercial Branch Bank of Cleveland. He was its first president and save for a short interval continued at the head of the institution throughout the twenty years of its existence. On the expiration of its charter in 1865 the Commercial National Bank was organized and he was elected its president, an office he held until the day of his death. He was otherwise closely identified with financial interests in Cleveland, and was one of the incorporators and for a number of years president of the Society for Savings. He was a member of the banking firm of Wick, Otis & Brownell.

Finally at the age of seventy-two, wearied with the cares and responsibilities of life, full

of years and honor, he was called upon to lay down the implements of toil and enter into his rest. His death occurred at Cleveland, May 11, 1868. Throughout the whole period of his life he had sustained an irreproachable character and had exemplified the most eminent public and social virtues. While so conspicuous in commercial and economic affairs, one of his chief interests for many years was the promotion of religion and the general public welfare. He was distinguished not alone for his energy, but by a remarkable simplicity of character, and was readily accorded the highest esteem and confidence of all who knew him or were influenced directly or indirectly by his masterly handling of affairs. For a quarter of a century his name was associated with all of Cleveland's important commercial, financial and religious interests. A Cleveland paper at the time of his death said: "Serupulously careful in the administration of the public trusts committed to him, shrewd and prudent as well as highly honorable in the management of his private business, his industry and enterprise have been amply rewarded while his many excellent qualities of head and heart, his kindly and courteous demeanor toward all with whom he associated, has secured for him the universal esteem of the community." He was thoroughly a Christian and soon after coming to Cleveland united with the First Presbyterian Church, then under the pastoral charge of Reverend Docter Aiken. He was soon chosen one of its elders and held that office until the Second Presbyterian Church was organized by a colony from the first church in 1844. Of this church he was one of the incorporators and was chosen an elder at its first election. This office he continued to hold until his death.

It should also be recalled that he was one of the founders of the original Cleveland Board of Trade, and was one of the commissioners from that body which undertook the negotiations for the merging of Ohio City and Cleveland as one city. The result was largely promoted through his quiet influence and diplomacy. He was a man of great charity and gave liberally of his means to religious bodies and related philanthropies.

On December 22, 1825, William A. Otis married Eliza Proctor, of Manchester, Massachusetts. To their marriage were born two sons and a daughter: Charles A. Otis, whose career is sketched on other pages; Eliza P., who became the wife of Hon. T. D. Crocker of Cleveland; and William H., who became a well known resident of Indianapolis, Indiana.

CHARLES A. OTIS, SR. While it was to the industrial and financial history of Cleveland that the late Charles A. Otis made his chief contribution, he is remembered not only as a man exceptionally forceful in the handling of large business responsibilities, but also for his genial personal character and the public spirit which made him a guiding power in the city's advancement and progress.

He was the strong central link in the family chain which has been one of the greatest sources of power to Cleveland during the last fourscore years. He inherited much from his father, William A. Otis, and his sturdy New England ancestors, and while the task of opening up markets and laying industrial foundations had largely been completed when he came upon the stage of activity, there is much of creative and pioneer work which can be credited to his individual achievements.

In the old home of his father at Bloomfield, Ohio, Charles A. Otis, Sr., was born January 30, 1827. A long life was vouchsafed to him, and it was in the fullness of years and the maturity of achievement that he died at the home of his son, Charles, Jr., at Cleveland, on June 28, 1905. His early instruction came chiefly from country schools, limited in curriculum and facilities. While he would have been among the last to assert a claim to scholarship, he was in spite of early disadvantages a man of thorough learning, and of exceeding breadth of knowledge gained from long and intimate contact with men, affairs, and broadened by travel and keen and vitalizing intellect. When he was nine years of age his parents removed to Cleveland and his early experiences were as a worker in his father's store and the bank. At the age of twenty-one he became purser on one of the old Winslow boats. As stated elsewhere his father was the pioneer ironmaster of Cleveland, and it was in the iron and steel industry Charles A. Otis became a dominant figure in Cleveland industrial affairs.

In 1853 he organized the firm of Ford & Otis, and set up the first forge in Cleveland, beginning the manufacture of axles and bar iron. This factory was an innovation in Cleveland and was the first of its kind west of Syracuse, New York. After the Civil war Mr. Otis spent some time abroad, and at Berlin learned a new process of making steel, and on returning to America arranged to make use of the process on the royalty basis. About that time he established the Otis Iron & Steel Company, later the Otis Steel Company, and built the

largest open hearth steel plant in the country. His associates in that enterprise were E. B. Thomas, Thomas Jopling, J. K. Bole and S. T. Wellman. Mr. Otis was the first president of the company and held that office until 1899, when the property was sold to an English syndicate, but he remained chairman of the board of directors for several years longer.

In 1894 Mr. Otis became president of the Commercial National Bank. This bank was the direct outgrowth of the old bank chartered as a branch of the State Bank of Ohio, and of which his honored father had for many years been the active executive head. Charles Otis was president of the Commercial National for ten years, until in 1904 it and the Mercantile National Bank were consolidated as the present National Commercial Bank, at which time Mr. Otis retired. His business interests made him a prominent figure in many sections of the country. He was one of the founders of the American Wire Company, which later became the American Steel and Wire Company, and was connected with The Standard Sewing Machine Company, The American Steel Sew Company, The Cleveland Electric Railway Company, and The Society for Savings. At one time he was associated with Doctor Everett in the old East Cleveland lines.

The greater part of the last fifteen years of his life he spent in New York, and enjoyed a peculiar place of esteem and dignity among the financiers and business men of the metropolis. He was a member of the Ohio Society of New York. He also spent much time in travel, and knew all the places of interest both in his home land and in Europe. As a business man he retained many of the characteristics of the old-time industrial leader and the loyalty that was given was the direct and personal tribute of the worker to natural born leadership. A signal proof of his power and influence is that there was never a strike in the history of his iron and steel works.

While he always exemplified the spirit of service, he made his life count for most through the industries which he promoted and maintained and which were in the nature of a semi-public institution. Only once did he fill important public office. In 1872 while he was arranging to build the largest open-hearth steel plant in the country he was elected to the office of mayor of Cleveland. He filled a very successful term, but at its end declined to accept renomination since his business interests made it imperative that he devote all his time to them. It is said that he was nominated for

the office during his absence and without his knowledge, and was thus practically drafted into public service.

Concerning his business character perhaps the most succinct statement is found in the editorial columns of one of Cleveland's papers after his death. "In the death of Charles A. Otis the city loses one of the builders of Cleveland. He was a pioneer in the creative industrial enterprises which made this city as it is today a possibility. He ran risks and reached the rewards of the path breaker, whose ventures into new fields are followed by less daring and able men. In the making of iron and steel, in banking, in varied manufacturing interests, Charles A. Otis was one of the most active forces in the growth of Cleveland. He promoted progress in all directions. The whole world of industry, finance and trade felt the stimulating effects of his many sided enterprises. He was an inspiration and example for a goodly number of younger men who came within the scope of his personal influence. His great popularity bore witness that in this strong man's career success did not blunt humanity. He was loved and trusted by his employees as well as by his business associates. His judgment was as sound as his impulses were kindly. Enterprises which he founded went forward to great success. He was a stranger to defeat. The loss of such a citizen is a blow to Cleveland, which would be more felt if Charles A. Otis had not retired from active business and put his affairs in order some time before his death. Age and leisure had withdrawn him from the broad field of the city's productive interests before his long and useful life came to its end. A maker of Cleveland is missed from the scene of his labors and triumphs."

Mr. Otis was twice married. His first wife was Miss Mary Shepard, who died leaving two daughters: Mrs. Judge William B. Sanders and Mrs. Dr. J. Kent Sanders. For his second wife he married Miss Ann Eliza Shepard, sister of his first wife. By this marriage there were three sons: William A., Charles A. and Harrison G.

Biography inevitably concerns itself largely with the material facts and incidents of life and often leaves the question of personality and of character—that which is above and includes all material achievements—unanswered. For this reason there is special value in the remarks made by Rev. Paul F. Sutphen at the funeral of Mr. Otis. In these remarks he sought to interpret him as the man rather than

as the business leader. He said in part: "Probably those who were most intimate with Mr. Otis as they look back over the years in which they have known him, will think of two striking characteristics of his life. One of these undoubtedly was the large and generous sympathy for those who needed the services he could render and especially to those in the humbler walks of life. It has been said of him that of the large number of men with whom he was in a sense in contact in the years of active work, of the large number of men in the employ of the great industries with which he was associated, he knew almost each man by name. The sympathy of a generous heart toward those in need was one of the characteristics of our friend. There are two ways of displaying or of executing the general impulses of life. One toward the great institutions representing public philanthropy; the other the individual thought for the individual need. It is not easy to discriminate between these two or to speak of one as being of greater advantage than the other, yet doubtless it is a fact that he who feels the cry of another human soul and responds to its necessity, has reflected back in his own soul the sense of gratification and joy which is not attainable where the largest part of one's generosity is bestowed upon the public institutions. It is doubtless true that outside of the innermost circle of his associates and perhaps not even there, is it known how large and how constant were the kindly benefits bestowed upon those to whom they were needful most. Undoubtedly a characteristic of our friend that will never be forgotten in the innermost circle was the personal affectionate devotion to those who were near and dear to him. It is not always that as one creeps up in years to the number of those attained by Mr. Otis that a little child still finds congeniality there and the touch of sympathy. It was always found where this friend of ours came in contact with a little child.

"Seventy years I believe it is since Mr. Otis first came to this city; then hardly more than a village. Now it is a great city and it has been by the activity and achievement of such men as he that this is so. I will mention the fact that it was Mr. Otis' father who was one of the founders of the Second Presbyterian church, which for these sixty-six years past has been one of the great religious forces in this community, and during all these years that have gone by there has never been a moment when some member of this family has not been identified with its interests and a part

of its life. It is a great thing to leave behind one the inheritance of stable worth. Men live in their children and in their children's children. No man liveth to himself—no man dieth to himself. He who fancies that his life concerns none but himself is vastly deceived. We could look back today and think of one unknown doubtless to many of us here—to most of us here—but one who is known by name at least to very many within these walls—the father of our departed friend—and the power and the godliness of that life transmitted by many channels into the life of this city is still living though he long since has passed away.”

CHARLES A. OTIS, Cleveland capitalist, banker, civic worker, club man, sportsman and stock breeder, was born in Cleveland, July 9, 1868. His father was Charles A. Otis, founder of the Otis Iron & Steel Company, and his grandfather was William A. Otis, pioneer in commerce and banking of the Western Reserve, both of whom are mentioned more at length elsewhere.

Mr. Otis was educated in the public schools and at Brooks Military Academy in Cleveland, at Andover Preparatory School and at Yale University, being graduated from Sheffield School of the last-named institution in 1890 with a scientific degree.

His school days ended, he went to Colorado to live the cow puncher life. With D. D. Casement, of Painesville, Ohio, he rode the Unaweep range, the two doing much of their own cattle handling and ranch work. From this experience Mr. Otis brought back a keen interest in horsemanship and cattle breeding which never has waned.

Back in Cleveland in 1895, he took a hand in the iron and steel industry, as his father and grandfather had done, joining Addison H. Hough & Company under the new title of Otis, Hough & Company and engaging in the commission and agency business. For some years they represented Jones & Laughlin of Pittsburgh, the Pennsylvania Tube Company, Painter & Sons and other finishing mills.

The consolidation of the steel companies and establishment of their own agencies imposed upon Mr. Otis the important work of placing the securities of several big steel corporations and resulted in the transfer of his attention from dealing in iron and steel to dealing in investments. To facilitate the new work he bought a seat on the New York Stock Exchange in 1900 (the first such seat owned in Cleveland) and the firm was reorganized as Otis &

Hough, bankers and brokers. This firm was largely instrumental in the formation of the Cleveland Stock Exchange, of which both Mr. Otis and Mr. Hough have served as president.

In 1912 the firm was again reorganized as Otis & Company, Mr. Hough retiring and Mr. Otis associating with himself Messrs. William A. Otis, M. C. Harvey, George W. York, Cyrus S. Eaton, Richard Inglis, Edward Bower, F. L. Griffith and Raymond Sargeant, several of whom had been connected with the house for some years.

Otis & Company retain extensive offices in the Cuyahoga Building, fronting Cleveland's noted public square, have direct wire connection with all important cities in the United States and Canada and deal largely in municipal bonds and other staple securities, enjoying wide repute for conservative and constructive policies.

Though the principal business of Otis & Company is investment banking, the stock department now maintains branch offices in Denver and Colorado Springs, Colorado; in Casper, Wyoming; and in Columbus, Akron and Youngstown, Ohio. An uptown branch is also operated in the Statler Hotel, Cleveland.

The expansion of his central commercial interest has never absorbed Mr. Otis' attention to the exclusion of other pursuits. He was the founder of The Cleveland News, forming it in 1905 by consolidating the News and Herald and the Evening Plain Dealer with the Cleveland World, already under his ownership. Until 1912, when he disposed of it to Dan R. Hanna, Mr. Otis was publisher of The News and through it exerted a palpable influence on the interesting municipal developments of the period.

Though frequently urged to become a candidate, Mr. Otis has never sought political preferment or held an elective public office. The presidency of the chamber of commerce, called the highest non-political honor in Cleveland's gift, has twice been his. Long active in the work of the organization, he was elected vice president in 1916, succeeded to the presidency on the resignation of the incumbent and was re-elected president in 1917, occupying the post during the busy months of America's entrance into the World war.

His efforts in behalf of American arms have been put forth in other capacities as well. Mayor Harry L. Davis appointed him to the municipal war commission early in the conflict. He bore a conspicuous part in the famous Red Cross fund campaign, in which Cleveland

achieved special distinction. He is known for long and efficient support of various civic and philanthropic enterprises, particularly the Babies' Dispensary and Hospital, an institution nationally famed for the efficacy of its work. In 1917 he was appointed an original member of Cleveland's subway commission, receiving the compliment of the five-year term.

He was active in the establishment of the Cleveland Athletic Club and served as its president. He was prominent for years in amateur harness racing, long a fashionable sport in Cleveland under the auspices of the Gentlemen's Driving Club. There is scarcely a social club of standing or a civic organization of repute in the city that has not benefited through his membership.

The Otis summer home is at Tannenbaum Farm, near Willoughby, Ohio, a large estate including several once-separate farms and the scene of Mr. Otis' activities as a stock breeder. His interest as a breeder has long centered in the development of milking shorthorn cattle, a hobby that has won for the Otis Herd no little fame of the sort breeders value. The enterprise, however, is more than a hobby. Long before beef conservation and farm development became national problems, made the more pressing by war's necessities, Mr. Otis observed the obsolescence of the great cattle ranges of the West and gave serious thought to the result, seemingly of menace to a nation's food.

"To produce a cow that will give large buckets full of milk with heaps of butter in it and then raise a steer that will bring big money at the butcher's," was the problem he set himself. In the milking shorthorn, perfected under his supervision at Tannenbaum Farm, through years of experiment and co-operation with other breeders, he believes the ideal double-purpose breed, the perfect "farmer's cow," has been closely approximated. Though few farmers could hope to own such costly specimens as the handsome animals of the Otis Herd, it is believed the development and popularizing of the breed will go far toward providing the world's future supply of milk and beef. Mr. Otis' efforts toward this end have been recognized by election to office in the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association and similar organizations.

Mr. Otis married Miss Lucia Ransom Edwards, July 11, 1895. Mrs. Otis is the daughter of the late William Edwards, himself a

conspicuous figure in Cleveland history, and Lucia Ransom Edwards. Mr. and Mrs. Otis have two children, William Edwards Otis and Lucia Eliza Otis. The city home of the family is at 3436 Euclid Avenue.

RALPH RANDOLPH ROOT exemplified in every detail the character of the old-time merchant. He began in a humble role, pursued his ends with undeviating ambition and industry, was quick of perception, thorough in his execution, and was always guided by a spirit of integrity that ruled his every act and brought him not only material success but the esteem and admiration of his fellow men. It is not too much to say that his work and his character constitute one of the cornerstones of the Root & McBride Company of today, one of the largest and best known of Cleveland's wholesale institutions.

Ralph Randolph Root was born at Coopers-town, New York, February 10, 1823, a son of Elias and Nancy (Sabin) Root. He was about fifteen years old when his parents came to Cleveland, and he grew up in the city when it was still struggling in competition with many other thriving inland towns. The education begun in public schools was continued at Oberlin College. As a boy he learned the printer's trade, but did not follow it long as a vocation.

About sixty or seventy years ago one of Cleveland's best known mercantile establishments was "the old city mill store," and it was here that the late Mr. Root acquired his first mercantile training as a clerk. Not long afterwards his abilities had counted so rapidly in winning favor that the proprietor of the store, Mr. A. M. Perry, admitted him to a partnership in the new firm of A. M. Perry & Company. Still later this was succeeded by Morgan & Root, the principals being E. P. Morgan and R. R. Root. Lee McBride was the next partner admitted to the firm, and the name was then changed to Morgan, Root & Company. Mr. Morgan retired in 1884, and the business was continued as Root & McBride Brothers, Lee McBride's brother John H. having entered the firm as junior partner. From that time forward until his death, five years later, Mr. Root was senior partner, and the wisdom with which he directed the business effectively contributed to the wide and prosperous connections the firm had as retail merchants all over the Middle West.



From the collection of the University of Michigan

C. E. Alden

Mr. Root died in Cleveland in January, 1889. In 1862 he married Miss Anna Y. Tubbs, who is still living in Cleveland. She is a daughter of John M. Tubbs. Mr. and Mrs. Root had four children: Frederic Payn Root, vice president of the Root & McBride Company; Mary Loomis Root, wife of Frank Ely Abbott of Cleveland; Walter S., who is connected with the Root & McBride Company; and Cornelia W., wife of Frank H. Ginn, of Cleveland.

FREDERIC PAYN ROOT, vice president of the wholesale dry goods house of the Root & McBride Company, of which his father, Ralph R. Root, elsewhere mentioned, was one of the founders, has had a typically successful business career and it can be described very briefly, since it is a record of a continuous connection from school days with the Root & McBride Company, with the increasing responsibilities that increasing experience and ability merited.

The oldest of his father's children, he was born in Cleveland August 28, 1865. He was educated in private schools and is a graduate of the Brooks Military Academy of Cleveland. From school he went immediately to the wholesale dry goods establishment of his father, and during the next few years there was not a single department or line of the work which escaped his experience. His close and detailed knowledge of dry goods he has since used in many ways to promote the fortunes of the Root & McBride Company, which is the largest importer and jobber of dry goods in the State of Ohio. When the business was incorporated a number of years ago, Mr. Root was made vice president, and has since retained that post, together with the office of a director. He is also a director of the Union Commerce National Bank of Cleveland, and is a trustee of the Society for Savings.

He is also a member of the Union Club, Country Club, Mayfield Country Club, Roadside Club, Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, Civic League, City Club and Cleveland Automobile Club.

Mr. Root married Mary Randall Crawford, who died March 27, 1905, the mother of two sons. The older is Paul Crawford Root, now assistant general superintendent of the Cleveland-Akron Bag Company. He married Eleanor H. Kingsbury, of Montclair, New Jersey, and they have one son, Paul Crawford Root,

Jr. The younger son, Ralph Randall, is now serving with the rank of first lieutenant in the aviation section of the United States army in France. He married Anna R. Lincoln, of Cleveland, daughter of Dr. W. R. Lincoln.

CHARLES E. ALDEN. Few lawyers at the Cleveland bar are generally acknowledged to have a more ready and sound judgment in the broad and intricate matters pertaining to corporation, commercial and real estate jurisprudence than Charles E. Alden, senior member of the firm of Alden, Knapp & Magee. His education and experience have admirably fitted him for practice in these fields, and by the consideration of the important interests with which he has been identified it will be realized how rapid and substantial has been his professional progress.

The Alden family descends from sturdy New England stock, the first of the family in this country having immigrated to Plymouth, Massachusetts, in the year 1620. Enoch Alden, grandfather of Charles E. Alden, came from Williamstown, Massachusetts, and was one of the earliest settlers of Middlefield, Geauga County, Ohio. Charles E. Alden was born at Middlefield, December 18, 1875, and is a son of Edward H. and Hercey M. (Dunham) Alden.

Edward H. Alden, who for many years was an agriculturist in Geauga County, served as both a volunteer and a drafted man during the Civil war, the greater part of his service of nearly three years being with Company B, Eighty-Seventh Regiment, and Company A, One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry. In 1892 he moved to Hiram, Ohio, where he died October 25, 1916, his widow now being a resident of that place. They were members of the Methodist Church. Of their nine children, four sons and four daughters grew to maturity, their names being: Dr. A. H., a graduate of Hiram College, and now engaged in the practice of medicine at North Lima, Ohio; Dr. E. H., who is practicing dentistry at Alliance; Charles E.; John, who died at the age of four years; Diantha, who died when thirty-three years of age; Emily, who resides with her mother at Hiram; Mabel, who is the wife of Perry L. Green, of Hiram, secretary and manager of the Greendale Dairy Farm; David Russell, a graduate of Hiram College, and now a resident of Kent, Ohio; and Hercey May, a professional nurse of Cleveland,

who was formerly for several years night superintendent of the East Fifty-fifth Street Hospital.

Charles E. Alden obtained his early training under greatest difficulties. He worked on his father's farm and attended district school at Middlefield until the age of seventeen. He was then compelled to rely upon his own resources. In spite of disappointments and obstacles that would have disheartened any but a dauntless spirit, he persisted steadfastly in attaining his cherished ambition to secure a college education. His course in college and afterwards in law school were made possible only by untiring energy and devotion and by the most rigid economy and self-denial.

After leaving the farm he taught country schools for about three years in Middlefield and in Livingston County, Illinois. He then attended Hiram College, from which he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1901. After pursuing special studies during the fall and winter of 1901 and 1902 he entered the office of Edwin Vorhies at Akron, Ohio, where he studied law for six months. Going to Cleveland in the fall of 1902, he secured employment in the office of Bardons & Oliver, and later in the office of the American Steel & Wire Company, performing stenographic and clerical work during the day and attending law school at night. He spent two years in the Cleveland Law School, and then, dropping his office work, he completed his studies in the law department of Western Reserve University in the spring of 1905, at that time being admitted to the bar. He commenced the practice of law in January, 1906, in partnership with Eldon J. Hopple, who for the past two terms has been speaker of the House of Representatives at Columbus, and the firm of Alden & Hopple continued in existence until January, 1909, when W. C. McCullough became a partner, the style of the combination then being McCullough, Alden & Hopple. In 1910 Mr. Alden withdrew and formed a partnership with H. H. Knapp and C. F. Magee, and the firm of Alden, Knapp and Magee is generally accounted at this time as one of the most formidable organizations in the city. Offices are maintained in the Engineers' Building, and a general practice is carried on, although the firm has perhaps obtained its strongest standing in the speciality of corporation, commercial and real estate law.

Mr. Alden is a democrat and a member of

the Twenty-second Ward Democratic Club, and of the Tom L. Johnson Club. He is also a member of the Christian Church, the Civic League, the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, the City Club, the local and the Ohio State Bar Associations and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Those who know him need not be told that he is a broad-minded citizen of sterling worth, steadfastly interested in all public measures which promise to be of practical good, and those who are not acquainted with him may have the full assurance of his legion of friends to that effect. He is a close student, and is not only interested in the literature of his profession, but also in worth-while works of history and fiction.

Mr. Alden was married at Brunswick, Medina County, Ohio, in 1902, to Miss Ina May Gibbs, a daughter of Alexander and Paulina (Green) Gibbs, the latter still living, and the former of whom died at Brunswick, December 26, 1915, aged seventy-three years. Mr. Gibbs was a Civil war veteran with a brilliant military record, and was with General Custer as a cavalryman at the battle of Five Forks and others. During the Civil war he took part in seventeen pitched battles and was with Sheridan at the time of his historic ride to Winchester, and rose to corporal and to a staff officership. Mrs. Alden was born at Brunswick, where she received her early education, subsequently attending Ohio Northern College at Ada, and then going to Hiram College, where she received the degree of Bachelor of Literature in the same class as that in which Mr. Alden graduated. Prior to that time she had taught school for several years, and later was a teacher in Medina County, Ohio, until her marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Alden are the parents of two children, both born at Cleveland: Marcella Eugenia and John Butler.

ALBERT LEWIS TALCOTT has been a Cleveland lawyer since 1890, for many years connected with the Erie Railroad Company, and now has an extensive law and real estate business, with offices in The Arcade.

He was born in the beautiful Village of Jefferson in Ashtabula County, Ohio, February 8, 1859. Mr. Talcott has an interesting lineage from old New England, involving many personages of note in the colonies of Massachusetts and Connecticut.

The line of descent is traced from John Talcott and Dorothy Mort, his wife, who came over from Braintree, Essex County, England, to Boston, on the ship Lion, in 1632, two years after the arrival of the colony of Puritans that settled Massachusetts Bay. The father and the paternal grandfather of John Talcott were both named John and lived in Colchester, England. In Vol. 1137, page 148, of the Harlean Manuscript, preserved in the British Museum, containing the Herald's visitation of Essex County in 1558, are found the arms and pedigree of the Talcott family, originally from Warwickshire, England.

Samuel Talcott, born in 1635, was the first person of that family name to be born in America. He was graduated from Harvard College in 1658 and resided in Wethersfield, Connecticut, upon land devised to him in 1659 by his father, who had moved to Hartford, Connecticut, in 1636, with other members of Rev. Mr. Hooker's company. The Hooker company had become dissatisfied with their first location at Newton (now Cambridge) near Boston and had gone to Connecticut to secure more perfect liberty of worship. In anticipation of this removal, John Talcott erected a house in 1635 which stood on the ground afterwards long occupied by the old "North Church." This was the first house built in Hartford. John Talcott was one of the leading citizens of Hartford and for many years a member of the General Court of the Colony of Connecticut and also of the committee appointed in 1637 to consider the propriety of the war with the Pequot Indians, with whom hostilities broke out during that year.

His son, Lieut.-Col. John Talcott, was one of the patentees named in the charter granted by King Charles II to the Colony of Connecticut in 1662. He was appointed in 1676, when the war with King Philip broke out, to command the "standing army" of the colony. In the various battles with the Indians in which he was engaged he was always victorious and gained great renown as an Indian fighter. Lieut.-Col. John Talcott was treasurer of the colony from 1660 to 1676. His daughter, Elizabeth, married Capt. Joseph Wadsworth, one of the most familiar heroes of early colonial history. It was this Captain Wadsworth who on the night of October 31, 1687, aided by Lieut.-Col. John Talcott, seized the charter of the colony and hid it in an oak tree. Sir Edmund Andros, it will be remembered, was named as governor of New Eng-

land by King James II and had been directed to take possession of the charters of several colonies. After securing the charters of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, he attempted to take that of Connecticut and was only prevented by this forehanded action of Captain Wadsworth. This tree became known as the "Charter Oak" and the story of the event is familiar to every American school child.

Mr. A. L. Talcott's great-grandfather, Elizur Talcott, was a Revolutionary soldier. His son, Nelson Talcott, the grandfather, came to Mesopotamia, Ohio, from Norwich, Massachusetts, in or about the year 1826. Elizur Talcott accompanied him. Nelson Talcott finally settled in Nelson Township of Portage County, where in 1828 he established a chair factory. This factory was subsequently relocated in the Village of Garrettsville, where he conducted the largest business of the kind in the state for many years.

Henry Talcott, father of the Cleveland lawyer, was long a prominent business man and citizen of Jefferson in Ashtabula County. He was born in Nelson Township of Portage County December 28, 1832, and moved to Jefferson in Ashtabula County in 1852. There he engaged in the hardware business, and was a hardware merchant forty years. His interests also extended to manufacturing, banking and farming, and during the last twenty years of his life those interests became very extensive. His death occurred July 12, 1894. He was a man of prominence and influence politically as a republican, and as a young man had opposed the extension of slavery. In later years his influence was exerted for the adoption of the Interstate Commerce Act by Congress and the Pure Food Laws of Ohio. Governor Foraker appointed him assistant dairy and food commissioner of Ohio when the original pure food law was adopted.

December 23, 1855, Henry Talcott married Cordelia J. Pritchard. She was also a native of Nelson Township, Portage County, and was educated in Nelson Academy and at Hiram College. She was a cousin of Gen. B. D. Pritchard, who until his decease a few years ago, was a prominent banker at Allegan, Michigan, and commanded the troop of the Fourth Michigan Cavalry which captured Jefferson Davis while he was fleeing from Richmond at the close of the Civil war. Henry and Cordelia J. Talcott had five sons, all of whom reached manhood and were given college advantages. Three of them, John C., Albert L. and William E., became lawyers. Ralph

H. graduated from the Boston Conservatory of Music and is now a teacher of music in Cleveland. The youngest son, George Nelson, has always followed a mercantile career and is also a resident of Cleveland.

Albert Lewis Talcott was graduated from the Eastman National Business College at Poughkeepsie in 1874 with the degree Master of Accounts. In 1877 he received the degree Bachelor of Philosophy from Mount Union College, Alliance, Ohio, and then entered Yale University Law School, where he completed his course, ranking fourth in his class and receiving the degree LL. B. in 1880.

Admitted to the bar at Columbus in December, 1880, Mr. Talcott began practice at Jefferson, Ohio, in partnership with his older brother, the late John C. Talcott, under the firm name of Talcott Brothers. That partnership continued for ten years, until A. L. Talcott removed to Cleveland in October, 1890. Here he entered the service of the New York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company, now the Erie Railroad Company, as assistant land, tax and claim agent. To those duties he gave his time and attention for about 18½ years, finally resigning in 1909 to resume the private practice of law and the real estate business.

For many years Mr. Talcott has been a recognized leader in the prohibition party of the state and nation. He was affiliated with the republican organization and took an active part in local affairs with that party until 1885. At that date he concluded that prohibition was the most important political question and has since continually supported its nominees, except in 1915, when the prohibition nominees of Ohio withdrew in favor of those of the progressive party after the State Progressive Convention had endorsed prohibition. Mr. Talcott was a delegate to the Prohibition National Convention in 1892 and 1908. He has been nominated by the Ohio State Convention of the party as candidate for judge of the Supreme Court three different times. In 1916 he received 106,273 votes for that office, that being by far the largest vote ever given a prohibition candidate in Ohio.

About forty-five years ago Mr. Talcott joined the Independent Order of Good Templars and retained his active membership therein for over thirty years. At Mount Union College he was a member of the Delta Tau Delta fraternity. In 1885 he united with the Jefferson Baptist Church and after removing

to Cleveland took a letter from that church to the First Baptist Church of Cleveland in 1891 and has been very active in that denomination ever since. He served as president of the Cleveland Baptist City Mission Society for two years and secretary seven years. He has been secretary of the Baptist Home of Northern Ohio for Old People since it was organized in 1907.

On August 4, 1881, at Jefferson, Ohio, Mr. Talcott married Elizabeth J. Bailey, daughter of William and Mary A. Bailey, of Jefferson. Her parents were of English descent. Mrs. Talcott was born at Jefferson, February 17, 1860, was educated in the village schools and was a teacher until her marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Talcott have three children: Cora Mabel, born October 5, 1882, was married October 4, 1902, to Bruce W. Huling. They now reside at Akron. John Albert, the only son, was born March 8, 1886. January 29, 1910, he married Harriet I. Finney, of Toronto, Canada. Both are successful teachers and are now connected with Bishop College at Marshall, Texas. Winifred Bailey, the youngest, was born August 8, 1892, and resides with her parents at 1457 East 116th Street, Cleveland.

JOHN CARLOS TALCOTT. The Cleveland bar had one of its ablest thinkers and most successful practitioners in the person of the late John Carlos Talcott, who died at his home in that city December 17, 1904. He had practiced law for over a quarter of a century and the last ten years of his life were spent in Cleveland.

He was the oldest brother of Albert Lewis Talcott and William Ellsworth Talcott, elsewhere referred to, and a son of Henry and Cordelia J. Talcott, a prominent family of Jefferson, Ashtabula County, where John C. was born March 8, 1857.

John C. Talcott acquired a liberal education. In 1874 he graduated from the Spencerian Business College of Cleveland, and then took the classical course in Mount Union College at Alliance, where he received his A. B. degree in 1876. He studied law at Yale University, graduating LL. B. in 1878 and Master of Laws in 1881, and always took high rank in his literary and professional studies and was fourth in rank in his class at Yale. He was admitted to the bar of Ohio in the fall of 1879, and was actively engaged in practice at Jefferson until his removal to Cleveland in 1894. Soon after his admission to the bar he was elected justice of the peace for Jefferson



A. H. Suddell

Township in 1879, and besides his work as a lawyer served from 1878 to 1891 as cashier of Taleott's Deposit Bank of Jefferson.

From 1880 to 1890 he and his younger brother, Albert, were in law partnership under the firm name of Taleott Brothers, attorneys at law. From the date of his removal to Cleveland until his death, John C. Taleott had a large general practice. As a lawyer he was characterized by unusual learning and was a clear and logical thinker and speaker. A judge of the Common Pleas Court, before whom he had just argued an important case only a short time before his death, pronounced his argument the best he had ever heard in his court.

In politics he was a republican, and was chairman of the Republican County Central Committee of Ashtabula County during his earlier career. He served as a member of the board of education of Glenville as long as his health would permit. He was a member of the Delta Tau Delta fraternity at Mount Union, and was active in the Tippecanoe Club and the Cleveland Whist Club. He never married and for years had his home with his mother, Mrs. Cordelia J. Taleott. His remains were interred at the old family home at Jefferson.

WILLIAM ELLSWORTH TALCOTT, one of the three brothers whose names have long adorned the legal profession in Cleveland, was an active member of the bar of this city for nearly twenty years, but is now a resident of New York City.

He was born at Jefferson, Ohio, October 25, 1862, being the fourth son of Henry and Cordelia J. Taleott. The record of the family is given elsewhere.

Mr. Taleott graduated from Eastman's Business College at Poughkeepsie in 1878, from the Jefferson High School in 1879, and is an alumnus of Mount Union College at Alliance, from which he received the A. B. degree in 1882 and the degree Master of Arts in 1887. Mr. Taleott graduated from the law department of Yale University in 1884 and was given the degree Master of Laws in 1885.

He began the practice of law at Akron in 1885, but on November 1, 1886, removed to Cleveland, where he was appointed special claim agent for the New York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company. In 1897 he was promoted to land, tax and claim agent for the Erie Railroad west of Salamanca. He has made his chief work and has gained his chief

fame as a lawyer in this line of activity. On October 1, 1904, he was promoted to general real estate agent for the Erie Railroad system, with headquarters at New York City. He resigned May 1, 1907, to accept his present office as assistant general land and tax agent for the New York Central Railway Company, also with headquarters in New York City.

He is a member of several New York social clubs, including the New York, Pleiades, Whist and Knickerbocker Whist clubs. He has no record as a political worker or candidate, but has supported the republican ticket in national and state affairs and is independent in local elections. In college he became a member of a Delta Tau Delta fraternity and has had membership in the Royal Arcanum and the American Insurance Union. His wife and two daughters are active members of the Disciples Church.

November 30, 1882, at Canton, Ohio, Mr. Taleott married Eva May Holl, daughter of Dan R. and Nancy (Mishler) Holl. Mrs. Taleott is of Pennsylvania Dutch stock, her parents having come from the vicinity of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, to Stark County, Ohio, where they were farmers. Mr. and Mrs. Taleott had four children: Homer Leroy, who in 1908 married Bertha Ehser and has one daughter; William Ellsworth, Jr., who died in 1909; Grace Helen and Maude Eleanor, still single.

GEORGE BENNETT SIDDALE is one of Cleveland's foremost lawyers and most helpful and sterling citizens. His abilities have been especially recognized in the field of banking and corporation law, where he is probably not excelled by any other member of the Cleveland bar. Mr. Siddall has been in practice at Cleveland for twenty years, and is a member of one of the city's best known law firms, Henderson, Quail, Siddall & Morgan.

The Siddall family have been identified with Ohio since pioneer times. Some of his ancestors were soldiers in the War of the Revolution and the War of 1812. George Bennett Siddall was born at Oberlin, Ohio, December 13, 1866, a son of Dr. James F. and Orinda (Candee) Siddall. His father was of Virginia ancestry, and his mother of New England stock. His mother was of Scotch and English origin and her lineage was closely entwined with that of the McAlpine family. Dr. James F. Siddall was born in Ohio, and became a prominent dentist at Oberlin, where he located in 1854. He died at Oberlin October 12, 1909,

at the age of seventy-seven. His wife, who was born in Michigan, is still living. Five of their six children survive, and one of them is Dr. W. A. Siddall, a dentist at Cleveland.

Fourth in age among his brothers and sisters, George Bennett Siddall grew up in Oberlin, attended the public schools and Oberlin College, and received the A. B. degree from that splendid institution in 1891. He possesses scholarly attainments that would have enabled him to adorn any profession, and for two years after his graduation he continued with Oberlin College as a teacher of mathematics. Choosing the law, he entered the Western Reserve Law School, where he pursued his studies two years, and on March 12, 1896, was admitted to the bar at Columbus. Beginning practice at Cleveland, he steadily fought his way to success where competition was keenest, and has won a number of notable triumphs in corporation practice. It was Mr. Siddall who organized and furnished both the legal and commercial wisdom for the development of The Peerless Motor Car Company, of which he is a director and secretary. He has various other financial and commercial connections. On January 1, 1904, he became associated with the old firm of Henderson & Quail and Mr. Morgan subsequently became a member of the partnership.

Mr. Siddall is a member of the Cleveland and Ohio State Bar associations, is a democrat on issues of national politics, but has been looked upon as somewhat of a leader in independent movements when municipal questions are at stake. Outside of the law he has given much of his time to the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce. For one year he was a director and for three years served as chairman of its committee on education. In the latter capacity he was instrumental in formulating the present school code of the state. In the Chamber of Commerce he has also been chairman of the committee on legislation. Among the various other organizations in which he has membership are the Union University, and Mayfield clubs of Cleveland, the Columbus Club of Columbus, and the University Club of Chicago. His principal recreation is golf. He is a member of the Pilgrim Congregational Church of Cleveland.

Mr. Siddall was married August 17, 1892, at Calumet, Michigan, to Miss Nettie M. Danielson, daughter of John A. Danielson. Her father was in the continuous employ of the Calumet and Hecla copper mines for nearly sixty years, and during the later years of his

life was its superintendent. Mrs. Siddall is a woman of thorough culture and especially well known in musical circles in Cleveland. She is a graduate of the Conservatory of Music at Oberlin with the class of 1891. Mr. and Mrs. Siddall have a beautiful home, and they have the social position which people of culture most desire.

ZERAH COSTON MONKS, who died at his home in Cleveland May 25, 1909, at the age of sixty-eight, was for nearly forty years an active resident of this city, and for the last ten years of his life had served as inspector of buildings for the board of education and library board, a position which he held until his last illness.

He was born at Curlsville, Clarion County, Pennsylvania, in 1841. He came of old American stock. His grandfather, William Monks, came to this country from the north of Ireland in time to participate as a soldier in the Revolutionary war. William Monks married a Scotch woman.

The parents of Zerah C. Monks were Rev. William and Harriet (Burns) Monks. Rev. William Monks was born in 1806 and died in 1860, while his wife was born in 1807 and died in 1845. They were married at Curlsville, Clarion County, Pennsylvania. Rev. William Monks was a circuit rider of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and carried on his missionary and pastoral enterprise for years in the vicinity of Akron, Ohio.

At the age of twenty-one Zerah C. Monks enlisted as a soldier in the Union army, and was first in Company C of the Fifty-second Regiment and then in the Fifty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. He held the rank of first sergeant, and was in the great Army of the Potomac. On the second day of the battle of Gettysburg he was captured and spent a number of months in the rebel prison at Belle Isle in the James River.

He removed to Cleveland, Ohio, in 1871 and for many years was a leading carpenter contractor on the south side, until he accepted the position of building inspector with the board of education and the library board. His funeral was held at the Jennings Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he was long a member.

His wife, Mrs. Hannah T. Monks, who died at her home in Cleveland January 31, 1912, was born in Venango County, Pennsylvania, in 1842. She had lived on the south side in Cleveland over forty years. She was survived

by her sister, Mrs. E. Holmden, in Cleveland, and also by a sister in Oklahoma and a sister and brother in Vineland, New Jersey.

Zerah C. Monks and wife had four children: William J., now assistant principal of the Lincoln High School at Cleveland; Thomas E., president of the Cleveland National Bank; Dr. Margaret B., whose offices as a physician are in the Lenox Building; and Hattie E., wife of Claude E. Betts. Mrs. Betts is a teacher in the West Boys School and is actively interested in the Juvenile Court work of Cleveland.

THOMAS ELBRIDGE MONKS, president of the Cleveland National Bank, even when a school-boy was a storehouse of energy and started his career with more business push than many men acquire in a lifetime of experience. It is said that while he was attending high school he carried one of the largest paper routes on the south side of the city, and the spirit of service that actuated the newsboy was a quality that attracted to him even then many warm friends. He sold his paper route at the same time he left school and in the past thirty years has been carving out a career for himself of no inconsiderable magnitude.

Mr. Monks was born in Greenwich, Connecticut, August 9, 1869, but has spent practically all his life in Cleveland since he came here in 1871 with his parents, the late Zerah C. and Hannah T. Monks. A sketch of his honored father appears on other pages. Thomas E. Monks was educated in the Cleveland public schools, attending the West High School. From high school he entered upon his first regular position with the Lockwood-Taylor Hardware Company, now a part of the Lockwood-Luetkemeyer-Henry Company. Two years later he left this firm to take a job in the freight department of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Company under G. W. Andrews, the local freight agent. After one year there he transferred his abilities to the Erie Railway in the freight department under J. M. Booth, freight agent. During his long service with this company the dynamic energy of his nature was given a thorough discipline and Mr. Monks credits the training he received in the freight department of that railroad with much of his later success. He remained with the freight department ten years, being appointed chief clerk of the forwarding department.

From the railroad he entered the employ of the city as deputy city treasurer, having

been appointed by George P. Kurtz in 1899. He remained in the city treasurer's office for seven years, three years under Mr. Kurtz and four years under Mr. H. D. Coffinberry.

All of this was a very fine training for the banker. On January 3, 1906, Mr. Monks became loan clerk in The Guardian Savings and Trust Company, and after one year was elected assistant secretary of the institution and remained a useful and appreciative factor in that great banking house until he was chosen president of the Cleveland National Bank on August 4, 1916. He has been president of this bank since September 1, 1916.

The Cleveland National Bank, which was organized in 1883, has enjoyed a phenomenal increase of business during the years since Mr. Monks became president. The bank is now almost a \$10,000,000 institution in point of resources, an itemized report of June, 1917, crediting it with resources of over \$9,000,000. From June, 1916, to June, 1917, its deposits increased 116 per cent, the total increase being nearly \$3,500,000. Mr. Monks is also on the advisory board of The Guardian Savings & Trust Company, and several of the active officers are connected with both institutions. The chairman of the board of the Cleveland National is Mr. H. P. McIntosh, president of The Guardian Savings & Trust Company. The other executive officers are F. W. Wardwell and T. W. Hill, vice presidents, and R. P. Sears, cashier.

Mr. Monks has been more or less active in local Cleveland politics, and at the present writing he would classify himself as a mugwump. In national affairs generally he is a republican. Some years ago he was a candidate for city auditor and also county clerk of Cuyahoga County, but he says there were too many democrats around who did not want him in those positions.

Mr. Monks is a member of the Union Club, Bankers Club, Cleveland Athletic Club, Clifton Club, Hermit Club, American Institute of Bankers, Cleveland Automobile Club, Westwood Country Club, of which he is secretary, Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, and for two years was a director and is still a member of the West Side Chamber of Industry. His recreations are golf and motoring and, chief of all, banking.

June 22, 1893, Mr. Monks married Miss Mabel B. Allen, daughter of Rev. J. B. and Sarah (Barnum) Allen. Her father was a Presbyterian minister and died at Cleveland as the clock struck midnight on Thanksgiving,

November 30, 1893. Mrs. Monks' mother was a member of the Barnum family of Olmsted Falls, and died in Cleveland January 20, 1905. Mrs. Monks was born at what is now known as Rocky River near Cleveland, and received her education in old Calvin College on West Twenty-fifth Street in the Village of Brooklyn. This college was under the management of a board of trustees appointed by the Evangelical Lutheran Church. Mr. and Mrs. Monks have one daughter, Catherine E., who graduated from the Lakewood High School in 1911 and for three years was a student in the Woman's College of Western Reserve University, ill health preventing her completing the course. The Monks family live at 1071 Maplecliff in Lakewood.

REV. JOHN B. ALLEN. The memory of Rev. John B. Allen is chiefly preserved in the Village of Brooklyn, now part of the City of Cleveland, where for many years he labored with enthusiasm and a singularly high devotion in the cause of the ministry of the Presbyterian Church.

He was of old New England ancestry, born at Sturbridge, Massachusetts, October 12, 1813. Largely by his own efforts he acquired a liberal education, graduating from Union College in the class of 1840, and was honor man in a class of more than 100 students. After leaving college he spent one year in the Union Theological Seminary, and then went to the seminary at East Windsor, Connecticut, where he completed his theological course two years later. He was ordained to the ministry and entered upon his life work as pastor of a small Presbyterian Church at Covington, Pennsylvania. Rev. Mr. Allen was called to the Brooklyn Church near Cleveland in 1856 and served there continuously for eleven years. Though he had other pastorates it is in connection with his work at Brooklyn Village that he will be longest remembered. He was a man of strong character and was remarkably modest of his attainments, and others placed a much higher estimation upon his abilities and services than he did himself. Altogether he lived a busy and unselfish life and the community sustained a severe loss when he was taken away, though he died in the fullness of years. His death occurred at his home at No. 12 Mills Street in Brooklyn Village as the clock struck twelve, midnight, on Thanksgiving night November 30, 1893, when a little past eighty

years of age. He was laid to rest in Riverside Cemetery.

Rev. Mr. Allen was active in the ministry until about 1887. For about twenty years he had pastorates in churches at Brooklyn and Rockport, and at one time was also pastor of the Archwood Avenue Congregational Church.

His last marriage occurred at Rockport, Ohio, October 31, 1867. Sarah Barnum, daughter of John and Eunice Barnum, of the old Barnum family of Olmstead, Ohio, became his wife. She was born September 13, 1831, and died at the home of her only child and daughter, Mrs. Thomas E. Monks, January 20, 1905, at the age of seventy-three. Mrs. Monks, whose maiden name was Mabel Boyd Allen, was born in what is now Rocky River.

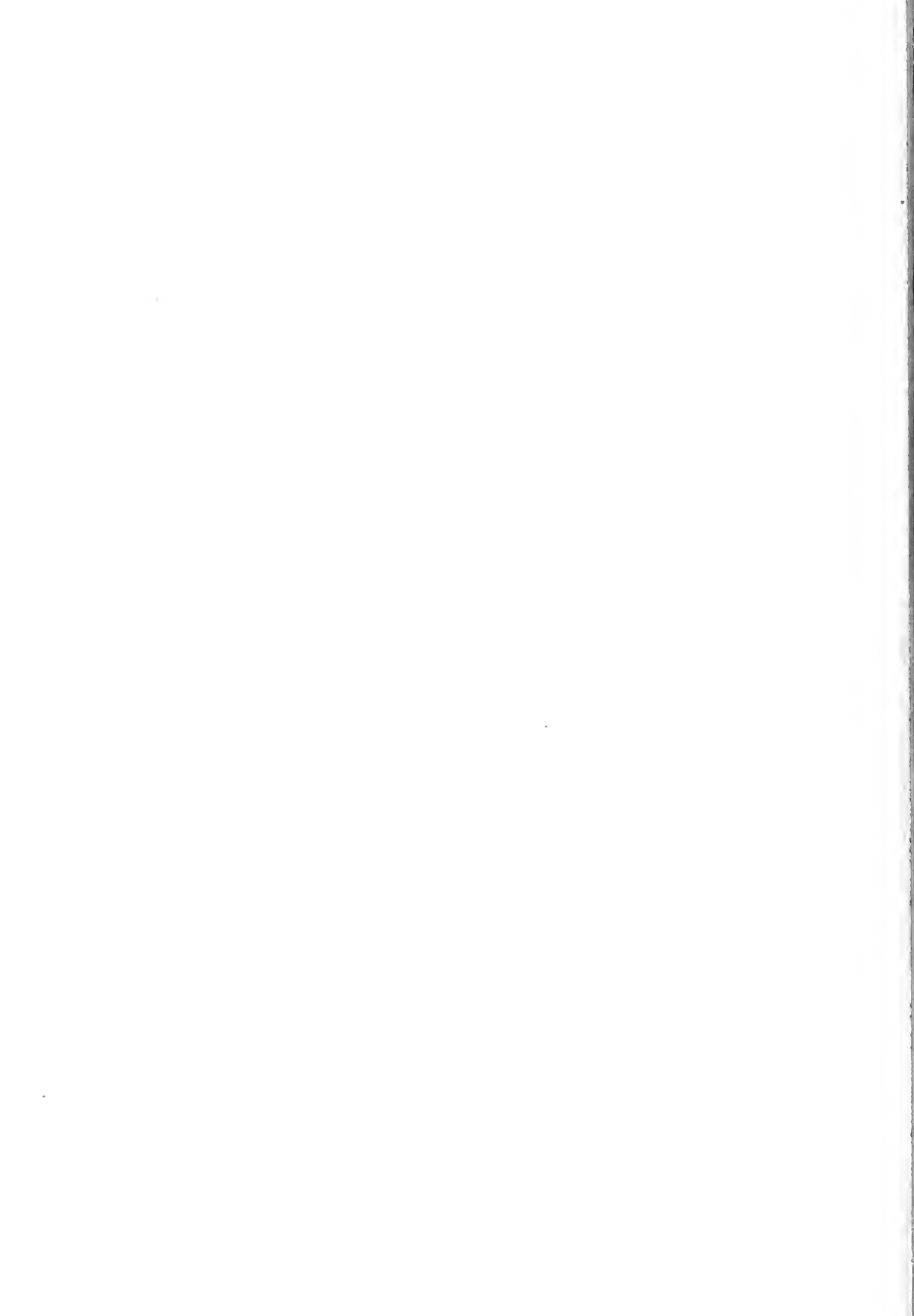
WILLIAM H. BOYD. That the Cleveland bar contains some of the ablest and brightest minds of the legal profession in America is a statement requiring no special proof. Among so many who have justly earned the laurels of the profession, individual distinctions are mainly based upon special lines of service within the profession. During the twenty-five years he has practiced at Cleveland William H. Boyd has come to rank among the leaders of the bar and in the opinion of men well qualified to judge he ranks with hardly a superior as a trial lawyer between New York and Chicago.

It was the possession of thorough natural talents and hard working industry that brought Mr. Boyd to his present place rather than influential connections and bestowed advantages during his youth. He is a native of Southern Ohio, having been born at Fairview in Guernsey County, August 11, 1864. He is a son of George W. and Mary A. Boyd. He grew up in a rural community, attended district schools and also the public schools of Fairview. Like many professional men he did his time as a teacher. He taught school four years. In 1888 he began the study of law under private instruction at Clairsville, Ohio. He was admitted to the Ohio bar in 1890 and the same year located at Cleveland. Mr. Boyd is a member of the well known law firm of Westenhaver, Boyd & Brooks, with offices in the Garfield Building.

Though he came to Cleveland a comparative stranger, Mr. Boyd soon found himself and after a few preliminary experiences became recognized as one of the most resourceful ad-



W. H. Boyd



vocates before a jury among the younger generation. He possesses exceptional powers as an orator both in court and in the public forum, and these qualities, combined with a broad knowledge of the law, has given him his numerous important relations with the legal profession of Northern Ohio. By dint of long practice he has acquired the power of swiftly formulating his arguments and is at the same time one of the most concise and powerful pleaders before a court or jury.

With him his professional work has always been supreme, and lacking the time to give to outside interests he has always declined to become a director or officer in any corporation and his public record has also been brief. While living in Southern Ohio he was clerk of the Village and Township of Flushing during 1888-89. In 1897-98 he served as assistant director of law of Cleveland. In July and August, 1891, he was acting police prosecutor in Cleveland during the absence of Mr. Fielder, the regular prosecutor. In politics he is a republican and has given invaluable service to his party as an exemplar of fairness and honesty. In 1905 he was republican candidate for mayor of Cleveland against the late Tom L. Johnson.

On September 7, 1892, he married Miss Anna Maud Judkins, of Flushing, Ohio. Mrs. Boyd died at Cleveland September 23, 1908. Their daughter Mildred A. died January 22, 1911. There is one surviving daughter, Mary G. Boyd. Mr. Boyd is a member of the Euclid Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church and belongs to the Cleveland Athletic Club, the Tippecanoe Club, the Western Reserve Club, and is a Mason and Knight of Pythias.

GEORGE HUMPHREY BURROWS. The achievement of success is usually a matter of performing the duties that lie nearest, persistently and faithfully, through a considerable period of years. The individual capacity expands with increasing responsibilities and opportunities, and the chief actor is very often unconscious of being more than ordinarily successful.

This has been true in the case of Mr. George H. Burrows, a Cleveland lawyer and business man, whose position, judged by his contemporaries, is securely anchored in success. Mr. Burrows was born at Wakeman, Huron County, Ohio, May 18, 1863. He is a son of Asa William Burrows, of old Connecticut stock, who moved to Melrose, Susquehanna County, Pennsylvania, during the eighteenth

century, and for several generations the family were well-to-do operators of woolen mills. Mr. Burrows' father was born in Susquehanna County, graduated from Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia in 1848, and afterwards practiced medicine in Ohio, part of the time in Cleveland, until his death in 1877. Doctor Burrows married Nancy Ann Humphrey. She was born in Cleveland March 30, 1837. Her birthplace was a log house standing back of the site now occupied by the Cleveland Trust Bank Building on East Ninth Street. Her grandfather served as postmaster of New York about 1790. Her father married Janette Ball, and for a time lived on Grand Island in Niagara River, where Indians were frequently guests in their log house.

George H. Burrows was fourteen years old when his father died. In the meantime he had made the best of the advantages of the Cleveland public schools, but after his father's death he had to work for a living, and during four successive summer seasons he served as a common seaman on a schooner on the Great Lakes. The winters were spent in school and he entered Riverside Academy at Wellsville, New York. Though he finished the regular course, his money failed and he had to go to work before graduating.

After leaving school his first regular occupation was in the office of the A. S. Herenden Furniture Company. He began there in 1885 on a salary of \$10 a week. He was getting that modest stipend when he married. In 1887 a better opening came to him as secretary of the Cleveland Coal Exchange, at \$50 a month, a position he held for two years. At the same time he became secretary of the Merchants and Manufacturers Exchange Company, an association including nearly all of Cleveland's wholesale houses. He began there at \$50 a month, and finally was promoted until he had a salary of \$3,000 a year and remained with the Exchange for ten years.

While a substantial living was thus assured him and his family, he turned his attention to the study of law under P. H. Kaiser of Cleveland. He was admitted to practice October 5, 1893, but continued his work as secretary of the Merchants and Manufacturers Exchange Company until he entered general practice in 1898.

As a lawyer Mr. Burrows has given a large share of his time and attention to business affairs. He is properly classed as a corporation lawyer, and has organized and promoted a number of large enterprises, with which he

has been officially identified. He is a stockholder in the Vero Beach Development Company, an Ohio corporation owning large property interests on the east coast of Florida and is organizing the Casa-Grande Hotel Company. This company now has under construction a \$1,500,000 hostelry, known as the Casa-Grande Hotel at Miami Beach, Dade County, Florida. When completed the Casa-Grande Hotel will be one of the greatest hotel properties in Florida and the company will be incorporated at \$1,500,000. It will without doubt be one of the finest properties both as an investment and resort in that section of Florida, and Mr. Burrows has given much of his valuable time to the promotion of this enterprise. He was active in the organization and building and is attorney for, director and stockholder of the Ideal Tire and Rubber Company, manufacturers of automobile tires and tubes. This is a \$2,000,000 corporation. He has been similarly identified with the Mason Tire and Rubber Company, a \$3,000,000 organization, and is a director and stockholder in the Portage Packing Company, whose plant is at Akron, a stockholder of the Cleveland Development Company, the Chagrin River Land and Investment Company, and at different times has been identified with a number of other smaller concerns.

A number of years ago Mr. Burrows was a member of the Pennsylvania National Guards. In politics strict party allegiance has never been deemed a virtue by Mr. Burrows, and he has voted for the man and the principles rather than the party, though his leanings are toward the republican organization. Likewise he has never indulged any individual political aspirations. He is a member of the United Commercial Travelers, the Old Colony Club, the Cleveland Commercial Travelers and Accident Association, the Cleveland Automobile Club, and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

April 8, 1885, at Cleveland he married Miss Ida Bell Folliett, a daughter of Henry C. and Mary Folliett. Her family is of Connecticut stock. They have two children. Ethel Ida Gamble, whose husband is fighting in France. G. Howard Burrows is now a senior in the School of Architecture at Ann Arbor, Michigan.

JUDGE THOMAS K. DISSETTE has been one of the most distinguished citizens and lawyers of Cleveland for over half a century. Only

recently he retired from the burdens of active practice and as much as any other Cleveland citizen has deserved the distinction described in the classic phrase "otium cum dignitate." He has a varied and interesting career, and for a number of years was a judge of the Common Pleas Court. To that office he brought an experience and wisdom which made his findings and decisions noted for impartiality and accuracy.

Judge Dissette was born at Bradford, Simcoe County, Ontario, Canada, September 22, 1838. He has now attained those years which when associated with so much that is good and worthy in life furnish ample reason for calling him, as many of his younger associates do, the "grand old man of the Cleveland bar." Judge Dissette had a liberal education. He attended the public and classical schools in Canada, and in 1863 came to the United States and in the following year entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the North Ohio Conference. During 1864 he served in the Christian Commission before Petersburg and Richmond in the Ninth Corps Army of the Potomac. He was active in the ministry until 1875, filling pulpits at Bolivar, Millersburg, Ontario, Ashland, Berea and the Lorain Street Church in Cleveland.

In 1874 he entered the Cleveland Law School and was graduated and admitted to the Ohio bar by the Supreme Court in 1875. For the following year he was in partnership with the late Judge W. E. Sherwood under the name Sherwood & Dissette. From June, 1878, to July, 1879, he was a member of the firm of Dissette & Mitchell, his partner being the late William Mitchell. From 1880 to July, 1885, he was associated with M. W. Cope under the title Dissette & Cope. Mr. Dissette in the earlier period of his practice had much to do with the communities of Glenville and Collinwood. For a number of years he was legal adviser to the editor of the Ohio Farmer, and he was author of a legal work known as the Ohio Farmer's Law Book. He also for a time was president of a brick and tile manufacturing company at Collinwood.

During 1879-80 he served as captain of Company B in the Fifteenth Ohio National Guard. Judge Dissette was made assistant prosecuting attorney of Cuyahoga County on January 1, 1885, and had charge of the solicitor's department. He held that office for nine

years. He resigned this position to go on the Common Pleas bench. Judge Dissette was judge of the Court of Common Pleas in Cuyahoga County from December, 1894, until December, 1904. He served two successive terms, ten years in all. After leaving the bench he resumed private practice with his son Edward W. under the name Dissette & Dissette, but in 1915 he retired from all professional work.

Judge Dissette still retains membership in the Cleveland Bar and the Ohio State Bar associations, is a republican in politics, and still retains membership in the Ashland Lodge of Masons. He belongs to the Phi Kappa Phi college fraternity. No citizen of Cleveland has more warm personal friends than Judge Dissette. His friends are a unit in asserting that he never knowingly injured anyone in the world. He and his wife are active members or the Glenville Methodist Episcopal Church of Cleveland. He is owner of considerable real estate, and his home at the corner of East One Hundred and Twelfth Street and St. Clair Avenue, Northeast, is one of the beauty spots of Cleveland, his home being surrounded by ample grounds and shaded by some magnificent trees. At one time Judge Dissette owned twenty-four acres in this location, but much of it has since been sold for residence and business purposes. Some years ago he and others along the route gave to the city a strip of land in and bordering a gully to provide a course for a boulevard connecting with Euclid Avenue, but this city highway has not yet been completed.

It is fitting that a career so prolonged and so filled with worthy achievement should have been shared in throughout by a wife, companion and counselor. On January 14, 1864, at Bradford, Canada, Judge Dissette married Miss Sarah Jane Fisher. They have traveled through the valleys and over the hills of life now for fifty-three years. When they reached the fiftieth milestone, on January 14, 1914, the occasion was made memorable by the quiet celebration of their fiftieth or golden wedding anniversary. Twenty guests and members of the family gathered to congratulate them, and the tone of decoration was all golden, the dinner table having gold baskets filled with yellow daffodils.

Until recently there has been no Cleveland woman more active in the social life and in that part of the civic and philanthropic program which is the especial domain of woman than Mrs. Dissette. She was secretary of the

Dorcas Society and was one of the organizers and the first president of the Woman's Club of Cleveland, and continued active in its work up to 1916. She was one of the executive committee of the woman's department having in charge the arrangements and ceremonies connected with the Centennial Commission of Cleveland. She was one of those chiefly responsible for making that occasion one long to be remembered in Cleveland. The Centennial Commission had the responsibility of properly observing the centennial of Cleveland's founding on July 22, 1796. At that date Gen. Moses Cleaveland with his little company of surveyors had landed on the banks of the Cuyahoga River.

To the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Dissette were born seven children, five of whom are still living. Edward W., the oldest, is a successful Cleveland attorney, was long associated with his father, and has offices in the American Trust Building. Charles K. is a director and secretary of the Ajax Manufacturing Company of Cleveland. George C. is also an attorney, with offices in the Illuminating Building. Cora F. is Mrs. Minor Keith Wilson of Cleveland. Blanche is the wife of Herman Matzen, the noted Cleveland sculptor. Mr. Matzen it will be recalled was the creator of the Tom Johnson monument standing on the public square of Cleveland, and his most ambitious work was the soldiers' monument at Indianapolis, a memorial which Bob Ingersoll pronounced to be the only real soldiers' monument in America. May D. Dissette married Mr. Englehart of Cleveland and died leaving two children. The other daughter, Maud R., is also deceased.

FRED GRABIEN is an attorney at law with offices in the Leader-News Building, and has been rapidly building up a practice and prestige especially in corporation work during the few years since he was admitted to practice.

A native of Cleveland, born July 24, 1887, Mr. Grabien is a son of Otto and Mary E. (Kerstine) Grabien. His parents were both born in Cleveland, were married here, and his father has for forty years been connected with The Otis Steel Company of Cleveland. They are the parents of three children: Fred; Mrs. B. S. Handwork, of Chicago; and Thomas A., a member of the class of 1918 in the Lakewood High School and it is his intention to follow his high school work with a course in law.

Fred Grabien was educated in the East

High School, in the Cleveland Law School and subsequently the law department of the Ohio Northern University at Ada, where he was graduated LL. B. with the class of 1914. On the twenty-fifth of June of that year he was admitted to the Ohio bar and in 1917 was qualified to practice in the United States Federal Court. Mr. Grabien began practice at Cleveland in 1914, and has formed some very useful and influential associations with the profession and handles chiefly corporation work. He is a republican in politics and is a member of the college society Theta Lambda Phi and the law fraternity Sigma Kappa Phi.

On February 29, 1916, he married Miss Grace Iva Wood, of Cleveland. Mrs. Grabien is a native of Michigan and was reared and educated in that state. Their home is at 2585 Euclid Boulevard in Cleveland Heights.

HARVEY DANFORTH GOULDER was born in Cleveland March 7, 1853, a son of Christopher D. and Barbara (Freeland) Goulder. His father was a captain on the Great Lakes. He attended the Cleveland public schools, and at the age of sixteen completed the course in the Cleveland High School. The three summers before he graduated he was employed on lake vessels. After leaving school he sailed on the lakes each season, and gave his winters to further education and the study of law. He concluded his studies in the office of John E. Cary, a prominent marine lawyer, and was admitted to the bar in 1875. The circumstances of his early life required him to be self supporting, and it was that requirement which gave him his practical knowledge of seamanship and the many practical details of lake transportation, which knowledge has proved most valuable to him in his practices.

At present Mr. Goulder is head of the firm of Goulder, White & Garry, with offices in the Rockefeller Building.

Early he became a recognized authority in matters growing out of the lake transportation business, so that his professional services have been retained in much of the important litigation in the various courts having jurisdiction on the Great Lakes. Many of the finest legal minds in America have been attracted to the practice of admiralty law, and it is therefore not an empty distinction that Harvey D. Goulder ranks among the first in his profession in this country. He has served as general counsel of the Lake Carriers' Association, which was established in 1891, and has represented many other organizations having to

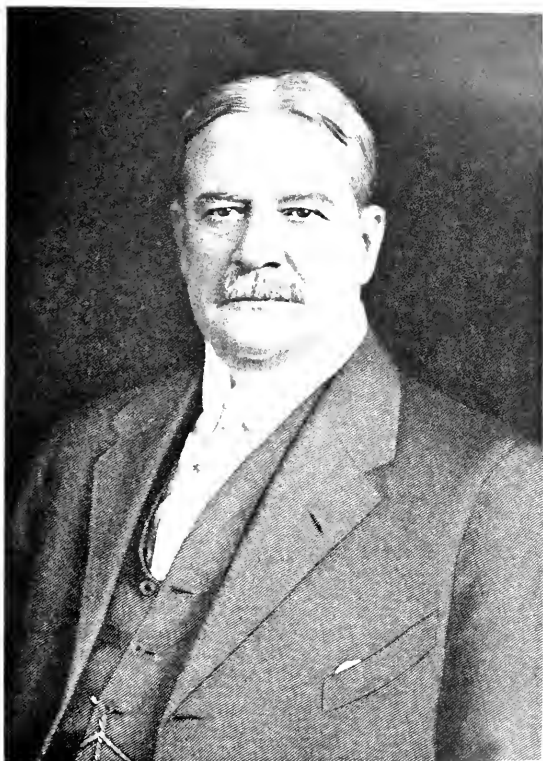
do with lake navigation. Much of his work has been in the field of marine insurance. He is also general counsel of the Great Lakes Protective Association.

Mr. Goulder was actively identified with the old Board of Trade and Board of Industry of Cleveland. After the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce was organized he took a prominent part in its affairs, and in 1902 served as president.

Considering his comprehensive knowledge of Great Lakes transportation it was very natural that Mr. Goulder should have been sought and that his public spirit led him gladly into enterprises for the improvement and amplification of the channels and facilities of the Great Lakes, their connecting rivers and canals, and their harbors. In connection with such matters he appeared with others before various congressional committees and other bodies in support of legislation and movements directly dealing with the development of the Great Lakes waterways and harbors. The securing of a twenty-foot channel through the Great Lakes and into the principal harbors, successful opposition to bridge and piers in Detroit River, obstruction of navigation at Sault Ste. Marie, the National Water Ways Congress, efforts for American Merchant Marine are movements with which his name will always be associated. These improvements more than anything else permitted the development of lake transportation by the construction of large vessels and increased the volume of traffic while decreasing its cost. Many heads of departments in Washington whose duties are related to the inland navigation of the continent have frequently valued the advice of this Cleveland lawyer. He has gained the reputation of being a forceful and instructive speaker, a man who says what he knows and with a clearness and discrimination that make his addresses occasions of public interest and moment. He is also the author of several articles that have been widely published.

Along with his practice Mr. Goulder has been director in various business corporations. He is a member of the Union Club, Country Club, Rowfant Club, Cleveland Yacht Club and Gentleman's Driving Club, all of Cleveland; of the Detroit Club of Detroit; and the Ellicott and Transportation clubs of Buffalo. In politics he is a republican.

On November 11, 1878, Mr. Goulder married Miss Mary F. Rankin, whose father, Rev. J. E. Rankin, D. D., was at one time pastor of the First Congregational Church



Harvey D. Gouldter.

at Washington, D. C. Mrs. Goulder died in 1913. In 1915 Mr. Goulder married Mrs. Seabury C. Ford.

FRANK W. STANTON is a Cleveland attorney, with offices in the Society for Savings Building, and has practiced law in this city for the past ten years. He is also known for his civic and social interests, and before he became a lawyer was prominent in athletic circles.

Mr. Stanton was born at Chinchilla, Lackawanna County, Pennsylvania, March 22, 1878, a son of Giles and Jane Lydia (White) Stanton. Both parents were natives of Scott Township in Lackawanna County, and Giles Stanton spent his life there as a farmer and died at the old home in Pennsylvania July 5, 1902, at the age of sixty-six. When Lee started his invasion into Pennsylvania in 1863 Giles Stanton was called out for service in Company K of the Thirteenth Pennsylvania Infantry and saw six months of service. He was well known in town politics and for over twenty years served as a school director of Abington Township of his home county. The chief interests of his life aside from his family and farm was in education, and he supported local schools and was also interested financially in Keystone Academy, a Baptist institution at Factoryville, Pennsylvania. In politics he was a republican and he and his wife were both devout Baptists. The mother is still living in Pennsylvania. In the family were nine children, five sons and four daughters, and seven of them grew up, four boys and three girls: Evelyn J., a woman of liberal education, was for seven years dean of the College for Women of Bucknell University at Lewisburg, Pennsylvania, where she is now living, the wife of Dr. Charles Gundy; Dr. Herbert C., a physician and surgeon, is now superintendent of the Burn Brae Sanitarium at Clifton, a suburb of Philadelphia; Frank W.; H. C., a farmer who lives on the old homestead with his mother; Mary G., wife of John Speicher, of Carlisle, Pennsylvania; while the two deceased members of the family were Catherine, who died at the age of twenty, and Rutherford, who died at the age of thirty-two.

Frank W. Stanton was educated in the public schools of his native locality, and also attended the Keystone Academy above mentioned. While there, at Factoryville, Pennsylvania, he was catcher on a baseball team and composed the "Battery" with a fourteen year

old boy named Christy Mathewson, whose later achievements are known to every follower of baseball in America. Stanton and Mathewson were subsequently on the same baseball team at Bucknell University. Mr. Stanton completed his preparatory education in the Peddie Institute at Heights Town, New Jersey, and then entered Bucknell University of Lewisburg, Pennsylvania, where he graduated A. B. in 1902. Following his college career at Bucknell his work as an athlete commended him to the position of director of athletics at Denison University in Ohio, where he remained four years. He has also been an athletic coach in the West High School, the University School of Cleveland, and for two years was baseball coach in Western Reserve University. Mr. Stanton came to Cleveland in 1906, entering the law school of Western Reserve University and graduating LL. B. in June, 1908. He was admitted to the Ohio bar in the same month and at once began practice. For a time he was a member of the firm Stanton & Karch, his partner being Walter Karch, and their offices were in the Society for Savings Building, where Mr. Stanton is located today. Two and a half years later he became an associate in the firm of Morgan & Litzler, and after two years took an associate position with the well known Cleveland law firm of Young, Stocker & Femer, where he still remains, handling a general practice as a lawyer. He has been admitted to the United States Federal District Court. Mr. Stanton is secretary of the Turner Truck Sales Company of Cleveland.

Mr. Stanton is a democrat in national politics, but locally is for the best man regardless of party. He has become widely known in Cleveland as one of the foremost leaders in the dry campaign movement, and has been an organizer and worker in that movement in Ohio for three years and now has charge of the west side of the city. Mr. Stanton is a member of the University Club, Civic League, City Club, Cleveland Bar Association and the Phi Kappa Psi fraternity. He has taken ten degrees in Masonry and is a member of Windermere Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, at Cleveland, and Bigelow Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, and the Council, Royal and Select Masters, of Newark, Ohio. He is also a member of the Masonic Baseball League of Cleveland, and is still active in the sport of his college days and also in tennis. He has been active in social affairs and in directing the outdoor recreation activities of

Hiram House at Cleveland for the past six years, and his connection with that social welfare center was the beginning of a happy romance. While in charge of a boys club he met at the Hiram House Miss Marie Louise Seelbach, of Cleveland, who has charge of the Camp Fire Girls. Miss Seelbach is a native of Cleveland, a graduate of the East High School and of Hiram College with the class of 1914, and for three years has been prominent in the social affairs of Hiram House. They were married November 10, 1917, and the wedding received much attention from the social pages of Cleveland papers because of its unusual setting. It was a "camp fire wedding," both the bride and groom being attired in camp fire and rustic costumes, surrounded with sylvan scenery and with all the glory of autumn woods.

VIRGIL CORYDON TAYLOR came to Cleveland sixty years ago. He was then a very young man, with only such experience in business as had been acquired by clerking in his father's store. He possessed an excellent inheritance, his people having been of the substantial New England sort, and his early life had been such as to stimulate ambition and form good character. Mr. Taylor has accomplished much during the sixty years of his Cleveland citizenship. His enterprise has been well rewarded financially, but his position of esteem is due not so much to his wealth as to the influence he has exercised as a constructive factor in the upbuilding and improvement of Cleveland. He has been one of the men upon whom the city could rely in its times of crisis and also in its times of prosperity.

Mr. Taylor was born in Twinsburg, Summit County, Ohio, August 4, 1838, a son of Hector and Polly (Carter) Taylor. The Taylor family has been identified with Ohio for eighty-five years, and came out of New England. William Taylor, Jr., the grandfather, spent all his life in Connecticut except the time when he was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. He served in Company A from Simsbury, Connecticut, and fought in the battles of Lexington and Monmouth. Hector Taylor was born in New Hartford, Connecticut, in April, 1799, and came to Ohio in 1832, being one of the early settlers at Twinsburg. He established a general merchandise business and kept it growing in proportion to the community and for many years conducted a profitable business. He finally retired in 1870

and came to Cleveland to live with his son Virgil. He died in Cleveland in November, 1874. In early manhood he married Miss Polly Carter, daughter of Noah Andrew and Lydia Carter, of Bristol, Connecticut.

Virgil Corydon Taylor has always considered himself fortunate that he lived in the atmosphere of a small town when a boy. He was educated in the public schools of Twinsburg, and afterwards took advanced studies in Geauga Seminary. Leaving school at an early age, he found a place in his father's store and there received a general training in merchandising. In 1856, at the age of eighteen, he came to Cleveland and was connected with a dry goods business until the outbreak of the war.

Mr. Taylor is an honored veteran of the Civil war. He became a member of Company E of the Eighty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, was commissioned first lieutenant, and was with that regiment in its various campaigns, marches and battles as part of the Army of the Potomac.

At the close of the war Mr. Taylor resumed with increased energy and purpose his business career. He became cashier in the Farmers Bank of Cleveland, held that post for eight years, but since 1873 has been primarily engaged in the real estate business. In forty-four years he has made his business a source of constructive improvement in Cleveland. He has worked constantly for the city welfare and deserves credit in connection with the making of this city the sixth in rank and population in the United States. The firm of V. C. Taylor & Son, with offices in the Williamson Building, has been and is today one of Cleveland's most reliable real estate organizations.

For over half a century Mr. Taylor has lived at 6620 Euclid Avenue. His is one of the best known residence landmarks in that party of the city. While his work and citizenship have never been sectional in character, he has done much to improve his part of Cleveland, and for a number of years was a member of the old school board of East Cleveland. He was one of the three members of that board who brought Dr. Elroy M. Avery, editor of this publication, to the city in 1870. Mr. Taylor is a member of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce and the Cleveland Real Estate Board. Outside of business and civic affairs his tastes run to literature and to outdoor life. He has a fine private library, and his summers are usually spent

among the Thirty Thousand Islands in Canada, where he indulges his proclivities as a fisherman and hunter. He is a member of the Union Club and the Military Order of the Loyal Legion. In politics a republican, he has not allowed himself to be rigidly bound by party ties and has frequently expressed himself independent of party leaders. This is especially so in the selection of candidates for local offices. He is also a member of St. Paul's Episcopal Church.

One of the oldest of Cleveland's real estate men, he has long been associated in the work with his son Alexander S. Taylor. Mr. Taylor was married June 23, 1863, to Miss Margaret Minerva Sacket. Her parents were Alexander and Harriet (Johnson) Sacket. She was a granddaughter of Levi Johnson, elsewhere referred to as one of Cleveland's earliest pioneers, the builder of the first courthouse and county jail and in many other ways identified with the city's founding and early improvement. Levi Johnson died in 1871. Alexander Sacket, father of Mrs. Taylor, was for many years one of Cleveland's merchants. Mrs. Taylor was born May 3, 1838, and died May 6, 1908, after a happy married life of nearly forty-five years. Outside of her home interests she was closely connected with the work of the St. Paul's Episcopal Church of Cleveland and the various charities of that organization. She was a woman of splendid culture and of such character as to cause her memory to be deeply cherished. She was the mother of four children. The oldest is Harriet, now the wife of Dr. Frank E. Bunts, the noted surgeon of Cleveland; Catherine is the wife of R. O. Carter. Alexander S. is the business associate of his father. Grace, the youngest, is the wife of John B. Cochran, son of the former vice president of the Erie Railroad.

JUDGE FRANK E. DELLENBAUGH. Few members of the Cleveland bar have applied themselves with such increasing devotion to the well defined limits of the profession as Judge Dellenbaugh. He has been more than content and satisfied with the rewards and appreciation of the successful lawyer. While he has been active in politics at different times and served a term on the Common Pleas bench, these have all been incidental to his real career. He has been a member of the Cleveland bar forty years, and is not only one of its oldest but most successful members.

A native of Ohio, Frank Everett Dellenbaugh was born at North Georgetown in Columbiana County October 2, 1856. He comes of a professional family, both his father and grandfather before him having been very capable physicians and surgeons. His grandfather was a native of Switzerland, came to America in the early part of the last century and for many years practiced in Ohio. The father, Dr. C. W. Dellenbaugh, was born in Ohio, expressed his life in skillful service as a physician and surgeon, and was one of the highly respected men of his community. Judge Dellenbaugh's mother was Sarah A. Everett, a native of Ohio and of English ancestry.

A year after his birth Judge Dellenbaugh's parents moved to Cleveland. He attended one of the old district schools of this locality, also attended the Cleveland Academy, and began a student career in Western Reserve University, but owing to ill health was compelled to abandon it. For two years he pursued his studies under a private tutor.

In 1875 he entered the law department of the University of Pennsylvania, and kept up his studies for one year. During the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia in 1876 he was appointed an inspector in the department of finance, and filled that post from May 1 to November 29, 1876. In December he returned to Cleveland and resumed his law studies in the office of his uncle, Charles D. Everett. In 1877 the Ohio State Union Law College conferred upon him the honorary degree LL. B. and on March 21, 1877, he was admitted to practice in the state courts. On the same day one year later he was admitted to the Federal courts.

After one year of professional work on his own account he formed a partnership with Albert H. Weed, under the name Weed & Dellenbaugh. Two years later he withdrew to become a partner of his uncle, Charles D. Everett, under the name Everett & Dellenbaugh. After about two years the firm enlarged by taking into partnership Mr. A. H. Weed, and the triple partnership continued until 1895. In that year William McKinley, then governor of Ohio, appointed Mr. Dellenbaugh judge of the Court of Common Pleas to fill the unexpired term of Judge John C. Hutches, who had resigned to accept the postmastership of Cleveland under appointment from President Cleveland. It was with considerable personal sacrifice that Judge Dellenbaugh gave up his large private prac-

tee to go on the bench. He felt that duty required him to make this sacrifice and before filling out the unexpired term he was elected in November, 1896, for a full five year term. He was on the republican ticket in that election and defeated Judge Noble, the democratic candidate, by nearly 6,000 majority. In the spring of 1897 he entered upon his official service for the full term. He brought to the judicial office not only his long and varied experience as a lawyer but the dignity and temperament of the true judge, and his term did much to maintain the high standard of the local judiciary.

On leaving the bench he resumed private practice as head of the firm Dellenbaugh, Newman & Hintz. This partnership continued until 1916, and since January 1, 1917, Judge Dellenbaugh has been in practice under the firm name of Dellenbaugh & Hosford at 1509 Union National Bank Building. As a lawyer Judge Dellenbaugh has been distinguished by diligence of application, a scholarly mind and a personal integrity that has never been questioned.

Judge Dellenbaugh when occasion requires is both a forceful and pleasing speaker. When the St. Louis Convention nominated Governor McKinley for President the judge at once offered his services as a speaker to the Republican National Committee. This offer was gladly accepted, and he did much to influence thousands of the voters in the Northwest, and closed the campaign in his native state. Judge Dellenbaugh is a member of the Masonic Order, the Knights of Pythias, the Moore Club, Fairmount Club, and the Cleveland Automobile Club, and is identified with the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce and The Early Settlers Association of Cuyahoga County. Judge Dellenbaugh has one child, Mary Virginia. He also has one sister, Florence A. Roberts, wife of William M. Roberts.

ROLAND T. MEACHAM is a prominent member of the Cleveland Stock Exchange. He has been in the investment and commission stock brokerage business for a number of years, making a specialty of Public Utility Securities. His judgment on securities has won him a large clientele and has brought him an unsurpassable position among the most creditable and successful men in that business in Cleveland.

He was born at Parma, Ohio, July 21, 1874, son of Levi E. and Lina (Biddulph) Meacham.

His father has been a well known and prominent Cleveland citizen. Roland T. Meacham was educated in the district schools and the public schools of Cleveland, graduating from the West High School, and subsequently entered Adelbert College, from which he graduated A. B. in 1899. Since leaving college his work has been in the business field as a broker and investment adviser and his private offices are in the Citizens Building.

Mr. Meacham is a republican, a member of the Alpha Delta Phi Club of New York and the Alpha Delta Phi fraternity and of the Cleveland Chamber of Industry. June 12, 1912, he married Miss Evelyn Mae Shipbaugh.

JUDGE JOSEPH C. BLOCH is one of the older active members of the Cuyahoga County bar. He has been in the practice of law at Cleveland for about thirty years, the only interruption to his private practice having come during his active service on the bench.

Judge Bloch has achieved success in life through the stimulation furnished by his own ambition and in spite of early handicaps and lack of opportunity. He largely educated himself, having been thrown practically on his own resources when a boy. He is a native of Hungary, where he was born October 24, 1860, a son of Edward and Lena (Weiss) Bloch. In November, 1865, when Judge Bloch was about five years of age, the family came to America and located at Cleveland. Edward Bloch had been an extensive owner of land in Hungary, and after coming to this country engaged in the distilling business. He was a fine business man, commanded the respect of everyone who knew him either personally or in a business way, and his death was widely mourned in Cleveland. While operating a distillery he accidentally fell into one of the hot vats and as a result of injuries his health was impaired and brought about a complication of diseases from which he died some years later. His wife is also deceased. Of their ten children, five sons and four daughters are still living, but Judge Bloch is the only one now residing in Cleveland.

Joseph C. Bloch spent his early years in Cleveland, attended the public schools, and later took the complete course of the State University of Iowa, where he was graduated from the law department with the degree LL. B. He was admitted to the practice of law in 1880. For some time Judge Bloch had as his preceptor in law the venerable William



Robert T. Meacham

S. Kerruish, who is now one of the oldest if not the oldest attorney still practicing in the Federal and state courts of Northern Ohio.

In his efforts to gain an education and advance himself in the fortunes of the world Judge Bloch did not hesitate to accept any honorable means of earning a livelihood when young. For a time, several years, he worked in the county clerk's office at Cleveland, and still earlier had sold newspapers, had done work in cigar factories, was bookkeeper, and through these various avenues he sought the bigger opportunities of life.

After he took up the practice of law a clientele was not long denied him. He has been a careful and conscientious attorney, has shown more than ordinary skill in handling the transactions of a varied and complicated legal business, and at the same time he has been extremely popular as a citizen. He is an active member of the Ohio State and Cuyahoga County Bar associations.

In 1892-93 Judge Bloch served as a member of the General Assembly of Ohio in the Nineteenth General Assembly and in the Lower House. In his election to that office he received the largest number of votes given to any candidate on the republican ticket. He was re-elected in 1895 and served during the session of 1896. In November, 1896, Mr. Bloch was elected judge of the Court of Insolvency. He was the first incumbent of that court of Cleveland, and taking his seat on the bench in February, 1897, he served out one term of five years. He had resigned from the State Legislature to enter upon his duties as judge. He devoted himself with singular patience and rare insight to the heavy duties imposed upon the judge of the Court of Insolvency, and made a record for which the bar of Cleveland will always hold him in grateful remembrance. Aside from these offices Judge Bloch has held no other public position. However, he has always been somewhat active in politics, and his belief has usually harmonized with that of the republican party.

He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, the National Union and kindred organizations, and has filled chairs in them all. He also belongs to the Excelsior Club and is a member of The Temple on Euclid Avenue.

Judge Bloch was married at Cleveland about thirty years ago to Miss Mollie Feder, a native of Germany. She came to Cleveland with her parents, both of whom are now deceased. Judge and Mrs. Bloch are the parents

of two children. Mrs. Juliette C. Barnes was educated in the Cleveland schools, graduated from Washington College at Washington, D. C., and is now living in Atlantic City, New Jersey. Edward J. Bloch, the son, also had the advantages of the Cleveland public schools and was a student in the Michigan Military Academy at Orchard Lake. He is now successfully identified with the real estate business at Cleveland. Judge Bloch as an attorney has his offices in the Williamson Building of Cleveland.

COL. JOSEPH KNOWLES WING was for many years a distinguished citizen of Ohio and a resident of Trumbull County.

His own life was a continuation of a notable lineage. He was descended from John Wing and his wife, Deborah (Batchelder) Wing, who with their four sons, John, David, Daniel and Matthew, arrived at Boston, Massachusetts, from England in the ship William Francis on June 5, 1632. This first generation of the Wings settled at Saugus, New Lynn, Massachusetts, but later moved to the region known as the Peninsula of Cape Cod. From them the line of descent goes through John Wing, their second son; Ananias Wing, oldest son of John; John, son of Ananias; John, son of John; and Bani, father of Colonel Wing.

When Bani Wing was seventeen years of age he enlisted, in 1779, from Conway, Hampshire County, Massachusetts, in Captain Rice's Company of Colonel Chapin's Regiment, and made a gallant and honorable record as one of the patriots who helped to win independence. He also served under Colonel Watson in the defense of the Hudson River. He was present at one of the notable occasions of the war, when Major Andre was executed for his complicity in the treason of Benedict Arnold. Bani Wing married Lucy Clary, and of their nine children Joseph Knowles was the youngest.

Joseph Knowles Wing was born at Wilmington, Vermont, July 27, 1810. He died at his home in Bloomfield, Trumbull County, Ohio, January 1, 1898, when in his eighty-eighth year. A period of 135 years separated his death from his father's birth, and in his later years he was one of the few sons of a Revolutionary soldier in Ohio. On account of that somewhat rare distinction he was made in 1896 a life member of the Ohio Society of the Sons of the American Revolution.

At the age of sixteen Colonel Wing left his

father's home at Wilmington, Vermont, and started out to carve his own career in the world. The wonderful resources of the West were just becoming known east of the Alleghenies, and only a year or so before the Erie Canal had been opened to navigation, but steam railways were still far in the future. For five years Colonel Wing lived in Albany County, New York, at Rensselaerville, where he worked as a merchant's clerk. He proved invaluable to his employer and became a popular man of the community. He was while living there appointed quartermaster of the Twenty-fifth Regiment of New York State Infantry, and filled that position for three years on the staff of Gen. DeWitt Clinton.

Colonel Wing came to the Western Reserve of Ohio in the spring of 1831. He was at that time twenty-one years of age, and came west on a commission to open a general store. He selected Bloomfield in Trumbull County, and after buying his stock of goods in New York City came west and thereafter made his permanent home at Bloomfield.

At the outbreak of the Civil war Colonel Wing was appointed by President Lincoln assistant quartermaster with the rank of captain. Later successively he was commissioned major and lieutenant colonel by brevet. He was with the armies in the early campaigns through Tennessee and Mississippi. At Corinth, when that place was the headquarters for Rosecrans' army, he was put in charge of the cavalry division of the quartermaster's department and soon afterwards assigned as chief quartermaster of the district. He himself took part in the battle of Corinth on October 2-3, 1862, and the desperate hand to hand struggle for mastery which marked the turning point of the conflict was enacted around headquarters where his own tent and station were. After General Rosecrans was relieved of command, Colonel Wing remained at Corinth, attached to the staff of Gen. Grenville M. Dodge. In 1864 the Western army, including the Sixteenth Army Corps, was withdrawn from the Atlanta campaign. Colonel Wing as chief quartermaster of the Sixteenth Corps participated in all the movements until the fall of Atlanta, and with his command marched 500 miles and engaged in thirteen distinct battles. For 100 days he and his comrades were almost constantly under fire. In his official report and by letters to Secretary Stanton, Governor Dodge commended Colonel Wing for his efficiency and urged his promotion with the brevet rank of

brigadier general. In November, 1864, Colonel Wing assumed charge of the quartermaster's department in the district of Beaufort, North Carolina, and remained there until honorably mustered out at the close of the war. On March 3, 1897, Colonel Wing was honored by the commandery of Ohio with election as a member of the first class of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States.

Besides his military service and his long and active career as a business man, Colonel Wing was twice honored by the people of Trumbull County, who elected him to the State Legislature.

In October, 1842, he married Miss Mary Brown, daughter of Ephraim and Mary (Huntington) Brown. Her father, Ephraim Brown, is elsewhere referred to in this publication. Mrs. Wing died at the old home at Bloomfield December 15, 1887. She was born at Westmoreland, New Hampshire, May 28, 1812, and was a small child when her parents came to the Ohio Western Reserve. Colonel and Mrs. Wing were the parents of seven children, and two sons and three daughters still survive. The names of these children were: Mary Huntington Wing; Elizabeth Brown Wing; Virginia Passavant Wing; George C., mentioned elsewhere; Judge Francis J., also mentioned on other pages; Julia King Wing; and Anna Margaret Wing.

GEORGE CLARY WING has been identified with the Cleveland bar for thirty-three years. His career has been cast upon the highest plane of a lawyer's work, and he is also known for his thorough scholarship not only in law but in literary matters, and his valuable service in writing and preserving early Ohio history should not be overlooked.

He was born at Bloomfield in Trumbull County, Ohio, and was the fourth of the seven children of the late Col. Joseph K. and Mary (Brown) Wing. In both lines he is connected with some of the oldest and best known of the New England and Western Reserve families.

George Clary Wing was educated in the public schools of Bloomfield, attended that exclusive preparatory school known as Phillips Academy at Andover, Massachusetts, and in 1871 was graduated A. B. from Harvard College. He studied law at Georgetown University at Washington, D. C., where he not only had the instruction supplied by the faculty of that institution but exceptional op-

portunities to meet and hear great lawyers and other prominent men in the national capital. He received his degree of LL. B. at Georgetown University in 1873. For a time he was chief clerk of the United States Department of Justice, and for three years was one of the Government attorneys in the Court of Claims; afterwards, by appointment of Secretary Freylinghuysen, he became chief of the diplomatic bureau in the Department of State.

Resigning his post at Washington in May, 1884, Mr. Wing returned to Ohio and has since been engaged in the practice of law at Cleveland. He has given his time to general practice, and has also handled a large volume of corporate and patent business. His offices are in the Citizens Building.

Mr. Wing is unmarried. His pursuits are scholarly and outside the law he concerns himself largely with the study of history and also with the genealogy of his immediate family. Among writers he is widely esteemed as the author of the volume entitled "Early Years of the Western Reserve," and is recognized as one of the few qualified authorities in the history of this section of his native state.

JUDGE FRANCIS JOSEPH WING. While death at sixty-seven always seems premature, it was a career of well rounded achievement and fulfillment of early promise that was terminated in the passing of Judge Francis Joseph Wing on February 1, 1918. Judge Wing was one of Cleveland's foremost representatives of the bar, had practiced more than forty years, and among other honors associated with his name was a service as judge of the United States District Court for Northern Ohio.

Judge Wing was member of a family in which the legal profession was a tradition. The family had contributed many notable figures to the law as well as to other professions. Judge Wing's father was the late Colonel Joseph Knowles Wing, whose history and that of the family is given on other pages of this publication.

Francis Joseph Wing was born at North Bloomfield, Trumbull County, Ohio, September 14, 1850. The village where he was born had been laid out by his father and grandfather and other pioneers. Judge Wing attended public school in his native village, also had private instruction, and prepared for college in the noted Phillips Academy at Andover. He was a student in Harvard University from 1868 to 1871, leaving in his junior year.

For one year he studied law with Caleb Blodgett at Boston, Massachusetts, and later under Judge Buckingham of Newark and Edward O. Fitch of Ashtabula, Ohio. He was admitted to the bar in 1874 and at once came to Cleveland, practicing two years alone and then as a member of the law firm Coon & Wing until 1880. For one year, 1880-81, Judge Wing served as Assistant United States District Attorney for the Northern District of Ohio, and then was appointed judge of the Common Pleas Court by Governor Bushnell. Judge Wing and his brother George C. Wing elsewhere mentioned were in practice for a number of years and another associate was Edwin L. Thurston.

Always an active republican in politics, Judge Wing never sought political distinctions outside his own profession. He served as Judge of the Common Pleas of Cuyahoga County from 1899 until 1901, leaving that office to accept appointment from President McKinley as United States District Judge of the Northern Ohio District. With dignity and exceptional ability he remained on the Bench until 1905, when he resigned and again took up private practice.

Judge Wing married September 25, 1878, Mary Brackett Remington. Her father, Stephen G. Remington, was at one time assistant auditor of the Lake Shore Railway Company. Judge and Mrs. Wing had three children, Virginia Remington, Marie Remington, and Stephanie Remington. All were born in Cleveland, were educated at Miss Mittleberger's School for Young Ladies and finished their training at Eastern colleges, Virginia, finishing at Ogontz, Marie at Bryn Mawr and Mrs. W. M. Kennedy at Rosemond, Pennsylvania. The oldest daughter, Virginia, is on the Civilian Relief Committee of the Red Cross. The youngest daughter is Mrs. W. M. Kennedy of Pittsburgh.

The second daughter, Marie Remington Wing, has had a career that deserves some special notice. In 1915 she was called to New York City to take charge of the west side branch of the Y. W. C. A. A greater opportunity for enthusiastic work and organizing ability could hardly have been presented. The branch association had only two hundred members. It occupied a fine structure which had formerly been used for other philanthropic and religious purposes, and on which John D. Rockefeller, Jr., held a mortgage of about two hundred thousand dollars, with accumulated interest. The Young Women's

Christian Association obtained the right to occupy the property for a branch of the main body and asked Miss Wing to take charge. She rapidly familiarized herself with the situation and with a superabundant energy and skill as an organizer put life into the association, and at the end of the first year had a thousand active members, while the institution's usefulness and success were marvelously improved. Today the membership is over three thousand. Miss Wing receives full credit for all this achievement and the story of her work is found in remarks made by Mr. George W. Perkins in his letter to John D. Rockefeller, Jr., published in current issues of the New York papers. At that time John D. Rockefeller presented to the association the mortgage which he held together with overdue interest of thirty-six thousand dollars, that act in itself testifying to his appreciation of the vigor and usefulness of the institution and Miss Wing's work. In the fall of 1917 Miss Wing was called to the position of a director of all the branches of the Young Women's Christian Association in New York City, one of the most responsible positions ever held by any woman of the present time and on January 1, 1918, Miss Wing accepted a call to become general secretary of the Young Women's Christian Association of Cleveland.

NORMAN O. STONE. Ordinarily the strict rules that have been developed to safeguard commerce do not permit an individual name to be listed in so-called "tangible assets." But in every city will be found a few individuals whose personal integrity, long experience and skillful energy have builded year after year one concrete result upon another until something solid and enduring stands for which the name is a symbol. Thus from the financial as well as from the moral standpoint "a good name is to be chosen rather than great riches."

An interesting illustration of this at Cleveland is the fact that a corporation of business men are associated today under the name N. O. Stone Company, and it was both good business and a happy expression of regard for an eminent and old time Cleveland business man that the company retained the individual name when they succeeded to the business which the owner of that name had built up by long and careful years of industry and integrity of management.

Mr. Stone, who died December 27, 1912, was for fifty years a Cleveland merchant. He was born at Strongsville, Cuyahoga County, De-

ember 3, 1844, and was of a pioneer family in the Western Reserve and of New England ancestry. He was a son of Marvin and Hannah (West) Stone. His father came to this part of "New Connecticut" from old Connecticut in 1837, locating on the farm where he lived until his death in 1872. Norman O. Stone had the wholesome environment of the farm during his youth, was educated in district schools up to the age of fifteen, and then entered Baldwin College, located at Berea in Cuyahoga County. He was a student there two years and at the age of seventeen took up a formal business career, which, continuing for over half a century, brought him to the first rank of Cleveland's merchants. His first employment was as clerk in the establishment of Smith, Dodd & Company, and later he was with Suttles & Company. In 1864, before reaching his majority, Mr. Stone opened a modest stock of boots and shoes and inaugurated his career as a retail shoe merchant. Ten years later the business was organized under the style N. O. Stone & Company, and it was continuously conducted under that title. After the death of Mr. Stone the business, the good will and the company title were taken over by a new corporate organization, so that the business remains today one of Cleveland's valued and valuable commercial assets.

Under Mr. Stone's management it had become the largest retail shoe store in the state. Thus Mr. Stone was not only the foremost representative of the retail shoe trade in Ohio, but one of the best known men in his line of business in the Middle West. His success in business must be measured by still further achievements and influences than those which enabled him to build up a large store. For many years he was actively interested in banking, and was vice president of the Cleveland National Bank. He was a director in the Citizens Savings and Trust Company and was interested in various other financial and commercial enterprises. He was also a director in the Cleveland Telephone Company.

On May 1, 1867, Mr. Stone married Miss Ella Andrus, of New York, who survives him. Many of Cleveland's best known business and social organizations knew and esteemed him as a member. He belonged to the Union Club, the Country Club, Roadside Club, the Chamber of Commerce, and during fifty years had identified himself in some practical way with every movement put forth by the Chamber of Commerce to promote the growth and welfare of the city. He was a member of the Trinity



Norman C. Stone

Episcopal Church and voted as a democrat though he was never in personal or practical politics. Mr. Stone was a great lover of horses and delighted in riding or driving a horse even after the dawn of the horseless age. He often took recreation from his business and made use of his generous means for extensive travel. He twice encircled the globe and visited nearly all the places of historic interest in this country and abroad. Mr. Stone is remembered by his old associates as a man of genial personality, one who easily made friends and retained them, and altogether a high and most worthy type of citizenship.

LEONARD COLTON HANNA, who is now senior member of the firm M. A. Hanna & Company, has been an active Cleveland business man over forty years. He is a brother of the late United States Senator Mark A. Hanna, who founded the business still carried on at Cleveland under his name. It is one of the largest and most important firms in the country handling coal, coke, iron ore and pig iron. The active members of the company at present are: L. C. Hanna, M. Andrews, H. M. Hanna, Jr., F. B. Richards, R. F. Grant, William Collins, J. D. Ireland and L. C. Hanna, Jr.

At the old family home in New Lisbon, Ohio, Leonard Colton Hanna was born November 30, 1850, a son of Dr. Leonard and Samantha Maria (Converse) Hanna. L. C. Hanna grew up in Cleveland, attended the public schools, and from September, 1857, to June, 1867, was a student of Docter Holbrook's Military School. His first important business experience was in the oil industry, for one year being connected with Hanna, Doherty & Company. For one season in 1871 he sailed on the steamer Northern Light. In January, 1872, he left for St. Paul, Minnesota, and was a resident of that city until November, 1874, since which date his home and important business connections have been identified with Cleveland.

Besides his interest as ranking head of M. A. Hanna & Company, Mr. Hanna is financially and officially identified with the Superior Savings & Trust Company, the Guardian Savings & Trust Company and the Union National Bank of Cleveland.

He is a member of the Tavern Club, the Union Club, the Roadside Club, the Country Club of Cleveland, and the Chagrin Valley Hunt Club at Gates Mill, Ohio. He was formerly interested in military affairs and for

eight years commanded the Cleveland Gatling Gun Battery.

Mr. Hanna has been twice married. He married his first wife in Buffalo, New York. On October 17, 1888, at Richmond, Kentucky, he married Coralie Walker. He has three children: Jean Claire Hanna, Fanny Hanna Moore and Leonard C. Hanna, Jr.

BLUFORD WILSON BROCKETT has been a member of the Cleveland bar since 1901, and has always specialized and given his entire time and attention to patent law and patent causes. He is senior member of Brockett & Hyde, with offices in the Arcade.

Before coming to Cleveland Mr. Brockett had a long and thorough experience and training as a student and lawyer at Washington, D. C. He was born at Baltimore, Maryland, July 28, 1877, a son of Benjamin F. and Caroline (Hunter) Brockett. His father was born at Carmi, Illinois, and his mother in Louisville, Kentucky. They were married at Shawneetown, Illinois, in 1868. Benjamin F. Brockett is also a lawyer by profession, having been admitted to the Illinois bar and having practiced at Shawneetown before he removed to Washington, D. C., where for many years he has been in the Government service, a member of the office force of the auditor of the War Department. When a youth he served in an Illinois regiment during the Civil war. He and his wife are still living and for thirty-eight years have had their home at Chevy Chase, Maryland, a suburb of Washington. Their five children, two sons and three daughters, are all living, but Bluford W. is the only member of the family in Ohio.

Mr. Brockett acquired his early education in the public schools of Washington and at the age of nineteen, in 1896, he entered the office of Whitaker & Prevost, patent attorneys at Washington. He was with that firm until 1901 and while there carried on his studies in Columbian University, now the George Washington University. This institution gave him the following degrees: LL. B. in 1899; LL. M. in 1900; and Master of Patent Laws in 1901. Mr. Brockett was admitted to the bar of the District of Columbia in 1900, and for a few months continued his work with the firm of Whitaker & Prevost.

On removing to Cleveland in 1901, Mr. Brockett was connected with the firm of patent attorneys Thurston & Bates from May, 1901, to December, 1904. About the latter date he engaged in practice as a patent law-

yer on his own account in the Arcade, where he has been located ever since. From 1907 to 1909 he was a partner with Arthur F. Kwis under the name Brockett & Kwis. From 1909 to May, 1916, he was again alone in practice and in May, 1916, formed his present partnership with Elbert L. Hyde, under the name Brockett & Hyde.

Mr. Brockett was admitted to practice in the United States courts at the same time as his admission to the bar in the District of Columbia, and on removing to Cleveland he was admitted to the Federal courts. He is regarded as an expert in all branches of patent law and has had practically twenty years of active experience in that field. Mr. Brockett is a member of the Cleveland Athletic Club, the Cleveland Automobile Club and the Euclid Avenue Presbyterian Church.

April 10, 1907, he married Frances Jeanette Miller, of Washington, where Mrs. Brockett was born and educated. She is a graduate of the public schools of Washington, and in Cleveland has become active in church and charity work and is a member of the Hospital Club of the city. Mr. and Mrs. Brockett reside at 2824 Corydon Road.

FRANK CLARK CAIN has long been a well known figure in grain circles at Cleveland and is partner and an active factor in the grain and feed business conducted under the name E. I. Bailey, with offices in The Arcade.

In a public way Mr. Cain has come into special prominence because of his valued services as mayor of Cleveland Heights. He became mayor of that village in 1914, and not because he desired especially the official honor but for the opportunity it gave him to serve the public welfare. At the urging of the best citizens and leading civic organizations of the village, he became a candidate for reelection in the fall of 1915, and again consented to be a candidate in 1917 on account of the almost unanimous demand. He received a vote which was little less than a unanimous endorsement of the splendid work he had done in the preceding four years. Even so, Mr. Cain would hardly qualify for mention among the leading men in politics either in his village or in Cuyahoga County. His spirit and attitude throughout has been that of a man conscientiously devoted to the central purpose of the general public welfare, without regard to his personal reputation or any subsequent honors which might come from his present incumbency. From 1910 to 1914 Mr. Cain was a member of

the village council, and from that was promoted to the office of mayor.

In 1914, when he took the office of mayor, Cleveland Heights had a population of 3,000. The population today is 11,000, and that means that a tremendous amount of development has been necessary in the municipal facilities to keep pace with this growing population. The chief credit for all this has been assigned to Mayor Cain. He is personally fearless, does what he thinks is best for all the people, and his term of office has been characterized by a steadfast devotion to the principle of general rather than particular welfare. The right kind of paving has been used, the right kind of improvements have been made, and improvements have been planned and carried out for the benefit of all and not some few. The tone and spirit of his official administration was well described by a resident of the village: "Mr. Cain has made a real mayor of the Heights and the voters of the village realize it. He has made his presence felt in the village and has done much for its advancement. You will never find him unreasonable but always ready and willing to hear arguments for or against improvements or for other matters pertaining to the municipality. His watchword is advancement. He is never looking backward, and for those reasons he is just the kind of mayor we want in Cleveland Heights." During the very first year of his administration Mr. Cain introduced the element of efficiency into every department of the village government. His appointments brought men of thorough qualifications to the law department, the tax department, he gave the Heights a real police department, improved local transportation facilities, gave a new emphasis to the matter of street and road repair and improvement, and in addition to one or two definite improvements, such as removing the obstacle of accessibility to the village in the road over Cedar Glen Hill, he set the forces of the village government to work upon a general plan of park and street development. Throughout his first and only thought has been for the benefit of Cleveland Heights, and with that aim in view and with a council operating in unison with him, everything has moved along in perfect harmony and with results that completely justify Mr. Cain's reelection for the second and the third term.

Mayor Cain was born at Springfield, Ohio, May 6, 1877, a son of Edward A. and Alice F. (Rogers) Cain. His parents are now living retired at Cleveland. The old home of the



Frank P. Davis

Cains was at Dayton, where the family settled in pioneer times, coming overland from New Jersey in wagons. Mayor Cain's father's grandmother lived in the second house built in Dayton, and was a member of one of the first families to settle there. The Rogers were early settlers of Springfield, Ohio, and Grandfather Rogers for many years was the leading shoe merchant in the city. His name was James Rogers. The paternal grandfather of Mayor Cain was John Clark Cain, who lived at Dayton and was proprietor of a wholesale dry goods business in that city. This wholesale business was conducted in a day when goods were distributed to the retail merchants over the country in wagons. Edward A. Cain when fourteen years of age went to Cincinnati for the purpose of enlisting as a soldier in the Civil war. It was not his fault that he did not become a soldier and take part in that great struggle for freedom. He had gone to Cincinnati without his parents' permission, and the authorities would not gratify his ardent desire to shoulder arms. Mayor Cain is a republican in the expression of his political views, but inheritance probably has no part in his choice of party affiliations, since his father was an ardent democrat and his grandfather Rogers a republican. The grandparents on both sides were very active Methodists, and did much to support and build up the church in their localities.

Frank C. Cain was third in a family of nine children. Seven of them grew up, and one died at the age of twenty-one and the other at twenty-four. Three daughters and two sons are still living: Mrs. George N. Clark, of Cleveland Heights; Frank C.; Grace B., of Cleveland; Allen Brooks Cain, who is connected with the Indiana Harbor Belt Railway and lives at Chicago; and Mrs. Charles P. Davis, of Springfield, Ohio.

Frank C. Cain received his early educational advantages in Springfield. As a boy he was working for a mercantile agency, and also studied law for a short time. He has been a resident of Cleveland since 1895. In this city he was with Corrigan & McKinney a short time and for eight years was with the Goff-Kirby Coal Company, beginning as a clerk and attaining some of the important responsibilities of the business before he left.

Since then Mr. Cain has been a partner and an active associate of E. I. Bailey in the grain and feed business. While he is a silent partner so far as the title of the business is con-

cerned, he handles a large share of the responsibilities. The firm are members of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, Grain Dealers National Association, Ohio Shippers Association, and Ohio Feed Dealers Association.

Mr. Cain is interested in Cleveland Heights real estate and in 1916 he built the Forest Hill Block, comprising twelve stores and a garage on Mayfield Road between Superior and Ridgefield streets, the stores all having living apartments above. Mr. Cain is a charter member of Heights Lodge No. 623, Free and Accepted Masons, a charter member of Heights Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, and has been first and foremost in the civic activities carried on by the Cleveland Heights Civic Club. He is fond of outdoor life and is one of the best tennis players in the city. He is identified with the Cleveland Heights Tennis Club, and won the club championship, represented by a gold medal, in 1912, and in 1916 was again the club champion, and has a cup as a trophy of that achievement.

In the opinion of his friends and contemporaries Mr. Cain is one of the successful men of Cleveland. He personally disclaims any particular credit or reason for any success he has won, but such as it is he finds its main-spring and source largely in the splendid woman whom he married eighteen years ago and who has literally been associated with him in practically every interest and experience since that date. Mr. Cain and Alma D. Lambert were married August 1, 1900, and they have lived continuously at Cleveland Heights since the day of their marriage. Mrs. Cain was born and educated in Cuyahoga County. From early girlhood she has been a reader and student, and in each succeeding year has added something to her activities and attainments in practical living, home making, and those cultural interests which are the adornment of community life. Her home, her husband, her children, have always been first in her thought and plans, but with all the cares and responsibilities of real home making she has kept her mind fresh and her spirit alive and has joined with zest in several of the best known women's organizations. She is a member of the Woman's Civic Club, The Cleveland Literary Guild, the Cleveland Federation of Women's Clubs, and the Cleveland Red Cross. Mr. and Mrs. Cain reside at 1769 Radnor Road. Their three children were all born at Cleveland Heights and their names and respective ages are: Dorothy Aliee, sixteen; Donald Lambert, eleven;

and Lucile Hayward, six. Dorothy is now beginning her senior year in the Cleveland Heights High School.

THOMAS H. GARRY has been a member of the Ohio bar since 1895, and has practiced in Cleveland for the past twenty years. As member of the firm Goulder, White & Garry, he is doing his part in handling the practice of a firm which has long been regarded as one of the strongest in the State of Ohio. His senior partners are Harvey D. Goulder, long pre-eminent in admiralty law, and William W. White.

Mr. Garry was born at Stratford, Ontario, March 18, 1868, son of Albert J. and Margaret A. Garry. His father was of English stock and his mother of Irish extraction. His parents are now living retired at Leeds, North Dakota. Thomas H. Garry graduated in 1893 from the University of Wisconsin, and in 1895 was admitted to the Ohio bar. For about a year he practiced at Warren, Ohio, and came to Cleveland in 1897. He was assistant United States attorney for the Northern District of Ohio from 1904 to 1910. Since leaving that office he has been a member of the firm of Goulder, White & Garry.

Mr. Garry is a republican, a member of the American, Ohio State and Cleveland Bar associations, and is active in the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce and the University and Athletic clubs of Cleveland. His church is the First Methodist at Cleveland. Mr. Garry married Jessie G. Graham, daughter of Thompson and Phoebe Graham. They have one daughter, Margaret Garry.

JAMES ALVAH CURTIS, member of the Cleveland bar since 1899, is one of the very successful lawyers of the city and has also acquired a number of influential business connections.

Mr. Curtis has spent practically all his life in Cuyahoga County. He was born on his father's farm at Warrensville September 16, 1875. His parents are Henry and Helen (Tuthill) Curtis and he is their only child. His paternal grandparents came to Ohio from England, while the maternal ancestry is of New England and Massachusetts stock. Henry Curtis was born at Newburg, Ohio, and his wife, who died in 1913, at the age of sixty-eight, was a native of Warrensville. Henry Curtis was one of the young men who volunteered at the time of the Civil war to defend

the Union. He was a member of the First Ohio Light Artillery, Battery D, enlisting for three years and seeing active service for about nineteen months. His career since the war has been identified with farming in the vicinity of Warrensville, and while now retired from active work and spending his winters with his son in Cleveland, he needs only the invitation of spring to call him back to the farm, where he finds pleasant activities to engage him throughout the summer. He has never been content to follow a life of idleness, and at the age of sixty-nine is growing old gracefully.

Since James A. Curtis was six years of age his parents spent their winters in Cleveland and the summers on the farm at Warrensville, which is just ten miles from the public square in Cleveland. James A. Curtis, therefore, had the advantages of the city schools and from them he entered the Western Reserve University Law School, where he was graduated LL. B. with the class of 1899. Mr. Curtis was admitted to the Ohio bar in October, 1899, and on November first of the same year opened an office for practice in the Cuyahoga Building. He subsequently was associated in practice with the late Mayor McKisson and the late Judge J. P. Dawley. In the spring of 1901 he and Mayor McKisson formed a law partnership under the name McKisson and Curtis. This continued five years, their offices being in the Williamson Building. Since then Mr. Curtis has practiced alone and has found his time and talents engaged in a constantly increasing general practice and in looking after varied business interests. His offices now are in the Schofield Building. Mr. Curtis is a director in The Morland Company of Cleveland, is secretary and treasurer of The Northern Kentucky Coal Mining Company, secretary and treasurer of The Cleveland-Birmingham Ore Company, director of The Standard Equipment Company of Cleveland, director of The Kentucky-Henderson Coal Company.

In politics he is a republican. For three months he was assistant prosecuting attorney of Cuyahoga County under T. J. Ross, who was appointed to fill out an unexpired term of that length as prosecutor and appointed Mr. Curtis as his assistant. Fraternally Mr. Curtis gives his chief affiliation to Masonry. He is a member of Euclid Lodge No. 599, Free and Accepted Masons; McKinley Chapter No. 181, Royal Arch Masons; Coeur de Lion

Commandery No. 64, Knights Templar; Lake Erie Consistory of the Scottish Rite and Al Koran Temple of the Mystic Shrine.

In February, 1908, he married Miss Elizabeth L. Scanlon, of Cleveland. Mrs. Curtis was born and educated in Cleveland, being a graduate of the Central High School. She is a member of the Woman's City Club. They have one son, Edward James, born in Cleveland.

JUDGE JOHN CORYDON HUTCHINS is one of the oldest active members of the Cleveland bar, having been in practice in this city almost continuously since 1868, nearly half a century ago. He still appears almost daily in his offices in the Williamson Building, and with all the success that has come to him as a lawyer he has never sought the life of ease and dignity which his position would justify.

Judge Hutchins' family goes back to a very early period in the history of the Western Reserve. His grandfather, Samuel Hutchins, grew up in the home of Uriel Holmes, who was one of the original owners in Vienna Township, Trumbull County. It is said that Mr. Holmes came out to the Western Reserve with a party in 1798 and Samuel Hutchins, who came out with him, assisted in surveying the township and for his services was given 100 acres of land. He chose what is now known as "Payne's Corners," and this farm was probably the first to which any man had a deed in Vienna. In January, 1803, he married Freelope Flower. Their children were: Solomon, Amoretta, Mary, John, Serena, Lucia and Betsey.

Hon. John Hutchins, father of John C., was born in 1812. As a young man he moved from Vienna to Warren, where he studied law with Governor Tod. Subsequently he practiced as a member of the firm of Tod, Hoffman & Hutchins. He attained high rank as a lawyer in the old Western Reserve, and was one of the distinguished citizens of the state. He served several terms in the Legislature, was clerk of the Trumbull County Court five years, and in 1858 he succeeded R. Giddings in Congress, serving two terms, being a member of Congress at the outbreak of the Civil war. After 1868 he made his home in Cleveland.

John Corydon Hutchins was born at Warren, Ohio, May 8, 1840. His mother's maiden name was Rhoda M. Andrews. He attended the public schools, subsequently Oberlin College, and at the age of twenty-one in the

summer of 1861, enlisted in the Second Ohio Cavalry. His service with that regiment continued for 2½ years, and he rose from the ranks to the grades of second and first lieutenant and subsequently was connected with the pay department at Washington. As a result of an accident he resigned his commission in 1863, later began the study of law in his father's office at Warren, and in 1865 entered the Albany Law School, where he was graduated in the following year. He was admitted to the New York Court of Appeals, and on returning to Ohio was admitted to the bar at Canfield and began practice at Youngstown, as partner of General Sanderson.

On locating at Cleveland in 1868 Mr. Hutchins formed a partnership with his father and Judge J. E. Ingersoll, under the name Hutchins & Ingersoll. Subsequently he was the junior member of the firm of John and J. C. Hutchins.

In the private practice of his profession and its incidental duties Judge Hutchins has found every incentive to work and every honor that would satisfy his quiet ambition. The only offices to which he has aspired have been those which are the prerogative of members of the bar. In 1877 he was elected prosecuting attorney of Cuyahoga County. He served two years and then became senior member of the firm Hutchins, Campbell & Johnson. In 1880 he consented to take a place on the democratic ticket as candidate for Congress, but was defeated by Amos Townsend. He was elected police judge of Cleveland in 1883 and was re-elected in 1885. In 1887 he resumed private practice and the following year was unsuccessful democratic candidate for the Common Pleas bench. In 1892 Mr. Hutchins was elected judge of the Common Pleas Court of Cuyahoga County, and gave to its administration the ability and experience accumulated through his long career as a successful lawyer. He resigned from the bench in the spring of 1895 to accept the appointment of postmaster at Cleveland, tendered him by President Cleveland. When his term in that office expired in the fall of 1899 he resumed a general practice which has since then been uninterrupted.

Judge Hutchins has long ranked as one of the ablest advocates and counselors of the Cleveland bar. Outside of his profession and in his quiet and efficient way he has exerted a large and worthy influence in the affairs of his home city. For fourteen years he was a member of the Cleveland Public Library

Board and for eight years president of the board. He has also been a member of the board of education. He is a member of the Loyol Legion and in 1897 was junior vice commander of the Ohio Commandery.

ANSEL B. CURTISS. In the field of real estate and corporation law one of the most prominent firms of Cleveland is that of White, Brewer & Curtiss. The membership of this concern includes Ansel B. Curtiss, of whom, however guardedly one must speak on the score of youth, it may be stated unhesitatingly and beyond fear of question that no young lawyer today in Cleveland gives nobler promise of future great achievement, not alone in the ranks of his profession, but in the broad field of politics and public service.

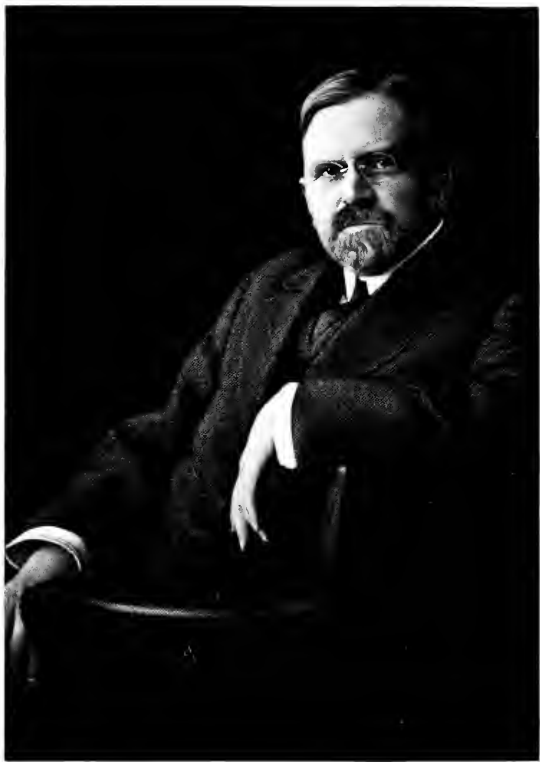
Mr. Curtiss was born at Charlestown, Portage County, Ohio, January 18, 1883, and is a son of Alfred Barnes and Mary (Hinman) Curtiss, and a member of the family which produced the real pioneers of that county. The Curtiss family originated in Connecticut, as did also the Hinman family, and Mr. Curtiss' great-grandparents on both sides made the journey overland from New England to the Western Reserve of Ohio in the ox-carts which served as the style of conveyance for the first settlers at a time when no timber had been cut in that part of the country. Charlestown Township in Portage County was named after Charles Curtiss, who, if tradition is true, secured the changing of the name from Hinkle Township by the donation of a barrel of whiskey at the time of the raising of the old Congregational Church, one of the oldest, if not the oldest, in the Western Reserve. This early edifice was destroyed by fire about the time of the birth of Ansel B. Curtiss, and the present Congregational Church was erected on the same ground. One of Mr. Curtiss' uncles on his mother's side, Edward Hinman, fought as a soldier of the Union during the Civil war, subsequently became treasurer of Portage County, and later went to West Virginia, where he entered the lumber business and was elected sheriff of Fayette County. Alfred B. and Mary (Hinman) Curtiss were both born in Portage County, the former on the same old family farm as his son. Their active years were passed in agricultural pursuits, and about the year 1911 they both retired and now live at Kent, Ohio. Honorable, God-fearing and industrious people, they have always commanded and received the respect of their neighbors and fel-

low-townspeople, and their work in the Congregational Church has been of a character that has been both useful and practical. Their six children, all born on the farm in Portage County and all of whom lived to grow to maturity, were as follows: Laura, who died at the age of thirty-five years; C. H., one of the prominent lawyers of Kent, Ohio, and at this time prosecuting attorney of Portage County; Emma, who died at Sextonville, Wisconsin, April 29, 1917, as Mrs. M. O. Carter; Ansel B., of this notice; William H., who died at the age of nineteen years while a sophomore at Hiram College, Ohio; and Edward G., who is assistant city chemist of the City of Cleveland.

Ansel B. Curtiss was sent to the public schools of Ravenna, Ohio, and after his graduation from the high school there in 1900, entered Hiram College, where with the class of 1904 he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts. His professional studies were prosecuted at the University of Michigan, which institution gave him his degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1907, and, being admitted to the Cleveland bar in June of that year, commenced practice in September. Almost immediately Mr. Curtiss took rank as one of the forceful young attorneys of the city, and continued to practice alone with gratifying success until April, 1914, when he became a member of the firm of White, Crosser & Curtiss. In 1916, when the voters elected Mr. Crosser as a member of Congress, he left the firm and since April, 1917, the concern has borne the style of White, Brewer & Curtiss, maintaining offices in the Union National Bank Building. While a general business is carried on, the firm is best known for its activities and successes in the field of real estate and corporation law. Its clients include some of the largest business interests of the city, and the court records show that this strong legal force has been returned the victor in a number of cases of important litigation.

Like other active and alert members of his calling, Mr. Curtiss has taken an active interest and participation in politics. He was considered as good judicial timber by his party in 1915 when he was named as a candidate for municipal judge. Civic affairs have attracted his attention and enlisted his abilities, and worth-while movements by public-spirited citizens have never lacked his support and cooperation. Mr. Curtiss is a member of the Cleveland Bar Association and of the Tom Johnson Club. Religion has its share of this





James M. Smith

young man's life, for he is secretary of the Park Congregational Church.

Mr. Curtiss was married July 23, 1910, to Miss Katherine H. Kelly, of Cleveland, daughter of Peter and Sarah Kelly, both now deceased, natives of Ireland. Mrs. Curtiss was born in this city, and was here educated at Saint John's Parochial School and Notre Dame Convent. She is a member of the Catholic Church. Mr. and Mrs. Curtiss have two children: Sarah K. and Mary H. The pleasant family home is situated at No. 954 Parkwood Drive.

EDWARD LODER WHITTEMORE, chairman of the Board of Directors of The National Malleable Castings Company, the largest organization of its kind in the United States, with general headquarters and offices at Cleveland, has been connected with this general line of business for thirty-five years, ever since leaving college.

He was born at Rye, New York, September 12, 1861, son of Edward Payson and Caroline (Loder) Whittemore. His people were all easterners and of substantial connections and positions. Mr. Whittemore was liberally educated. He attended Adelpia Academy in Brooklyn, New York, the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, the Park Institute at Rye, New York, from which he graduated in 1879, and completed his scientific and technical education in the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University, where he received his diploma in 1882.

From university he entered business life to do clerical and executive work in the office and works of the Bridgeport Malleable Iron Company at Bridgeport, Connecticut. At the end of five years he resigned and became secretary and treasurer of the Indianapolis Malleable Iron Company at Indianapolis, and in 1890 also accepted the place of manager of the Toledo Malleable Iron Company at Toledo, Ohio. He was with these industries when in 1891 it was merged with others to form the National Malleable Castings Company, comprising a group of malleable iron works which have since been increased by further plants and additions until The National Malleable Castings Company is the biggest organization of its kind in America. In 1891 Mr. Whittemore became vice president and a director of the corporation and is the only original director now on the board. Since 1902 his home has been in Cleveland and in 1913 upon the death of A. A. Pope, president and

one of the founders of The National Malleable Castings Company, Mr. Whittemore was elected chairman of the board of directors.

Mr. Whittemore is a member of the Union Club, University Club, Tavern Club, Country Club, Mayfield Country Club, Rowfant Club, Chagrin Valley Hunt Club, Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, the University and Yale clubs of New York City, and the University Club of Chicago. He is unmarried. In politics a republican and in church affiliation a Presbyterian.

ROBERT LATIMER BECK is a native of Cleveland, was formerly in business with his father and for the past seventeen years has had a successful career in the builders' supply industry, now operating as an independent dealer with offices in The Arcade.

This keen and resourceful Cleveland business man was born August 20, 1875, a son of Conrad and Esther (Latimer) Beck. His father, now living retired, was born in York, Pennsylvania, and came to Cleveland about fifty years ago, when ten or twelve years of age, in company with his parents. As a youth of sixteen he enlisted from Cleveland in the Sixth United States Cavalry and was in active service for about four years, practically the entire Civil war period. At an early day he engaged in pork packing in Cleveland, and that was his business for many years under the name C. Beck & Company. He finally retired and closed up his business affairs about 1912 and has since been retired. During the administrations of several mayors of Cleveland he was appointed to and filled the office of superintendent of markets. In politics he is a republican. He married at Cleveland Esther Latimer, who was born in the North of Ireland of Scotch-Irish parents, who brought her to Cleveland direct from Ireland when she was a small girl. The Latimer family at one time lived adjoining old Clinton Park, on what is now Davenport Street. Esther Latimer Beck died suddenly while visiting in Florida on February 2, 1914, at the age of sixty-eight. Four of her children are still living. William G., the oldest, is in the real estate business at Cleveland and was formerly an auditor in the board of review office for about twenty years. The second in age is Mrs. John A. Kling, of Cleveland, the next is Robert L., and Mrs. A. N. Kellogg also lives in Cleveland. The children were all born in Cleveland.

Robert L. Beck grew up in this city, at-

tended the public schools, and after completing his education went to work for his father. That was his employment until 1900, when he formed a connection with The Cleveland Builders Supply Company, and was with that firm about eleven years, laying a solid groundwork of experience and knowledge of a business in which he has operated independently. He handles all classes of builders' supplies, especially brick, crushed stone, sand, cement and sewer pipe. He is one of the leading dealers in that line in the city. Mr. Beck is also a director of The City Savings and Loan Company, and president of The Kinsman Builders Supply Company.

In politics he is a republican and is a member of the Cleveland Athletic Club, Cleveland Engineering Society, West Side Chamber of Industry, Cleveland Automobile Club and while not a member attends the Highland Congregational Church.

June 29, 1900, he married Miss Libbie McCreary, of Cleveland, daughter of James and Emily (Hathaway) McCreary. Her mother is still living, and her father died in Cleveland about twenty years ago. Mrs. Beck's parents were born and reared in what is now Lakewood, while Mrs. Beck was born in the City of Cleveland, where her father was a street paving contractor and under the late Mayor McKisson held the position of assistant commissioner of streets. Mrs. Beck was educated in Cleveland and is an active member of the Woman's Club. They have two sons: Robert Kling and James M., both born in Cleveland. The family home is at 11527 Lake Avenue.

JUDGE THEODORE L. STRIMPLE. A scholarly Cleveland lawyer whose attainments and services have gained recognition during the thirty years of his practice there, Judge Strimple has made his success by hard work and faithful application to the interests entrusted to his charge. He has given much of his time to the public, and for twelve years was a judge of the Common Pleas Court.

Judge Strimple was born on a farm and spent his early life in a rural environment. His birth occurred near Mansfield, Ohio, April 25, 1859. His parents were John and Elizabeth (Viers) Strimple, and they were of German and French lineage. After attending the common schools of Richland County Judge Strimple entered Baldwin University at Berea, where he was graduated Ph. B. with the class of 1884. He had in the meantime

taught school, and on leaving college his mind was definitely made up as to his vocation. With a well trained mind and with a definite goal ahead of him, he entered the law office of Chandler & Wilcox at Cleveland in 1884, and for the next two years gave undivided attention to his studies. Aided by a good physical constitution, he advanced so rapidly as to gain admission to the bar June 1, 1886.

For a short time he was associated with the late Frank M. Chandler in the publication of a law journal called the Court Record. This lasted only a short time, and he then formed a partnership with the late Frank N. Wilcox. In that partnership he soon found abundance of work for his professional time, and also acquired influential connections. In January, 1891, he was appointed assistant prosecuting attorney for Cuyahoga County, an office he held until October 28, 1895. At that date he was appointed prosecuting attorney to fill out the unexpired term of Judge Neff. In 1896 he was elected to the office and continued as prosecutor until 1898. In that year he was elected judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and by re-election was on the bench until 1911. Since leaving this judicial office Mr. Strimple has been in the private practice of the law alone and with offices in the Society for Savings Building.

On September 1, 1889, Judge Strimple was appointed county school examiner and discharged the duties of that position during 1889-91. He is a republican, and except for the time he was on the bench has been very active in promoting the success of his party. Judge Strimple was married in June, 1893, to Miss Allie Wright, of Cleveland. They have two children. Pauline Marie, the daughter, is a graduate of the Hathaway-Brown School of Cleveland. Theodore L., Jr., is now a student in the Western Reserve University.

JUDGE WALTER CAIN ONG. To sustain the reputation of being one of the ablest trial lawyers of Ohio is a most difficult achievement, and yet it is one thoroughly justified in the opinion of the contemporaries and associates of Judge Ong, who has had an active career as a lawyer for over forty years and for thirty-five years has been a resident of Cleveland. For five years he was a member of the Common Pleas bench, but otherwise his time and abilities have been taken up with private practice.

Judge Ong was born on a farm in Smithfield Township, Jefferson County, Ohio, November



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24, 1848, a son of Moses Harlan and Mary (Cain) Ong. His first American ancestor was Francis Ong, of Suffolk County, England. He left Bristol, England, in December, 1630, landing in Boston in February, 1631. Later descendants were Jacob Ong, who lived at Grotton, Massachusetts, in 1695, and his son Jacob Ong, a resident of New Jersey in 1702. The latter's son Jeremiah was killed by Indians. Judge Ong's great-great-grandfather was Rev. Jacob Ong, a Quaker minister. He was born January 24, 1760. In the early part of the Revolution he was engaged in carrying mail between Philadelphia and Pittsburg, then Fort Pitt. He broke with the traditions of the Quaker Church, always opposed to warfare, enlisted in the American army and served until the close of hostilities. After the war his conscience and his faith reasserted themselves, and he refused all honors or emoluments that might have come from his military service. It is supposed that he burned his discharge papers, since they could never be found, and he took prompt measures to prevent a son from securing his back pension. His entire life was guided by the strictest principles of right, and while his descendants inherited much of this right mindedness they also made exceptions as national emergencies called for patriotic action. Ten members of the family were soldiers in the Civil war and six of them lost their lives in the service, one of them being the brother of Judge Ong, who was killed during the second charge on Petersburg May 6, 1864.

The family was founded in Ohio by Judge Ong's grandfather, Findley Ong, who was born in Martinsburg, Virginia, February 19, 1787. In the opening years of the nineteenth century he located in Jefferson County, Ohio, and died there at the age of eighty-seven. Moses Harlan Ong, father of Judge Ong, was born in Jefferson County December 15, 1810, was a very successful farmer and stock raiser, and spent all his life in that county. His wife, Mary Cain, was a minister in the Quaker Church. She was born in Jefferson County, Ohio, and died at the age of sixty-five in December, 1878. They had thirteen children, all of whom reached adult age and all married except two.

Walter C. Ong attended the district schools of his birthplace, the high school at Mount Pleasant, and from there entered Richmond College, the old Quaker institution at Richmond, Ohio, from which he received the Bachelor of Arts degree in 1870. He was graduated LL. B. from the University of Michigan

in 1873 and was admitted before the Supreme Court of Ohio April 5, 1874.

Judge Ong practiced in his native county at Steubenville for eight years. He was elected prosecuting attorney in 1875 and by re-election served four years. In June, 1882, he came to Cleveland and in 1886 became a member of the firm of Ong & McMillin and later became senior member of the firm Ong & Hamilton, his associate being Walter J. Hamilton. He served two years as a member of the Cleveland City Council and in 1893 was elected to the Common Pleas Bench of Cuyahoga County, and presided with impartial dignity over that court until February 9, 1899. In his commodious office in the Guardian Building his office chair is the same one he used while judge of the Common Pleas Court. On the back of this chair are the words: "Used on Common Pleas Bench from 1894 to 1899."

Judge Ong has long enjoyed the possession of the best honors associated with the legal profession, and he has tried law suits in ten different states of the Union. He is a man of unimpeachable character and of unusual intellectual endowments. He possesses a thorough understanding of the law and the patience, urbanity and industry which are the highest qualifications of the attorney or the jurist. He is now approaching that period in life where he may properly resign many of its heavier responsibilities and duties, and when his retirement comes it is his expectation to spend the rest of his days at his orange grove and homestead in Southern California.

Judge Ong is a member of the Knights of Pythias, the Knights of Honor, the Cleveland Bar Association, the Ohio State and American Bar associations, the Haleyon, Woodland Golf and Cleveland Gun clubs. April 8, 1875, he married Miss Anna M. Mansfield, daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (Pumphery) Mansfield, of Jefferson County. Edna O., the oldest of their four children, is the wife of Charles C. Broadwater, a mining engineer. Eugene W., who was born in Steubenville August 12, 1878, graduated from the University School of Cleveland in 1896, from Yale College in 1900, and from the Harvard Law School with the degree LL. B. in 1903. He was admitted to the bar and has since gained prominence as a Boston attorney. He married Bessie Woodbury Preston, daughter of a distinguished citizen of Boston, Andrew W. Preston. Judge Ong's other two children, both deceased, were named Horace Pumphery and Eileen Marie.

EDWIN GRAY TILLOTSON has for many years been closely identified with the financial life and affairs of Cleveland. Getting his first experience with a banking house when between fifteen and sixteen years of age, he has filled practically every clerical and official position in a banking institution and is now an executive officer in several well known organizations and director in many others.

Mr. Tillotson was born at Painesville, Ohio, April 12, 1867, a son of Frank A. and Sarah (Gray) Tillotson. Edwin G. Tillotson had his schooling in the public institutions of Cleveland. October 1, 1882, he became messenger boy for the private banking house of E. B. Hale & Company. Four years later, August 2, 1886, he was made messenger in the Euclid Avenue National Bank, and in that institution he occupied every clerical position until he was made cashier in June, 1893. After that honors and responsibilities came rapidly.

April 1, 1895, he was elected secretary and treasurer of The Cleveland Trust Company, a newly organized institution, was made vice president in June, 1903, and continued as its chief executive officer until February 22, 1909.

In February, 1909, he was elected president of The Cuyahoga Telephone Company and chairman of the board of directors of the United States Telephone Company. In order to give undivided attention to his personal affairs he severed his connection with the telephone companies on February 1, 1910. In the fall of 1909 he organized the private banking house of the Tillotson & Wolcott Company, being made president. On February 15, 1910, he was elected vice president of The Guarantee Title & Trust Company of Cleveland and since April, 1912, has been its president.

The Tillotson & Wolcott Company, which Mr. Tillotson organized October 1, 1909, and of which he is president, is unquestionably one of the foremost investment banking firms of Ohio. It is a conservative and dignified house and its reputation has been as gilt edged as the securities it has handled. The firm specializes in corporation bonds and besides handling many complete and large issues and in large blocks, it has done much to popularize bond buying by small investors and was among the first firms in Cleveland to inaugurate the partial payment plan for acquiring such securities. Mr. Tillotson's chief associate in this business was the late F. B.

Wolcott, who died January 2, 1914, though his name is still retained in the firm title.

Mr. Tillotson is a director of the Cleveland National Bank and is connected with numerous other corporations and financial organizations. He is a member of the Bankers Club of New York and in national politics is a republican, but strictly independent in local affairs. He is a member of the Union Club, Country Club, Mayfield Country Club, Roadside Club, Cleveland Athletic Club, Cleveland Automobile Club, City Club, Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, and belongs to Western Reserve Chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution. Since early youth he has been identified with the Protestant Episcopal Church. His chief recreation is the game of golf.

May 1, 1895, he married Miss Grace Felton, of Cleveland, who died October 14, 1914. Their one daughter, Helen Elizabeth, was born in Cleveland and is now a student in the Hathaway Brown School of the city.

GEORGE L. CRAIG, of the Craig-Curtiss Company, general contractors, with offices in the Guardian Building, was for ten years connected with the general contracting firm of John Gill & Sons, and before coming to Cleveland had the rigid training and experience of the best technical schools and some of the large contracting corporations of Scotland. To say that he is a Scotch engineer is perhaps the last word of praise as to efficiency and thoroughness.

Mr. Craig comes of a large and remarkable Scotch family. He was born in Glasgow January 29, 1852, a son of John and Janet (Lochead) Craig. His parents are still living at Glasgow, both were born at Largs, Scotland, and were married at Glasgow April 24, 1867. Just fifty years later, in the spring of 1917, they celebrated their golden wedding anniversary. John Craig during his active career followed cabinet making. He was an expert in that line, and was employed on many large and important contracts for laying the fancy woodwork and interiors of ball-rooms and mansions in the great homes of Scotland. He is still active at his trade, though now well advanced in years. He and his wife had a large family of ten children, six boys and four girls, five of the sons and three of the daughters still living. George L. Craig is the only member of the family now living in the United States. He is a naturalized American citizen. The other sons still

living have their home in Scotland, but only one of them could be present at the golden wedding celebration of their parents. This was due to the fact that all the other sons are in active war service. The one who was able to attend the celebration was James, who had been wounded and happened to be at home on a furlough. He is in the navy and will rejoin that branch of the service as soon as his wounds permit. The daughters now living are residents of Glasgow. John, the oldest of the children, now forty-eight, and too old for active service, is a munition worker in Glasgow. James L., the second in age, has already been mentioned. Janie A. W. is the wife of James A. Millen, who is now one of the oldest active members of the Antiquity Society of Scotland, an organization that dates back to the reign of Queen Anne. Jessie died six weeks after her marriage to Mr. Forsyth. William Walker is now serving with the army in Palestine as a motor dispatch rider, carrying dispatches between the lines on his motorcycle. Emma Agnes is still at home. The next in age is George L. Robert died in infancy. Dr. Thomas Lawson, who is next younger in age to William Walker, is with the army in the African campaign. Peggy is the wife of James W. Gilfillan, of Glasgow, a marble importer. The sons, James and Thomas, lived in the United States for several years prior to the war. James was located in New York and supervised the taking of supplies to the Panama Canal during its construction. He returned to Scotland in 1910. Thomas came to America at the age of sixteen, and lived on a farm with his uncle at Jessup, near Waterloo, Iowa. He went back to the old country at the age of twenty-one, took up medical studies in Glasgow and Edinburgh University, and has the title of Doctor of Public Health in the Government service of Scotland and also the degree of M. D. and M. B. Ch. B.

George Craig spent his early life at Glasgow, graduating from high school in 1898, and after the full course received in 1904 the degree M. I. or Institute of Measures from the Glasgow Technical College.⁹ He also for five years served a practical apprenticeship with a regular quantity surveyor, being with Mr. Robert Scott, and was then appointed assistant quantity surveyor for the G. & S. W. Railway under William Melville, chief engineer. He served in that capacity three years.

Mr. Craig came to America to join the J. G. White Company of New York and Mon-

treal. He made this trip in response to a special cable requesting his services, and while he was on the ocean a letter was transmitted from Cleveland from John Gill & Sons making another offer for his services. Mr. Craig arrived in New York City April 15, 1906, on Easter Sunday. After a few days he proceeded to Montreal, and on January 1, 1907, came to Cleveland to accept the offer from John Gill & Sons. He became assistant estimator and later chief estimator and local manager of this large firm of general contractors and was there ten years.

On March 7, 1917, he withdrew from John Gill & Sons and organized the present firm of Craig-Curtiss Company. His associate is Mr. L. C. Curtiss, who was formerly with McKim, Mead & White, probably the foremost firm of American architects. A better combination of personal experience and talents for handling all classes of general contract work could hardly be desired.

During the ten years he spent with John Gill & Sons Mr. Craig acted as estimator and supervisor during the construction of the new Cleveland Postoffice, the Leader-News Building, the Jersey City Courthouse in New Jersey, the Washington Postoffice in the District of Columbia, the Missouri State Capitol at Jefferson City, the Guardian Building of Cleveland, the main building and sub-stations of the Cleveland Illuminating Company, the main exchange and branch exchanges of the Cleveland Telephone Company, The Royal Motor Car Company Building, The Property Company's warehouses, Taylor-Boggis Foundry Company Building, and a number of other large factories.

Mr. Craig is an active member of the Cleveland Engineering Society, a member of The Builders Trades Employers Association, Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, is a charter member of the Heights Lodge No. 633, Free and Accepted Masons, and Heights Chapter, Royal Arch Masons. In politics he is a republican and attends worship at the Euclid Avenue Presbyterian Church. His chief recreation is golf and war gardening. His home is in Cleveland Heights, 3817 Mayfield Road, where he has nearly an acre of ground, with ample lawns and shade trees, and plenty of room for outdoor recreation. At Cleveland, April 15, 1913, he married Miss Teresa J. Cusick. Mrs. Craig was born at Stirling, Scotland, and was two years of age when brought to the United States by her par-

ents, John and Mary (Joyce) Cusick. Her mother is still living, a resident of Cleveland. Her father, who died at Cleveland in 1907, was assistant superintendent with the American Ship Building Company. Mrs. Craig was educated in Cleveland, being a graduate of the West High School. She is active in the Red Cross and the Daughters of the British Empire. They have one son, George Armour Craig, born in Cleveland.

ANSON W. BEMAN practiced law in Cleveland for over thirty years and was widely known as a citizen and business man.

A son of Anson and Clarissa (Wheelock) Beman, he was born on a farm near Ravenna, Ohio, July 13, 1834. The active period of his life covered nearly forty years and he died at his home in Cleveland November 4, 1903, at the age of sixty-nine.

He was educated in the public schools of Ravenna and Hudson, and also attended for a time the Western Reserve University. His law studies were carried on under the direction of two prominent members of the Ravenna bar, Hon. Alphonso Hart and Judge Conant. His admission to the bar occurred May 7, 1863, and he was admitted to practice in the United States courts in 1865. Mr. Beman began practice at Ravenna in the firm of Willard and Beman, but in 1870 removed his home and offices to Cleveland, where he was a member of the firm Eddy, Gaylord & Beman and later Beman & Cowin. For thirteen years before his death he was alone in practice and in the real estate business. Mr. Beman handled many important real estate deals in the city. As representative for the Leland family, prominent Chicago hotel owners, he sold the grounds to the Catholic Church and to the city government which were subsequently developed as Calvary Cemetery and Garfield Park. On account of failing health he retired from business more than a year before his death. His body was returned for burial to his old home at Ravenna.

Mr. Beman was elected a member of the Board of Education of Cleveland and served during 1889-91. By appointment from Governor James E. Campbell he was a member of the State Board of Equalization in 1891. In the same year he was nominated for the State Senate on the democratic ticket, but went to defeat with the entire ticket. While on the board of education Mr. Beman secured the erection of the Miles Park School and the

purchase of the land for the South High School.

Mr. Beman was the type of citizen whose usefulness would be valued in any community: With ability as a lawyer and business man, went a splendid integrity of character, which made him a force for good in the community. In its early history he was an active worker for the Humane Society of Cleveland, and for several years served as its attorney.

On December 30, 1873, he married Miss Clara E. Williams. Her father, Cyrus Williams, who died when she was one year old, was a civil engineer and lived at Ohio City (the west side). His name is found in the first Cleveland city directory of 1837 as a member of the city council. Mrs. Beman's stepfather was G. A. Hyde, for fifty years general superintendent of the Cleveland Gas Light & Coke Company.

A. W. Beman and wife reared a family of children of exceptional attainments and accomplishments. Their names were Lytton S., Lamar T., Edith I., Ethel E., Lynn W. and Lois E. All the children have taught school at some time in their careers. Lytton S. was formerly principal of the Elementary Industrial School of Cleveland and is now a teacher in the Glenville High School. He resides with his family at 10606 Pasadena Avenue in Cleveland, and by his marriage to Olive Dutnall has two sons. The daughter, Edith I., is a graduate of the Western Reserve College for Women, also attended the University of Chicago and the University of Michigan one summer in each, and is now a teacher in the High School of Commerce of Cleveland. Ethel E. is a graduate of the Cleveland South High School, the Cleveland Normal Training School and is a teacher in the Bolton School of that city. Lynn W., a graduate of the Cleveland South High School and the Bradley Polytechnic Institute at Peoria, Illinois, is a teacher in the Glenville High School. Lois E. graduated from the Cleveland South High School, spent three years in the Western Reserve University College for Women, is a graduate of the Cleveland Normal Training School, spent two summer quarters in the University of Chicago, and is now a teacher in the Mayflower School of Cleveland.

LAMAR T. BEMAN, present director of the Department of Public Welfare at Cleveland, is a man unusually alert to the opportunities and the needs and problems of American life.



Lamar T. Beman

He is still young, but it is doubtful if any man in Cleveland could be found better qualified and fortified by a varied experience and research for the duties of his present position.

Mr. Beman is an attorney, was formerly a teacher, is a student and writer. His liberal education was superimposed upon sound natural ability and talent inherited in part from a most worthy American ancestry. The Bemans have been Americans since 1764. He is a son of the late Anson W. Beman, a prominent Cleveland attorney whose sketch appears on other pages.

Lamar T. Beman was born June 2, 1877. His early education was acquired in the Miles Park School, from which he graduated in 1893. During the following year he attended the Central High School, and from 1894 until his graduation in 1897 was a student in the South High School. He was a student of Adelbert College from 1897 to 1901, when he graduated A. B., and during the following year was in the Ohio State University, receiving the degree Master of Arts in 1902. Mr. Beman was a graduate student of Western Reserve University from 1903 to 1906, and spent the summer sessions of 1907-08 in the University of Wisconsin. He was graduated LL. B. in 1915 from the Cleveland Law School and admitted to the bar the same year.

Like his brothers and sisters, he was for many years actively engaged in educational work. From 1902 to 1915 he was connected with the faculty of the East High School. Politically he has always been a republican, and in 1912 was nominated for the State Legislature, but was defeated on account of the split in the party that year. He was appointed and took up his duties as director of the Public Welfare January 1, 1916. Besides his other qualifications Mr. Beman has distinguished himself in his official administration by his courtesy and his thorough understanding of people as well as practical problems.

Mr. Beman is author of "Compulsory Arbitration of Industrial Disputes," published in 1911 in the Debaters Handbook Series, and of "Prohibition of the Liquor Traffic," published in the same series in 1916. Nearly every high school student and college worker is familiar with this valuable debaters series. His first work on compulsory arbitration of industrial disputes is found in a volume of 147 pages, containing selected articles on both sides of this subject. The third edition of this book has just been issued [1917]. For the Prohibi-

tion Handbook Mr. Beman filed a large number of quotations with a view to presenting fully and fairly the case for and against prohibition. He selected the best of what has been written and exercised his editorial judgment to keep out everything that is of a bitter or passionate nature. In presenting the case for prohibition he quoted the opinions of such men as Frank J. Hanly, Robert G. Ingersoll, William J. Bryan and Arthur Capper. On the other side the opinions are expressed by such men as Hugo Munsterberg, William H. Taft, Oscar W. Underwood and Hugh F. Fox. A second and revised edition of this Handbook has just been published by the H. W. Wilson Company of New York City. This contains a selected bibliography and affirmative and negative briefs, the entire book containing 237 pages.

In 1916 Mr. Beman was professor of Constitutional Law at the Rufus P. Ranney Law School. He is a member of the Masons, the Knights of Pythias, the Alpha Tau Omega and Delta Theta Phi legal fraternities, and also the honorary debating fraternity, the Delta Sigma Rho. In Masonry his local connections are with Meridian Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and Cleveland Chapter No. 148, Royal Arch Masons. Mr. Beman is a charter member of the City Club and a member of the American Political Science Association and the American Economic Association, also the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce. He is a member of the Miles Park Presbyterian Church. Mr. Beman is unmarried.

LEE CLARK CURTISS. When The Guardian Savings and Trust Company of Cleveland were constructing their magnificent new home known as the Guardian Building, they called from the East as superintendent of construction a building engineer of wide and capable experience for many years connected with the firm of McKim, Mead & White, architects of New York City. Since the completion of the Guardian Building Mr. Lee C. Curtiss has remained in Cleveland and is member of the firm The Craig-Curtiss Company, general contractors, with offices in the Guardian Building. This company was incorporated February 24, 1917. Mr. Curtiss was born in New York City February 8, 1879, a son of George Brooks and Laura M. (Clark) Curtiss, both of whom are of old Connecticut ancestry, where the families have lived for generations. His father was born in Southington, Connecticut, and his mother in Hart-

ford. They were married in New York City. George B. Curtiss received his degree B. A. from Yale College in 1863, and for about five years was a teacher in the Southington Academy in Connecticut. He then entered the wholesale hardware business at New York City and founded the George B. Curtiss Company, located on Chamber Street. He was one of the leading hardware merchants of that city for over forty years, and he died in New York City in February, 1911. His wife died in November, 1905, and both were laid to rest at Southington, Connecticut. At their respective deaths the father was sixty-seven and the mother fifty-five. George B. Curtiss while living in New York City was twice a candidate on the republican ticket for Congress, but was defeated owing to the large normal majority of the democrats in his district. George B. Curtiss had an only sister, who died quite young, while his wife was an only child. Thus Lee C. Curtiss has neither aunts, uncles or first cousins, and his immediate relatives are his brother and three sisters, there being five in the family. George L., the oldest, is manager of The Southington Cutlery Company in Southington, Connecticut; Agnes Isabel is the wife of H. M. McCallum, of Yonkers, New York; Julia H. is the wife of Andrew H. Green Evans, of New York City; the fourth in age is Lee C.; and Laura T. is still a resident of New York City.

Lee Clark Curtiss, the only member of the family living in Ohio, was educated in the public and private schools of New York and in 1901 graduated with the degree Civil Engineer from Dartmouth College. For about two years he was connected with the engineering department of the Manhattan Elevated Railway Company, now the Metropolitan Street Railway Company of New York City. He then joined the firm of McKim, Mead & White and remained with them in various capacities for ten years, following which for two years he was building superintendent of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company with headquarters at Montreal.

In January, 1915, Mr. Curtiss came to Cleveland as superintendent of construction for the New Guardian Building and continued on duty until that, one of the finest downtown office and bank buildings in Cleveland, was complete. He and Mr. George L. Craig then established the present company, and both of them being men of wide experience and highest connections have been

accorded an exceptional amount of business for so young a firm.

Mr. Curtiss is a charter member of Fernbrook Lodge No. 898, Free and Accepted Masons, at Yonkers, New York; member of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce and Calvary Presbyterian Church of Cleveland. In school and college days he was athletic, playing on baseball and football teams, and also tennis, and in a general way has kept up an active interest in outdoor sports.

In New York City September 12, 1906, he married Miss Elise Duval Henderson, of Nashville, Tennessee, where she was born. She was educated chiefly in New York City, being a graduate of the Morris High School there. She is a daughter of S. J. and Jennie M. (McNairy) Henderson. Her father was for a number of years a prominent lawyer at Nashville but died in New York City in 1907. Her mother is still living at Nashville. Mr. and Mrs. Curtiss, who reside at 2256 Bellfield Avenue, have two daughters, Elizabeth Lee, born in Yonkers, New York, and Margaret Duval, born in Cleveland.

FRANK ASBURY ARTER, a retired resident and business man of Cleveland, became actively identified more than fifty years ago with the petroleum oil industry, when it was in its infancy. For a long period of years he was actively associated with the leaders in that business and at the same time acquired many other large interests, some of which he still holds, though largely in a nominal capacity.

Mr. Arter was born at Hanoverton, Columbiana County, Ohio, March 8, 1841, a son of David and Charlotte (Laffer) Arter. He acquired a liberal education and attended that fine old Methodist institution known as Allegheny College at Meadville, Pennsylvania, where he graduated A. B. in 1864 and A. M. in 1865. Soon after leaving college in 1866 he entered the oil industry and only retired from it in 1907. He still keeps an office in the Schofield Building at Cleveland, but only to look after his private interests.

Mr. Arter is a director of the First National Bank, The Cleveland Life Insurance Company, and The Land Title Abstract Company. For a great many years he has used his means and personal influence to promote the welfare of his old alma mater Allegheny College. He is also a director of St. Luke's Hospital and is one of the prominent laymen of the Methodist Episcopal Church, being

treasurer of the Superannuates Fund Association of the Northeast Ohio Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He served as a lay delegate to the General Conferences of 1888, 1896, 1900, 1904, 1908, 1912 and 1916. Mr. Arter has given generously of his means to educational and benevolent objects.

He is a member of the Phi Beta Kappa and the Phi Kappa Psi college fraternities, of Union Club, Colonial Club, Wickliffe-on-Lake Club, and Willowick Country Club. Politically he is a republican.

Mr. Arter resides in Shaker Heights Village. He married Eliza Kingsley, daughter of Bishop Calvin Kingsley of Cleveland. They have three children: Mary Alice, the widow of the late Fred L. Taft, a prominent Cleveland lawyer and former member of the law firm Smith, Taft, Arter & Smith; Frances Blanche, Mrs. Lewis E. Myers, of Cleveland; and Charles K. Arter, a prominent young lawyer of the Cleveland bar.

HOWARD BLACKETT. Now settled in the congenial routine of a profitable law practice, head of the firm Blackett & Elsner, with offices in the Guardian Building, Howard Blackett has as the background of his professional life an exceedingly varied and interesting experience. He began to practice the gospel of self help when a boy, and he knows the world and men through the avenues of experience.

His birth occurred in Macomb County, Michigan, October 22, 1885. He is a son of Alfred Thomas and Madeline (George) Blackett. The farm where he spent his boyhood was acquired in pioneer times by his grandfather, Thomas Blackett, who came from England and settled in Southern Michigan when all was a wilderness and when the Indians were still numerous there. Alfred T. Blackett was born on the same farm as his son Howard, while his wife was born in the same county about two miles east at a place known as Fridayguest. She is of German stock, while the paternal line is Scotch-English. Alfred T. Blackett had a public school education and was a graduate of the Michigan Agricultural College. His vocation has been farming, and always on scientific and efficient lines. In Macomb County he had 150 acres, and was regarded as one of the most prosperous and methodical agriculturists in that section. Besides rearing a large family of sixteen children he made what might be regarded as a small fortune through his farming activities,

estimated at \$40,000. In 1909 he sold his Michigan property and moved to Summerdale, Alabama, twenty miles west of Pensacola, Florida. Pensacola is his market town. There he acquired a section of southern land in the coast country. This land he has developed and worked on the same high class plan which prevailed on his Michigan farm. He has put into practice intensive and mixed farming. In the way of fruit he has 2,000 fig trees, twenty-two acres of oranges, mulberries, and his chief product is sugar cane. He also raises cotton and rice, and in 1916 he produced 15,000 bushels of potatoes.

He is a republican, and in Michigan served as school director and county assessor. The sixteen children comprised six daughters and ten sons, and all of them grew up and are still living except two sons, who died at the respective ages of four and three months. Some of these are now in Detroit, others with their father on the plantation, and Howard is the only one in Ohio.

While a boy on the Michigan farm Howard Blackett attended the public schools. There was in him a zest for adventure which could not be satisfied in the narrow environment of a Michigan homestead, and at the age of fourteen he left home and enlisted in the navy. He was in the naval service nearly four years. The last 1½ years he was assigned to the Hospital Corps and for about a year was at the northernmost naval station in the United States, Kittery, Maine. For some time he was also in the Boston Naval Hospital, and on leaving the navy he was employed as a male nurse in the Boston City Hospital and the Massachusetts General Hospital of Boston. While there he managed to make up the deficiencies of his earlier education, one winter attending the high school at Cambridge, Massachusetts. His liberal education has come largely as a matter of experience. He has taken courses through the International Correspondence School of Seranton and the Spencerian Commercial College of Cleveland. For about two years he lived at Buffalo, New York, where part of the time he was conductor on the Buffalo & Niagara Falls Suburban Line, and the last year was timekeeper and cost clerk for the Century Telephone Construction Company.

On May 1, 1908, Mr. Blackett arrived in Cleveland from Buffalo. His first position here was as bookkeeper and cashier of the Cleveland Athletic Club. He secured this position through Victor Sincere, general man-

ager of The Bailey Company of Cleveland, for whom Mr. Blackett has since entertained the highest degree of respect and admiration. He was cashier of the club two years, and while there he took preparatory work in the high school of the Baldwin-Wallace University, and he also studied law in the Cleveland Law School, where he was graduated LL. B. in 1913 and admitted to the Ohio bar on June 27th of the same year. While studying law he also worked as assistant credit man and manager of the claim department of The Halle Brothers Company of Cleveland.

After his admission to the bar Mr. Blackett began practice with the firm of Bartholomew, Leeper & White, but on October 1, 1916, began practice for himself. March 1, 1917, he associated with himself Sidney E. Elsner, under the firm name of Blackett & Elsner. Their chief practice is commercial and corporation work. Mr. Blackett has also been admitted to practice in the Federal courts.

He is treasurer of the Cleveland United States Naval Club, is a member of General Garretson Camp No. 4, Spanish American War Veterans at Cleveland, and the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, Cleveland Bar Association, the Young Men's Christian Association, and Britannia Lodge No. 38, Sons of St. George. While living in Buffalo he was a member of Company E of the Seventy-fourth New York National Guards.

Mr. Blackett and family reside at 2621 East One Hundred Thirtieth Street. Aside from business he finds his chief recreation in gardening and in flowers and in a happy family life. He married at Cleveland November 1, 1908, Miss Margaret E. Nally. She was born in Cleveland, was educated in the public and commercial schools, and is a daughter of Martin W. and Margaret (McGrath) Nally, who were born and married in Ireland and came to Cleveland thirty-four years ago. Her father has throughout this time been an inspector for the Standard Oil Company on the Cleveland West Side. Mr. and Mrs. Blackett have three children: Howard William, Kenneth Emery and Patricia Marie, all of whom were born in Cleveland.

II. W. BEATTIE, diamond merchant in the Arcade on Euclid Avenue, has been in that business in this city for about thirty years, and has been identified with the jewelry business in general lines since early youth and for the past eleven years has been an exclusive diamond merchant.

The Beattie store is not a large one, since obviously precious stones do not require the space for display that other merchantable commodities do. But, notwithstanding, the Beattie establishment probably attracts more attention daily from the citizens of Cleveland than any other place of business. The unique window displays have no doubt been a large factor in the popularity of the establishment. Every day thousands of dollars worth of unmounted jewels are used in making up popular emblems and designs in the center of the window. This window is heavily barred with steel inside, affording protection to displays which frequently are valued at many thousands of dollars. The American flag is one of the most popular designs with Mr. Beattie. In the latter part of May the largest display ever attempted showed a design of the flag made by using oriental rubies, sapphires and diamonds. The flag was about 3 by 2 inches and the pole about 6 inches high. The gems represented in the ensemble were valued at \$10,000. Under the design Mr. Beattie laid out amethysts to spell "The Stars and Stripes Forever." These designs vary from day to day, and even some of our national men have been portrayed. Both Washington and Lincoln have been used as subjects in these designs, and artists abroad have complimented Mr. Beattie on the artistic manner in which he has made his displays.

Recently another patriotic sign made of un-set stones composed the colors red, white and blue. The gems were laid in the effect of a badge from which hung the words "Enlist." Never a day passes but what something attractive is to be found in the Beattie display window.

Concerning this small and exclusive store a local journal recently published a column article, from which it is appropriate to quote some of the paragraphs:

To a Cleveland diamond merchant is given the credit of displaying a small fortune in precious stones every business day in the year, and this merchant is attracting more attention than ever these days because of the patriotic fervor that is sweeping the City of Cleveland. According to traveling men his displays have never been equalled by anyone in the country. Mr. Beattie's son, Reveley G. Beattie, is himself an artist and is associated with his father. They deal in nothing but genuine precious stones of all kinds, and their motto is: "We Sell Perfect Diamonds Only." For years past the Beattie window, which marks the entrance to one of the smallest retail stores in Cleveland,



A. W. Beattie

has been the mecca for all who appreciate the novel and the fine. The reason is the designs shown in this window. Upon backgrounds of various colors as a foundation the picture is created in diamonds, rubies, emeralds, sapphires, pearls and other stones. Nothing else is shown in the window and hence the attention of the onlookers is riveted upon the designs, and this in turn creates a desire to possess precious stones. These designs differ according to seasons and new events. One in February, 1917, attracted unusual attention on account of the break with Germany and the United States. The display was based upon this national event, and was kept on view two days instead of one as is the usual rule. One of the pictures presented was Uncle Sam, probably one of the most expensive ever shown, worth \$10,000. There has also appeared this year in the window display a portrait of George Washington, made up of diamonds, rubies, emeralds and sapphires, which represented a value of \$15,000. In honor of the Grand Circuit races held at North Randall track, near Cleveland, Mr. Beattie had a very timely display of unset cut stones designed to form the head and neck of a horse outlined with cut amethysts. The eye of the horse was a diamond and the trappings and bridle were diamonds.

Hugh Wilson Beattie, founder and proprietor of this business, was born at St. Marys, in Perth County, Ontario, Canada. His parents were Samuel and Sarah Jane (Wilson) Beattie. His father was born in the north of Ireland and his mother at Stratford, Ontario. Samuel Beattie was for many years a shoe manufacturer at St. Marys, Stratford, and also at Cleveland. He and his wife came to Cleveland about 1880 and both parents died in this city.

H. W. Beattie was educated at Stratford, Ontario. He was one of a household of eleven children, all of whom but one grew up and nine are still living. Mr. Beattie continued to make his home at Stratford, Ontario, until about twenty-four years of age. He learned the diamond business there, serving an apprenticeship for six years with John Welsh, a jeweler and diamond merchant. In 1884 Mr. Beattie came to Cleveland, several years after his parents, and engaged in business for himself on the corner of Ontario and Prospect streets. For three years he continued in the general jewelry business and he then went to Cambridge, Ohio, and managed the establishment of J. F. Salmon, who during Cleveland's administration was postoffice inspector. Two

years later Mr. Beattie returned to Cleveland, and has since been continuously in business, gradually eliminating his jewelry stock until since 1906 he has dealt exclusively in jewels. He handles nothing but perfect diamonds and no second rate stock is ever permitted to come into his store. It is the only store of its kind in Cleveland, and for loose diamonds, designs of precious stones, and mounting of all kinds of gems this store is the first resort for all people of particular tastes.

Like many successful business men, Mr. Beattie has a hobby, and that is farming. In fact his home is on a farm in Chagrin Township, in Cuyahoga County, where he owns eighty-five acres of highly developed land. Mr. Beattie is a republican, a member of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, the Canadian Club, and though reared as a Presbyterian is now a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Chagrin Falls.

February 1, 1893, at Cleveland, he married Miss Lucy Northup, daughter of Curtis N. G. and Margaret (Morton) Northup. Both parents are now deceased. Her father was a business man of Cleveland, coming here many years ago, and conducted a general merchandise store on Superior Street. Mr. and Mrs. Beattie have three sons, Hugh N., Reveley G. and Milton M. Hugh has from time to time taken special courses in the Ohio State University Agricultural Department and is a practical farmer on his father's place in Chagrin Township. The son Reveley G. attended Ohio Wesleyan University three terms and then became associated with his father as special designer. He is now in the United States Navy, being on the United States steamship Astoria. Milton, a student in the Chagrin Falls High School, is also with his father as a designer. All the sons were born in Cleveland on old Madison Avenue, now Seventy-ninth Street, and were educated in the local schools.

HARRY C. ROBINSON educated himself for the law, but after a brief practice entered business affairs at Cleveland, at first as a manufacturer and for the past thirteen years has been connected with The Guardian Savings and Trust Company and is now the first vice president of that great financial institution.

Mr. Robinson's family history connects him with a number of men and women who were pioneers in Northern Ohio and people who have played an active and worthy part in different spheres of the world's work. He was

born in Royalton Township of Cuyahoga County November 6, 1869, son of Charles and Maria M. (Bark) Robinson. His grandfather, Ebenezer Robinson, like most of the early settlers of Northern Ohio, came out of the State of Connecticut. About 1820 he settled at Richfield in Summit County, Ohio, followed farming there, but about 1882 sold his farm and retired to the Village of Brooklyn, now in the City of Cleveland, and died when about eighty-one years of age. Ebenezer Robinson married Diana Chaffee, an aunt of General Chaffee, who was killed in the Philippines.

Mr. Robinson's maternal grandfather was Francis Bark. When Northern Ohio was still a wilderness he started from Canandaigua, New York, and walked all the way to Royalton Township of Cuyahoga County, carrying a rifle on his shoulder. He located a tract of land in that township, but for a time worked at his trade of tanner in Cleveland. Every Monday he would leave his farm and walk to Cleveland, a distance of twelve miles, putting in the working days of the week at his trade and then return home Saturday. Later he gave up his trade and settled down as a farmer. Francis Bark married in Royalton Township Lucina Granger, one of whose brothers fought as a soldier in the War of 1812. The Granger family have a number of prominent members who have been active in making history. One of the brothers of Francis Bark was an officer in the English army.

Charles Robinson, father of the Cleveland banker, was born at Richfield in Summit County, Ohio, and in early life became a farmer in Cuyahoga County. Later he opened a merchandise business on West Twenty-fifth Street in what was then Brooklyn Village. He kept a general store and was in business there over thirty years. He then retired, and died December 22, 1914, at the age of eighty-three. He was widely known in public affairs and as a republican, was a member of the village council of Brooklyn and was deputy sheriff under Sheriff Dewstoe. He had a very wide acquaintance throughout the southern part of Cuyahoga County and was a citizen who commanded complete respect wherever he was known. He and his wife were married in Royalton Township June 16, 1859, and they lived to celebrate their golden wedding anniversary in 1909. His wife was born in Royalton Township and died at Cleveland July 20, 1917, at the age of eighty-five. Thus on both sides Harry C.

Robinson comes of long-lived and vigorous stock. His mother was a member of the Brooklyn Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church for over half a century and was devoted to its various causes.

Harry C. Robinson is the only living child of his parents. His only brother died in infancy and his sister died at the age of six years. He grew up in a home of comfort and with an environment calculated to inspire his best abilities. He graduated from the Brooklyn Village High School with the class of 1886, and in 1891 received the Bachelor of Science degree from the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware. In the meantime he was studying law in the offices of Henderson, Kline & Tolles, working at his law books afternoons and evenings, while the rest of the day he spent as a practical newspaper man. He was city editor of the old Sunday Sun, a paper that was issued only on Sunday, and which expired after the Cleveland dailies began publishing Sunday issues.

In 1892 Mr. Robinson was admitted to the Ohio bar, but practiced law only two years. He then engaged in the manufacturing business, being one of the organizers of the Cleveland Chocolate & Cocoa Company. He was its vice president and was an active factor in the management for ten years, when in 1903 he and his associates sold out. The business is still a flourishing industry at Cleveland.

On February 21, 1904, Mr. Robinson became connected with The Guardian Trust Company, now The Guardian Savings & Trust Company, as manager of its real estate department. In 1913 he was promoted to the position of vice president. Mr. Robinson is also a director and president of The James A. Hind Realty Company, president and director of The Continental Realty Company, secretary of The Cleveland Wire Goods Company, and director of The Metal Craft Company. He is also widely known in civic and social affairs, being a member of the Union Club, University Club, the Country Club, Mayfield Country Club, Civic League, Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, Cleveland Automobile Club, Bankers Club of Cleveland, and in politics is a republican. His recreations are golf and motoring.

The Robinson home is at 1858 East Eighty-second Street. November 1, 1900, he married Miss Josephine Crawford. They were married in Chicago, Illinois, where Mrs. Robinson was reared from early childhood. She was



J. R. Blackwell

born at Durham, Canada. Her father was Dr. Joseph Crawford, who died there when she was a small girl. Later her mother, Marian (Finlay) Crawford, moved to Chicago. Mrs. Robinson is well known in Cleveland social circles.

EDWIN BAXTER is cashier of the Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland, having joined the official staff with the establishment of the bank in 1914. Prior to that time he was identified with the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, of which he was one of the executive officials for a number of years.

Mr. Baxter has been a resident of Cleveland through his college years and his active business career. He was born in Grand Haven, Michigan, September 12, 1878, but spent most of his boyhood in Southern California. He is a son of Edwin and Ellen Louise (Seagel) Baxter, both of whom are now deceased. Judge Baxter spent his early life at Grand Rapids, Michigan, where he was city clerk. He was there when the war broke out and enlisted in the First Regiment of Michigan Mechanics and Engineers as lieutenant in Company C. He served from 1862 until the close of the war. Following the war he located at Grand Haven, Michigan, and for a number of years was prominent in affairs there as a lawyer and was also probate judge of Ottawa County. In 1881 Judge Baxter moved to Los Angeles, California. He served as court commissioner at Los Angeles, as president of the Southern California Historical Society, and was active in Grand Army affairs, at one time being state commander of the California department. His death occurred in Los Angeles in 1910. His wife had died there in 1895. Edwin Baxter was the only child of his mother; he has a half-sister by his father's earlier marriage, Miss Minnie S. Baxter, now a school teacher in Los Angeles.

Edwin Baxter was educated in the public and high schools of Los Angeles, graduating from the latter in 1897. In the fall of that year he came to Cleveland to enter Adelbert College of Western Reserve University. During the sophomore year of 1899 he left college to earn some money and finance his further education. In 1901 he resumed his work in the university and graduated A. B. with the class of 1903.

In February, 1902, while still in college, Mr. Baxter was made the first secretary of the Convention Board of the Cleveland

Chamber of Commerce, using his afternoons and such other time as was necessary in traveling to secure conventions and perform other work. In 1905 Mr. Baxter was made secretary also of the Retail Merchants Board of Cleveland, and assistant secretary of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce. In 1912 he was also made industrial commissioner of the Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Baxter was secretary of the joint committee of the Chamber of Commerce and other organizations which carried out the successful campaign to secure the location of the Federal Reserve Bank for this district in Cleveland. He was made secretary of the Federal Reserve Bank and on January 1, 1916, was promoted to cashier.

Mr. Baxter is secretary of the Bankers Club of Cleveland, a member of the University Club and the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, and president (1917-18) of the Cleveland Heights Civic Club. He spends many of his leisure hours among his books. His home is at 3037 East Overlook Road. At Cleveland June 22, 1904, Mr. Baxter married Miss Marguerite Noakes, formerly of Monroe, Michigan. They have one son, Alan Edwin, born at Cleveland November 19, 1908.

JOHN ROLLIN BLAKESLEE, who was identified with the City of Cleveland from 1878 until his death, was a prominent manufacturer and business man, founding and serving many years as president of The Ajax Manufacturing Company.

The success he attained was partly due to the expression of his individual character and also by many worthy qualities which he inherited from his ancestry. The record of the Blakeslee family in America goes back into the seventeenth century. They were a most sturdy class of English people, were high-minded, independent thinking, and able in both word and deed. One of the salient characteristics of the family was its devotion to church and religion.

The great-grandfather of the late John R. Blakeslee was Samuel Blakeslee, a soldier and officer in both the Revolution and War of 1812. In his declining years he wrote out for the benefit of his descendants a record of the early family and of his own career, especially the incidents of his military service. It is chiefly from a transcript of this record that the following account is condensed.

The American founders of the family were two brothers, Samuel and John Blakeslee.

They were blacksmiths and on coming from England they brought their anvil, vise and other implements, landing at Boston. They bought the narrow and barren strip of land joining the peninsula of the Town of Boston to the mainland, and known then and since as Boston Neck. Here they lived with their families a few years and endeavored to support them by blacksmithing. As the Village of Boston was then poor and small and the land where they were located unproductive, they left that locality with their families and going around by the seashore reached New Haven, Connecticut. Here Samuel bought land while John went northwest of New Haven and into the western part of what is now the State of Connecticut. John founded a family that afterwards had many prominent representatives. It is to be remarked that the brothers on leaving Boston did not sell their land, thinking it would enhance in value in after years. Time went on and they failed to look after their interests and let the title lapse by inattention to land which is now worth many millions.

Of the two brothers, Samuel Blakeslee was the founder of the branch in which this article is particularly interested. In the course of years his descendants became scattered all about the several towns in which the original Town of New Haven was divided, most of them being in North Haven. Samuel Blakeslee the immigrant had a son Ebenezer, one of whose sons was named Samuel, and this Samuel was the father of Joseph, father of the Revolutionary soldier Samuel Blakeslee. Samuel, grandfather of the soldier, had his home in the Town of Wallingford, Connecticut, part of the original Town of New Haven. He lived and died there, as did his son Joseph in the same house.

Grandfather Samuel married Elizabeth Dolittle, and was the father of two sons and nine daughters. The sons were Joseph and Samuel, the latter dying at the age of nineteen. Samuel Blakeslee, the writer of the record, was about two years of age when his grandfather died, and it was at his request that the grandson was named Samuel. The daughters in the family were named Elizabeth, Susannah, Abigail, Miriam, Zuriab, Thankful, Hannah and Phebe. All of these lived to be a great age and had large families of children.

Joseph Blakeslee, father of Colonel Samuel, was born on the 1st day of April, old style, and was married the 1st day of April, new style. The maiden name of his wife was Lois

Ives. She was the daughter of Stephen Ives, of Wallingford. Joseph Blakeslee was a non-commissioned officer in the French war and was in the battle of Lake George. He married after his return from the war. They had twelve children, the first two dying in infancy. Among these Col. Samuel Blakeslee was born November 23, 1759.

Colonel Samuel's record of his Revolutionary service has an abiding interest for all his descendants and is a valuable commentary upon some phases of the struggle for independence. The record is therefore given entire.

"The Revolutionary war broke out when I was about fifteen years old. The country being in an uproar and confusion volunteer companies were raised, the boys caught the military fever and boy companies with wooden guns were raised. In one of these companies I was chosen captain, this being in the year 1775. The next year I conceived the idea of going into the army. In those days a boy of sixteen was liable to bear arms. The British then lay in Boston and after many pleadings with my parents they gave me leave to enlist as a soldier under Capt. Isaac Cook, of Wallingford. This being about the month of February, 1776. My father took me to the captain for enlistment. The captain said I looked like a good strong boy and, as he thought, a little too small for a soldier, but if I could measure five feet five inches tall he would take me. But to my mortification I was only five feet four and one-half and was of course denied enlistment. The following June there was a company raised by Capt. John Thatcher, of New Haven. Ephraim Chamberlain, of Wallingford, one of his lieutenants, agreed to enlist me as a soldier. I accordingly enlisted under him in July, 1776. I joined my company at New Haven, received my arms and marched on to the northward as far as Skeensborough, now Whitehall, and joined the army there, lying then under the command of General Waterbury. Here our army became sick with the ague and suffered everything but death. Generals Gates and Arnold, with the remnant of the army that fled from Quebec, were stationed down the lake at Ticonderoga, and all the effective men at Skeensborough were ordered there. At this time I was so sick that I could scarcely help myself, but was determined to go down the lake. My officers gave me liberty to do so and I was helped on board of a galley and was landed at what was called Old Ty Point, but the same day crossed the

lake to Mount Independence with the rest of our regiment. The mount at this time was a wild forest. I laid sick on the ground night and day for some time by a fire with the well soldiers until they built a small log hut. At this time the American fleet moved down the lake. Generals Arnold and Waterbury and all the men that were acquainted with seafaring were put on board the fleet. My captain and part of his company were on board. They had a naval engagement and the American fleet was destroyed. My captain and his men were made prisoners and sent home on parole, but those that escaped set fire to Crown Point Fort and Bannock's Barracks which was consumed with a tremendous fire and smoke that exhibited scenery at Ticonderoga. Here I stayed until about the 1st of December, was then discharged, and after a long and wearisome journey arrived at my father's house the 16th day of December, worn out and sick. There were enlisting orders for two months and a half for men to go to White Plains. I conceived the notion of trying another short campaign. I enlisted on the 1st of January, 1777, under Lieut. Dan Johnson, of Wallingford. The company was commanded by Capt. Augustus Collins of Guilford and joined the regiment at New Rochelle, near White Plains, commanded by Colonel Cook, of Wallingford. In these two campaigns I was too slender and young for a soldier. However, I bore them with military fortitude.

"In the spring of 1777 I was drafted from the militia and stationed at New Haven. At this time the standing army was being raised and Connecticut regiments were rendezvousing at this place. The fine regimentals and martial music so raised my feelings that I resolved to become a soldier in the standing army. I obtained a pass from my officers to go home for two days, which was eighteen miles distant. The reason I obtained this pass was to consult my parents about enlisting. The first time I enlisted as a soldier I promised them that I would never enlist without their consent, but I secretly resolved that I would not leave teasing them until I had worn out their patience, which was the case in my first two enlistments. On my arrival at home I candidly told them my errand. I told it to my mother first, and to my surprise she told me that my father and herself had been talking on the same subject and thought that since soldiers must be had it was likely that I would be called away in the militia and that I might as well make a business of it first as last and

be receiving my pay. My parents were poor but industrious and found it hard to support their family in the time of war. I was a saving boy and out of my five months wages at the northward, which was \$6 a month, making \$30, I brought home to my father \$20 1 shilling and 1 sixpence, and I saved all my wages that were paid me for my ten weeks winter campaign, which was paid my father by my captain. I expect that the distress of the times and the urgency of their case was a great inducement to them to make me a soldier. The next day after my arrival father took me to Lieutenant Chamberlain and I enlisted under him for three years service in the standing army. The bounty paid my father down was, from the United States \$20 and the town for encouragement of the recruiting service paid each soldier \$40, amounting in all to \$60. At the time of raising the standing army the Legislature, for the encouragement of the war, passed an act that any two men that would hire one man for the service should be exonerated from being called on themselves during his service. At this time my father and Charles Ives hired Bargath Hall for three years and paid him \$40. At my enlistment he sold me to Robert Rice, the other man I have forgotten or never knew, for \$106.66, paid in hand, so that my father cleared himself by hiring for three years and sold me for the same time with a saving of \$86.66, in addition of the \$60 from the state and town.

"My enlistment was made on the 1st of May, 1777, and I was called to leave home about the 1st of June with my officer, Lieutenant Chamberlain, and a number of other soldiers. My father accompanied us with a horse to help along our baggage as far as Danbury, about fifty miles, where he gave me his farewell address, which I shall not do him justice to mention without weeping. The next morning my father returned home and we took up our march for Peekskill and joined the army, which was collecting at that place. Here the army was taught the military exercise and had many hard marches as scouting parties. I well recollect that I was on private guard when one John Murray was confined and under sentence of death to be executed the next day. I stood sentry over him more than sixteen hours out of twenty-four. I was taken sick in the night but did my duty until relieved the next morning by a new guard. At the 8 o'clock drum the troops were paraded and marched to Gallow's Hill. I under arms with the rest, and saw him hanged. After being dismissed I was

soon found to be broke out with the measles. However, I was fit for duty again in a few days. About this time Lord Howe landed his army at the head of the Elk River and a part of the troop was called for. Eight regiments were sent to the southward, six from Connecticut and two from Rhode Island. My colonel was Homer Swift. The battle of Brandywine was before our arrival, but we hastened and joined Washington's grand army. In about a week we had marching orders about sunset, and marched all night. About 4 o'clock in the morning we received information that Lord Howe had the day before marched his army to take possession of Philadelphia, but had left 4,000 men as a rear guard and General Washington was calculating to take or destroy them. This information was conveyed from rank to rank by whispers. This aroused my feelings as I had never seen bloodshed in all my service. However, I was determined to stick and hang. I had at that time sixty-four rounds of cartridges with three buckshot in each. The battle commenced at daylight with a tremendous roar, a little on our right, by Lord Sterling, and the British gave way. I then belonged to the left wing of the army commanded by Major General Stevens, of Carolina, but the fate of the day turned against us and we had to retrace our steps. After these events the army took up their winter quarters at a place called Valley Forge, where I was stationed on General Varnum's Guard, from whence I was taken and put under the care of a drum major by the name of William Chandler and by his instruction and my own exertions became a good drummer, in which employ I continued during my term of service, which was about two years. About the last of May, I think, Lord Howe left Philadelphia for New York. General Washington followed him up until he arrived at Monmouth, New Jersey, where he gave him battle that terminated favorably for the Americans. After this battle the army marched to Peekskill, from thence to White Plains, from thence to winter quarters, some one way, some another. The Connecticut troops built huts at Danbury, in their native state. During the winter provisions, clothing and pay became very scarce and the troops grew uneasy. The Connecticut troops, about 600 of them, disbanded and took their march for Connecticut, but were met by General Putnam and after some conversation returned to their duty, although there was one man killed by the name of Crosby. In the month of Feb-

ruary a draft of 150 men was sent to New London. My captain was sent and I was taken with him as drummer. My captain was Stephen Hall of Guilford, tanner of Gen. Amos Riall, of Bloomfield. This captain that went to New London was the same that I enlisted under, but had been promoted to captain or another company. I was stationed at Grotton Fort till the troops were recalled to join the grand army in the May following, at or near rishkill. About the first week of July following there was a brigade of infantry taken out of the army, Captain Chamberlain was taken from our regiment. I belonged to Colonel Swift's regiment. The infantry I was put into was commanded by Colonel Meigs. General Wayne commanded the brigade of infantry and the 15th of July marched from Sandy Beach, about six miles below West Point Fort, through the woods back of the Highlands about fourteen miles down the river to Stony Point Fort, and on the 16th in the morning stormed the fort, made prisoners of the garrison and captured the contents, which consisted of about 600 men, twelve pieces of artillery, magazine, etc. This brigade lay in the tents until the 31st of December, then it broke up and the troops from the different states returned to their respective regiments from which they were taken. The Connecticut troops were halted in Morristown Wood, New Jersey, where I found my old company. This was a very cold and destroying winter, both on account of the severity of the weather and the want of provisions and clothing for the army. About the last of March I was put on the line with a large body of troops at the town of Springfield, where my term of enlistment expired. Here I received an honorable discharge from the army and returned home to my father's family in Connecticut in the year 1780, in the twenty-first year of my age. But it was not long before I was drafted in the militia for a short time and my father was drafted also. He being a non-commissioned officer in the household band I thought it my duty to go in his stead. Accordingly I went for him for about two weeks."

On the 20th of December, 1780, Samuel Blakeslee married Phebe Curtis, at Wallingford. They had nine children: Osi, born November 24, 1781; Samuel, born November 17, 1783; Asenath, born June 4, 1785; Joel, born August 13, 1787; Phebe, born October 30, 1789; Federal, born January 25, 1792; Gad, born June 13, 1794; Lois Ives, born October 12, 1796; John Adams, born June 4, 1799.

For about eighteen months after his marriage he lived with his father in a part of the old home, and then moved to Colebrook. He had previously taken a farm of new land for ten years from Mr. Isaac Ogden. Mr. Ogden built a fine house and barn and it was the agreement that Mr. Blakeslee should clear and cultivate twenty-five acres, put out an orchard, take care of it, pay the taxes and leave it at the end of ten years. He cleared and finished the other items of the agreement in five years, and was able to buy five acres a mile south, where he built a small house, barn and sawmill. Even after settling down to the quiet vocation of farming his military service was by no means ended. About a year after he located at Colebrook he was appointed drum major in the Twenty-fifth Regiment of the militia and filled that station ten or twelve years. Subsequently he was chosen lieutenant of the 117 men commanded by Capt. Samuel Mills, and served one year. On the promotion of Captain Mills he was chosen almost unanimously as captain of the company. A year later he was made captain of a light infantry company, and had charge of this for six years. During this time he sold his farm and bought a much larger and better place in the north part of the town. In the early years of the century he again volunteered for service in the west against the British and Indians, but did not reach the scene of action. He was also appointed to the Thirtieth Regiment of the Army of the United States, and was stationed at Hebron, and raised a company which joined the regiment at New Haven. During his service with the military of Connecticut he was an adjutant two years, was then appointed first major and two years later became colonel. About that time he was elected a representative to the General Assembly and while in the Legislature resigned his position in the army, which, after considerable delay, was granted. He was re-elected for a second term in the Assembly. About that time he sold his property in Colebrook and moved his family to Avon, Ontario County, now Livingston, New York. That was the home of his later years. He left Colebrook January 26th and arrived at Avon, then Hartford, February 12, 1808. His first wife died there November 29, 1812, and on December 11th he married the widow of John Pearson.

When the second war with Great Britain came on Colonel Blakeslee felt a reviving of the old Revolutionary spirit. He was chosen captain of a company of Home Guards, made up of men exempt from regular military duty.

But when the alarm came from the west he and his men started toward Buffalo, and as his previous military experience made him a natural leader he was in course of time made lieutenant colonel of the New York Volunteers. Thus it happened that he was one of the principal officers in command at the historic engagement known as Black Rock. The chief incidents of this campaign which he noted in his personal record deserve quotation.

"During our stay on parade there had been several unsuccessful detachments sent down to Black Rock. A body of British troops and Indians had landed that evening and lay in ambush. These detachments of militia had been sent down at the flash of a few British guns. A few wounded men fled back into the woods. About 4 o'clock on the morning of December 30, 1813, I was ordered to march my regiment to the Rock and do the best I could but be sure to keep good my flanks. I had never been at the Rock, the night was dark, and I requested a pilot. A brave Sergeant Smith volunteered his services and led me safely into the field of slaughter. A little before I halted my regiment I met Colonel Chapin, who had been unsuccessful with his detachment. Of him I got information that a small party of British were lauded and were in ambush, and, being by some circumstance convinced that there were but few of them, was very urgent that I should destroy them. We went on until the British fired a few shots on a party of horsemen which was about twenty rods in my front. The regiment was in two battalions, the first commanded by myself and the second by Major Gardner. In this situation I called a council of war. * * *

It was agreed best to attack the British and not wait for them to attack us. The plan of operation was this, that I should march the first battalion with charged bayonets and not fire until we had landed our bayonets among the British soldiery, and as soon as I had left the ground Major Gardner was to march his battalion on to the ground that I had left and stand ready to take the second charge in case I failed in the first. I gave my orders accordingly. The men being prepared I gave the order shoulder arms. This plan had it been pursued would have been very rash and I would have lost myself and my regiment. At the instant I was going to give the word charge and march Captain Rowley stepped from the ranks to me and very politely said, 'Colonel, we are willing to fight, but would it not be more prudent to wait a few minutes, it is

almost daybreak, and then we can better know how to fight and what we are fighting.' I thought his observations good and embraced them and waited for daylight, which soon came.

"While we were waiting some of the artillery from both sides of the river began to play. The British threw hot shot, spherical and bomb shells, which made a grand military display. I continued my position for about twenty minutes, when an express arrived from General Hall for me to return, for the British boats were discovered to be crossing the river above us and to meet them if possible at the water's edge. I immediately wheeled off my regiment by platoons and with a forced march met them a few rods from the shore and poured in such a shower of balls among them that out of three boat loads, sixty men in each, there were but about fourteen left that were not killed or wounded. Here I lost a few men. The British and Indians that I had left behind rose from their ambush and followed me to this place. After destroying the men in the boats I faced the regiment about and attacked them in good earnest. These were, according to the best information I can get, about 800 British and 200 Indians. A number of brave men joined in the action from other regiments that had been scattered in the night. This attack on the British and their attack on us continued one hour but we being overpowered by number and discipline a retreat became necessary, which was made in much confusion. The British set fire to the village of Black Rock and marched to Buffalo, which they pillaged and partly burned and then recrossed to Canada. My men being scattered, the most of them having gone home, I had no command and stayed at Eleven Mile Creek the next day. The day following, which was the 1st of January, 1814, the British troops came over and destroyed the remainder of Buffalo, but for want of men and ammunition on our part there was but little fighting done and but two or three killed on either side. About 11 o'clock in the evening I set out for home, where I arrived safely in about three days."

That Colonel Blakeslee was a very stanch and cool soldier has abundant evidence. During the battle of Black Rock the commanding British officer, about eight rods distant, observed Colonel Blakeslee on horseback and ordered a volley of balls to be fired in his direction, saying, "If that old devil lives we shall lose the day; kill him and the day is ours." His orders were obeyed, but the shot went by

the American colonel except for a minor wound in the foot. Some women who were taken prisoners with the British were asked "what old man that was that fought so like the devil at Black Rock?" The reply was that it was Colonel Blakeslee, commanding a regiment of Federals from Ontario County. The British officer, as these women were being returned, said: "Give my compliments to the old gentleman and tell him that I would rather fight three democrat regiments than one Federal, for they fight more like devils than men."

Only a partial record of the children of Col. Samuel Blakeslee can be given. His oldest child, Osi, died suddenly at Chardon, in Geauga County, Ohio. Joel removed from Connecticut to Colebrook, Ashtabula County, in 1819, and died there in 1863, leaving three sons, Samuel, Lemuel and John Adams. Asenath married at Avon, New York, a Mr. Merrill. Phebe married a Mr. Fenn and they lived at Medina, Ohio. Federal married Miss Whaley and lived at Conneaut, Ohio. Gad married a Miss Brown, of Caledonia, New York, and they had a son Frank and a daughter Eliza.

Samuel, a son of Colonel Samuel, and grandfather of the late John R. Blakeslee, of Cleveland, married Rowhannah Loomis. They had two children, Aurelia, who died in infancy, and Samuel. This Samuel was three months of age when his mother died, and in 1815 the father married the widow of James Applebee, of Franconia, New Hampshire. Her maiden name was Abigail Whitmore, and she had two sons by her first marriage, Calvin and Gillman Applebee.

In 1817 Samuel Blakeslee brought his family to Conneaut, Ohio, and he spent the rest of his life there. His second wife died in January, 1864, and he passed away in the following May. By his second marriage there were six children: Orville, born November 6, 1816; Amelia, born March 4, 1818; Harriet, born March 6, 1820; Eliza M., born January 13, 1823; Maria A., born in October, 1825; and Chauncey, born in 1826.

Samuel Blakeslee, grandson of Colonel Samuel and father of John R., grew up in Connecticut in the home of his Aunt Aurelia Loomis. September 12, 1835, he married Maria Antoinette Van Cott, of Long Island. They lived at Torrington, Connecticut. They were the parents of ten children: Aurelia Ann, born April 3, 1837, married Warren Booker, had thirteen children, and died August 31, 1885; Sara Louisa, born August 10, 1839, mar-

ried George Bentley, of Goshen, Connecticut, and had six children; Samuel A., born August 7, 1841, and died in 1850; John Rollin (see below); Ransom S., born October 2, 1845, married Elizabeth Meyers, of Charlotte, North Carolina; Martha Elizabeth, born December 18, 1847, died at Torrington, Connecticut, February 25, 1908; Charles Samuel, born January 19, 1851, died October 9, 1894; Theodore Chauncey, born September 19, 1853, became a resident of Northern Ohio in 1873 and died in Cuyahoga County December 28, 1892; Charlotte Augusta, born July 10, 1856, married Edward Bronson and lived at Waterbury, Connecticut; and George Franklin, born July 21, 1859, has his home at the old homestead in Connecticut. Samuel, the father of these children, died June 25, 1865, and his widow passed away May 1, 1893.

John Rollin Blakeslee was born at Winstead, Connecticut, September 15, 1843, and died at his home, 11118 St. Clair Avenue, in Cleveland, November 9, 1906, at the age of sixty-three. He grew up on a farm, had a district school education, and at the age of eighteen enlisted in the Second Connecticut Regiment as a private. He was in the Union army until the close of the war. For about five years after his military service he was employed by A. S. Upson in The Upson Nut & Bolt Company, at Unionville, Connecticut. He then came west to Indianapolis, Indiana, from there went to Youngstown, Ohio, and became permanently identified with Cleveland in 1878. In Cleveland he went into the machinery business on the West Side, starting in a small shop on the flats. This business was conducted as The Blakeslee Manufacturing Company, but in 1892 he reorganized and incorporated as The Ajax Manufacturing Company. Since 1898 this important Cleveland industry has been located at Lakeside Avenue and East Thirty-eighth Street.

John R. Blakeslee was an active business man for upwards of forty years. In 1904 he sold his interests in the company to his son and Harris Creech, and spent the last two years of his life retired.

John R. Blakeslee was a man of exceptional executive ability, forceful in everything he undertook, and as an individual he contributed no small share to the industrial life of Cleveland. He was not inclined to seek the honors of public affairs. Aside from his two terms of service as mayor of Glenville, an office that was forced upon him by his friends, he steadfastly declined any active participa-

tion in politics. At one time a movement was started to make him the republican nominee for mayor of Cleveland, but that and every other similar movement he completely discountenanced. He had many tried and trusted friends, was widely known in the Masonic order, but after his business his home was his chief delight. In Masonry he was affiliated with Terion Lodge and was a member of the Roadside Club.

John R. Blakeslee married Miss Ada E. McDowell, at Cleveland, on February 15, 1872, on her eighteenth birthday. She was the daughter of Robert and Margaret Susanna (Morton) McDowell, her mother still living at the age of eighty-two. Mrs. Blakeslee was born and reared in Cleveland. She is the mother of two children: Edna, the wife of F. S. Burgess, who lives with her mother; and John Robert, now head of the business founded by his father, and mentioned below.

JOHN ROBERT BLAKESLEE, now president of The Ajax Manufacturing Company, one of the most substantial industries of Cleveland, is a son of the late John Rollin Blakeslee, founder of this industry, a sketch of whose career and family appears on preceding pages.

The son was born at Cleveland August 1, 1875, and received his early education in the Bolton School and the Central High School. There were no tastes or inclinations to lead him away from his father's business and on leaving high school he learned the machinist's trade in every detail in his father's factory. To supplement this practical knowledge he attended the Case School of Applied Science in Cleveland for one year, and then returned to his father's establishment, spending a year in the drafting room.

For about six years he traveled all over the United States, Canada and Mexico, representing the business, and following that for about two years was general manager of the company. In September, 1904, he and Mr. Harris Creech bought the controlling interest in the business from the senior Mr. Blakeslee, and John Robert Blakeslee was then made president, Mr. Creech vice president and treasurer, offices which they respectively hold to the present time. The secretary is C. K. Dissette and the general manager H. D. Heman. The Ajax Manufacturing Company has an extensive plant on Lakeside Avenue and Thirty-eighth Street, and employs about 250 men. Its special lines are the manufacture of hot metal working machinery. The company maintains

offices also in New York and Chicago. Mr. Creech, the vice president, is also president of The Garfield Savings Bank Company, of Cleveland. Mr. Blakeslee is president of The Farrell Brake & Manufacturing Company.

He is a business man of broad interests and has many special relations with his home city, is a member of the Mayfield Club, Shaker Heights Country Club, Cleveland Athletic Club, Cleveland Automobile Club, belongs to the Zeta Psi fraternity, and in politics is a republican.

October 10, 1900, he married Miss Florence E. Shumway, daughter of George C. and Ellen (Utley) Shumway, both of whom are now deceased. Her father was an old and prominent settler of Glenville. Mrs. Blakeslee was born at Glenville, was a graduate of the Central High School of Cleveland and also of the Lake Erie College. Mr. and Mrs. Blakeslee have one son, Jack McDowell Blakeslee, who was born in Cleveland. His recreation from business Mr. Blakeslee finds in golf, shooting, fishing and motoring.

WILLIAM SINTON FITZGERALD, director of law of the City of Cleveland, has been a member of the Cleveland bar since 1904. He possesses exceptional attainments both as a lawyer and as speaker, and has become one of the recognized leaders among the younger element of the republican party in Northern Ohio.

Both his father and grandfather were soldiers. His grandfather was David FitzGerald, Sr., who was born in Montreal, Canada. In early life he entered the British army, serving as a subaltern with the Forty-fourth Regiment of English Infantry. He died when still in the army at Bombay, and was buried in the English cemetery in that city. His death occurred at the early age of thirty-three.

David FitzGerald, Jr., father of the Cleveland lawyer, was born at London, England, June 8, 1843. He was graduated from Trinity College of England, and was qualified as a civil engineer. Coming to the United States in the early '60s, he had been here only a short time when he offered his services to the Union army. He acted as General Belknap's adjutant until severely wounded. He was struck in the thigh by a shell and never fully recovered from that wound. However, he lived for many years, though always suffering poor health, and he died at Washington, D. C., October 13, 1897. After the war

he was appointed by President Grant as librarian of the War Department Library, and filled that office nearly thirty years. David FitzGerald, Jr., married Miss Esther Sinton, who is now living at Cleveland with her only son and child. She was born at Jedburgh, Scotland, and her father, Thomas Sinton, was a contractor and built many bridges in Scotland, where he developed a large business. He was a native of Scotland but spent his last years in Keokuk, Iowa.

William Sinton FitzGerald was born at the City of Washington October 6, 1880, and was educated in the public schools there, graduating from high school in the class of 1897. He then entered the law department of the Columbian University at Washington, where he completed the course and received the degree LL. B. in June, 1903. The following year he continued a post-graduate course and was awarded a Master of Laws degree.

Admitted to the bar in the District of Columbia in 1904, Mr. FitzGerald in the same year came to Ohio and was admitted to the Ohio bar. He practiced law in Washington until October, 1904, and since that date has practiced at Cleveland. His thorough qualifications as a lawyer, together with the increasing experiences, have brought him many of the more substantial successes of the able lawyer. He served as one of the two county examiners whose duty it was to examine all contracts wherein the county was interested. He was appointed to this position by the Court of Common Pleas, to which his reports were made. He also served as special counsel for the state to the attorney general of Ohio. Mr. FitzGerald was appointed director of law of Cleveland under the Davis administration, and began his official term of two years on January 1, 1916.

Mr. FitzGerald was orator of the day at the McKinley day banquet January 29, 1906, and at the fifth McKinley banquet on January 29, 1908, he acted as toastmaster. Among the guests at that banquet was President William H. Taft. His powers and talents as a public speaker have made him widely known. He has been a delegate to several county and state conventions of the republican party and in 1907 served as chairman of the Cuyahoga County Republican League. In the fall of 1912 he was elected a councilman from the Eleventh Ward, and during his two terms of service in that position was minority leader in the council.

Mr. FitzGerald and his mother reside at

the New Amsterdam Hotel. He is a member of the University Club, and the Tippecanoe Club, the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, the Cleveland Automobile Club, belongs to the Lawyers Club Obiter, is a Royal Arch Mason and a member of the Phi Sigma Kappa. In religion he is a Presbyterian.

STANLEY L. McMICHAEL, secretary of the Cleveland Real Estate Board, was born at Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, December 9, 1879, son of Charles P. and Annie L. McMichael. His father as a young man was one of the 48,000 Canadians who enlisted in the Northern Army at the time of the Civil war. After serving in the ranks for some months he was attached to a cavalry command sent to suppress Indian uprisings in the Black Hills of the Dakotas, and until his death in 1912 he was a pensioner of the Grand Army of the Republic. At different times he was engaged on an extensive scale in the laundry and dairy business.

Stanley L. McMichael received his education in the public and high schools of Hamilton and at the age of seventeen became associated with The Crystal Palace Concert Company of London, England, in the capacity of reader and entertainer, touring a considerable number of the Canadian provinces for several years. Having acquired some newspaper experience during the summer months, he went in September, 1901, to Windsor, Ontario, to become city editor of the Windsor Herald, filling the position for some time, until accepting a place on the editorial staff of The Detroit Tribune. Later he was on the staff of The Detroit News, but removed to Cleveland in December, 1905, to join the staff of The Cleveland Plain Dealer, with which publication he was connected in various editorial positions until November 1, 1911.

At that date Mr. McMichael was appointed the first regular secretary of the Cleveland Real Estate Board. During his term as secretary of the board Mr. McMichael has seen it grow in membership from a little than 100 to 700, making it the second largest real estate board in the world. The board is considered one of the most aggressive in the country, and Mr. McMichael is unusually well known as a representative of the real estate business in the City of Cleveland as well as generally throughout the country.

He was responsible for the formation of The Canadian Club of Cleveland in 1915 and was its first president. He is a Mason, having

become affiliated with Palestine Lodge No. 357 of Detroit in 1904 and has continued his membership in the same lodge ever since. He is a member of The Cleveland Rotary Club, The Council of Sociology and The Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, as well as various other organizations.

He organized the secretaries of real estate boards into an association in 1914 and was its first president. He was also an organizer of The Cleveland Secretaries Association, made up of secretaries of public and semi-public organizations.

In 1904 Mr. McMichael married Miss Bess Mains, of Fort Wayne, Indiana. There are no children.

The McMichael family came to America in 1779, just a century before Stanley McMichael's birth. They settled in Philadelphia and from that city the name has spread to all parts of the country. The great-grandfather of Stanley L. McMichael was a United Empire Loyalist who removed to Waterford, Ontario, in 1812 and established that branch of the family in Canada. Mr. McMichael's mother at present resides in Hamilton, Ontario. Mr. Stanley McMichael became a naturalized citizen of the United States over a dozen years ago and since coming to Cleveland has taken an interest in many public movements relative to the upbuilding of the city.

What has made him perhaps better known than any other one thing is in the nature of a hobby. It is the collecting of pictures of early Cleveland. For over ten years the collection has been steadily growing until it is by long odds the most complete of its kind in existence, many of the pictures being originals which cannot be duplicated. Mr. McMichael has lectured hundreds of times on "Cleveland, Old and New," and similar subjects before almost every organization of any importance in Cleveland. The pictures are being compiled for the purpose of issuing a "Pictorial History of Cleveland" when the time seems to be appropriate.

COL. EDWARD W. S. NEFF, whose home was at Cleveland for a number of years, where his son Clifford A. Neff is a prominent member of the bar, was a Union officer in the Civil war and for many years was a successful manufacturer and a pioneer in developing the ice-making machinery.

Colonel Neff died at El Paso, Texas, December 21, 1910, at the age of sixty-eight

years. He came of an old and prominent Philadelphia and Cincinnati family. The Neffs located at Philadelphia in 1727, and Colonel Neff was of the sixth generation of the family in this country. The Neffs were closely related with the Wayne family, including the great Gen. Anthony Wayne of Revolutionary and Indian war fame, and also James W. Wayne, who at one time was a justice of the United States Supreme Court. Colonel Neff's father, William Neff, was very prominent in business affairs at Cincinnati and at one time was president of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad and had extensive interests as a pork packer, cotton merchant and in other lines.

Colonel Neff was a Union soldier from 1862 until the close of the war, and was a member of the staff of General George Thomas. After the war he located at Savannah, Georgia, and engaged in business as a cotton broker. He also lived at Cincinnati and at Cleveland, and for thirteen years was a manufacturer of ice machines in that city and continued active in the same line of industry at El Paso. He came to Cleveland from Georgia about 1880, and moved to El Paso, Texas, in 1894. Colonel Neff attained the thirty-third and supreme honorary degree of Scottish Rite Masonry and was made a life member of the order a short time before his death. An escort of Masons accompanied the family from Texas to Cincinnati, where Colonel Neff was laid to rest.

At Port Huron, Michigan, in 1866, Colonel Neff married Miss Estelle J. Fechet. She died at El Paso, Texas, February 13, 1913. Her father was A. G. Fechet D'Alary, who on account of his pronounced republicanism was expelled from France during the era of the restoration of the Bourbons, and escaping from prison immigrated to the United States. Here he dropped his territorial name, D'Alary, and called himself simply A. G. Fechet. He located in a French settlement on the St. Clair River in Michigan, studied medicine, and became a successful physician and died at Port Huron, Michigan. Colonel and Mrs. Neff had three children: Mrs. F. C. Searles, of El Paso; E. E. Neff, a business man of El Paso; and Clifford A., a Cleveland attorney, mentioned below.

CLIFFORD ALFRED NEFF is a member of the law firm White, Johnson, Cannon & Neff in the Williamson Building. The leading partners of this firm and the other lawyers practicing with them constitute the personnel of

a firm at once one of the largest and most important in the Ohio bar.

Mr. Neff has been identified with Cleveland as a lawyer for a quarter of a century. He was born in Savannah, Georgia, May 5, 1868, son of the late Col. Edward W. S. and Estelle J. (Fechet) Neff. His parents spent many years in Cleveland, and the father was a manufacturer of ice-making machinery and had attained the thirty-third degree in Scottish Rite Masonry. Both parents died at El Paso, Texas, and were laid to rest in the family lot in the cemetery in Cincinnati. Their three children were: Clifford A.; Mrs. F. C. Searle, of El Paso, Texas; and E. E. Neff, of El Paso.

Clifford A. Neff was educated in private schools in the South and also under private instruction in Cleveland. He entered Kenyon College at Gambier, where he was graduated with the class of 1888. He began the study of law with the old law firm of Sherman, Hoyt & Dustin at Cleveland, the present firm being Hoyt, Dustin, Kelly, McKuhan & Andrews. Mr. Neff was admitted to the Ohio bar in 1890 and since that year has been steadily rising to prominence in the Cleveland bar. In 1908 he became associated with the firm of White, Johnson & Cannon and has been one of the partners since 1913. The chief business of the firm is corporation practice and in that field Mr. Neff's abilities have their widest scope.

In 1898 Mr. Neff organized the first board of Deputy State Board of Elections in Cuyahoga County and was its secretary until about 1903, when the present law was adopted. In politics he is a republican, and for two years, 1900-02 was a member of the Supreme Court committee on admission to the bar, many of the young attorneys of Ohio admitted at that time coming before him personally to present their qualifications.

Mr. Neff is a member of the Cleveland Athletic Club, Shaker Heights Country Club, University Club, Nisi Prius Club, Columbus Athletic Club of Columbus, Ohio, and is a member of the Cleveland, the Ohio State, and the American Bar associations. He belongs to the Civic League and is an active member and formerly a vestryman of the Church of the Incarnation, Protestant Episcopal. Mr. Neff is a well known fisherman and has gathered about him a remarkable collection of fishing tackle and accessories, but when credited with having the largest collection he emphasizes the fact that it is only the largest collection of useful tackle, and tried

and trusted usefulness is the standard by which every implement or device is admitted or denied entrance into his fishing arcana.

On September 5, 1894, at Mount Vernon, Ohio, Mr. Neff married Miss Katherine M. Young, daughter of H. M. and Elizabeth (Shaw) Young. Her parents are now deceased. Her father was an old time and successful merchant at Mount Vernon, where Mrs. Neff was born and educated. She also attended the Harcourt Place School at Gambier, Ohio. She is prominent socially and very active in Red Cross work.

FRANK HAZEN EWING, who has long enjoyed an enviable place of prominence in the Cleveland bar, is a member of one of Ohio's oldest and most substantial families.

His birth occurred at Alliance in this state November 5, 1868. He is a son of William H. and Margaret Catherine (McDonald) Ewing. The old seat of the family in Ohio is near New Lisbon. An ancestor of Mr. Ewing was James Ewing, who because of his activity in the Irish rebellion of 1798 had a price set upon his head and to escape the persecution and prosecution of the English Government he fled from County Donegal and found a home in America. He participated as a fighting soldier in the War of 1812 and for his services was given a land grant. This grant he located a mile south of New Lisbon, Ohio. A great-uncle of Frank H. Ewing is now living near this old homestead at New Lisbon.

The grandfather, William E. Ewing, was a first cousin of that famous Thomas Ewing who in his time enjoyed an undoubted supremacy in the Ohio bar, and was also one of the most prominent statesmen produced by Ohio in the first half of the nineteenth century. Thomas Ewing was a member of the United States Senate from 1831 to 1837, was secretary of the treasury, was the first incumbent of the office of the cabinet position secretary of the interior, and was a leading whig and afterwards equally notable for his leadership in the republican party. It will be recalled that Thomas Ewing adopted the fatherless William Tecumseh Sherman, who later married one of Ewing's daughters. Grandfather William E. Ewing married a descendant of the Hephner family. One of her sisters married Andrew Poe, who was a leading Indian fighter and killed Big Foot at the junction of Ohio River and Yellow Creek.

Much of this pioneer history is found in Howe's Ohio Annals.

Grandfather William E. Ewing and six of his sons were soldiers in the Civil war. The grandfather served in the quartermaster's department at Nashville, Tennessee. Among his sons who were soldiers were Robert Ewing of the Twenty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, who was killed at Stone River; Anson, a member of the Eleventh Ohio Infantry; and Andrew, first a member of the Nineteenth Regiment and later transferred to the Seventy-sixth Ohio Infantry and was on the march with Sherman to the sea. Mr. Frank H. Ewing is descended from military ancestors on both sides. His maternal grandfather, Joseph McDonald, with three sons also fought in the Civil war and both the Ewings and McDonalds were Civil war democrats.

William H. Ewing was born at New Lisbon, Ohio, and in the Civil war served as a private in Company H of the One Hundred and Ninety-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He enlisted twice, both times when under age. The first time his father took him out of the army. He then ran away from home and went to Alliance, where he succeeded in getting into the army. He was a blacksmith by trade, afterwards a railroad man and finally engaged in the real estate business at Alliance, where he died in 1892. His wife, Margaret Catherine McDonald, came with her people from near the Town of New Florence in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, and the McDonalds settled at Alliance in 1856, being one of the early families there. She died at Alliance in May, 1900. There were three children: Frank Hazen, Dorothea M., now Mrs. O. Bert Myers, of Alliance, and William Edgar, who died at Alliance at the age of fifteen. All were born at Alliance.

Frank Hazen Ewing graduated from the Alliance High School in 1887, was a student in Mount Union College from 1888 to the summer of 1890, and then took up work in the county offices of Stark County, being in the county treasurer's office four years as deputy and two years as deputy county auditor. He was president of the board of elections of the City of Canton and Stark County from 1896 to 1901.

In June, 1901, Mr. Ewing received his law degree from Western Reserve University and in December of the same year began practice at Cleveland. His first office was in the Cuy-

ahoga Building, on the third floor, and for two years he was associated with Mr. Pierce Metzger, later a county commissioner of Cuyahoga County, under the firm name of Ewing and Metzger. From that building Mr. Ewing moved to the Schofield Building, being in partnership relations with Samuel D. Dodge and James L. Vaughan but is now alone in practice, occupying a suite of offices on the third floor of the Schofield Building. Mr. Ewing enjoys a large general practice and has been admitted to practice in the Federal Courts and is also registered on the roster of attorneys entitled to practice before the United States Patent Office at Washington.

Mr. Ewing is member of Lookout Camp No. 466, Sons of Veterans at Cleveland, and was formerly captain of McClellan Camp No. 91, Sons of Veterans at Alliance. He is affiliated with Biglow Lodge No. 243, Free and Accepted Masons; Webb Chapter No. 14, Royal Arch Masons; Al Sirat Grotto No. 17; is a life member of Cleveland Lodge No. 63, Loyal Order of Moose; member of the Knights and Ladies of Honor; Fraternal Aid Union and the Cleveland Commercial Travelers Association. He also belongs to the Sigma Alpha Epsilon Fraternity at Ohio, Sigma Chapter in Mount Union College, two of whose distinguished members were President McKinley and Philander K. Knox.

January 4, 1894, at Alliance, Mr. Ewing married Miss Martha Hoiles, daughter of Emanuel and Martha (Swearengen) Hoiles. Her father for many years conducted a book and stationery store at Alliance but for the past twenty years has been in the grocery business at Chicago. Her mother died at Alliance in 1869, when Mrs. Ewing was born. Mrs. Ewing was educated in the public school of Alliance and in Mount Union College, and is an active member of the Presbyterian Church. They have one son, Frank Harvey, born at Cleveland April 29, 1905. The Ewing home is at 2096 East Eighty-ninth Street.

HON. JAMES LAWRENCE. It is a difficult task for the biographer, in the brief summary review to which he is confined, to sketch the full activities of the life of a man who has strongly impressed his personality upon a community. An active career, characterized by constant advancement, presents an interesting study, but to enumerate the various and varied steps by which his subject rose to the high position which he occupied would constitute a record which would far transcend

the limits necessarily assigned to a work of this nature. The writer, therefore, is called upon to restrict himself to noting only the salient points of direct bearing. The late Hon. James Lawrence's career was a long and brilliant one. One of the most brilliant members of the Cleveland bench and bar, many honors came to him and still greater ones were awaiting him when he was called to the great beyond July 4, 1914.

Judge James Lawrence was born January 15, 1851, at Washington, Guernsey County, Ohio, a son of Hon. William Lawrence, and was of Scotch-Irish descent. His great-grandfather came to this country toward the close of the Revolutionary war and settled in Maryland, in which state, at Havre de Grace, his grandfather was born. The family moved to Washington County, Pennsylvania, and about the year 1810 came to Ohio, where the judge's father was born. His mother, Margaret E. (Ramsey) Lawrence, was of Scotch descent, her ancestors coming to this country at an earlier date than those on the paternal side and settling in Pennsylvania. The greater part of her earlier life was passed in Virginia with relatives. William Lawrence was a merchant during his younger years, but always took a great interest in public matters, was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1851, once a member of the Ohio House of Representatives, three times a member of the Ohio State Senate, and a member of the National Congress from 1857 to 1859, during President Buchanan's administration. Of the children of William and Margaret E. Lawrence, only one now survives; Albert Lawrence, a prominent Cleveland attorney with offices in the Society for Savings Building.

The early education of Judge James Lawrence was secured in the public schools, following which he attended an academy and then entered Kenyon College, in the sophomore class of 1868, and took his degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1871. He was admitted to the Ohio bar in 1873, and came to Cleveland in the following year, where during thirty years of active life and practice he filled four law partnerships outside the time when public pursuits occupied his attention. He was first associated with William M. Reynolds, was later with the late George H. Foster, and subsequently was a member of the firms of Lawrence & Estep and Lawrence, Russell & Eichelberger, being with the latter combination up to the time when he

started the duties of his second term as a member of the Common Pleas Bench, January 1, 1911. Few Cleveland men have had so brilliant a career. As a young lawyer, in 1883 he was elected attorney general of Ohio, with Governor George Hoadley heading the ticket; from April, 1887, to April, 1889, he served as president of the Cleveland Board of Aldermen; during the administration of former Mayor Blee, from April, 1893, to April, 1895, he was law director of the City of Cleveland, and it was in this latter capacity that he started the famous Lake Front litigation against the Pennsylvania and other railroads, which case, involving the title to millions of dollars worth of Lake Front made land, was fought part way through the United States Court, then all the way through the states courts of Ohio, to a successful termination in the Ohio Supreme Court. After retiring as director of Law Judge Lawrence continued the Lake Front fight for the city as special counsel. He was retained as counsel by Mayor Tom L. Johnson, who was for years a close personal and political friend. In 1902 Judge Lawrence was elected to the Common Pleas Bench of Cuyahoga County, and served thereon until 1909. He was again elected in 1910, leading the judicial ticket. During his term as judge perhaps the most noted suits which were tried before him were the low-fare street railway cases in the early years of the traction war. He was an exceptionally fine and scholarly character, and any lawyer trying a case before him felt that absolute justice had been given. Just before his death he had been urged by Mayor (now Secretary of War) Newton D. Baker and the democratic committee to make the race for the office of judge of the Court of Appeals, and became the unopposed candidate for the democratic nomination at the primaries. Also he was appointed by Governor Cox as a member of the special committee to revise and simplify judicial procedure, the report of which committee would have been given to the next Legislature. For fifteen years Judge Lawrence was professor of law at the Western Reserve University, but severed his connection with that institution in 1911. In the latter part of June, 1914, with Mrs. Lawrence, he went to Brookside, West Virginia, a summer resort in the Allegheny Mountains, about ten miles from Oakland, Maryland, to spend the summer, and there his death suddenly occurred early in the morning of July 4.

Judge Lawrence was a member of the Cleveland Bar Association, of which he was president in 1909 and 1910, and of the Ohio State Bar Association. He belonged to the Lodge, Chapter and Commandery of Masonry, and while at college became a charter member of the revived chapter of Theta Delta Chi and also joined the legal fraternity of Phi Alpha Delta. In his judicial position Judge Lawrence stood as an eminent representative of the Ohio bench, and while because of his broad humanitarianism and charity he may have been inclined towards mercy rather than severity, believing that the highest purpose of the law is to reclaim rather than to condemn, his decisions indicated, strong mentality, careful analysis and thorough knowledge of the law and an unbiased judgment. Individuality, personal feelings, prejudices, peculiarities of dispositions were with him lost in the dignity, impartiality and equity of the office in which property, right and liberty must look for protection. Possessing superior qualifications, he justly merited the high honor which was conferred upon him by his elevation to the bench, and in his death his state lost one of its ablest and most useful citizens.

Judge Lawrence was married in May, 1888, to Miss Jennie Gardner Porter, of Cleveland, and their three children are: Harriet, Keith and Margaret R. Harriet married Clifford B. Longley, a member of the Detroit bar, September, 1916. Keith Lawrence is a graduate of Hobart College, 1913, and of Western Reserve Law School, 1916, and was admitted to the bar of Ohio in the latter year. He is associated with the law firm of Smith, Griswold, Green & Hadden, Marshall Building, Cleveland.

CHARLES L. FISH from 1845 was a practicing lawyer at Cleveland, a period of fifty-five years, and at the time of his death, March 26, 1903, enjoyed the distinction of being Cleveland's oldest attorney. His big work was accomplished as a lawyer and he was never a seeker for political honors. At one time in his career he was regarded as without a peer in maritime law.

Mr. Fish was born at Madison, New York, September 8, 1818, and was in his eighty-fifth year when he passed away at his home at the corner of Prospect and Cheshire streets in Cleveland. He spent the first fourteen years of his life on his father's farm. The old home in New York State was close to the Erie

Canal. Mr. Fish was probably the last survivor of Cleveland citizens who had any definite recollection of the building of that great waterway, which was opened to traffic in 1825. As a small boy he frequently explored the excavation before the water was turned in.

In 1832, at the age of fourteen, Mr. Fish left his old home and started for the West. He traveled the entire distance in a sleigh and at that time there was not a single railroad in the West and very few miles in the East. Arriving at Auburn in Geauga County, he worked on a farm ten years. During that time he largely educated himself by utilizing every spare moment to read and study, and secured a liberal education with little help from schools or higher institutions. It is said that he often walked all the way to Cleveland for the purpose of buying books. At that time what is now Western Reserve University was the leading academic institution at Hudson, Ohio. It was twenty miles from his home, and he walked back and forth every week from Auburn in order to attend classes, and kept up this work until he was graduated.

Mr. Fish lived in Cleveland from 1842. On coming to the city he taught in what was then Cleveland's high school, an old academy occupying the site where later fire engine house No. 1 stood. He taught in the day and occupied his evenings in the study of law in the office of General Dodge at the corner of Bank and St. Clair streets.

Mr. Fish was admitted to the bar in 1845, and at once opened a law office on the south side of Superior Street near South Water Street. In 1865 he removed his office to the Johnson Block on South Water Street and kept his office headquarters there until he retired from practice about three years before his death.

As a maritime and corporation lawyer he was one of the best in Cleveland forty or fifty years ago, and his services were in great demand for many important cases of litigation. During the '60s and '70s Cleveland recognized him as its foremost marine attorney. One of the best known of his cases occurred in 1878, at the time of the construction of the Lake Shore Bridge across Sandusky Bay. He won his suit against almost overwhelming odds. He enjoyed close associations and friendship with his leading contemporaries in the law and in the civic life of the city. He was one of Cleveland's old timers, and he was keenly interested in every phase of the growth

of the city which he had witnessed develop from practically a village.

The only offices he ever held came as honor to him very early in his career as a lawyer. In 1846 he was elected township clerk, and in 1847 was elected a justice of the peace for a term of three years. He was an active member of various organizations, including the Cleveland Bar Association.

In 1843, the year after he came to Cleveland, he married Miss Susan M. Stewart, of a prominent old Cleveland family. After their marriage they first lived on the Public Square, where the store of May Company was later established, and their next home was on Huron Street, where the Empire Theater stands. In 1899 Mr. Fish moved to the corner of Prospect and Cheshire streets, where his wife died in 1901 and where he spent his last days.

Mr. Fish had only one son, Charles W. This son married at Cleveland August 1, 1878, Cornelia Pattison. Their only child, Julia C., is a graduate of Miss Andrews School for Girls.

PERRY LYNES HOBBS, PH. D., was a distinguished Cleveland scientist and one of the pioneers of the new profession by which practical application of chemistry to industry and commerce was rendered an indispensable factor in modern life. In this field he ranks as one of the foremost, not only in America, but in the world. He did much to vitalize and raise the standards of the new profession, which has been evolved as a feature of the specialization which has been going on with increasing rapidity in modern economic affairs.

Doctor Hobbs was born on Huntington Street in Cleveland September 10, 1861, a son of Caleb Secum and Ada Antoinette (Lynes) Hobbs. Concerning his father and the paternal ancestry a more detailed account is given elsewhere in this publication. Doctor Hobbs was about nine years of age when his father died. On both sides his people came from New England and had immigrated out of England during the seventeenth century. In the maternal line his great-grandfather, David Lynes, was a soldier in the war of the Revolution and afterwards took part in the Anthony Wayne campaign against the Indians through the Northwest in what is now Ohio. In the War of 1812 he served as a sergeant. Doctor Hobbs' maternal grandfather was "Lawyer" Sturges Lynes, who came to Ohio in 1830 and located in that old New England



P. H. H. H.

community of Avon in Lorain County. There he became an active leader in the anti-slavery movement. His home was one of the stations of the underground railway, where escaping slaves were harbored and forwarded to liberty and safety across the Canadian line. Sturges Lynes was a civil engineer and surveyed a portion of Michigan and Northern Ohio.

The nurse of Doctor Hobbs was an ex-slave, who subsequently became the wife of Hon. John P. Green. As a child Perry L. Hobbs' health was very delicate and his mother took him on a long tour of the Pacific coast and Pacific waters. They visited Honolulu, and his mother was the first white woman to look into the crater of the volcano Kilanea. They attended the burial service of King Kamehameha, king of the Hawaiian Islands, and also the coronation of the new king.

On their return to Cleveland Perry L. Hobbs printed a little book "No Sect in Heaven," on a small hand printing press. Besides the family associations which were a constant incentive to the development of his talents, he was fortunate in living next door to Colonel Charles Whittlesey, the pioneer Cleveland historian and the first president of the Western Reserve Historical Society. When a high school boy Perry Hobbs had some valuable training in copying the colonel's manuscripts. About the same time he also arranged the stamp and coin collections for the Historical Society.

He enjoyed exceptional educational advantages. After finishing the public schools he entered the Case School of Applied Science on a scholarship, and in 1886 was awarded the Bachelor of Science degree. His summer vacations were spent working for the Star Oil Works of Cleveland. Going abroad, he pursued post-graduate work in the University of Berlin, from which he received his Doctor of Philosophy degree in 1889. While a student of that university he had the good fortune of working in the private laboratory of Prof. A. W. Hofman, one of Germany's greatest chemists. For nine months he had charge of the chemical laboratory in the Berlin Agricultural College. A tribute paid the young student by Professor Hofman contained the following: "Mr. Hobbs possesses the happy gift of conveying information to others, which will greatly assist him in successfully performing the duties of a chemical professorship."

Doctor Hobbs was a pioneer in bacteriology. In 1887, when the study of that subject was then almost unknown in America, he took a

course under the famous Doctor Koch. He also studied toxicology and went on many botanical excursions with the professors and assisted them in making microscopical drawings. He had few peers in the skillful handling of the microscope. While in Berlin he was employed to make blood analysis during two murder cases. It is said that he fairly begrudged the hours he slept while aboard since there was so much he desired to learn. During vacations he tramped over Germany, the Black Forest, Switzerland and Northern Italy, and had all the abundant life and opportunity of the German student.

On returning to Cleveland in 1889 Doctor Hobbs took the Chair of Chemistry in the Western Reserve Medical College. That position he filled thirteen years. But his reputation and work were not confined to the college. He became widely known as an expert consulting chemist and he finally resigned from the Medical College to give his entire time to private work as an analytical and consulting chemist and chemical engineer.

Professor Hobbs was among the first chemists in this country to specialize and adapt scientific attainments to the real work of the world. He served Cleveland as gas inspector in 1894, and after 1896 was one of the experts with the Ohio Dairy and Food Commission and represented that commission in the annual congress in St. Louis in 1904. He was frequently employed as a chemical expert by the United States Government.

His private laboratory was one of the most modern and complete in the country. Many industrial organizations sought his advice and service. His knowledge of cement won for him a wide reputation in concrete trade circles as well as among chemists. He inspected the Pacific Portland Cement Company and advised in the operation and processes of the plant. During 1906-08 he superintended the designing, construction, equipment and early operation of the Cowell Portland cement plant in California. He assisted in establishing one of the first sugar beet factories in the United States. He also formed the Cyan Chemical Company, making blueing and other materials from the waste of the Artificial Gas Company. Prior to his death he had been working on dairy products, making a new kind of culture for butter and cheese and had just established at his laboratory the Dairy Ferments Company. He was also president of the Perfection Cap and Can Company of Cleveland.

As an analytical chemist his advice and

counsel were sought particularly in important legal cases. In fact in all kinds of litigation involving chemical questions he was regarded first authority. If there was suspicion that poison had caused a mysterious death; when it was necessary to know just what deleterious substance had been added to otherwise pure food; when proof was needed through the science of real chemists in some insidious criminal case; when big property interests were to be determined through the test tube and microscope, the invariable requirements was "get Perry Hobbs." His testimony was often the deciding factor in such cases. He stood virtually and literally at the head of his profession.

By his pleasant congenial nature Mr. Hobbs won hosts of friends. He was a leader not only in his scientific attainments but in social and fraternal circles. His Masonic affiliations gave him much pleasure. He was especially fond of the Shrine and when Potentate of Al Koran Temple in 1906 he established the children's annual party. He held many positions in this order, and his last service, rendered just one month before his death, was as Prelate at the annual inspection of Holyrood Commandery, rendering his lines with impressive voice and perfect poise as one inspired. He was a member of the University and Masonic Club. He was also active in the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce and for a time chairman of its Educational Committee. He was a charter member of the Cleveland Chemical Society, a member of the Civil Engineers' Club of Cleveland, the Ohio State Academy of Science and the American Electro Chemical Society, Society of Chemical Industry of London, Castalia Trout Club, and his favorite pastime was fishing. He was a founder and was president of the Anglo-American Students' Club of Berlin in 1886.

His versatile ability and enthusiasm made him a natural civic leader. He was optimistic, a hard worker, and demanded the best of himself and of others, never being satisfied with half way results in his profession or in civic affairs. The outstanding features of his character were optimism, enthusiasm, energy and love of friendship. He loved his friends, books, flowers, music, art and all the true and beautiful things of life. Thus it was a loss not only to the field of science but even more to the civic life and character of Cleveland when he died at the comparatively early age of fifty. His death occurred April 6, 1912,

at the home where he had lived over forty years.

On April 6, 1892, just twenty years prior to his death, he married Miss Mary Everett Marshall, daughter of Dr. Isaac Holmes Marshall and Mary E. (Everett) Marshall. Mrs. Hobbs is one of Cleveland's prominent women. She is the mother of three children: Mary Antoinette, Katherine Marshall and Perry Marshall, who has volunteered in the Naval Aviation of the World's War. All were born in the old colonial homestead on Euclid Avenue, making three generations who had lived in that beautiful home.

CALEB SECUM HOBBS was a Cleveland resident from 1848 until his death on March 5, 1870. He played a very active and influential part not only as a business man but as a citizen and his name is one that deserves some special tribute in this publication.

He was of old New England ancestry. The best accounts indicate that the progenitor Thomas Hobbs was in Ipswich, Massachusetts, in 1657. Through the different generations they were distinguished as mathematicians and with a high degree of mechanical skill. Caleb Secum Hobbs was born at Dedham, Massachusetts, February 3, 1834, a son of Thomas Jefferson and Sarah Crosby (Mayo) Hobbs, a grandson of Joseph and Mary (Cressy) Hobbs and a great-grandson of Joseph and Elizabeth (Peabody) Hobbs of Londonderry, New Hampshire. His great-grandfather was a Minute Man and pensioner of the Revolution, while the great-great-grandfather, Abraham Hobbs, was a member of the Constitutional Convention that formulated the present Massachusetts constitution; was in the State Legislature during the Revolution and had five sons who were Minute Men. The grandfather Joseph was a soldier in the War of 1812. Thomas Jefferson Hobbs, the father, was a millwright, a draftsman and an inventor. He assisted in building the first iron boat in America at Boston, Massachusetts. He followed his son out to Ohio and about 1850 located at East Rockport, Ohio.

On the maternal side Caleb Hobbs belonged to the Mayo family, which contained many interesting and prominent connections in old New England. One of its ancestors was Rev. John Mayo, the first ordained minister of the Old North Church in Boston, who delivered the Artillery sermon in 1658. Copp's Hill, the historic cemetery at Boston, received its name from its first owner William Copp, also

an ancestor. The preserver of Plymouth Rock in 1745 was Elder Thomas Faunce, and the first Pilgrim publication was issued by George Morton in London, England, in 1622. All these being among the Pilgrim and Puritan ancestors in the Mayo branch of the Hobbs family. There were others who were members of the ancient and honorable artillery companies of Massachusetts and were soldiers of the Revolution.

Caleb S. Hobbs grew up and received his education in Boston, and on locating in Cleveland in 1848 entered upon a very active career. For a number of years he was paymaster of the Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad, now part of the New York Central system. During the Civil war, when the operating officials were unable to run the pay train through, "Cale" Hobbs volunteered to take the engineer's place and reached the desired destination without difficulty.

For many years he was one of the firm of the Hobbs & Savage Printing Company. He was also secretary of the Forest City Varnish Company. He was one of the first men in the country to master the art of telegraphy and imparted it to several of the early students in that art. One of his characteristics was a fondness for books and he was a great reader and a collector. He left a large library of rare editions, many of which had his name stamped on the binding. He served as a private in Company A of the Twenty-ninth Regiment, Ohio National Guards, in 1864, was also a member of the Old Cleveland Guards, was a lieutenant in the Cleveland Grays and in 1870 was elected an honorable member of this company. He served as secretary of the Fourth Ward Relief Association for the benefit of the soldiers' families during the Civil war. He was appointed a Guard of Honor while the funeral train of Abraham Lincoln was in Cleveland in 1865. On that occasion he wore a badge of black ribbon with narrow white edging, containing the words "Guard of Honor" printed in white. This badge is preserved in the family scrap book.

In Masonry he was affiliated with Iris Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and with the Oriental Commandery of Knight Templar. His son also joined Iris Lodge, and it is the ambition of the only grandson to become a member of the same organization, thus giving three generations of the family to this order. Aside from the many interests which claimed his time and energies while in Cleveland Caleb Hobbs should be remembered as

a man of perfect probity, genial disposition, exceptional generosity and a lover of the beautiful and artistic. He was an exceptionally fine penman.

On April 18, 1859, he was married at Avon in Lorain County, Ohio, to Miss Ada Antoinette Lynes, daughter of Sturges and Betsy (Lindsley) Lynes. To this marriage was born one child, Perry Lynes Hobbs, whose career is sketched on other pages. The son was born in the old family home on Huntington Street but they afterwards removed to Prospect Street, where Caleb Hobbs died.

ISAAC HOLMES MARSHALL, M. D. The medical profession in Cleveland has many reasons to remember gratefully and lastingly the life and services of Isaac Holmes Marshall. His services were those of a capable physician of advanced ideas and high attainments and he constantly made his profession a medium of broad and beneficent work to the community at large.

He was a Scotch-Irish descent. The founder of this branch of the Marshall family in America was James Marshall, who came from County Tyrone, Ireland, about 1776 with his brother Robert. Both soon afterwards joined the Pennsylvania troops for service in the Revolutionary army. James Marshall and family located in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, but in 1805 removed to the Western Reserve of Ohio, where they bought a section of land.

William Marshall, son of James and father of Doctor Marshall, was a soldier in the War of 1812. His wife, Rachel McElroy, was not behind him in patriotic devotion to her country. She rode all the way to Pittsburg on horseback and brought salt in her saddle bags to the soldiers, who very much needed that commodity. While her husband was in the service of the country she planted the crops and tended them with the aid of her small children. The Marshalls were pioneers in Trumbull County and their home was the regular meeting place of the Methodists until a separate building could be erected for church purposes in that locality. Rachel McElroy's grandfather was Adam McElroy, a soldier in the Revolution. Her uncle John McElroy was also Fife Major in Washington's army.

Doctor Marshall, grandson of James and Lydia (Carson) Marshall and tenth and youngest child in the family of William and Rachel (McElroy) Marshall, was born September 17, 1821, at Weathersfield in Trumbull

County, Ohio. He attended district schools in his native township until fourteen, after which he was sent to a select school in Girard, Pennsylvania, and was a student at the Academy of Ellsworth in Trumbull County until about 1840. Some of his early experiences were as clerk in a grocery and provision store at Milwaukee and as teacher of a district school in Trumbull and Mahoning counties for five or six winters.

In 1845 he began the study of medicine with Doctor Loy of Liberty, Ohio, and then entered the medical department of Western Reserve University under Dr. Jacob J. Delamater and Dr. I. R. Kirtland. He graduated M. D. in February, 1847, and soon after taking his diploma began the practice of his profession, at first in Milwaukee, then in Oldtown, Ohio, and finally in Cleveland with his brother-in-law, Dr. Henry Everett. On coming to Cleveland Doctor Marshall located on Brownell Street, opposite the Erie Street Cemetery. This was the family home until 1872, when they removed to 1012 Euclid Avenue, the house in which Doctor Marshall died after having practiced medicine forty-five years.

He found in medicine truly a life work, and in the profession he achieved success and more than local reputation. He was especially noted as a diagnostician of eruptive diseases. He had the distinction of being the first surgeon in this country to cure insanity by castration. That successful operation was made in 1864 and is reported in the Medical and Surgical Reporter of Philadelphia in 1865.

Doctor Marshall served as president, as vice president and treasurer of the Academy of Medicine of Cleveland, was coroner of Cuyahoga County in 1863, was member of the City Board of Health from 1863 to 1875 and its secretary in 1864, was health officer from 1863 to 1867, was infirmary and city physician from 1863 to 1875, and in 1871 was appointed surgeon of the Travelers Insurance Company. A couple of sentences from the report he made as infirmary physician about 1864 has special interest as items in Cleveland's history: "I found there had been no means of conveying patients to the hospital but in an open express wagon. Believing to carry a person through the streets with smallpox endangered the public health, therefore I procured a covered vehicle.

"Recommend the system of sewerage be perfected and urge the passage of an ordinance requiring the owners of property to make sewerage connections and to prevent families

from throwing their waste water into the street, thereby keeping up a constant mud-hole and stench."

Doctor Marshall was also a member of the City Council from 1859 to 1861. In 1864 he was treasurer of the Fourth Ward Relief Association for the benefit of the soldiers. In 1872 he was elected president of the Mutual Savings Society and he also acted as president of the Fourth Ward Republican Club.

As he was unable to pass the physical examination for surgeon in the Civil war he did what he could in sending troops to the front, in giving his medical services without charge to the soldiers' families and he had also been active in the conduct of the underground railway for the passage of fugitive slaves. While president of the Fourth Ward Republican Club he presented a handsome banner to Captain McIlrath's Company B of the Light Guards. He became affiliated with Iris Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, in 1867.

Personally his distinguishing qualities were honesty of purpose, integrity, kindness and with all a great modesty. Doctor Marshall died at Cleveland March 30, 1895, and was laid to rest in the Lake View Cemetery.

On October 10, 1848, he married Mary E. Everett, of Liberty, Trumbull County, daughter of Samuel and Sarah (Pheil) Everett. Mrs. Marshall died August 15, 1875. Their children are: Everett; Holmes; Sarah R., who married William M. Safford; and Mary E., who became the wife of Dr. Perry L. Hobbs.

MRS. WILLIAM M. SAFFORD, whose life and character are remembered by many friends in Cleveland, where she was born and where she spent much of her younger life, was one of the children of the late Dr. Isaac Holmes and Mary E. (Everett) Marshall. She bore the maiden name of Sarah R. Marshall and was born at Cleveland, April 9, 1853.

Of her father a sketch is found in this publication. Her mother, Mary E. Everett, was a descendant of John Everett of Lynn, who located in Northampton County, Pennsylvania, in 1735. In the report of the Committee to Locate the Frontier Forts of Pennsylvania is found this item: "Fort Everett was on the property of John Everett, a man of prominence and of the same family as Edward Everett of Massachusetts, whence he came." A son of John was Thomas Everett, who served on the Committee of Observation for Northampton County, Pennsylvania, in 1774.

Mary E. Everett's grandfather, Samuel Everett, was a captain in the Revolutionary war and for seventeen years filled the office of justice of the peace. In 1808 he removed to Liberty Township of Trumbull County, Ohio, and bought large tracts of land in Liberty and Vienna townships. The father of Mary E. Everett was Samuel Everett, who was one of the first American manufacturers of salaratus. In the early '50s he removed to Cleveland, died in this city in 1859, and his body now rests in Lake View Cemetery. Mary E. Everett became a pioneer worker in the Women's Christian Temperance Union. In 1869 she served as first president of the Good Samaritan Society, the object of which was the relief of the worthy suffering poor.

Sarah R. Marshall was educated in the Cleveland schools, attending Guilford Academy and graduating from the Central High School in 1871. The following year she finished a musical course in the Ursuline Academy. From an early age she manifested talent in the art of expression and elocution, and she made that her life's calling. She received a diploma from the McCutchen School of Expression in New York City.

When only a high school girl her literary talent attracted attention from her articles in the journal, *The Camp Illuminator*, and after her marriage she contributed weekly sketches to the *Sunday Leader* as its New York correspondent in 1886.

After returning from New York Mrs. Safford entered the Central High School at Cleveland and taught elocution and drawing for eight years. She then received a call from Wellesley College to instruct its pupils in elocution and some years later a similar position was offered her in one of the largest schools in Brooklyn.

On September 20, 1882, she married William M. Safford of New York City. After their marriage they removed to Brooklyn, New York, Mr. Safford being a successful lawyer and writer. Her only child, Felice Marshall Safford, was born at Brooklyn and is now the wife of Cecil Sharp of London, who is an officer in the English army under General Haig serving in France.

Mrs. Safford and her family in 1897 decided to make their home in England and they lived at St. Albans, where Mrs. Safford passed away February 8, 1900.

She was an exceptionally brilliant and scholarly woman and always a leader among her associates. At one time she was secretary

of the Brooklyn's Woman Club. She was a deep student of all questions involving the conditions and characteristics of American life and while in London she was frequently called upon to deliver addresses before organizations. Although she spent her last years abroad, she was thoroughly an American and always expressed deep gratitude for the fact that she was born in this country. Her graces, accomplishments and character endeared her to a host of friends, both here and abroad.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH OF CLEVELAND. Prior to 1835 the Catholic population of Cleveland was served largely by visiting priests and missionaries. The first resident pastor was appointed in 1835 and was the Rev. John Dillon, whose name stands prominent in the pioneer annals of the church in Northwest Ohio and who became pastor of the old St. Mary's on the Flats, located on Columbus Street. This was Cleveland's first permanent Catholic Church. Its site has long since been covered by factory buildings, but seventy years ago it was in the center of the downtown district.

The growth and development of Cleveland as a city has not been more remarkable than the growth of the Catholic Church and its varied institutions and activities. The Catholic community of Cleveland now comprises a population of between 200,000 and 225,000. There are 73 churches, about 200 priests, more than 400 nuns, and about 33,000 children in the parochial schools. Besides churches and parochial schools there are such institutions as hospitals, orphanages, homes for working boys and girls, a home for the aged poor, and hundreds of societies and other church organizations.

It has been estimated that thirteen distinct nationalities are represented in the Catholic parishes of Cleveland. These include the following national or racial stocks: German, Slovak, Polish, Bohemian, Magyar, Slovenian, Italian, Lithuanian, Croatian, Roumanian, Ruthenian, Syrian and the American born.

The largest parish in the city is St. Stanislaus in the southeastern district, a parish with about 10,000 members and a parochial school with nearly 2,000 pupils. This church is under the direction of the Franciscan Fathers. In an educational way the Jesuits have been prominent in the city and have founded and maintained a great college on West Thirtieth Street. The college has an enrollment of 500. It is an institution which

has educated many strong men for the secular occupations and professions. There is also St. Mary's Seminary, a training school for priests of the diocese. It is located on Lakeside Avenue, Northwest. A new high school for boys, called the Cathedral Latin School, was established two years ago. A magnificent building is now in course of construction.

In earlier years the State of Ohio consisted of one diocese, under the direction of the archbishop of Cincinnati. The first resident bishop of Cleveland was Rt. Rev. Amadeus Rappe, who took charge of the diocese October 10, 1847. The corner stone of the present cathedral at Superior Avenue and East Ninth Street was laid October 22, 1848. The church was consecrated November 7, 1852, by Archbishop Purcell of Cincinnati. Bishop Rappe continued in charge until his resignation on account of ill health in August, 1870. He died September 8, 1877. He not only built the present cathedral but also established a seminary for ecclesiastical students.

The second bishop of Cleveland was Richard Gilmour, whose stalwart figure was a familiar sight to Cleveland people throughout nearly a generation. He had to contend against many obstacles and it was a time when anti-Catholic bigotry was rampant and conspicuous. During his occupancy of the bishop's office St. Ignatius College was established in 1886. Bishop Gilmour was bishop of Cleveland from April 14, 1872, until his death at St. Augustine, Florida, April 3, 1891.

The third bishop was Ignatius F. Horstmann, who was consecrated in his holy office February 25, 1892, and continued until his death at Canton, Ohio, May 13, 1908. Bishop Horstmann bought 200 acres of land for Calvary Cemetery, and also established the Cleveland Apostolate for the purpose of explaining Catholic doctrine to non-Catholics.

The present bishop of Cleveland, John P. Farrelly, was consecrated May 1, 1909. Many new churches and schools have been built under his direction, while Catholic activities in every field of endeavor have been rendered more effective by system and organization.

Besides St. John's Cathedral, the institutions located on the cathedral ground are the boys' school and the girls' school, occupying a building erected in 1888. The first building for the boys' school was constructed in 1857 and the first for the girls' school in 1867. The boys' school is under the direction of the

Brothers of Mary and the girls' school is taught by the Ursuline Sisters.

Besides Bishop Farrelly the clergy at the Cathedral are Rt. Rev. Msgr. Thomas C. O'Reilly, vicar-general rector; Rev. William A. Kane, diocesan superintendent of parochial schools; Rev. William A. Scullen, chancellor; Rev. Richard J. Patterson, secretary; and Rev. James F. Cummins, Rev. Michael Lee Moriarty, and Rev. Thomas V. Shannon.

RT. REV. JOHN PATRICK FARRELLY was consecrated bishop of Cleveland May 1, 1909. He is the fourth bishop of Cleveland. While the first bishop over seventy years ago had only a small Catholic community in Cleveland and many scattered churches and missions over Northern Ohio, Bishop Farrelly has the responsibility of administrative detail over an immense establishment even in the City of Cleveland, not to mention the outside churches under his jurisdiction.

In the eight years since his consecration Bishop Farrelly has proved an organizer and executive equal to the great burdens placed upon him. The efficiency that comes through organization has been the dominant feature of his administration. For one thing he effected the organization of all diocesan charities under one director. He also brought about the establishment of a uniform system of education. Through him a diocesan building commission has been provided, to which plans and specifications for all church edifices are submitted. The record of growth and improvement has been equally notable. Nine new parishes and twelve new schools have been established in Cleveland and suburbs since he became bishop, property has been purchased in Wade Park near University Circle for a new cathedral church, the new St. John's Hospital has been erected and only recently, in April, 1917, the \$250,000 annex to Charity Hospital was dedicated. The dedication of the annex was the crowning event of the hospital's golden jubilee celebration. With the completion of the annex Charity Hospital stands among the very first of such institutions in Ohio. His most recent work is the establishment of the Cathedral Latin School on East One Hundred and Seventh Street near Wade Park.

John Patrick Farrelly was born at Memphis, Tennessee, March 15, 1856, a son of John P. and Martha Clay (Moore) Farrelly. Bishop Farrelly's grandfather, Terence Far-

relly, was a distinguished lawyer and wrote the first constitution of the State of Arkansas. The bishop's father was also a prominent lawyer, practiced for many years in Memphis, and was a member of the Tennessee Legislature when the subject of separation from the Union at the beginning of the Civil war was discussed. He personally opposed secession.

Bishop Farrelly during his boyhood attended grammar schools in Tennessee, Arkansas and Kentucky. When he made definite choice of the ministry as a career he was given the most liberal advantages both in this country and abroad. His literary studies were pursued in Georgetown University at Washington, D. C., also in Notre Dame de la Paix at Namur, Belgium, and from the American College at Rome he received the degree Doctorate in Sacred Theology. He was ordained a priest May 22, 1880, by Cardinal Monaca Lavaletta in Rome. Returning to this country, he became assistant at the Cathedral in Nashville, Tennessee, and afterward its pastor. He was chancellor of the diocese of Nashville in 1883, and in 1887 was appointed secretary to the American bishops at Rome. From 1894 to 1899 he was spiritual director of the American College at Rome. His appointment as bishop of Cleveland took place while he was still in Rome and he was consecrated bishop May 1, 1909, in the chapel of the American College by Cardinal Gotti, assisted by Bishop Morris of Little Rock, and Bishop Kennedy, rector of the American College. Bishop Farrelly was installed in the Cleveland Cathedral June 13, 1909.

Bishop Farrelly during the war crisis with Germany placed himself at the head of the Catholic population of Cleveland and has done much to make them one loyal unit in behalf of the country. He was also one of the appointees of the mayor on the Cleveland War Commission.

RT. REV. MSGR. THOMAS C. O'REILLY is vicar general of the diocese of Cleveland and rector of St. John's Cathedral. As vicar general Msgr. O'Reilly exercises wide powers in diocesan affairs, his jurisdiction being almost co-extensive with that of the bishop, and they constitute in law one judicial person. In the absence of Bishop Farrelly from the diocese he acts in his place with the same powers held by the head of the diocese.

Monsignor O'Reilly was born in Cleveland February 22, 1873, son of Patriek and Delia (Readdy) O'Reilly. He attended St.

Patriek's School at Cleveland from 1879 to 1887, was a student in the Cleveland Spencerian Business College during 1887-88, then from 1889 to 1893 he was a student in St. Ignatius College at Cleveland and from 1893 to 1894 attended St. Mary's Seminary of this city. He was abroad five years from 1894 to 1899, in the American College at Rome. He was given the degree S. T. D. by the Propaganda University of Rome in 1899, and received the LL. D. degree from the University of Notre Dame, Indiana, in 1909.

He was ordained a priest by Cardinal Cassetta on June 4, 1898, in the Lateran Basilica at Rome, and on returning to Cleveland served as assistant pastor of St. John's Cathedral from July, 1899, to September, 1901. For eight years he was a professor and treasurer of St. Mary's Seminary of Cleveland, from September, 1901, to December, 1909. On December 2, 1909, he became chancellor of the diocese of Cleveland and on September 19, 1911, pastor of the Cathedral Church. In 1914 he was made a domestic prelate with the title of monsignor, thus becoming a member of the Papal household. This title was conferred by the late Pope Pius X. He was made vicar general of the diocese January 24, 1916.

Monsignor O'Reilly is a member of the Board of Synodical Examiners and Examiners of the Junior Clergy and of St. Mary's Diocesan Seminary. He was president of the alumni of the American College of Rome, 1911-12, and presided at the 1912 reunion of the Alumni Association held at Hollenden Hotel and Country Club at Cleveland. He was first president of the Alumni Association of St. Ignatius College of Cleveland, and has been chaplain of Gilmour Council of the Knights of Columbus for fifteen years.

Monsignor O'Reilly is credited with having started the movement for spiritual retreats for men under the auspices of the Knights of Columbus. The first retreat of this kind was conducted by him in Cleveland in 1904. The retreat is now held annually, with an attendance of between 1,500 and 2,000 men. These retreats are now an annual event in most of the larger towns and cities of the United States.

REV. WILLIAM A. SCITLEN, chancellor of the Catholic Diocese of Cleveland, has been actively connected with the affairs of this diocese through nearly all the years since he was ordained to the priesthood. Rev. Father

William Aloysius Scullen is a man of exceptional administrative ability and in the course of his training had associations with leading churchmen both in America and abroad.

A native of Ohio, he was born at East Liverpool October 2, 1879, a son of Patrick James and Joanna (Farrell) Scullen. His father is now deceased and his mother lives in Cleveland. His maternal grandfather, William Farrell, was one of the early settlers of East Liverpool and was a Union soldier during the Civil war.

Rev. Father Scullen was educated in the parochial and public high schools of East Liverpool. From 1898 to 1902 he was a student in St. Charles College at Ellicott City, Maryland, graduating in June, 1902, and during the following year attended St. Mary's Seminary. Going abroad, he was a student in the American College at Rome from 1903 to 1909. The degree Doctor in Philosophy was given him by the Propaganda University at Rome in July, 1904, the degree Doctor of Sacred Theology from the same university in May, 1908, and in May, 1909, the Apollonarius University of Rome made him Doctor of Canon Law. In the meantime, on September 21, 1907, he was ordained a Catholic priest by Cardinal Respighi in the Lateran Basilica at Rome.

On returning from Europe Father Scullen was appointed secretary of the Diocese of Cleveland June 14, 1909, under Bishop Farrelly. Those were his duties until appointed chancellor of the diocese February 1, 1916. In that capacity an important share of the administrative duties of the diocese have fallen upon his shoulders.

Rev. Father Scullen is a member of the Knights of Columbus, the Alumni of St. Charles College, the Alumni of East Liverpool High School and the Alumni of the American College at Rome. The latter society he served as historian in 1912 and as vice president in 1916-17.

HOSEA PAUL. A career of quiet but faithful and unusual performance of duties has been that of Hosea Paul, county recorder of Cuyahoga County since 1913. The story of his active lifetime covers fully half a century. He has been a surveyor, civil engineer, railway builder, public official, and, chief of all, an originator and pioneer, much of the time far in advance of his generation in the introducing of efficiency and simplicity into technical and public business that has too often suf-

fered by the complexities of official routine. Hosea Paul is a Cleveland man whose name and career have a fine fitness in the records of the city.

He was born at Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio, January 17, 1845, one of the seven children of Hosea and Ellen (Gamble) Paul. His father was born in 1809 and died in 1870, and his mother was born in 1813 and died in 1889. They were married at Canaan, Vermont, in 1833. In the paternal line Mr. Paul is descended from William Paul who was a resident of Dighton, Massachusetts, as early as 1635, and also of Joseph Jewett, a freeholder at Rowley, Massachusetts, in 1639. The Gamble family came from County Down, Ireland, in 1826. Hosea Paul, Sr., was a man of good attainments and high standing, excelling in mathematics and well versed in public business. He filled various local positions, and held the office of county surveyor for many years.

There were seven in the family, Harrison D., 1835-1906; George, 1837-1900; Mary, 1839-1907; Robert, 1842-1905; Hosea, 1845—; Dwight, 1848-1912; Edward, 1851-1906. They received a good public school education and were trained to the profession of civil engineering and surveying, and most of them continued in this work. Their sterling character and proved fitness won general recognition, and a prominence in civic affairs which is still maintained by another generation.

During the Civil war the father was selected by Col. J. H. Simpson, United States Engineer, as chief of railroad location parties along the route later occupied by the Cincinnati Southern. When in charge of army highways at Big Hill, Kentucky, General Grant stayed over night with him. Harrison and Robert were both engineers on the defenses at Cincinnati, George was assistant engineer in the regular service, United States Navy and served on the Paul Jones and the Monitor Nahant, resigning at the close of the war.

From 1863 to 1865 Hosea was in charge of the family and of the surveying practice. He spent about ten years in this local work. At various times he has prepared maps for publication or tax purposes of Akron and Summit counties, Stark County, Cleveland, Marion, Wapakoneta, Bowling Green, Alliance, Canton, Massillon, Coshocton and Newark, Ohio; Watertown and Dunkirk, New York; Newport, Kentucky; Ozark, Missouri; Brevard County, Florida; and a historical atlas of Wabash County, Indiana.



Eng. by E. G. Williams & Bro. N.Y.

Hoxea Paul

About twelve years of his active career were spent in locating and constructing railroads. His important work in this field covered an extensive mileage, including the Michigan Central from Gaylord to Mackinac; Lake Shore and Michigan Southern from Fayette, Ohio, to Goshen, Indiana; the B. R. & P., Brockwayville, Pennsylvania; the B. & M. line, Edgar, Nebraska; Little Rock, Arkansas & Springfield in Missouri; Baltimore & Ohio from Akron to Youngstown; Akron & Barberton Belt Railroad. He was selected by Senator Brice to make detailed surveys of a railway proposed from Chicago to Toledo and Detroit. The study of grades, alignments, crossings and terminals was thorough and worthy of the highest engineering talent.

In 1890 the Lake Erie and Western Railroad, which had begun a resurvey of its lines from Sandusky, Ohio, to Peoria, Illinois, employed Mr. Paul, and to this novel conception his skillful direction quickly gave vitality and a form available for the most extended use. At the time it was easily the most comprehensive undertaking of the kind ever fully carried out. It was happily styled by Mr. Paul in his pamphlet "Railway Surveys and Resurveys" as a "veritable photograph, a living picture of the line." This pamphlet also contained the valuable recommendation to number railroad bridges by the mile posts instead of consecutively. This timely suggestion was adopted all over the country.

The range of his public service has been notably broad and valuable. He was deputy surveyor at Akron and Cleveland and for several years was chief land surveyor for the Cleveland Park System. He introduced a system of numbering courses to prevent omissions in descriptions. He also conducted for many years the surveying practice later turned over to Elmer B. Wight, a close friend. He has been city engineer of Akron and Cuyahoga Falls; county auditor at Akron; member of the Cleveland Board of Education, 1885; was one of the organizers of the Cleveland Engineering Society in 1880; is a member of the City Club; is second vice president of the Cleveland Real Estate Board in 1917; and vice president of "The Drake Day Association" which commemorates the discovery of petroleum.

Mr. Paul's ambition to serve as recorder of Cuyahoga County was a natural outgrowth of his wide experience, which had convinced him that almost everywhere the public records were being handled according to the routine

of the log house era, and the facilities afforded in this metropolitan county were of the same primeval pattern.

In government, in industry, and society the fact is becoming every day better realized that these agencies and institutions are shackled by systems and practices that were adequate when originally adopted but are now obsolete and obstructive. The situation as it prevailed in Cuyahoga County had attracted Mr. Paul's attention years ago, and while other persons were also familiar with it he came to be regarded as the most conspicuous advocate of this needed reform. This, with a general confidence in his ability and character, led to his being placed upon the democratic county ticket in 1912. The party leaders guessed rightly; it was a real campaign issue which, when presented to a body of voters remarkable for discrimination and independent thought, made his election a certainty. He took office as county recorder in September, 1913, and his present term extends to September, 1919.

The index system which up to this time was inexcusably crude, was set aside in January, 1914, by a fresh start as to all new entries on a plan of such admitted excellence that there is probably no running alphabetical index anywhere, for any purpose, that excels it in magnitude, completeness and continuity.

Printed forms and other efficient devices were also installed, which not only provided new facilities, but actually lowered the total operating cost, which in six years, 1907-12, including the recorder's salary, was 68 per cent of the receipts, while in 1916 the proportion of such cost was reduced to 48 per cent.

It is not too much to say that his work in this office is regarded to be intelligent and constructive beyond that of any previous incumbent and have made a reputation that is now country wide. Mr. Paul very modestly disclaims such an estimate and says that he ventured to do a few things that he thought the public would appreciate and which were really easy by his policy of keeping in close personal contact with real estate men, bankers, attorneys, abstractors, surveyors and the public generally and was ready to profit by their suggestions and co-operation.

His work for many years brought him into recorders' offices all over the country to an extent probably unsurpassed by any living man, and he still keeps up the habit of visiting such offices on his vacation trips.

The public appreciation of his work has

steadily grown and in 1916 he was re-elected by the remarkable majority of 20,669 votes.

His interest in the problems of land transfer extends to every detail, and always from a progressive standpoint. He is not impressed by mere tradition, however venerable. He is an advocate of The Torrens System and is, with others, engaged in preparing standard forms for conveying and for securing legislation for this and for other means of simplifying procedure.

Mr. Paul's published writings include "The Systematic Subdivision of Land" (Journal Association Engineering Societies, 1884), "The Land System of the Reserve," "Village Forms" (New England Magazine, 1891), "Natural Gas" (Engineering Magazine, January, 1892), "The Clinton Line Railroad" (Firelands Pioneer, 1915), "Railway Surveys and Re-surveys" (Engineering News, 1891), and many other interesting articles which are frequently models of condensed description well worth further exposition in more extended form. His friends insist that he undertake this task as an implied obligation arising from his technical career, and from wide contact with affairs and because the extent and accuracy of his information can be made available by facility and grace of expression, with, upon occasion, touches of appealing sentiment. Qualities that, aided by a good presence and voice, make him a very acceptable platform speaker and his occasional efforts in this direction have been distinctly successful.

Mr. Paul's activities have been many and by far larger than any brief outline can include. The military service of the father and older brothers left him in charge of the family and the surveying practice during almost the entire period of the Civil war. He, however, found an opportunity for service as a lay delegate of the United States Christian Commission at City Point, Virginia, which was then the headquarters of the army. He was given charge of the general storehouse, from which he received and distributed supplies to the hospitals and camps but did not perform any religious work. This experience gave him a view of military events at close range, and made a deep impression. It is only recently, however, that he realized its importance or gave it more than casual mention. It was voluntary service without pay, and his expense vouchers amounted to twenty-two dollars for the entire period.

In 1865, with two older brothers, George and Robert, he was a surveyor on Oil Creek,

Pennsylvania, when the speculative boom raged so fiercely. He saw, at its climax, Pit-hole City rise out of the fields, like a dream of the night, and of the survivors of these spectacular events none can better express their significance and sentiment than he has done on the occasions when he has undertaken to describe them.

Politically Mr. Paul is a democrat, a friend and follower of the late Tom L. Johnson. But while his beliefs are strong his interest and fellowship are by no means restricted by partisan lines. His manner is kindly and unaffected, the sort that makes and retains friends. He can be delightfully reminiscent of the past, but his main interest is in the things of today and tomorrow, and in this, like all men who conquer a place in the community, his vision reaches far beyond the things he can do. He is, however, no vain dreamer, but is intensely practical and has the enthusiasm and persuasive power to secure definite results as he goes along. Above all, he is not troubled by illusions as to his own importance or originality, but freely acknowledges his obligations to others.

His reading has been wide, and his appreciation of literary performance, including poetry, is keen. He is a student of local history. The story of the Western Reserve is a familiar topic with him. He delivered the principal address at the annual meeting of the Early Settlers Association in 1916. He is now making a collection of books relating to the early history of petroleum.

While he recognizes the excellence of fraternal organizations, his membership in open bodies and his work has left him little time for participation in such agencies of social benefit.

In 1875 Mr. Paul married Miss Emma Plum, of Cuyahoga Falls. Mrs. Paul died in 1913, and their only child, Kate, a girl of great promise, died in her eleventh year.

Achievement is important, character is much more. Mr. Paul has lived a clean and honorable life, has performed his duties, private and civic, capably, with sincerity and a full sense of obligation. That is the crowning satisfaction of his long life and that is why he is so rich in the esteem of a wide circle of loyal and devoted friends.

EDWIN CONVERSE HIGBEE was one of the citizens of Cleveland upon whom might be bestowed with peculiar fitness the title of merchant prince. The Highbree Company,

which he founded and which is one of Cleveland's largest and best dry goods stores, located at Euclid Avenue and East Thirteenth Street, has long been associated in the minds of Cleveland people with the character of the man who for so many years controlled its destinies and upbuilding. Mr. Higbee was more than a merchant. In the city at large he exercised an influence fine in quality and purpose. It was an influence proceeding from a character of quiet strength, sanity and disinterestedness, fortified by a varied experience of men and events and directed by a kindly but keen discernment of human relations. Possessing a genius for executive management, he was a factor in his city's substantial fortunes and institutions. He also impressed by reason of his steadfast honesty as well as his ability to handle large affairs.

In these days his career deserves all the more emphasis because it was a product of strictly American environment and of the best of American family stock and traditions. In the paternal line he represented the eighth generation from Edward Higbee (then spelled Higbie), who was probably born in England in 1647 and was granted a house and lot at New London, Connecticut. In 1674 there is record of his residence at Jamaica, Long Island, where he died.

His grandfather, Jeremiah Higbee, moved from Middletown, Connecticut, to Lewis County, New York, where other relatives had settled. Jeremiah Higbee, Sr., was a Baptist minister and died about 1842 at Turin, New York.

Jeremiah Higbee, Jr., father of the late Cleveland merchant, was for many years the leading merchant of Lodi, Ohio. He died at Cleveland January 22, 1878, when about eighty-five years of age. He was not only a successful merchant but a man of deep religious convictions and exemplary life and for many years was a deacon in the Congregational Church at Lodi. He was about forty-two years of age when, at Lodi in Medina County on June 12, 1835, he married Sarah Converse. The Converse family had its roots in early New England history. The authentic history of this line goes back nearly nine centuries. The family originated in Normandy and from there went to England at the time of the Norman conquest. The American founder was Deacon Edward Convers, who was born in Wakerly, England, January 30, 1590. The deacon spelled the name "Con-

vers" in his day. He came with Governor Winthrop to Boston in 1630, first locating at Charlestown. Subsequently he was one of the seven men appointed by the church of Charlestown to found the church and Town of Woburn, where he spent the rest of his life and where he served as selectman. Many of the descendants of Edward Convers have filled conspicuous positions in the learned professions, the commercial world and in public life. Among prominent men who claim him as an ancestor were: Commodore Morris, United States Navy; William Dean Howells, who has recently been called the "dean of American literature;" Larkin C. Mead, the sculptor; and John H. Converse, manufacturer and capitalist of Philadelphia.

Sarah Converse, who was born April 12, 1804, was the second child of William and Sarah (Hunt) Converse, the former of Bedford and the latter of Concord, Massachusetts. They had been married by Rev. Dr. Ripley and located at the Town of Wethersfield in the fall of 1800. Their five children consisted of three sons and two daughters. Their first child, Eliza, married in 1821 Dr. Elijah DeWitt, a young physician of Wethersfield, and with him moved to Elyria, Ohio. Subsequently Sarah Converse and her three younger brothers moved out to Ohio and she lived there until her marriage to Jeremiah Higbee, as noted above.

Jeremiah Higbee and wife had two sons: Edwin Converse Higbee, born at Lodi September 7, 1837; and Joseph Converse Higbee, born September 6, 1842. Six days after the birth of the second son the mother died, and a few days later the infant Joseph followed her. Edwin C. Higbee was thus left motherless at the age of five years. A second mother for a few brief years assumed the responsibility of the home, and she was followed by Virginia Foote of Elyria, Ohio, who became the third wife of Jeremiah Higbee. To the influence of this noble woman, who lived to advanced years, Mr. Higbee always acknowledged a great debt. He was affectionately devoted to her to the end of her life. She did much to develop those qualities of mind and heart which so characterized the Cleveland merchant.

As a youth Edwin Converse Higbee was noted as a thoughtful boy, was kind of heart, gentle manner, inoffensive speech, and yet with an early manifestation of purposeful conduct. He lived in the simple environment of a country village, attended school and had

sufficient responsibility to develop the quality of self reliance and enterprise. He was only sixteen years of age when he united with the Congregational Church at Lodi. Besides the advantages of the local schools he was for two years a student in the Baptist College at Granville, Ohio.

An attractive business opportunity caused him to abandon his intention of completing the college course and he entered into an arrangement with Mr. John G. Hower, then a merchant of Burbank, originally Bridgeport, Ohio, and together they came to Cleveland and entered partnership under the name Hower & Higbee. This firm in time built up one of the largest retail stores of Cleveland. In 1897 Mr. Hower, the senior partner, died and in 1902 the business was incorporated as The Higbee Company, with Mr. Edwin C. Higbee as president.

Mr. Higbee was a resident of Cleveland from September 10, 1860, until his death forty-five years later on January 18, 1906. He had seen his mercantile enterprise develop in proportion to the expanding commercial power of Cleveland, and The Higbee Company, in which his son William T. succeeded him as president, celebrated its fiftieth anniversary in 1911.

Considering his varied services and achievements it is only natural that a volume of appreciation and tribute should follow his passing. The sincerest tributes of all and those most significant were paid by employes who had been in close contact with him for many years. His life was also expressed in a constant readiness to help in community welfare and in particular devotion to the church of his choice. Mr. Higbee was a member of the board of trustees of the Society for Savings, and was also identified with the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, in addition to his chief business responsibilities as president and director of The Higbee Company. He never shirked a duty as a citizen. Personally he has been characterized as dignified without haughtiness, kindly without condescension, and helpful without ostentation. President Charles F. Thwing of Western Reserve University aptly called him "one of the gentlest of all gentlemen and one of the noblest of men." Mr. Higbee was laid to rest in Lakeview Cemetery.

On coming to Cleveland he united with the Plymouth Congregational Church. Some years later he transferred his membership to the Old Stone Church of the Presbyterian de-

nomination and finally to the Calvary Presbyterian Church. He was for thirty-five years a ruling elder and made that a medium of the greatest helpfulness to both the Old Stone Church and the Calvary Church.

A few days before coming to Cleveland Mr. Higbee was married, August 23, 1860, to Miss Mary Elizabeth Haines. Mrs. Higbee is a daughter of Austin David and Hannah (Tryon) Haines, of Lodi, Ohio. Mrs. Higbee and four of their five children are still living: Howard Haines Higbee, Ph. D.; William Tryon Higbee; Mary E., the wife of William H. Clemmishaw, and Edith A., the wife of William T. Pullman.

HON. WILLIAM RUFUS DAY, Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court, has been one of the distinguished figures in American national life for over twenty years. During the exciting period of our war with Spain Judge Day's name was constantly associated in the minds of the people with the work of the state department and later as the chief negotiator of the peace between America and the Spanish Government. As a justice of the Supreme Court, while its work has been hardly less important, it is less dramatic and is not given so much newspaper publicity.

On the bench Judge Day has been characterized as a very conservative thinker, a man who abhors everything in the nature of "fire-works," studying out his conclusions with a calm mind and expressing his opinions with apparently a complete indifference to public clamor and superficial currents of sentiment. Judge Day, while always absolutely frank in his utterances, possesses that balance of faculties which makes him a safe and reliable counselor in every national crisis.

Many of his ancestors were men eminent in the law and his place in that profession is almost a birthright. Judge Day was born at Ravenna in the Western Reserve of Ohio April 17, 1849. A few years ago in an address before his home people at Ravenna Judge Day spoke of the atmosphere and environment in which his early youth was passed. "The generation with which my memory begins were mostly the children and grandchildren of Yankee pioneers. They cherished as a most precious heritage the memory of those who had braved the dangers of the wilderness and subdued the new lands to the cultivated fields and thriving towns which make up the transplanted New England of the West. Like their ancestors

they were possessed of the New England conscience, and for principles in which they believed would follow a cause even to the stake. I suppose the most impressionable period of a human life is in the years when one is old enough to appreciate and hear for the first time the things which interest mankind in their daily life and aspirations. My most vivid recollections of Ravenna embrace the period just preceding and running through the Civil war. The people of the Western Reserve were profoundly stirred by the agitation of the question of the right to extend human slavery to the then newly settled territories of the Union. Under the leadership of such men as Wade and Giddings and Storrs, the majority of its people were strong in their denunciation of the growth of the slave power and firm in their demand that the new states should be free."

Judge Day is a son of Luther Day, one time a Supreme Judge, of Ohio. Luther Day was born at Granville in Washington County, New York, July 9, 1813. He numbered among his family connections some of the Revolutionary soldiers. He completed his common school education and prepared for college in an academy. The sudden death of his father stopped his education and until he was twenty years of age he worked to support the family. After his father's debts were paid he began working his way through college by teaching. In 1835 he entered Middlebury College of Vermont and remained three years. In 1838 his mother removed to Ravenna, and while visiting her he determined to remain and took up the study of law under Rufus P. Spalding. He was admitted to the bar October 8, 1840, and in 1843 was elected prosecuting attorney of Portage County. In 1845 he removed to Akron, but after a year returned to Ravenna and was again elected prosecutor in 1849. In politics he was a democrat until the Civil war. In 1851 he was elected judge of the Court of Common Pleas, serving two terms. Early in the war he was appointed Judge Advocate General on the staff of General Tod, and in 1863 was elected a member of the State Senate. That office he resigned in 1864 to become a judge of the Supreme Court. He was reelected to the Supreme Bench in 1869, and in 1874 was renominated but was defeated with the rest of the republican ticket. In April, 1875, Governor Allen appointed him a minority member of the commission to revise the statutes of the state. This position he resigned to become a member of the Supreme Court

Commission, to which he was appointed in 1876 by Governor Hayes. When this work was completed he retired from public life and died at his home in Ravenna in 1886. He was an ardent Methodist.

In 1845 Luther Day married a daughter of his former legal preceptor, Judge Spalding. Emily Spalding was a grand-daughter of Zephaniah Swift, who in early times served as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Connecticut and was author of Swift's Digest. Rufus P. Spalding, her father, was a member of the Ohio Supreme Court and of Congress and was one of the notable orators of Ohio. Mrs. Day died in 1852 and four years later Judge Luther Day married Miss Barnes of Lanesboro, Massachusetts. She proved a kind mother to the three children of Judge Day by his first wife and had a large family of her own.

William R. Day acquired his early education in the public schools of Ravenna and was in the Literary and Law Departments of the University of Michigan from 1866 to 1872. Part of the time he served as librarian of the Law Library. He received his Bachelor of Science degree in 1870, read law in the office of Judge Robinson at Ravenna and attended law lectures in the University of Michigan in 1871-72. In 1898 his alma mater conferred upon him the degree LL.D. and he received a similar degree from the University of the City of New York in 1899.

Judge Day was admitted to the bar in 1872 and began active practice at Canton, Ohio, where he associated himself with William A. Lynch. Other partners were Austin Lynch and David B. Day, and his firm gained a reputation second to none in the state.

His public career covers a period of thirty years. He served as Judge of the Court of Common Pleas from 1886 to 1890, and in 1889 President Harrison appointed him United States District Judge for Northern Ohio. He resigned that office before entering upon its duties on account of failing health. In March, 1897, Judge Day was called to Washington by President McKinley as assistant secretary of state. On April 26, 1898, a few days after the outbreak of the war with Spain, he succeeded John Sherman as secretary of state and administered the affairs of that great office practically throughout the Cuban war. In September, 1898, he was succeeded by John Hay, and then became chairman of the United States Peace Commission at Paris and negotiated the Treaty of Peace

with Spain. In 1899 Judge Day was appointed United States Circuit Judge of the Sixth Circuit and in February, 1903, President Roosevelt raised him to the rank and dignity of an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, an office he has now filled for nearly fifteen years.

In 1875 Judge Day married Mary Elizabeth Schaefer, whose father, Louis Schaefer, was for many years an active member of the Stark County bar. Mrs. Day died January 5, 1912. They were the parents of four children: William L., Luther, Stephen and Rufus.

JOSEPH F. SAWICKI. Among the rising young men in public affairs and in the law Joseph F. Sawicki is one of those of foreign birth, but of Cleveland training, who have so truly absorbed the best spirit of the city and the times. He has obtained a firm standing among the rapidly-advancing attorneys of the younger generation, has been twice a member of the State Legislature, and has been constantly active in Polish circles, where he has a large and enthusiastic following.

Joseph F. Sawicki was born in the little city of Gorzno, Poland, near the border of Russia and Germany, March 18, 1881, and is a son of Peter P. and Bogumila (Jurkowska) Sawicki. His mother was the daughter of an old Polish Legionary patriot who escaped from Russia and settled in German Poland. Something of a soldier of fortune, he possessed a military air, was tall and rugged, and a great walker and thinker. He died in Poland at the age of ninety-six years. Peter P. Sawicki first came to the United States alone, in 1883, and after working for a few months and carefully saving his earnings, returned to Poland to make arrangements for the removal of his family. In 1885 he again came to this country, and after accumulating some small capital sent for his wife and children, who arrived at Cleveland in April, 1886. The father during his earlier years was a mason contractor, but more recently has conducted a men's furnishing goods and shoe store on Fleet Avenue, Cleveland, where he is now doing a successful business, built up through industry and good business management. The mother died at Cleveland January 22, 1915. In the family of fourteen children, the first two were born in Poland, the second being Joseph F., and the others in Cleveland. Four children died in infancy, and a daughter died at the age of twelve years. Of those living, Dr. Bruno J. Sawicki, a successful physician and surgeon

with a large practice at Detroit, is now a lieutenant in the United States army and stationed in the Massachusetts General Hospital; Alfons Sawicki is a student in his final year at Saint Stanislaus Parochial School; Clara W. is the wife of S. J. Olysztyński, vice president of the Truck Engineering Company of Cleveland; and the other children are single and live with their father.

Joseph F. Sawicki was educated at Saint Ignatius College, Cleveland, in the law department of Western Reserve University, and the law department of Baldwin University, from which he received the degree of Bachelor of Laws, class of 1904. In that same year he was admitted to the bar and at once commenced practice at Cleveland, where he rapidly came to the forefront as a young man of remarkable ability, energy and initiative. He was interested in politics and public affairs from the start, and in 1905 was elected from his district to the Ohio State Legislature, the first Pole to be elected to that body. When he took his seat he was the youngest member of the Assembly, and continued to serve through 1906, 1907 and 1908, establishing an excellent record and through his fidelity to the interests of his constituents gaining many new friends and adherents. In 1910 he was again sent to the Legislature, serving efficiently in 1911 and 1912 and repeating his energetic labors in behalf of his community and his state. Since his retirement from the Legislature Mr. Sawicki has been engaged in the general practice of his profession, and has attracted to himself a large and representative clientele.

In politics Mr. Sawicki is a democrat and has always been an active and energetic worker in the ranks of his party. He is one of the leading members of the Kosciuszko Club, a Polish democratic club and the oldest Polish democratic organization of the city. He has numerous business interests, including the Progressive Building Company of Cleveland, of which he is president, and is largely interested in the handling of real estate. He holds membership in the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, the City Club, the Civic League, the Cleveland Museum of Art and the Cleveland Automobile Club, and is fraternally identified with Cleveland Lodge No. 18, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. In the line of his profession, he belongs to the Cleveland Bar Association, the Ohio State Bar Association, the American Bar Association and the Polish Lawyers Club of Cleveland. He has been a



Mr. J. Janicki

constant and indefatigable worker in behalf of Polish independence, and in the ranks of his countrymen here has gained a commanding influence. Among his connections in Polish circles may be mentioned the Polish-American Chamber of Industry, the Polish Falcons, the Polish Singing Society, the Polish National Alliance and the Alliance of Poles of the State of Ohio. He is a member of the Polish War Commission and the Polish War Relief Committee, both of Cleveland. He is a member of Saint Stanislaus Polish Catholic Church of Cleveland, and belongs to the Polish Catholic Union and to the Catholic Union of the State of Ohio.

In 1907, while attending the Polish Singers Convention held at Cleveland, Mr. Sawicki met Miss Eliabzeth V. Sadowska, a delegate from Detroit. Mr. Sawicki was a member of the reception committee, in which capacity he became acquainted with the young lady, whom he had never met before, although she had been born near his birthplace in the German-Polish province. Their friendship rapidly developed into a warmer feeling, and June 24, 1908, at Saint Mary's Polish Catholic Church at Detroit, they were married. Mrs. Sawicki was two years of age when brought to the United States by her parents, John and Anna Sadowska. Her father was a Polish nobleman. While he had known nothing of work of any kind, when he lost his fortunes in middle life he came to the United States, courageously determined to recoup his means. Arriving at New York, a bogus dollar was thrust upon him, which represented his sole means, but he soon managed to obtain employment, and out of a salary of 95 cents a day was able in the course of a year to save enough to send to Poland for his wife and six children. He learned the baker's trade at Detroit, built up a business of his own, and when he died, in 1906, was a highly prosperous and greatly respected citizen of his community. Mrs. Sadowska, his widow, still makes her home at Detroit.

Mrs. Sawicki was educated at Detroit, attending Saint Mary's Parochial School, the Convent and Business College there, and the Detroit Conservatory of Music. Like her husband she is active in the affairs of the Polish people at Cleveland and is a foremost figure in much of the work being done. She was one of the organizers and the first secretary of the Polish Women's Union of America, and is at present a member of the Polish National Alliance, the Polish Catholic Union of Amer-

ica, the Alliance of Poles of the State of Ohio, the Polish Catholic Union of Ohio, the Polish Charitable Association of Cleveland. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Sawicki, all at Cleveland: Eugene J., Edwin F., Felicia Elizabeth and Anna Barbara, all at Cleveland.

CHARLES HICKOX. Cleveland has always been the home of men who do large things in a large way. The destiny of the city can be quite authoritatively traced out in the activities and influence of prominent men whose careers are represented on various pages of this publication. Cleveland takes great pride in its transportation system and one of the foundation stones of its prosperity was the service it performed as a connecting link between the ore regions in the North and the coal deposits of the State of Ohio. In the development of both of these branches of the city's life one of the prominent factors was the late Charles Hickox. He was a man of unlimited energy, of stalwart manhood, and with a fine public spirit that equalled his vigor as a private business man. Hardly a name better deserves the tribute of the printed page.

He was of Connecticut birth and ancestry and carried with him to Ohio those sterling virtues so long associated with New England people. He was born in Washington Township, Litchfield County, Connecticut, November 17, 1810, and his parents were also natives of Connecticut. He was the youngest of four brothers. When he was five years of age in 1815 his parents, following the tide of emigration to the West, located in Canfield, Mahoning County, Ohio. In that region, then almost on the western frontier, Charles Hickox spent his early life until he was seventeen. In the winter seasons he attended the Canfield public schools, acquiring therefrom a fair education, and his summers were spent in the work of the farm. When seventeen he went to Rochester, New York, where he joined two brothers who had previously located there, and that city was his environment until 1837.

Then, a vigorous young man of twenty-seven, and with the best part of his career before him, he cast in his fortunes with the small but promising city of Cleveland. Cleveland then had a population of about five thousand. It was at a peculiarly low ebb of material prosperity, since the year 1837 saw the culmination of the great panic following an era of unexampled enterprise and inflation of public credit. During the next two years

Charles Hickox worked as clerk in a commission and forwarding house at Cleveland. At the end of that time, the business outlook improving, he engaged in the same business on his own account, and from that time his influence and efforts had a marked effect in local business life.

One of the most important of his enterprises was the founding of the large flour mills with which he or other members of the family were closely connected for nearly thirty years. In 1872 he began using his capital and his personal resources in the development of the iron ore mines of Lake Superior and the coal lands of Central Ohio. He was instrumental in turning over the coal lands to the Hocking Valley Railroad, and thereby became identified with the management of that railroad company and subsequently with the Ohio Central Railroad. For a long term of years Mr. Hickox was president of The Republic Iron Company, was one of the founders of The Society for Savings of Cleveland, and at one time was member of the Board of Sinking Fund Commissioners. He held post as a director in a number of important corporations.

Much of his surplus capital was invested in local real estate. At the time of his death he was constructing the Hickox Building, now at the corner of Euclid Avenue and East Ninth Street, in the heart of Cleveland's business district, and it is perhaps the most familiar material monument to the constructive efforts of this notable Cleveland man.

That he became a man of wealth was only a natural result of his unusual powers as an administrator and director of large material resources. His contemporaries and the people of Cleveland remember him not so much for his fortune as for the worthy use to which he put it. Younger men especially esteemed him, and he showed great sympathy with the struggles and aspirations of the younger generation, and there are many who owe their success to his timely aid and cheerful advice. He spared neither time nor money in promoting the good of the city and his influence was a strong factor, though he himself never held any public office and was in politics only for what good he could accomplish. He had successively been aligned with the abolitionists, the free soilers and the republican parties. He possessed a fine natural mind, and it was cultivated and broadened by extensive travels at home and abroad, and he was an indefatigable reader of newspapers and was as

well informed on affairs of state and world politics as in matters affecting his home community.

One of the handsome landmarks of the city, on Euclid Avenue, is the old Hickox homestead, surrounded with ample grounds. This was the home of Charles Hickox for over thirty years, and there he died April 17, 1890, when in his eightieth year.

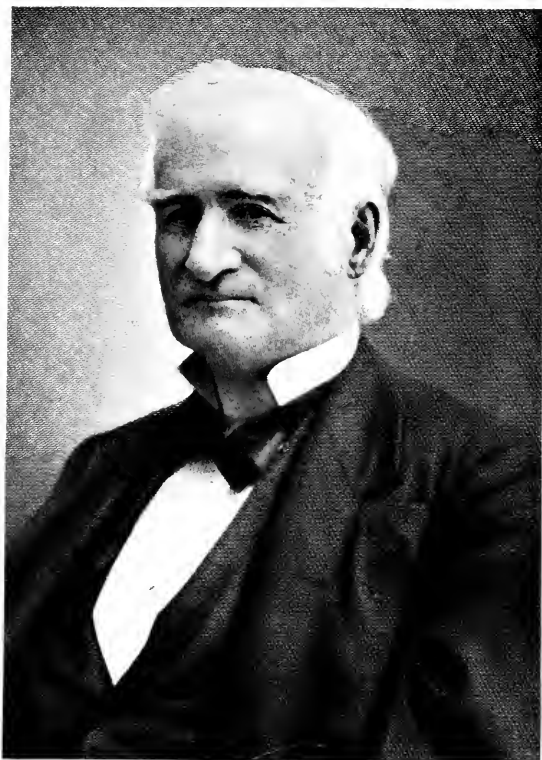
He married in 1843 Miss Laura A. Freeman. She was a daughter of Judge Francis Freeman of Warren, Ohio. Mrs. Hickox was born in Warren, Ohio, August 24, 1819, and died in Cleveland April 3, 1893, at the age of seventy-three. There were four children: Frank F. of Cleveland; Charles G., who died in Cleveland April 23, 1912; Ralph W., who was born January 1, 1850, in Cleveland, Ohio, and died March 25, 1910, at Lyons, France; and Mrs. Harvey H. Brown of Cleveland.

CHARLES G. HICKOX. While the late Charles G. Hickox came into the high business position earned by his father, the late Charles Hickox, he expressed his individual life in much constructive achievement, and was one of the most forceful personalities among Cleveland business men for a generation.

He was born in Cleveland January 14, 1846, a son of Charles and Laura (Freeman) Hickox. The career of his father has been sketched upon other pages. Reared in a home of refinement and culture, Charles G. Hickox attended the public schools of Cleveland and was a member of the class of 1867 in the University of Michigan. On leaving college he took up a business career with energy characteristic of him. His first important work was in the flour mill established by his father and still carried on under the title of The Cleveland Milling Company. Charles G. Hickox was secretary and treasurer of this large industry until 1890, when he retired from active control.

His unusual talents in the field of finance and business administration were perhaps best exemplified as a railway official. In 1881 he became a director of the Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo Railroad, and continued as such until 1886. In that year he became a director of The Toledo & Ohio Central Railway Company. In 1890 he was chosen its vice president, and was prominent in sustaining and expanding that important Ohio railway corporation, holding the office of vice president until his death.

He was identified with the executive man-



Royal Taylor

agement of many other interests. He was second officer in The Adams-Bagnall Electric Company, The Lakeview Cemetery Association, The Gardner Electric Drill Company, was one of the directors of The Hocking Valley Railway Company, The Kanawha & Michigan Railway Company, The Cleveland & Mahoning Railway Company, The National Acme Company, and was interested in The Litchfield Company, which operates the Hickox Building, built by his father, in Cleveland. This by no means completes the list of his varied connections with the largest business affairs of Cleveland and Ohio. Charles G. Hickox was known and admired among his associates as a man of sagacity in business affairs, with much ability as a manager and wisdom as an inventor.

Like his father he was an earnest republican, and was a member of the Union Club, the Roadside Club and the Country Club. Mr. Hickox died at his home on Prospect Avenue April 23, 1912. He was survived by his widow, a sister Mrs. Harvey H. Brown, and a brother F. F. Hickox of Cleveland.

JOHN JOSEPH STANLEY is one of Cleveland's native sons, and has attained eminence in the world of street railway building and finance. He is now president and a director of The Cleveland Street Railway Company and in 1917 he was elected second vice president of the American Electric Railways Association, composed of the executives and operating officials of nearly all the street railway transportation companies in this country.

Mr. Stanley was born at Cleveland March 5, 1863, a son of Joseph and Eliza (Bragg) Stanley. He was educated in the Cleveland public schools and in early manhood he became connected with the street railways of Cleveland, a connection that extends over a period of more than thirty years and practically continuous. He has built many street railway systems, especially in the State of New York. He is a director of The Rochester Railway & Light Company of Rochester, New York, The Central National Bank, The Guardian Savings & Trust Company and The Mutual Building and Investment Company of Cleveland.

Mr. Stanley is a member of the Union Club, Country Club, Cleveland Athletic Club, and the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce. His offices as president of The Cleveland Street Railway Company are in the Leader-News Building. Mr. Stanley married at Cleveland

September 2, 1885, Miss Rose Francis. Their three children are Frances, Rhoda and Laura.

COL. ROYAL TAYLOR. The name and career of Col. Royal Taylor belong to the State of Ohio rather than to any one locality, though many of his most conspicuous achievements were in the Western Reserve.

He was born at Middlefield, Massachusetts, September 1, 1800, a son of Samuel and Sarah (Jagger) Taylor. His mother was a woman of marked character. His useful life was prolonged to the age of fourscore and twelve years. He died at Ravenna, Ohio, November 20, 1892. His great-great-grandfather, Samuel Taylor, came from England and settled at Hadley, Massachusetts, in 1666. His son, also named Samuel, was born at Hadley in 1713, and in 1752 moved to the heavily wooded district known as Pontoosuck, now the City of Pittsfield, Massachusetts. An official record of 1753 shows that he was at the head of a syndicate of seven citizens who by special act secured an incorporation under the title of the "Proprietors of the Settling Lots in the Township of Pontoosuck." In 1761 this old Indian name was changed to Pittsfield.

The first white child born at Pittsfield in 1764 was Samuel Taylor, the third of that name and the father of Royal Taylor. In 1770 the Taylor family removed to Middlefield, Massachusetts, where Samuel Taylor lived until 1807, at which date he brought his family, including his small son Royal, to the wilderness district of the Western Reserve at Aurora in Portage County, Ohio. Samuel Taylor died there six years later, in March, 1813.

Royal Taylor was only thirteen years of age when his father died. He possessed to a remarkable degree all the qualities which have distinguished the pioneers of the great West. He assumed heavy responsibilities in connection with the maintenance of the family, and applied himself to the hard and unremitting labor by which existence was possible in this region of Ohio 100 years ago. It is said that his first efforts at self support were as a workman in a sugar camp, where he was paid his own weight, seventy pounds, in maple sugar. He also worked in the first brick yard at Aurora, the brick being used in the construction of the old Presbyterian Church there. The fifteen dollars a month he earned by this service he invested in sixty acres of land at Solon in 1816. The purchase price was \$300.00, but several years later he

sold the land for only \$200.00. With this discipline he grew up a healthy, tall and handsome young man, with great powers of endurance, and always equal to any emergency. As the Western Reserve was largely settled by New Englanders, he had the good fortune of coming into association with many educated men and women and from them acquired a common school education. His first ambition was for the law, and he studied that subject two years, and while the knowledge proved invaluable to him his real forte and destiny was as a leader in practical business.

In 1822 he went to Kentucky as a school teacher and while there studied mathematics and Latin. His associates while there were the Marshalls and other men who became prominent in national affairs, and with whom he ever maintained a friendly acquaintance. In 1824, in that state, he married Miss Rebecca Saunders, and in the following year they returned to Ohio and lived successively at Aurora, Russell and Twinsburg. His first wife died at Twinsburg in 1836, leaving him five young children. In 1837 he married Miss Sarah Ann Richardson, daughter of Captain Daniel Richardson, of Connecticut. She was born at Barkhamstead, Connecticut, in 1813 and came with her parents to Twinsburg, Ohio, in 1824. She was a cousin of the famous John Brown of Kansas and Harpers Ferry fame and had the qualities of mind and heart which distinguished the true noblewoman. She became the mother of four sons and three daughters, and passed away in 1865. After her death Royal Taylor married Mrs. Annetta Hatch.

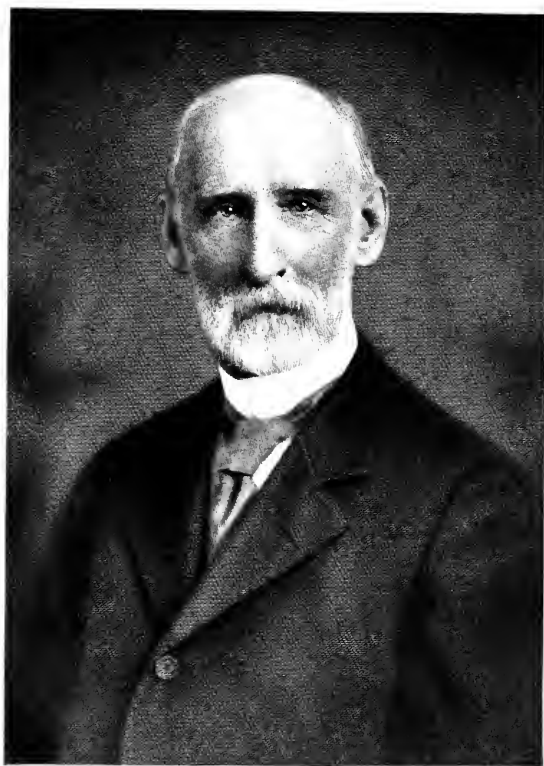
Royal Taylor was a strong, vigorous man, always a promoter of improvements and industries and helping to develop the educational and political necessities of a new and growing country. In the years following his first marriage he was associated with his brothers Samuel and Harvey Baldwin of Aurora in opening up the export trade for the cheese product of Northern Ohio to the Southern states, the first important export trade from the Western Reserve. This product was carried to the South by boats and barges on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. After the panic of 1837 Royal Taylor took charge of some bankrupt mercantile establishments. Here his legal training served him well and his success in rehabilitating broken concerns was such that all his energies were soon engaged in handling large financial affairs for local and non-resident capitalists. One important com-

mission given him was for the sale of lands held by the heirs of General Henry Champion, W. W. Boardman and others of the original purchasers of the 3,000,000 acres of the Connecticut Western Reserve. In 1858 he acted as agent for the Yale College, which had through the will of Henry L. Ellsworth become possessor of lands in Indiana, Illinois and Missouri. In the course of time Royal Taylor had the supervision and care of upwards of half a million acres of land in Ohio and other states, and in looking after these interests it is said that he visited every western state east of the Rocky Mountains.

During his residence in Portage County he served as county commissioner and later as state commissioner for the Blind Asylum. From 1842 to 1868 he had his home in Cuyahoga County. This position enabled him the better to handle his business as a land agent and he was also agent for the Cleveland and Mahoning Railroad and one of its earliest promoters.

Royal Taylor was a prominent member of the whig party and in 1848 assisted in the organization of the free soil party and was a delegate to the first county convention of that party in Cleveland, and also a delegate to the original state convention of the party at Columbus. In 1856 he became permanently identified with the republican organization.

Though well advanced in years when the Civil war came on, the service of Royal Taylor to his country is one of the most conspicuous features of his record. In 1862 it was discovered that many sick and wounded soldiers from Ohio after their discharge from the army had become the prey to hordes of self-styled claim agents at Louisville, who bought their pay vouchers for a mere pittance. Governor David Todd of Ohio deputized Mr. Taylor to investigate the matter, and his report showed that great injustice was being done to the defenders of the Union. Royal Taylor was then appointed military agent, with the rank of colonel, and going to Louisville took such vigorous action with the hearty support of the Secretary of War, as to put an end to the flourishing system which had grown up around the army organization. In the interests of the Ohio troops Colonel Taylor maintained an office at Louisville, and the following year at Nashville. In the spring of 1864, on orders from Governor Brough, he moved his headquarters to Chattanooga, where his service was very helpful in promoting the efficiency of the great army under Sherman during its



Daniel R Taylor

notable campaign. In 1865 Colonel Taylor was appointed commissioner of the Bureau of Military Claims in Ohio, and with headquarters at Columbus administered this office with signal efficiency for two years and ten months, until by his recommendation the office was discontinued. In this position it is said that with the aid of his son and cashier, James Royal Taylor, he collected and distributed to soldiers, and their widows and orphans several million dollars, and the records of the department show that the accounts were kept within the accuracy of a single cent.

From 1868 until his death Colonel Taylor lived at Ravenna. In his seventy-fifth year he traveled through Upper and Lower Canada and to England, partly on business and partly on pleasure.

Of some of the more intimate characteristics of Colonel Taylor the following has been appropriately written: "He was a thorough temperance man and a regular attendant of the Presbyterian Church, though not a member. The personal accomplishments of Colonel Taylor were far superior to those of the average business man of his day. He was a constant and careful reader and that intellectual resource abided with him even into extreme age. This was evidenced in that he and his wife followed for four years the reading course of the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle, of which they were two of the oldest members, Colonel Taylor being eighty-four years old the year of their graduation. Not content with this they read for post-graduate credits for two years longer. His mental faculties remained practically unimpaired until the last. He had traveled extensively, and his faculty of observation was phenomenal and never failing. He never lost his lively interest in the affairs of the world, and, a true patriarch, his mind held a vast fund of knowledge derived from the study and various experiences of a long and eventful career. Attractive in person, courteous and gentle in his bearing, he stood as one of the most noble specimens of the true gentlemen of the old regime, honored and beloved by all who came within the sphere of his individuality. His manuscripts, even down to the end of his life, were as plain, free and legible as those of the most expert accountant, and his style of correspondence evinced his literary taste and a most retentive memory."

DANIEL R. TAYLOR. With a record of fifty years of residence and business activity at

Cleveland, Daniel R. Taylor is the pioneer real estate man of the city, and the men of that profession have never hesitated to recognize and appreciate not only his expert skill and success but his many unselfish services rendered in putting the business on its present high plane.

If ever a man was fortunate in his birth and early environment and experience it is Daniel R. Taylor. He is a son of the late Colonel Royal Taylor, whose notable career in Ohio has been sketched elsewhere in this publication. Daniel R. Taylor was born at his father's home in Twinsburg, Ohio, March 28, 1838. His mother was Sarah Ann Richardson and through her he is descended from Holland-Dutch ancestry that settled in Connecticut about 1668. There is also an admixture of French Huguenot and English blood.

Daniel R. Taylor grew up in a home of culture, was liberally educated in the academies at Twinsburg and Chagrin Falls, and had the inestimable advantage of early association with his father, then and long afterward one of the most remarkable business men of the state.

Mr. Taylor's first practical experience was as a school teacher. In 1856 he was appointed station agent on the newly opened Cleveland and Mahoning Railroad. Following that he was assistant to his father, who represented many of the heirs of original owners of land in the Western Reserve and of Yale College, in the handling of that institution's extensive land holdings through several states of the Middle West.

In 1862 Mr. Taylor enlisted in the Eighty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, was appointed quartermaster sergeant, but found his chief duties in the administration of work at which his father was the head. In 1863 he was made Ohio State Military Agent and served as such at Louisville and Nashville until the close of the war. It is said that he considers his activities during this period as the most serviceable to mankind in which he ever engaged.

Mr. Taylor came to Cleveland and engaged in the real estate business in 1867. Five years later William G. Taylor came and successfully engaged in the same business and the two brothers have jointly occupied the same office ever since. While his operations have been conducted on a large scale, it is not so much his achievements as a dealer as his broader services that require special mention. Mr. Taylor was one of the pioneers in recognizing

that close relationship that exists between the broad welfare of a community and its building development, and long before "city planning" was an appreciated factor in municipal development Mr. Taylor recognized that the preservation of individual homes and pleasant surroundings and the prevention of insanitary crowding of population was an ideal of greatest importance in the wholesome growth of a city. More than that, he realized the responsibility of real estate dealers in the well ordered development of a community. During his residence at Cleveland Mr. Taylor has witnessed the city's growth in population from 71,000 to over 700,000, and throughout all this time has consistently used his every effort to further the ideals above advanced, not only in the minds of the general public but particularly with his colleagues and associates in the real estate field.

Mr. Taylor has been very active in developing much real estate in this city. During the past fifty years he has owned wholly or in part about 500 acres of land. Several subdivisions were opened up and improved by him on which there are now hundreds of homes and a large number of manufactories. Mr. Taylor was one of the first to suggest that Euclid Avenue was to become a business street, assuming that it being a direct line from the heart of the city to the best residence portions it would naturally, as the city developed, become an important business street. As all the property on Superior Street west of the Public Square was occupied for business purposes and as the property owners were not willing to tear down old buildings and construct suitable new ones to meet the growing demand, the natural outlet for this growth was to be Euclid Avenue. Many contended that the growth of business should be extended out Superior Street east of the Square. He insisted, however, that the Public Square, post-office, Case Hall and the city hall made a serious break in the business channel, and that saloons and eating houses contiguous thereto were objectionable to a good class of business. With Waldemer Otis and George N. Case he secured the old St. Paul Church property at the southwest corner of Euclid and Sheriff (now East Fourth Street), tore down the church and subdivided and sold the land for business purposes. They also bought the Warner and Williams homesteads on the north side of Euclid Avenue, at the corner of what is now Sixth Street, a portion of which was taken for an extension of Bond Street through

from Superior to Euclid. They also vacated an alley running north of Euclid, west of these properties, and gave the city the alley running west from Bond Street to the Arcade. Mr. C. G. King, who recognized the foresight shown, aided largely in the growth and development of Euclid Avenue. Mr. Taylor's idea has been that Cleveland was a natural manufacturing city and meeting place for crude material, as well as being a good distributing point. Acting on this belief, he has owned or controlled and sold at different times several miles of railroad frontage, the largest tract being that bounded by Quincy, Oakdale, North Woodland and Woodhill Road.

It was wise forethought and care on the part of Mr. Taylor that raised his operations as a buyer and seller of real estate from a mere business transaction to a profession, requiring careful study of economics, and the development of a prophetic business sense, so as to be adequate as far as possible in anticipating and preparing for the future. It followed as a matter of course that he was one of the leaders in organizing the Cleveland Real Estate Board, and the emphasis placed by that organization upon business probity and fair dealing as fundamentals can largely be traced to the influence of Mr. Taylor.

When the Cleveland Real Estate Board was organized an appropriate honor was conferred upon him in making him its first president. He is still honored with the position of vice president. Individually Mr. Taylor has been connected with many manufacturing and real estate development companies and has served as president, treasurer, secretary or director in many of them. At the end of fifty years he is now taking life somewhat leisurely, but has surrounded himself in his office with a number of young men who have seized his ideals and inspired by his guidance and instruction are giving increased power to the long continued energies of this veteran builder and developer of Cleveland.

Mr. Taylor has never married. While a republican in politics he has never sought political honors of any kind and has found his chief pleasure and satisfaction in life in the orderly development of a large business. He was one of the original members of the Union Club of Cleveland and several other clubs, and is still a member of the Union Club and of the Rowfant Club.

THOMAS S. GRASELLI. It is by no means common in America to find a family identified

with one profession or business for generation after generation. The Grasselli family are entitled to this distinction, and beginning with a small business as manufacturing chemists in Cincinnati nearly eighty years ago the family through three successive generations have enlarged and extended the business until it is now of world wide importance. The Grasselli Chemical Company is one of the big names in American manufacturing annals.

The profession of chemist has been followed by the family for four generations at least. More than a century ago a chemical manufacturer and a scientist of no mean attainments lived in Strasburg, in what is now the German province of Alsace. He was by name Jean Angelo Grasselli. He built up a large business in that city and was well known for his scientific investigations.

His son Eugene Grasselli was the founder of the family and the business in America. Eugene was born at Strasburg January 31, 1810, and was given very liberal educational advantages, particularly in chemistry. In 1836 he came to America and for several years was employed with the Philadelphia firm of Farr & Kuenzie, predecessors of a more widely known firm of Powers & Weightman. It was Eugene Grasselli's ambition to found a business of his own. For that purpose he removed to Cincinnati and in 1839 began on a small scale the manufacture of chemicals. It was the first distinctive business of the kind west of the Alleghenies. There was little field for chemical manufacture at the time beyond supplying the needs of an apothecary shop and a few laboratories and industries, and doubtless Eugene Grasselli did not even dream of the immense possibilities of the business which he founded. His industry grew under his capable management and his products came into favor throughout the Middle West. In 1867 he established a branch house at Cleveland, and this city has been the home of the Grasselli business for half a century, though other plants and branch houses are now found in a number of cities and industrial centers. The founding and growth of the business at Cleveland was the direct result of the masterful mind of Eugene Grasselli, who continued in close touch with the business until his death, which occurred in Cleveland January 10, 1882. He had for some years been recognized as one of Cleveland's foremost business men and he also received the respect and honor due to a man of tremendous force of character and of most kindly and charitable impulses and

benefactions. He was both a scholar and a cultured business man. Eugene Grasselli married June 17, 1837, Miss Frederica Eisenbarth, a native of Wuertemberg, Germany. They were the parents of nine children, three sons and six daughters.

Caesar Augustine Grasselli, one of the sons, has for many years been a notable figure in Cleveland business and social affairs. He was born at Cincinnati November 7, 1850, and received his education largely under the direction of his father. With respect to his exceptional attainments Mount St. Mary's College of Maryland conferred upon him the degree Doctor of Science in 1904.

In 1885 he became president of the Grasselli Chemical Company and continued at the head of that great corporation until January, 1916, when he was made chairman of the Board of The Grasselli Chemical Company. He has been president of The Woodland Avenue Savings & Trust Company of Cleveland since 1887, and president of The Broadway Savings & Trust Company since 1893. He is a director of the Union National Bank, The Glidden Varnish Company, and The Akron & Chicago Junction Railroad.

His many active interests are reflected in his membership in the American Chemical Society, the American Institute of Mining Engineers, the American Institute of Banking, American Academy of Political and Social Science, National Civic Federation, Western Reserve Historical Society, the American Museum of Natural History of New York, the Ohio Society of New York, while in 1910 Victor Emanuel III decorated him with Knight Order of Golden Crown of Italy. He is a republican and a member of the Catholic church, and belongs to the Union, Athletic, Shaker Heights and Country Clubs of Cleveland, the Chemists Club of New York, and the Drug Club of the same city. He married August 1, 1871, Johanna Ireland of Cincinnati.

Thomas S. Grasselli, a son of C. A. Grasselli, is the present active head of the Grasselli Company and represents the third generation of the family in America.

He was born in Cleveland November 14, 1876, and in 1893 finished his literary course in Mount St. Mary's College at Emmitsburg, Maryland. On returning to Cleveland he started to master the business of the Grasselli interests. There was nothing supercilious in his character and he started in as a laborer in the plant and learned the business by actual

contact with every detail of the work. He was promoted to additional responsibilities from time to time, and in 1898 was made an official in the management of the business, in 1904 was elected second vice president, in 1913 first vice president, and since January, 1916, has been president of the corporation, directing the affairs of a business that has long since outgrown the limitations of one city and is now practically one of the great American industries.

Mr. Grasselli is a director of The Citizens Savings & Trust Company, vice president of the Woodland Avenue Savings & Trust Company, a director of the Broadway Savings & Trust Company, and a director of The Wheeling & Lake Erie Railroad and the Cleveland and Youngstown Railway.

He was formerly a member of Troop A, Ohio National Guard, and at the time of the Spanish-American war became captain and regimental quartermaster of the First Ohio Volunteer Cavalry. Mr. Grasselli is a member of the Union Club, the Country Club, Shaker Heights Country Club, Chagrin Valley Hunt Club, the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, the Ohio Society of New York and the Chemists Club of New York. His religious affiliation is with the Catholic church. At Rock Island, Illinois, in May, 1899, he married Emelie Schmidt. They have three children: Caesar A., second, and Thomas Fries, both of whom are attending the University School of Cleveland, and Harry Williams.

HON. HENRY I. EMERSON is now serving his second term in Congress, representing the Twenty-Second Ohio District of Cleveland. As congressman Mr. Emerson has been a vigorous factor in the present international crisis and has stood uncompromisingly for national preparedness and the upholding of President Wilson's stand in the matter of adequate training and consolidation of the resources and people of this nation for war purposes.

Mr. Emerson was the only one of Cleveland's three congressmen who announced himself definitely, before the opening of the Sixty-Fifth Congress, for a program providing universal military training. Early in the session he introduced a bill providing for military training for the boys in high schools and preparatory schools and he also introduced a bill authorizing the organization of a volunteer army under the command of former President Roosevelt.

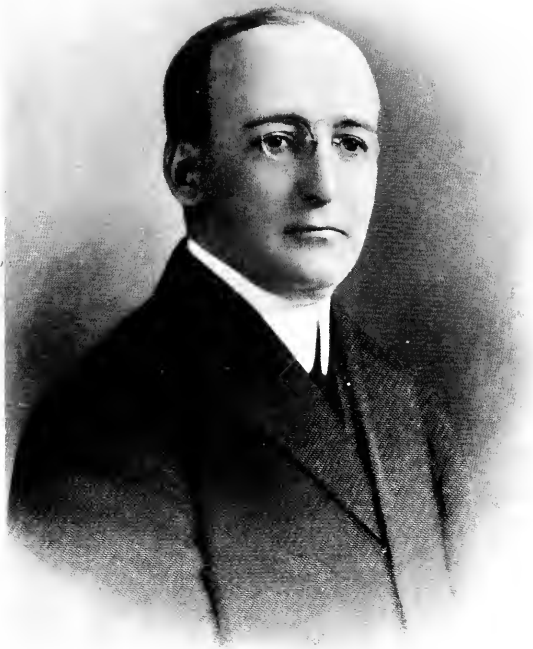
Congressman Emerson was born at Litch-

field, Maine, March 15, 1871, a son of Ivory W. and Rose A. (Stewart) Emerson. Mr. Emerson has lived in Cleveland since early manhood. He graduated from the University of Cincinnati in the law department in 1893, and began practice at Cleveland immediately upon his graduation. In 1902-03 he served as a member of the Cleveland City Council and has long been a recognized leader of the republican party. He was elected a member of the Sixty-Fourth Congress in 1914, and reelected in 1916. Congressman Emerson is a member of the Methodist church. His offices in Cleveland are in the Society for Savings Building.

On December 25, 1894, he married Nettie Naumann at Cleveland, who died August 15, 1913. On February 19, 1917, Mr. Emerson married Miss Lillian McCormick, daughter of J. W. McCormick, formerly of Galt, Ontario, but now a resident of Grafton, Ohio.

WALTER MCCLURE. The wide-awake operator in realty in almost any section is able to accomplish results when conditions are normal, and that many have availed themselves of advantageous circumstances, the prosperity of numerous communities and the individuals themselves, conclusively prove. If this be true in the smaller localities, how much more so is it at Cleveland, where much of the wealth and many industrial activities of the Middle West are concentrated. One of those who have been instrumental in bringing about present substantial conditions is Walter McClure, a handler of realty investments, who stands pre-eminent as a capable, alert and honorable operator. During his business career along this line he has handled many thousands of dollars' worth of property, and his name has become prominently known in connection with some of the largest realty deals in the history of the city.

Mr. McClure was born at Wooster, Wayne County, Ohio, August 8, 1880, a son of Hon. Addison S. and Mary L. (Brigham) McClure, old and respected residents of Wooster, where the father died in 1902, the mother surviving him five years and dying at Cleveland. Addison S. McClure was born at Wooster, where the family had settled at an early day, and during the Civil war enlisted in the Fourth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, but was promoted captain and transferred to the Sixteenth Regiment. His services in the army covered a period of nearly five years, during which time he was in numerous engagements, was captured by the enemy and confined in



Walter M. Cline

Vicksburg, Libby and Andersonville prisons, and made a splendid record for bravery and fidelity. Returning to Wooster he embarked in the practice of law and in time became not only the leading attorney of the city, but also a prominent figure in civic and national affairs, serving as a member of the Forty-seventh Congress in 1881-1883, and of the Fifty-fourth Congress, 1895-1897. Mrs. McClure's people were from Monroe, Michigan, where she was born.

The only child of his parents, Walter McClure was reared at Wooster, where he attended the graded and high schools, and in 1901 graduated from Wooster University with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Later he entered the Western Reserve University, graduating in 1904 with the degree of Bachelor of Laws, and in June, 1904, was admitted to the bar of Ohio. Mr. McClure, however, did not take up the practice of that profession, although it has been of great aid to him in his business. He had recognized the possibilities of the real estate field, and, gathering together all the capital he could command, about \$8,000, he entered the business determined to win. His subsequent achievements at Milwaukee, Detroit and Cleveland tell a story of wonderful success. When he started he handled city properties exclusively, and until five years ago operated principally in Detroit and Milwaukee, but at the same time retained an office at Cleveland, being now in the Garfield Building, and handles only his own property. He is secretary and treasurer of the Griswold Building Company, the Morse Building Company, the Del Prado Building Company, the Perkins Building Company and the East Fourth Street Building Company, and treasurer of the Douglas Prospect Building Company, all of Cleveland; vice president of the Mather Realty Company of Detroit; and secretary and treasurer of the Woodward Realty Company of Detroit. One of Mr. McClure's biggest deals was the leasing of the Plankinton property at Milwaukee to Charles W. Somers, vice president of the American League of Professional Baseball. Mr. McClure started the building at Cleveland in 1916 of the Del Prado, an apartment hotel, which was finished in July, 1917, located at No. 4209 Euclid Avenue, with eighty-eight suites and twenty-one terraces. In November, 1916, he commenced the erection of the Perkins, at 8011 Euclid Avenue, to be finished October 1, 1917, an apartment hotel with fifty suites. The Morse, at the corner of Euclid Avenue and Seventy-

seventh Street, was built by him and has forty-nine suites; and the Griswold, which he is erecting at No. 3844 Euclid Avenue, next to the old home of John D. Rockefeller, will, when ready for occupancy, be an apartment hotel with sixty-eight suites. Mr. McClure has always taken a deep interest in the city's welfare and has never hesitated to advocate or oppose measures which he has believed would affect the general welfare. His successful career as a real estate man has given him a prominent place among the shrewd judges of such values in Cleveland and he is a valued member of the Cleveland Real Estate Board and of the National Association of Real Estate Exchanges. He belongs also to the Phi Gamma Delta and the Phi Beta Phi fraternities, to the Union, Cleveland Athletic and City clubs and to the Civic League.

Mr. McClure was married to Miss Frances Kauke, of Exeter, California, at that place November 27, 1911. She was born at Wooster, Ohio, and educated there in the public schools and Wooster University, and is a daughter of C. W. and Miriam (Phillips) Kauke, who are now living in retirement at Exeter. During the active period of his career Mr. Kauke was a leading banker of Wooster.

PETER WITT. The city of Cleveland has long been recognized as one of America's most desirable communities, both as a trade center and as a place of residence. Its busy marts have held out opportunities to men of substantial worth and business prominence, and its beautiful residential sections have attracted people of wealth and culture. Like all large cities, however, one of its most serious problems has, until within recent years, been the problem of transportation. Its districts are so situated, its street system is so planned, and its traveling public so large, that for a long time the question of handling its street car facilities in an expeditious and satisfactory manner was one of grave consequence. This problem has been solved through the genius of one of its best known citizens, Peter Witt, who in 1916 secured the patent on what is known as "The Car Rider's Car," a street car coach which has been put into operation on the city's surface lines, and today Cleveland may boast of one of the fastest-working systems of any in the country. Mr. Witt has long been well and favorably known in business circles of Cleveland, and continues to be prominent in public affairs, in which he has taken a leading part for some years.

A native son of Cleveland, Peter Witt was born July 24, 1869, his parents being Christopher and Anna (Probeck) Witt. Christopher Witt was born in Mecklenburg, Germany, and after acquiring the trade of blacksmith he toured Germany. Some time during the early '40s, while in the southern sections of this empire, he put the tires on the first locomotive which ascended the Alps. There he met Carl Schurz, the German patriot who later was forced to flee to Scotland to escape arrest after having participated in the revolutionary movements in the Palatinate and at Baden, and in 1849 came to the United States. Mr. Witt settled at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he secured work at the trade of blacksmith, which he had learned in his youth, and remained in that city until 1866. While there he met and married Anna Probeck, who was born in Germany, near Mainz, and who in 1851, after losing her parents, had come alone to the United States at the age of eighteen years. They were married August 27, 1853, and resided at Philadelphia until the spring of 1866, when they came to Cleveland, Mr. Witt securing employment at his trade at the old Cuyahoga Steam Furnace Works, where he assisted in the building of the first locomotives put together this side of the Allegheny Mountains. He worked at his trade until about 1889, when he retired, and then lived quietly until his death, which occurred at Cleveland December 15, 1897, Mrs. Witt surviving until October 10, 1909. This pioneer couple of Cleveland were most highly respected. Mr. Witt, who was a splendid citizen, was intensely interested in the Abolition movement, but maintained an independent stand upon political questions. There were eleven children in the family, seven born at Philadelphia and four at Cleveland, and of these five grew to maturity: Charles, the eldest of these, was killed in a railroad collision while a fireman on the Chicago & Northwestern Railway at Hanover Junction, near Baraboo, Wisconsin, October 11, 1883, being then twenty-four years of age; Sophia is now Mrs. Frederiek Hayes, of Cleveland; Anna is the widow of Alexander Dow and lives in this city; Herman, deceased, was baliff in the court of Judge Morgan of Cleveland; and Peter is the youngest.

Peter Witt secured his education at the old Orchard school on the West Side, Cleveland, and in 1886 was apprenticed to the trade of moulder, a vocation at which he was employed until 1896, as a journeyman in various establishments at Cleveland and elsewhere. In the

latter year he became interested in newspaper work and insurance, and, having made a profound study of the matter, published two books upon the subject of taxation, which attracted widespread interest at the time. In 1901 Mr. Witt became the first appointee of the late Tom L. Johnson when he took the mayoralty chair, being given the office of what was known as the "Tax School," a special department which had been created by the mayor himself. This department Mr. Witt conducted until November, 1902, when the office was abolished by the injunction rule. On May 4, 1903, Mr. Witt was elected city clerk of Cleveland, in which office his services were so satisfactory that he was reelected in 1906 and retained the office continuously until January 3, 1910, when, with the Tom Johnson administration, his office expired. During the two terms following Mr. Witt confined his attention to his private affairs, but January 1, 1912, he again entered public life during Mayor Newton D. Baker's administration, as City Street Railway Commissioner, an office in which he became intimately familiar with the problems of street transportation. At the expiration of his term of office, January 1, 1916, he returned to his private affairs, which include principally consulting work in railway operations. During this time he has patented what is known as the "Car Rider's Car," as noted above, but which is generally known as the Peter Witt car by the operators. He secured the patent April 25, 1916, and since that time numerous other cities have adopted this car. At this writing, May, 1917, there are cars in service at Cleveland, Toledo, Rochester, Syracuse, Utica and Schenectady, with cars building for Buffalo, Syracuse, Rochester, Erie and Youngstown, and numerous other large centers of traffic. For this front-entrance, center-exit car, Mr. Witt makes the claim that it loads quickly, lessens accidents, gets all the fares, pleases the car rider, has less platform expense, lessens lawsuits, secured more dividends and assures public favor. A description of this new car may not be without interest. Its features are not new and untried, but have been developed and adopted in standard practice on the cars of the large systems in different parts of the country. The low entrance and exit at the center have been widely used on many of the principal city railways; the door and window systems have been widely adopted; the combination of the longitudinal and transverse seats has been quite common in long city cars

for many years; placing the conductor near the center of the car is far from unusual; single-end operation with the motorman's position partitioned to prevent encroachment upon his operating space and, at the same time, to permit him to control the entrance door and step and to observe freely the incoming passengers, has been broadly adopted; and, in fact, all of the individual features are well known and firmly established in modern electric railway design. The distinctive feature of this car is the provision of the largest amount of loading space of any pay-as-you-enter or pay-as-you-leave car that was ever put into operation. This feature is attained without the sacrifice of seating space, and it achieves the most advanced method of fare collection that has yet been conceived. John J. Stanley, president of the Cleveland Railway Company, has witnessed the evolution of the transportation system from horse-drawn vehicle to electric-propelled motor, from turntable to loop, from bell-punch to fare-box, and his opinion is: "I have seen it all, and unhesitatingly say that in the front-entrance, center-exit car the last word in car design has been spoken." In a report to the American Electric Railway Association, F. W. Doolittle, director of the Bureau of Fare Research, American Electric Railway Association, said in part when speaking of the Car Rider's Car: "This car is of the front-entrance, center-exit type. In the forward half of the car, seats are arranged longitudinally, leaving a large standing area, and in the rear part of the car there are transverse seats with a center aisle, together with a marginal seat about the rear end and two short longitudinal seats near the center of the car. The forward half of the car is for passengers who have not paid their fares and the rear half of the car is for passengers who have passed the conductor, stationed at the center-exit, and who therefore have paid their fares. All passengers leave through the center door, those from the rear leaving without the attention of the conductor and those from the forward part of the car paying as they leave. During periods of heavy travel a large number of passengers can be taken aboard this car in a very short time and, since there is always the incentive of cross seats in the rear part of the car, a considerable portion of the passengers automatically work past the conductor, paying their fare as they move and thus lessening the length of time necessary for stops. This type of car has much to commend it as a

revenue-producing unit, and the success with which its use has been attended in Cleveland doubtless will lead to the construction of more cars of a similar design."

Mr. Witt has consistently maintained an independent stand in political matters. He has been very active in Cleveland politics, and in 1915 was a candidate for mayor, but met with defeat through an accident in the preferential ballot. He defeated the present mayor, Harry L. Davis, by 3,000 votes in the first choice votes, but in the second and third choice was counted out.

Mr. Witt married June 14, 1892, at Cleveland, Miss Sadie James, who was born and reared in the West Side, about a block away from the home of Mr. Witt, and attended the Orchard school. She is a daughter of Absalom and Sarah (Owen) James, now deceased, who became residents of Cleveland in 1868. Three daughters have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Witt, all at Cleveland. Hazel is a graduate of East High School, class of 1913, and of the Women's College, Western Reserve University, class of 1917. Norma Jean, a graduate of East High School, class of 1914, attended the Women's College one year, then took up kindergarten work, and is the wife of Herbert Cooper Jackson, Yale, 1916, now with the firm of Pickands, Mather & Company, of Cleveland. Helen is attending the Doan Grade School.

HON. JAMES A. REYNOLDS. Within the present generation there has not arisen in Ohio a more brilliant or more popular legislator or a finer citizen than Hon. James A. Reynolds, of Cleveland. A member of the House and Senate at various times during the past decade, he has been the author of some of the most important legislation that has come before these bodies in this period, his most recent achievement being the fathering of the bill for presidential suffrage for Ohio women, which was passed by the General Assembly early in 1917. While Mr. Reynolds is a figure of state-wide importance in public affairs, his accomplishments have not been confined to his abilities as a law-maker, for in various other ways he has distinguished himself. His rise from obscurity to prominence within a little more than a quarter of a century forms one of the interesting chapters in the history of the lives of Cleveland's foremost citizens.

James A. Reynolds was born at Swindon, Wiltshire, England, December 6, 1871, a son of Charles Edward and Jane (Jarman) Rey-

nolds, the latter a native of Wales and the former of the city of London, England. Married at Swindon, the parents resided at that place until their son James A. was eight years of age, at which time they went to Wales, and in that country, one year later, James A. Reynolds entered upon his independent career, securing employment in the coal mines, where he worked until he was nearly fifteen years old. In 1886 the family came to the United States and landed at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and then proceeded to Alliance, Ohio, where the family home was located for three and one-half years. The father, who spent his entire life as a stationary engineer, met his death in an accident August 8, 1913, while operating an engine at the shops of the Chicago Pneumatic Tool Company, at Cleveland, the family having lived in this city since the latter part of 1890. Mrs. Reynolds, an active and energetic woman of strong intellect, kept herself well informed in regard to the important movements of the times, was a natural politician, and a staunch disciple of the late Mayor Tom Johnson of Cleveland. She was also a great friend and admirer of Peter Witt, who, in November, 1915, was defeated for the mayoralty of Cleveland. Four days after his defeat, November 7, 1915, Mrs. Reynolds died, and Mr. Reynolds has always felt that the shock attending the disappointment over her friend's failure had much to do in causing her demise. Of the children of Charles Edward and Jane Reynolds, all of whom were born in England, four sons and one daughter died in childhood, while three sons and one daughter survive, as follows: William C., who is a street car conductor at Cleveland; James A.; Ada, who is the widow of John M. Tooth and a resident of Cleveland; and George E., who is connected with the Ford Automobile Company at Detroit, Michigan.

James A. Reynolds attended the public schools of his native place in England and, after coming to the United States, a Cleveland night school, but the greater part of his education, he feels, has been secured in the "College of Hard Knocks" and the trade union movement. Self teaching, much reading, a good deal of study and close observation have contributed toward making him a decidedly well informed man. While residing at Alliance with his parents he learned the trade of machinist, but felt that the city of Cleveland offered greater possibilities, and leaving home arrived in this city April 11, 1890. His cash capital at the time of his arrival totaled

seventy-five cents, but he was in possession of a good trade, workmen in which were at a premium, and the nineteen-year-old youth found no trouble in securing employment. During the next ten years he worked at his trade, gradually advancing among its members by reason of his activities in trade union circles, and, because of his initiative, ambition, energy and popularity, coming more and more to the front as a desirable and useful citizen. In 1901, when the late Tom Johnson was selected as mayor of Cleveland, Mr. Reynolds was appointed inspector of machinery of the City Water Works of Cleveland, and it was while acting in this capacity, in 1902, that he went to Lockport, New York, to secure new pumps for his station. He not only brought back what he had gone for, but returned also with a bride.

Mr. Reynolds held the position of inspector of machinery until 1909. In the meantime, in 1906, he had been elected to the Ohio State Legislature, and served in that body during that and the two following years, but continued to hold his inspectorship, obtaining leaves of absence at periods during those years to attend to his legislative duties. He was one of the most active members of the House of the General Assembly, and in 1908 secured the passage of the Reynolds Child Labor Law, of which he was the author.

In June, 1909, Mr. Reynolds was appointed assistant superintendent of the Cooley Farm, and in November of the same year was made superintendent of that institution. In January, 1910, because of a change in the administration of the city, he was removed from the position by the new mayor, but in the same year was sent to the Ohio State Senate and served in the session of 1910 and 1911. While in that body his work included the putting through of the Reynolds Non-Partisan Judiciary Bill, which took the judiciary of the state out of politics, and which was and still is considered one of the best pieces of legislation ever accomplished. While still a member of the State Senate Mr. Reynolds was made inspector for the New York Central Railway Company, in charge of the concrete work, having the entire new belt line of Cleveland to inspect. He was still connected with the New York Central Lines in that capacity when, in January, 1912, Newton D. Baker was elected mayor of Cleveland. The new mayor appointed Mr. Reynolds superintendent of the Cooley Farm, a position held by him until March 1, 1916, when he became superintendent

of the Daisy Hill Stock Farm, located ten and one-half miles from Cleveland, a tract comprising 800 acres, one of the most complete, modern and sanitary dairy farms in the United States, owned by O. P. and M. J. Van Sweringen of Cleveland. In 1917 Mr. Reynolds was again sent to the House of Representatives of Ohio, and his services in that body have already been signalized by hard and effective work, the most important and far-reaching in results of which lay in the work he did in fathering and securing the passage of the bill which gave Ohio women the presidential vote. Incidentally he secured and gave to his daughter the pen with which this law was signed by Governor Cox. Mr. Reynolds introduced the bill against the advice of the greater number of his political associates, and admits that in securing its passage he fought one of the hardest fights of his career; "but," he says—and it is characteristic of the man, "it would have been no victory if there had been no fight." Mr. Reynolds, who is known throughout the district by everyone as "Jimmie," is a through-and-through Tom Johnson democrat. However, he is popular alike with political friends and those of opposing parties, and his resource and quick mind make him one of the most valuable men of his party in the legislative houses. A recent comment in a Cleveland paper said: "James A. Reynolds of Cleveland, known about the State House as Jim, causes more fun than any other member of the House during sessions. He has served a number of terms in House and Senate. Every time there is a tense situation and feeling is developed, Reynolds can be counted upon to arise to a question of privilege, explanation or inquiry, and shift the line of thought of the House completely before he takes his seat. He seems to have a stock of stories on hand for such occasions."

Mr. Reynolds is one of the oldest members of the International Association of Machinists, has held every office in that union, and was an international officer for twelve years. He was a member of the international executive board of the organization, and was the youngest international officer in the United States at the time of his election. He is secretary of the Civic Federation of Cleveland, belongs to the City Club, and holds membership in Lodge No. 41, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Lockport, New York.

While at Lockport, New York, in 1902, Mr. Reynolds met Miss Florence E. Greenman, the

daughter of Jesse L. and Rosa (Slocum) Greenman, and they were married at that place December 18 of the same year. Mrs. Reynolds, who was born at Lockport, is a woman who takes a keen interest in the movements of the day, is well posted in politics and upon public questions, and is a great assistant to her husband in his work. She is the daughter of a soldier of the Civil war and a member of the Daughters of Veterans, in addition to which she belongs to various clubs and societies of Cleveland. Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds are the parents of one daughter, Nina May, who was born at Cleveland and is now a student at the East Technical High School, Cleveland. Mrs. and Miss Reynolds are members of Saint Mary's Episcopal Church of this city.

JOHN ROYAL SNYDER, head of the well known Cleveland law firm of J. R. and H. R. Snyder, with offices in the Williamson Building, has enjoyed a good living practice and a growing reputation as a lawyer and citizen of Cleveland for the past six years.

Mr. Snyder was born in Stark County, Ohio, February 11, 1876, son of John J. and Maria (Shearer) Snyder and a brother of his law partner, Harvey R., under whose name will be found other details of this well known old family of Stark County.

Mr. J. R. Snyder completed his literary education in Mount Union College at Alliance, where he graduated A. B. in 1899. After leaving college he became active in Stark County politics, served as deputy county treasurer from 1899 to 1902, was then elected county treasurer, filling that office with credit from 1902 to 1906. From 1902 to 1904 he was also treasurer of the City of Canton. He studied law in Harvard Law School and was graduated LL. B. in 1909. Mr. Snyder is a life member of Lodge No. 68, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, at Canton and is also affiliated with Canton Lodge No. 60, Free and Accepted Masons, Minsilla Lodge No. 39, Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Canton, and Junior Order of United American Mechanics, No. 171. He belongs to the college fraternity Alpha Tau Omega and finds his recreation in the sports of tennis, baseball and football and also as a practical farmer. Mr. Snyder owns one of the finest 160 acre farms in Ohio, located in Stark County. While he is not able to give it his personal supervision on account of his law practice, he spends considerable time there during certain periods of

the summer and fall helping to harvest the crops, and this is partly a source of good wholesome exercise and is also almost a necessity on account of the great scarcity of good farm hands. Mr. Snyder is a splendid specimen of physical manhood and keeps himself fit by much exercise. In college life he was a participant in all classes of good clean sport, and has carried the ideals of good sportsmanship into his professional and civic life at Cleveland.

HARVEY R. SNYDER, member of the law firm J. R. and H. R. Snyder in the Williamson Building, has had an active and successful career in the law and in real estate and is probably one of the best known college and university men of Cleveland. He is especially well known in athletic circles both as a former Harvard University football man and football coach.

He was born at Mapleton, Stark County, Ohio, October 17, 1880, son of John J. and Maria (Shearer) Snyder. His father, who died July 2, 1914, at Paris in Stark County, had spent practically all his life within a few miles of that locality. He gained a national reputation as a stockman and was the owner of a five hundred acre stock farm in Paris Township of Stark County. He was for about twenty years president of the Stark County Agricultural Association, and his farm produced some of the finest specimens of thoroughbred cattle, hogs and horses. This important stock business is still continued by one of his sons. The mother is still living at Louisville, Ohio. The parents were both born at Mapleton, the Shearers having come to Ohio from Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. Grandfather Snyder came from Alsace-Lorraine, Germany, about 1826, being at that time six years of age. His parents settled in Ohio, and he died at Mapleton May 5, 1915, at the advanced age of ninety-five. John J. Snyder was a director of a savings bank in Canton and was affiliated with the Junior Order of United American Mechanics. He and his wife had four sons, all living: John R.; A. Talmage, an attorney at Canton; Irvin A., who runs the old stock farm; and Harvey R. All the sons were born at Mapleton.

Harvey R. Snyder was educated in the public schools of Paris, Ohio, took his preparatory work in Mount Union College, Alliance, and in the fall of 1902 entered the sophomore class of Harvard University. He received his A. B. degree in 1905 and in the fall of the same year

took up the study of law at Harvard Law School. He played on the Harvard football team in 1905, and he also excelled at basketball. He received his law degree from Harvard in 1908. During the seasons of 1906 and 1907 he coached the Oberlin College football team, returning to his studies at Harvard after the close of the season and completing the full year of work. In 1908, after the conclusion of his law studies, he again coached the football team at Oberlin and then took charge of the Akron Realty Company at Akron, with which firm he was connected until August, 1909. At that date he opened a law practice in the Williamson Building and in 1910 formed a partnership with his brother, John R., under the title above given. As a diversion Mr. Snyder was coach at Oberlin in 1909 and 1910, and each year gave that college a state championship football team. In 1911, 1912, and 1913 he was football coach of Western Reserve University. There has probably not been a season in the past ten years when Mr. Snyder has not returned to his alma mater at Harvard, either to assist on the coaching staff or to witness some of the games. He is a member of the Harvard Varsity Club, the Harvard Club of Cleveland, the Cleveland and Ohio State Bar Associations, the Cleveland Real Estate Board, of Iris Lodge No. 259, F. and A. M., Webb Chapter No. 14, R. A. M., and a member and an officer in the Pythian Star Lodge No. 526, Knights of Pythias. He is a member of its third rank team, which won first honors in the State meet at Columbus, Ohio, May 12, 1917. Mr. Snyder is an active churchman, elder and trustee in the Lakewood Presbyterian Church, and assistant superintendent of its Sunday School. He also belongs to the Alpha Nu Chapter of the Alpha Tau Omega college fraternity.

Mr. Snyder married at Alliance, Ohio, March 20, 1910, Miss Charlotte Bracher. Mrs. Snyder was born at Alliance, daughter of John and Katherine (Kolb) Bracher, who now live at Lakewood, Cleveland. Mrs. Snyder graduated from the Alliance High School in 1900 and from Mount Union College with the degree of A. B. in 1905. She is a member of the Alpha Psi Delta Sorority, the Cleveland Alumnae Association of Mount Union, of the College Club, and Cleveland Chapter of the Eastern Star. Mr. and Mrs. Snyder reside at 1361 Gill Avenue, Lakewood. Their two daughters, Mary Katherine and Grace Olive, were both born in Cleveland.



Harvey R. Snyder

COL. JOHN HENRY AMMON, whose home was in Cleveland for a number of years, where members of his family still reside, distinguished himself as a gallant officer of the Union army and afterwards was widely known for his connection with prominent American publishing houses.

He was born in Auburn, New York, February 29, 1840, son of Dr. John Frederick William Ammon. Doctor Ammon was born in the Kingdom of Wurtemberg, Germany, in 1790, was a graduate of Wurtemberg University, and a skilled physician and surgeon. He came to the United States in 1822, locating in Pennsylvania, afterwards removing to Auburn, New York, subsequently spending six years in Utica, that state, and then located permanently in Auburn. He volunteered his services to the United States Government during the war with Mexico and he lost his life while in service. The maiden name of his wife was Anna Elizabeth Eberthart, who was born February 15, 1795, and died in Auburn, New York, being buried in the Fort Hill Cemetery there.

The late Colonel Ammon was educated in the Auburn public schools and also at Crittenden Business College in Philadelphia. His early life was spent at Auburn. When only fourteen years of age the Auburn Cadets were formed and he was made a captain. He was just of age when the Civil war broke out in 1861 and he and every other member of the Cadet Company enlisted in Seward's Third, afterwards merged into the Sixteenth New York Battery I. This battery distinguished itself by its splendid execution in the taking of Fort Macon, South Carolina, in 1862. After the surrender of that fort Colonel Ammon was in command for two months. After that most of his service was in the North, where he was regarded as one of the most efficient recruiting officers in the entire army. He served from the first call for troops in 1861 until he resigned his commission in 1864, with a brilliant record of official action and performance of duty. He held the rank of captain, and on January 10, 1864, was promoted to lieutenant colonel for gallant and meritorious service.

While on a furlough from the army Colonel Ammon met Miss Mary Josephine Saxton at Oberlin, Ohio. She was a Cleveland girl. It is said of her that she was one of the handsomest young women in that section of Ohio. They were married January 9, 1863, and almost immediately after the wedding Colonel

Ammon went again to the front and did not see his bride for six months. With the close of the war he and his wife went to Chicago, where he established a book store. This establishment was burned in the Chicago fire of 1871. In the meantime he had become well known in book and publishing circles, and subsequently acted as agent for Prang & Company of New York, and from that became connected with the house of Ticknor & Fields of Boston, being with that firm through its various changes until 1880, when he himself became a partner in the new organization known as J. R. Osgood & Company. He sold his interests there in 1885, and the business is now continued under the name Houghton, Mifflin & Company, one of the largest publishers of standard literature in America.

From 1885 to 1902 Colonel Ammon was at the head of the publishing department of Harper & Brothers. While in this position his services required much travel, and his home was in Cleveland, where his wife preferred to reside. After leaving Harper & Brothers Colonel Ammon established the firm of Ammon & Mackell in New York City. They were successors to Leggett Brothers, New York. Colonel Ammon remained senior member of Ammon & Mackell until his death. Many book lovers will recall this old firm. It specialized in the handling of rare old books, but also did a general business in books of all kinds and other publications.

In his home at Cleveland Colonel Ammon collected what was regarded then as one of the largest and most complete private libraries in the city. It contained over 4,000 volumes of selected works, many rare editions and handsome bindings. Most of Colonel Ammon's social connections were in New York City. He was a member of various prominent clubs there and belonged to nine different military organizations, the two most important being the Loyal Legion and the Old Guards of New York City. His death occurred in New York City November 28, 1904, and he was buried with military honors in Woodlawn Cemetery. Colonel Ammon was three times married. His four children by his first wife all reside in Cleveland, and are mentioned in the sketch of their mother, Mary Josephine Saxton Ammon.

MARY JOSEPHINE SAXTON AMMON. Among notable Cleveland women there was perhaps none who exhibited more forcefulness of character and withal did a more splendid work

for charity than Mary Josephine Saxton Ammon. She had hosts of admirers and warm friends, and many of them did not hesitate to say that she was eccentric. Unconventional is perhaps a better word. She was not afraid to do or say those things which her mind and spirit prompted. In her case the impulses present in every normal human being were not repressed, but found vent in action or word, and it was this prompt expression of feeling and a deep underlying sympathy which made her an unusual figure among the women of her time.

She was born in 1844 at Cassopolis, Michigan, where her parents had moved in 1838. She was brought to Cleveland by her parents when about two years of age, and spent her life in this city. She died at her home, 1639 Euclid Avenue, directly opposite Eighty-sixth Street, June 5, 1892. She was educated in the Cleveland High School and in the Female Seminary on Woodland Avenue. At the age of fourteen she taught her first term of school. At nineteen, on January 9, 1863, she became the bride of Col. J. H. Ammon, and at her death she left four children: Jay R., secretary of the Stearns Advertising Company of Cleveland; Harry Ticknor, also with the Stearns Advertising Company; Mark Anthony, chief metallurgist with the Willys-Overland Automobile Company of Toledo; and Hattie Josephine Cowing, of Cleveland.

Only a few facts and incidents can be noted to indicate the range of interests and the work of this practical philanthropist and humanitarian. She possessed a remarkable business judgment. She used her fortune in gratifying her tastes and particularly in behalf of the poor and oppressed. She was always a staunch friend of the poor. She was one of the originators of the Dorcas Society, one of the first officers of the Huron Street Hospital, and one of the founders of the Western Reserve Club, which subsequently became merged with the Sorosis Society. At one time she managed a vineyard of over thirty acres near Collamer, and supplied the hotels of Cleveland and the general markets with grapes long after the regular season was closed. So far as known none of her business enterprises was ever unsuccessful. She had an intense love of the outdoors and the beautiful in nature. About a year before her death she bought a tract of 150 acres east of Collamer and converted it into a park. She built a summer home, surrounding it with flowers and trees, and no landscape gardener could have

excelled her in the adaptation she made of the grounds to the uses of the beautiful and the useful. At the time of her death it was regarded as one of the most attractive spots in Northern Ohio.

While so many of her good deeds are buried with her, much of the general publicity connected with her name is due to one dramatic incident. She had befriended a Miss Josephine Blann, an unmarried woman about forty-five years of age, who had been left a considerable estate. For about eighteen months Miss Blann had lived at Mrs. Ammon's house on Euclid Avenue. A court proceeding had been instituted to replevin the property belonging to Miss Blann. When the time came for her to appear in court she suddenly disappeared. Her whereabouts provided a mystery for the public officials and the newspapers for a long time. Sheriff Sawyer was served with a writ to bring Miss Blann into court. He searched Mrs. Ammon's house on Euclid Avenue from cellar to garret, likewise her summer home at Collamer, and went all over the county and state following various clues. The search was unsuccessful. Through a writ of habeas corpus Mrs. Ammon was brought into court before Judge Hamilton. Mrs. Ammon insisted that Miss Blann had walked out of the front door of her house December 31, 1887, but when questioned as to her whereabouts replied that she did not know but had "an idea." Judge Hamilton after several ineffectual attempts had been made to get her to divulge the "idea" committed Mrs. Ammon to the county jail for contempt until such time as she was ready to answer the question and in addition sentenced her to pay a fine of \$100. Ever afterwards Mrs. Ammon said she was the first woman ever incarcerated in a jail for having an idea. The imprisonment naturally created a great sensation. That was many years before modern suffrage times when women voluntarily suffered the martyrdom of imprisonment for a cause. Hundreds of friends and sympathizers flocked to the jail and vied with each other in mitigating the severity of her punishment. Her cell was strewn with roses, furnished most luxuriantly, while her appetite was tempted with all the delicacies of the season. But even imprisonment becomes monotonous, and after forty-one days Mrs. Ammon filed an affidavit in court that she had met Miss Blann on the street December 31, 1887, and at her (Miss Blann's) request was taken by a friend of the family to a farm house

in Chagrin Falls, Cuyahoga County, since which time she had not heard from her. Judge Hamilton then purged her of contempt and remitted the penalty. Miss Blann appeared at the appointed time absolving Mrs. Ammon of all blame.

Later Mrs. Ammon caused to be constructed at her home on Euclid Avenue an exact counterpart of the cell which she had occupied in the county jail. It was this prison experience which opened to her a new field of philanthropic endeavor. She became earnestly committed to the work of prison reform, visited the Ohio State Penitentiary several times, suggested changes for the betterment of conditions of the prisoners, and frequently gave lectures at the penitentiary. Thus she was one of the pioneers in a movement which has since become world wide and in which many of America's most prominent reformers are engaged.

Religiously Mrs. Ammon was very liberal. She was impulsive. But her impulses almost invariably led her to do good and practical charity. One day a boy driving a buggy got stuck in the mud on the street. Mrs. Ammon, passing that way, dressed in silk, jumped into the vehicle and had some men standing by to lift on the wheels while she urged the horse forward. She got the buggy out of the mud.

Her unconventional ways were manifested even at death. It was her desire that the newspapers should be represented at her funeral. The concourse of people who assembled to pay tribute to her memory at the grave was estimated at more than 1,000. She left special instructions for the burial. It was her request that her remains be interred in some wild, unconventional and romantic spot in Lakeview Cemetery. Mrs. Ammon was a woman of great intellectual force, and her positiveness of opinion was always accompanied with an indomitable will, a combination that gave her more than ordinary power in the wide sphere in which her life was lived. She had a striking and pleasing personality and was extremely patriotic.

Jehiel Clinton Saxton was not only one of the long time residents of Cuyahoga County but a man whose character for industry, integrity and square dealing made his name one of more than ordinary significance. He had lived in and around Cleveland nearly seventy-seven years. When he came here Cleveland had not more than 500 population. His death occurred at his home 1922 Euclid Avenue,

January 30, 1895, and he had witnessed the growth and development through three-quarters of the century which had elapsed since the first settlement was started at Cleveland.

He was born July 14, 1812, of old New England ancestry and was a native of the Green Mountain State of Vermont. His father, Captain Jehiel Saxton, came in 1818 across the country, which was then devoid of canals or railroads, to Cuyahoga County and secured a place in the wilderness at Newburg. While the boy Jehiel was growing up to manhood he worked many days with his father in clearing up the land. One of the scenes of this early toil was on what is now Kinsman Road. He helped cut down trees to open up that thoroughfare. It was through the severe and rigid school of pioneer experience and many privations that he formulated those principles which guided his subsequent life to honor and usefulness. As a young man Mr. Saxton became interested in the militia. He enlisted and was made orderly sergeant of the Ohio Militia and rose in rank until he attained the post of brigadier general. He filled that office only four months, resigning to remove to Michigan.

On June 27, 1837, he married Miss Emeline Axtell Morse. Soon after their marriage they removed to a new village in the woods of Southern Michigan, Cassopolis, the county seat of Cass County. That was their home for nine years. In the development of that town and county Mr. Saxton had a notable part. By experience he had learned the art of surveying. This profession he followed chiefly while at Cassopolis. He also conducted a temperance hotel there. Such a hotel was a rarity seventy or eighty years ago. Politically he affiliated with the democrats, and was elected on that ticket to the office of county surveyor. He was an ardent opponent of slavery. When the free soil or anti-slavery party was formed he became one of its chief supporters. At the first election in Cass County at which the free soil party had a ticket, it was supported by only six votes in Cassopolis. Mr. Saxton was one of these free soilers, and the other votes came from the Quakers who had quite a colony in that vicinity and were strenuous opponents of the institution of slavery. On account of his pronounced expression of views as a free soiler Mr. Saxton and his wife were socially ostracised, ridiculed and treated with contempt. The courage of his convictions he always possessed and such a thing as public ridicule was

insufficient to deter him from any course which he believed right and just. His home at Cassopolis became one of the stations on the famous underground railway. Many slaves were harbored there until they could be forwarded on their journey to freedom across the Canadian line. Still another distinction attaches to the residence of the Saxton family at Cassopolis. The first woman suffrage convention ever held in the State of Michigan took place at the Saxton home, and was attended by six women, including Mrs. Saxton. While in Michigan Mr. Saxton assisted in surveying the route of the first railroad line between Detroit and Chicago.

In 1846 he and his wife returned to Cleveland and soon located on a farm near Newburg. Here he continued surveying and farming and by business sagacity became the owner of a large amount of real estate. From 1850 to 1860 he was county surveyor of Cuyahoga County. Among his real estate possessions was ten acres of land between Euclid Avenue and Cedar Avenue near Glen Park Place. Here in 1867 he built the first concrete stone residence in Cleveland, located on Euclid Avenue. This residence was afterwards used as The Samaritan Home. For twenty-nine years Mr. and Mrs. Saxton resided there and they then removed to a cottage built nearby. He also owned much valuable property on Euclid Avenue and other sections of the city.

The third vineyard in the great lake shore grape belt was set out by Mr. Saxton at Euclid Ridge in Euclid. He also laid the first rod of pike road on Kinsman Avenue. Though his active business career closed about twenty years before his death, he was never an idle man. The habit of industry was thoroughly ingrained and he found something useful to engage his time and energy until his death.

While so much of his life was spent in practical affairs he was noted as an indefatigable reader. His range of knowledge was widely extended and for a man who had grown up in the back woods and had never gone near a college as a student, he was unusually well informed. Among American statesmen he gave his greatest admiration to Abraham Lincoln. He believed in and practiced the gospel of thrift, yet he always exercised charity and justice and was especially liberal with the poor and unfortunate. But no record survives him of the many acts of kindness and helpfulness he thus rendered. He was never a professed churchman, but led

an exemplary moral life, and his integrity was such that literally his word was as good as his bond. His remains are now at rest in the Lakeview Cemetery at Cleveland.

His wife, Emeline Axtell Morse, was born at Jay, York County, Maine, March 18, 1821, and died at her home, 1930 Euclid Avenue, September 28, 1898, at the age of seventy-seven. She had come with her parents to Cuyahoga County in 1833, and for forty-four years she lived on Euclid Avenue. She was well fitted for companionship with such a strong and positive character as the late J. C. Saxton. She had a personality and intellectual vigor which made her notable among the women of her day, and many of the excellent characteristics of this worthy couple were inherited by their daughter Mrs. Mary Josephine Ammon. When J. C. Saxton died he was survived by seven grandchildren and three great-grandchildren, and there was one other great-grandchild when Mrs. Saxton passed away. Their four children were: Mrs. Matilda Dowling, Hawley Saxton, L. D. Saxton, and Mrs. Josephine Ammon. The grandchildren are: Mrs. Addie Arnold of St. Louis, Frank Dowling, John S. Dowling, Mrs. Hattie J. (Ammon) Cowing, J. R. Ammon, Harry Ammon and Mark A. Ammon.

HATTIE JOSEPHINE AMMON COWING, a daughter of Colonel John Henry and Mary Josephine (Saxton) Ammon, elsewhere mentioned in this publication, has spent her life in Cleveland and has many interesting associations and interests in the social life of that city.

She was born in Euclid Township of Cuyahoga County September 30, 1868, was educated in the local public schools, and for four years continued her education at Providence, Rhode Island. She graduated from the Friends Boarding School, now known as the Moses Brown School, in 1889. On January 15, 1890, she was married at Cleveland to John Philo Cowing, a son of George and Helen D. (Hutchinson) Cowing and a grandson of Judge Moseley Hutchinson, of Cayuga County, New York, and of John Philo Cowing of Seneca Falls, New York. Mr. Cowing is a mechanical engineer, and has gained distinction as one of the most expert bridge builders in the United States. He is now living in Chicago.

Mrs. Cowing is the mother of two sons. John Ammon Cowing, born November 17, 1890, in Cleveland, was educated in the Cleve-



Walter Ball

land public schools, in the Culver Military Academy at Culver, Indiana, and is a metallurgist by profession. He is a member of the Culver Alumni. Jay Clinton Cowing, the second son, was born July 13, 1892, and was educated in the Cleveland public schools.

For many years Mrs. Cowing has been active in club affairs in Cleveland. She is a former president of the Cleveland Emerson Class. For over twenty-four years she has been active in the Western Reserve Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution. For six years as chairman she had charge of the work of marking the graves of Revolutionary soldiers. She was the first registrar and for three years held that office in the Commodore Perry Chapter United States Daughters of 1812. The marking of graves was also part of her work with that order. For four years she was state registrar of the United States Daughters of 1812 of the State of Ohio. She is a stockholder in the Woman's Club of Cleveland. She was formerly a member of Emanuel Episcopal Church and was a charter member of the Church of the Epiphany of the Reformed Episcopal Church. She also belongs to the organization known as the Guardians of the Flag and Early Settlers Association.

In her home at 1892 Knowles Avenue Mrs. Cowing preserves many interesting papers and documents as valued heirlooms. These contain a number of old papers and letters with original signatures, some colonial candlesticks which have been handed down to her through more than 300 years, and she also has a gun which saw service during Shay's Rebellion and in the War of 1812 and which was carried by Lieut. Nathan Morse. One article which has special interest is a tinder box, which was carried through the Revolution by her ancestor Capt. Samuel Stewart, grandfather of her grandfather. This Revolutionary patriot is buried at Royalton, Ohio. The tinder box was at the battle of Bunker Hill and was afterwards on the plains of Quebec where the gallant Montgomery fell. Mrs. Cowling has an original letter written and signed by George Washington. History, and especially early American history, has been a subject in which Mrs. Cowing has pursued her researches far and wide, and she has the equipment of the true historian, having a remarkable memory for dates and facts and has a splendid reference library which enables her to pursue this vocation in the privacy of her own home.

WEBB C. BALL was born in Knox County, Ohio, and educated in the public schools of that county. His father being a farmer, the boy learned to handle the somewhat crude farm implements of that day, but this machinery did not satisfy his inclinations for mechanics of a higher grade and finer type. His was undoubtedly the natural genius which has given America some of the greatest of world's experts in the field of mechanical invention.

The result was that Webb C. Ball was soon apprenticed to a watch maker and jeweler for a term of four years. The schedule fixed his wages at \$1 a week for the first two years, while during the third and fourth years he was to receive \$7 a week. Thus he was put to work in handling the tools and repairing the delicate machinery of watch and clock mechanism. Mr. Ball has been in the jewelry business since May 13, 1869. From 1875 to 1879 he was business manager of the Dueber Watch Case Manufacturing Company, whose plant was then located in Cincinnati. This is now a part of the great Dueber-Hampton Watch Company of Canton, Ohio.

On March 19, 1879, Mr. Ball established himself in business at Cleveland. The site of his first shop was Superior Street, corner of Seneca. He was in that location thirty-two years. The Webb C. Ball Company, of which he is president, is now located in the Ball Building on Euclid Avenue. Beginning business in Cleveland with a very limited capital, his shop consisted of two show cases and a work bench on one side of the room. There was a steady increase in the business both in quality and volume. In 1891 a stock company was formed. Prior to that Mr. Ball had been sole owner and manager of the business. The Webb C. Ball Company was incorporated under the laws of the State of Ohio with a paid up capital of a \$100,000. For several years Mr. Ball was manager and treasurer of the company, after which he became president. During 1894-95-96 he was associated with the Hamilton Watch Company at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, as vice president, director and mechanical expert. As a jewelry house the Webb C. Ball Company is one of the largest in the Middle West, but as the home of railroad standard watches it is without doubt the greatest watch business in America.

Mr. Ball has devoted practically his entire life to originating and improving watch mechanism, adapting it to every test and requirement of railroad service. He has improved

railroad watch movements and many invented appliances used in their construction. His business is both a wholesale and retail jewelry house, and the fame of the firm is by no means confined to the United States but extends throughout Canada and Mexico.

The occasion which prompted him to the development of that great service which is his chief contribution to American railroad life was a tragedy. On April 19, 1891, there occurred a collision on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad between a government fast mail train and an accommodation train. The engineers and firemen of both engines and nine United States postal clerks lost their lives. Investigations and trials followed by the public authorities. In these trials Mr. Ball was frequently called upon for expert testimony. It was finally proved that the accident was due to defective watches in the hands of the trainmen in charge of the accommodation train. Mr. Ball, as a recognized expert on watch construction, was soon afterward authorized to prepare a plan of inspection and investigate conditions on the Lake Shore lines.

Those who are in any way familiar with the efficient system of watch and clock time regulation now in use on practically all railroads of the country will be interested at the results of Mr. Ball's personal investigations. He discovered that no uniformity existed or was supposed to be essential in trainmen's watches. Watches were of any make which the owner wished to use. The clocks in round-houses and dispatcher's offices were seldom regulated to any uniform schedule. After this careful study and investigation Mr. Ball evolved a plan of inspection and time comparison for the watches used by railway employees and for the standard clocks as well. This plan provides that watches of standard grades must be carried by men in charge of trains. No discrimination is permitted against any watch factory provided its products meet the requirements. There are now seven leading watch factories whose watches are accepted under the uniform standard inspection rule.

Thus Mr. Ball was responsible for the establishment of the first watch inspection service on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway in 1891, and since then that service has been extended to include the New York Central and all other Vanderbilt lines, the Illinois Central, the Rock Island and Frisco systems, the Union Pacific, Southern Pacific

Oregon Short Line, the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis, Missouri, Kansas City and Texas, El Paso and Southwestern, Sun Set Central lines, Western Pacific Railway, Lehigh Valley Railway, Boston and Albany, New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad. Fully seventy-five per cent of the railroads throughout the country employ the system of inspection instituted by Mr. Ball. As a result of that system thousands of lives have been saved, the general efficiency of railroad operation has been promoted, and a vast volume of railroad property has been conserved.

The main office of this extensive inspection service is located at Cleveland and local inspectors are appointed at division points along the various railway lines. To these local inspectors trainmen must report every two weeks for time comparison. They are furnished with a clearance card certificate which must record any variation in their watches, the limit being thirty seconds per week. If anything is found amiss the trainman must secure a standard loaner watch and leave his own for adjustment. These loaned watches are furnished without expense to the trainmen. By this card system a perfect record is kept and the trainmen cheerfully comply, as it safeguards the service and themselves as well. The Ball inspection service requires a large office force in Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco and Winnipeg, with a number of traveling assistants. The railroad lines in eastern and central districts are administered from the Cleveland offices while the railroads in the Chicago, middle western and southern districts are administered from the Chicago office, the Pacific lines from the San Francisco office, and from the Winnipeg office the Canadian Railroad lines are handled. Correct records of all the watches carried by the employes of the different railroads are on file in one or other of these offices.

Today the name "Ball" is a synonym for accuracy in construction of railroad watches throughout the entire country. In this field Mr. Ball's ingenuity and mechanical skill have a free play. He made a special study of the requirement of railroad men in the matter of timepieces and has been able to keep abreast of the marvelous strides of recent years in railroad speed and equipment. His genius as an inventor has produced several distinct watch movements, covered by his own patents and trade marks, and each adapted to fulfill the requirements of their users. Many times Mr. Ball has been referred to in recent

years as "the man who holds a watch on one hundred seventy-five thousand miles of railroad" and also as "the time and watch expert."

Besides his noteworthy place among Cleveland citizens as a business man Mr. Ball is a charter member of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, a member of the Union Club and Advertising Club, a director of the Cleveland Convention Board five years and its president in 1902. In politics he is a republican. Mr. Ball was married in 1879 to Miss Florence I. Young, of Kenton, Ohio. They have one son and three daughters.

In August, 1913, Mr. Ball established a wholesale watch and jewelry business in Chicago, known as the Norris-Alister-Ball Company, with his son Sidney Y. Ball as president. Branches have since been opened in San Francisco, California; Portland, Oregon; Winnipeg, Manitoba; Birmingham, Alabama; Cleveland, Ohio; and Syracuse, New York.

THE WEBB C. BALL COMPANY is a great business institution. As is true of every great business its primary principle and object is service. The company not only sells merchandise, but supplies an indispensable service in more fields than one. It is a composite organization. In fact few people of Cleveland appreciate the magnitude of the work that goes on and is directed from the offices of the Ball organization in the Ball Building on Euclid Avenue. There are four distinct departments. It is the home of the Ball Railroad Standard Watch, of the Ball Watch Company, of the Ball retail jewelry store and of the Ball system of railroad watch inspection.

All of these services have a personality behind them. That personality is Mr. Webb C. Ball, whose interesting career and achievements are the subject of another article on other pages of this publication. Like other great business men Mr. Ball has not depended entirely upon his own energies. He has built up a great business around the loyalty and faithful cooperation of men and women who have made special studies of their particular line and who have found it profitable and pleasant to stay with the organization for years. It is for the purpose of furnishing some additional facts concerning this company and noting some of the major personalities involved besides Mr. Ball that the present article is written.

In the production of the Ball railroad standard watch the superintendent and head

of the mechanical department for the adjusting and finishing of these watches is Mr. L. N. Cobb, who has been connected with the company since 1889. Mr. Cobb is a man of enthusiasm as well as an expert in his particular field. He has made his department a marvel of efficiency and has introduced some new principles of shop management. In many watch factories it is customary to furnish each workman with a small equipment of tools valued at perhaps \$10 to \$20, while in the department supervised by Mr. Cobb each man has a complete set of individual tools valued at from \$500 to \$3,500.

Of the requirements maintained for efficient service in this department some interesting facts have been furnished by Mr. Cobb. "The very efficiency of a watch-adjusting establishment," he says, "depends on the length of service of the watchmaker or adjustor. Before a man can reach a position to be of real value in this work he must have served with close study for at least five years. Then he has much to learn in regard to adjustment for heat, cold and position, that only experience can teach him. In this department we have a staff of men and women who have been with us for years and who are thoroughly skilled." The assistant superintendent of this department is C. P. Gerdum, with thirty-five or more of other expert finishers and adjustors. Miss Mary Foot has kept the shop records and she is an expert statistician.

One of the chief men connected with this department as well as with others is Mr. H. L. Mowatt, who has been identified with the Ball organization for thirty years. He was largely responsible for making the Ball watch known all over the United States, Canada and Mexico. He spent several years introducing the Ball railroad standard watches and clocks on the railroad lines in Mexico.

The retail store at Cleveland has been under the able management of Mr. W. S. Gaines for the past thirty years. Mr. Gaines is one of the best known local jewelers of the city. While he is a veteran in the work Mr. Ball has many other capable assistants who have been with him for years. Mr. Gaines is head of the diamond department in the retail store, and his assistant is H. R. Avery. The head of the watch sales and clock departments is F. G. Story; George A. Sheakley has charge of the watch repair department; W. G. Edwards and Louise Montgomery, of the silverware department; Miss Catherine O'Neill, of the gold jewelry department; and E. T. Hastings, of

the accounting department. Of the retail store conducted under the name the Webb C. Ball Company Mr. Webb C. Ball is president; R. J. Gross, vice president; W. S. Bowler, secretary, while other directors are F. I. Ball and S. Y. Ball. The members of the retail department take special pride in the remarkable growth of this institution, and some of them were connected with the store in its early days when it was started in one side of a small millinery store on Lower Superior Avenue at the corner of West Third Street. The store has been in the Ball Building since November, 1910, and now occupies three floors.

Several years ago Mr. Ball branched out into the wholesale railroad watch business. The rapid growth of this enterprise necessitated constant changes and additions. In 1913 Mr. Ball bought the long established Norris-Alister Company, a wholesale jewelry house of Chicago, and consolidated the wholesale railroad watch business of Cleveland with the Chicago house and changed the name to the Norris-Alister-Ball Company. It is incorporated under Ohio laws, and Sidney Y. Ball, a son of Mr. Webb C. Ball, is president. The headquarters of the wholesale business are now on the ninth and tenth floors of the Garland Building, corner of Washington Street and Wabash Avenue in Chicago. Under the direction of Sidney Y. Ball this has now grown to be the largest wholesale distributing house of railroad standard watches in the United States. It also stands on equal footing with many other large companies in the importation of diamonds, the distribution of clocks, silverware, tools, optical goods, etc. Mr. Webb C. Ball is chairman of the board of directors of this wholesale company, with his son as president, R. J. Gross, vice president, C. H. Spencer, general manager, H. F. Taber, treasurer and secretary. The company employs about twenty traveling salesmen, covering the entire United States, with branches in San Francisco; Portland, Oregon; Birmingham, Alabama; Syracuse, New York; and Winnipeg, Manitoba.

How it was that Mr. Webb C. Ball inaugurated and became the pioneer of watch and clock inspection system for American railroads has been told elsewhere. This inspection system now requires a large and efficient organization and is a great institution by itself. As a result of the watch inspection system the railroad standard watch is now regarded everywhere as the standard authority and source of correct time. Every day in the

year thousands of people set their watches to correspond with the timepieces of railroad men.

The Ball watch inspection system has on duty local watch inspectors on every railroad division and also maintains general offices in Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco and Winnipeg, Canada. While the main headquarters of this service are in Cleveland, the service itself is separate from the wholesale or retail departments or watch making business of the Ball Company. The assistant general time inspector is Mr. H. L. Mowatt, together with F. A. Tinkler and H. J. Cowell. Mr. Cowell, who holds the post of cashier, is one of Mr. Ball's oldest associates. The manager and assistant general time inspector at the Chicago office maintained in the Railway Exchange Building is W. F. Hayes, with L. L. Doty as assistant. Stanley A. Pope is manager and assistant general time inspector in the San Francisco office, while the office at Winnipeg is managed by O. H. Pyper, assistant general time inspector.

In front of the Ball Building on Euclid Avenue stands a large bronze street clock. When the name The Webb C. Ball Company is read above the clock face, the mechanism takes on added significance, especially when the facts herein stated are considered, and time itself and its regulations has a meaning that is seldom realized by the average person whose daily routine and movements must conform to a less strict standard than is required of the great railway companies.

JUDGE WILLIAM LOUIS DAY. Perhaps no family of Ohio has furnished more distinguished and capable men to the life and affairs of the state and nation than the Day family. William Louis Day is one of the younger generation. His home has been in Cleveland for a number of years, where he attended to his duties as United States District Judge, and where he is now actively engaged in private practice.

Judge Day is a son of Judge William R. Day and Mary E. Schaefer, his wife. While his father is now an associate justice of the United States Supreme Court, and for twenty years has been one of America's most distinguished men, his career was in many ways associated with Cleveland and for that reason this publication includes a sketch of his life. Justice Day's wife died at Canton, Ohio, January 5, 1912.

William Louis Day was born at Canton,

Stark County, Ohio, August 13, 1876. He received his early education in the public schools of Canton, took his preparatory work in the Williston Seminary at Easthampton, Massachusetts, where he graduated in 1896, and in the following year entered the law department of the University of Michigan, where he was granted his degree Bachelor of Laws in 1900. In the same year he was admitted to the Ohio bar and at once took up private practice at Canton. He was junior member of the prominent law firm of Lynch, Day & Day. In 1906 he was elected City Solicitor at Canton, and after the close of his first term was reelected, but in March, 1908, resigned to take up his duties as United States District Attorney for the Northern District of Ohio. He was appointed to this position by President Roosevelt.

He served as district attorney from 1908 to 1911. On May 13, 1911, he was elevated to the United States District Bench, attending court largely in Cleveland and since then his home has been in that city. On May 1, 1914, Judge Day resigned from the district bench to take up the private practice of law. His offices are in the Leader-News Building. Judge Day is now practicing as a member of the old and prominent law firm of Squire, Sanders & Dempsey. Thus before he was forty years of age Judge Day filled offices which have always been regarded as the crowning distinctions of the legal profession, and he has added not a little to the prestige which the family name bears in Ohio.

Before his appointment as United States district attorney he was very active in republican party affairs, especially in the Eighteenth Ohio Congressional District. Judge Day is a member of the Hermit, Nisi Prius, and Cleveland Athletic Club, also the Union Club, the University Club, the Country Club, and the City Club. On September 10, 1902, he married Miss Elizabeth E. McKay, of Caro, Michigan. She is a daughter of Hon. William McKay. Judge and Mrs. Day have one son and one daughter, William R., born in 1904, and Jean Cameron, born in 1910.

JUDGE CHARLES D. CHAMBERLIN, a lawyer and for years engaged in handling much business before the Federal courts, is most widely known in the oil industry as secretary and general counsel of The National Petroleum Association, the headquarters of which association are in The Guardian Building at

Cleveland. This association is an organization of nearly all the independent refiners of petroleum east of the Rocky Mountains in the United States. These companies, numbering fifty or more, have their larger and mutual interests all concentrated in The National Petroleum Association, which is for that reason an organization of great power and influence in the oil industry.

Mr. Chamberlin is a native of Cuyahoga County and represents some very old families in this section. He was born at Warrensville October 8, 1854, the only child of Charles D. and Rosetta H. (Marks) Chamberlin. His grandfather Chamberlin was a Connecticut Yankee and came from Wethersfield, Connecticut, in 1828 and was a pioneer settler in Bedford Township of Cuyahoga County. He was a farmer there, and subsequently moved to Warresville. Charles D. Chamberlin, Sr., was a native of Bedford Township, while his wife was born in Newburg Township of this county, where they were married. In 1856 Grandfather Chamberlin and Charles D. with wife and child, started westward in a covered wagon of the type of the old prairie schooner and located in the vicinity of Des Moines, Iowa. It was a journey which ended tragically for the family, since both the grandfather and the father died there in the same year. The widowed mother then returned with her only child, Charles D. Chamberlin, and lived with her father, Nehemiah Marks in Newbury Township until her marriage in 1859 to Addison Halladay. She then removed to Clinton in Lenawee County, Michigan, where her death occurred in 1904, at the age of seventy-four. Her father, Nehemiah Marks, was also an early settler in Cuyahoga County, coming from Wethersfield, Connecticut, and locating in Newburg Township in 1826. He spent his life on the farm which he had first settled. Mr. Chamberlin's father was only twenty-six years of age when he died in Iowa. Mr. Chamberlin has three half-brothers: Cebert M., Oscar H. and Herman H. Halladay, all of whom are farmers. Herman is president of the State Livestock Sanitary Commission of Michigan.

Until he was about seventeen years of age Charles D. Chamberlin lived with his mother in Clinton, Michigan. He attended the high school there, and on leaving home he began teaching at his birthplace in Warrensville, Ohio. He taught the district school long known as the "Old Bee-hive." He continued

teaching in this county in different schools at Newburg, Solon, Bedford and Warrensville altogether for ten years.

In 1880 Mr. Chamberlin hired out to a schoolbook publishing house of New York under Alexander Forbes, formerly superintendent of the Cleveland Normal. He worked under Mr. Forbes three years, with Cleveland as his headquarters, and traveled all over the state introducing schoolbooks.

Few successful men have had a larger range of experience than Mr. Chamberlin. After leaving the schoolbook firm he was in the grocery business at Bedford four years and from that went into the oil industry under the partnership name of the Buckeye Oil Company, with offices in Cleveland. In 1887 he became connected with the Eagle Refining Company of Lima, but with offices in Cleveland, and was president of that company until 1890, when he sold his interests. The following three years were spent with the Peerless Refining Company at Findlay. Then in 1893 he became a chair manufacturer at Ravenna, Ohio, and was in active charge of the industry in that city until 1901. On resuming his relations with the oil industry he was for a time with the Globe Oil Company of Cleveland, but retired in 1905. While engaged in active business affairs Mr. Chamberlin was also preparing for the bar by private study and was admitted in 1906 and has since been licensed to practice before the State Supreme Court and the Federal District and United States Supreme courts and other Federal tribunals. In 1905 he took his present position as general counsel to The National Petroleum Association and has given his best time and energies to handling the many important interests of this organization. He also handles a private practice, chiefly cases before the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Federal courts.

Mr. Chamberlin is a republican in politics. He is a charter member of Heights Lodge No. 633, Free and Accepted Masons, also a charter member of the Royal Arch Chapter and is a charter member of Woodward Council, Royal and Select Masters. He is a member of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce and the Cleveland Bar Association. His favorite diversion is fishing. Every year he spends a couple of months at his summer cottage on Wampplers Lake in Lenawee County, Michigan. His home at Cleveland is at 1789 Wilton Road in Cleveland Heights.

On October 12, 1873, at the age of nineteen,

Mr. Chamberlin married at Bedford, Ohio, Estella V. Tryon, daughter of Daniel and Phila (King) Tryon. Her people were pioneers around Bedford. Her father was born in Connecticut and her mother in Cuyahoga County and after their marriage at Bedford they lived on a farm the rest of their years. Mrs. Chamberlin was born and educated in Bedford and since her marriage has sought no interests outside her home and family. They are the parents of three children: William C., the oldest, is a graduate of the Bedford High School, was born in that village, also attended the Case School of Applied Science at Cleveland, and is now in the photographic supply business, The Kamera Kraft Shoppe at East One Hundred and Fifth Street and Euclid Avenue. Alpha Bertine, who was born in Bedford and finished her education in the Ravenna High School, is the wife of James M. McCleary of Cleveland. Mr. McCleary is connected with the Lander Engineering Company. He is a graduate of Western Reserve University and for twelve years was county engineer of Cuyahoga County and during that time built nearly all the brick roads in the county outside of Cleveland. Carl D., the youngest child, was born in Ravenna, was educated at Bedford and Cleveland Heights High School and is now a contractor at Cleveland.

Mr. Chamberlin has had many wide and interesting associations with men of affairs both in this country and elsewhere. To promote the interests of The Petroleum Association he went abroad in 1913, spending some time in Germany, and while there he was called upon to deliver an address before the Reichstag, his speech being interpreted by a professor of English in a German University.

COL. JAMES W. CONGER, merchant, manufacturer, real estate man, and one of Ohio's veteran soldiers, has had a long and interesting life and is identified with Cleveland by many prominent associations.

His birth occurred in Washington County, Pennsylvania, August 6, 1845. His parents were William Henry Harrison and Martha (Auld) Conger, the latter dying when Colonel Conger was thirteen months old and the former when the son was six years of age. His paternal ancestors came out of Northumberland, England, and have lived in America upwards of three centuries. The old home was at Morristown, New Jersey. Colonel Conger's grandfather moved from there to Washington County, Pennsylvania, in 1796. William



J. M. Conger

Henry Harrison Conger was also a native of Washington County, and spent his life as a farmer and stock raiser. His wife, Martha Auld, was a native of Pennsylvania. Her father, Archibald Auld, was born in the north of Ireland of Scotch descent, and both he and his wife, Rebecca Carroll, were brought to America as children.

At the age of seven years James W. Conger went to Mount Gilead, Morrow County, Ohio, to make his home with his grandfather Archibald Auld, who was then farming in that locality. Here he attended district schools, and between the ages of eleven and sixteen assisted his aged grandfather on the farm.

In September, 1861, at the age of sixteen, he enlisted as a member of Company B of the Forty-third Ohio Infantry, and was in continuous service until July, 1865. He veteranized and re-enlisted for a second three year term in December, 1863. During the latter part of his service he was quartermaster sergeant. He was in the armies of the West, went with Sherman to the sea, was at the surrender of General Johnston in North Carolina, and marched with Sherman's great army in the Grand Review at Washington. He was given his honorable discharge at Louisville, Kentucky, in July, 1865. Through his entire service he was never in a hospital or absent from his regiment for a day. He has always taken a keen interest in Grand Army matters, and assisted in preparing a history of Fuller's Ohio Brigade, of which he was a member. The long business association which he has enjoyed with his cousin, David Auld, was practically formed in 1862. At the battle of Corinth David Auld drew a sketch of the battlefield and he and Mr. Conger entered upon a business agreement as a result of which they had the sketch lithographed and sold many copies of it. This drawing was used by General Rosecrans in his book "Battles and Leaders."

When Mr. Conger returned home after the war his grandfather had gone West and he then entered a business college at Columbus and completed the course. In the meantime he had made his home with an uncle. In 1867 he and others formed a corporation under the name Columbus Steam Brick Company, and there established the first steam brick plant in the state. They sold this business a year later and Colonel Conger then entered the office of his uncle, an architect and building contractor. In 1870 he formed an active partnership with David Auld and engaged

in general contracting at Columbus. In the fall of that year they took a contract for one of the largest churches at Steubenville, Ohio, moving to that town. They also established a brick plant at Steubenville, and their business as contractors developed until they were handling slate roofing and jobbing contracts throughout the state.

In 1873 Mr. Conger and Mr. Auld moved to Cleveland and established in this city the largest slate jobbing business in Ohio. In 1885, to supply their raw material, they acquired a quarry in Poultney, Vermont, and afterwards in Northampton County, Pennsylvania. The firm of Auld & Conger Company was developed to one of the chief manufacturers and dealers in roofing, slate, grates, mantels and tiles in the country.

Though more than half a century has elapsed since the Civil war Colonel Conger is still carrying a heavy weight of responsibilities and business affairs. He is president and treasurer of the Aulcon Building Company, vice president and treasurer of the Bangor Building Company, vice president of the Greenleaf Realty Company, and president of the Conger-Helper Realty Company, with offices in the Garfield Building.

Colonel Conger has given much of his time and means to politics, though never as an office seeker or for the sake of individual honor. He was presidential elector in 1896 and in 1912 was chosen a delegate to the Republican National Convention, later was appointed a delegate to the Progressive National Convention and was chairman of the committee who notified Theodore Roosevelt of his nomination. As elector at large he headed the state progressive ticket of that year. Colonel Conger is a trustee of the Pulte Medical College, a trustee of the Calvary Presbyterian Church, and has membership with the Grand Army of the Republic, the Colonial Club, of which he was one of the organizers; Cleveland Athletic Club, Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, City Club, Civic League, and is chairman of the Exemption Board of District No. 14 at Cleveland, being the only Civil war veteran in the entire city and county to have that honor. He was also a member of the various Masonic bodies. Fishing is his chief source of recreation, and he is a large, athletic man, splendidly preserved for all the weight of his years, and in character and achievement is one of the front rank of Cleveland's citizens.

In 1869, at Columbus, Ohio, he married Miss Anna M. Higgins. She died at Cleveland

February 11, 1912, the mother of two sons and a daughter, Mrs. L. J. Braddock, of Chicago, wife of the assistant manager of the Insurance Company of North America, the oldest insurance company in the country; Frank H., an active real estate man of Cleveland; and Howard, who was lost off a steamer going from Washington, D. C., to New York City on October 11, 1911. On November 18, 1914, Mr. Conger married Miss Maude A. Miller, of Cleveland, Ohio. They went to the Orient on their honeymoon and were in a shipwreck on the Japanese Sea, April 11, 1910, and were taken off the ship on life boats.

DUDLEY P. ALLEN, M. D. The late Dr. Dudley P. Allen, whose death occurred in New York City January 6, 1915, following a brief illness, was for many years a physician and surgeon of distinction and ability in Cleveland. Doctor Allen possessed and exercised many qualities of mind and manhood which his community could ill afford to lose. He stood for the finer things of life, and was not only prominent in his profession but a gentleman of the highest type and a social leader in the best sense of the term. His name and career are especially linked with the history and growth of Lakeside Hospital and the medical department of Western Reserve University.

Death came to him before he was sixty-three years of age. He was born at Kinsman, Ohio, March 25, 1852. It was perhaps only natural that he should have made medicine the choice of his profession, since his father, Dr. Dudley Allen, Sr., and also his grandfather, Dr. Peter Allen, were physicians. When the late Doctor Allen was twelve years of age his parents removed to Oberlin, where he spent his early life. He graduated A. B. from Oberlin College in 1875, and received the degree of Master of Arts from the same institution in 1883. His medical studies were pursued in Harvard Medical School, where he graduated in 1879. Subsequently he did four years of post-graduate work in Europe, attending the famous universities at Freiburg, Berlin, Vienna, Leipzig and London.

After his return from abroad Doctor Allen located in Cleveland, and almost from the first his services were identified with the educational side of medicine. He became connected with the Western Reserve Medical College in 1884, and was lecturer on surgery until 1890. In 1893 he became professor of the theory and practice of surgery and clinical surgery in

the Medical College, a chair he filled with credit untill 1910. In that time almost an entire generation of young physicians had passed before him in the class room and had gone out better prepared for effectual service because of his instruction and kindly counsel. In 1910 and 1911 Doctor Allen was professor emeritus of surgery in the Western Reserve Medical College, and in 1911 became senior professor of surgery.

His work was especially appreciated as visiting surgeon at Lakeside Hospital, and it was a matter of general regret among his associates when he resigned that position four years before his death. On resigning Doctor Allen presented his large and well selected medical library to the Cleveland Medical Library Association. After resigning his position as visiting surgeon at the hospital and his professorship in the Medical School in 1911 he practically retired and about three years before his death went to live in New York City, though he still retained his home on Mayfield Road, Southeast, in Cleveland. The simple services that marked the funeral rites were held in that home, and he was laid to rest in Lakeview Cemetery.

The members of the medical profession knew Doctor Allen as the author of several conspicuous works on subjects relating to surgery. Among the high professional honors he enjoyed was that of president of the American Surgical Association in 1906-7, following three years' service as secretary of that association. His active interest in Oberlin College did not cease with his graduation, and he was a trustee of the college from 1898 until the time of his death, and in 1908 that institution conferred upon him the honorary degree LL. D. He was also a trustee of the Cleveland Museum of Arts and the Western Reserve Historical Society, was an elder of the Second Presbyterian Church of Cleveland, and had membership in the Union Club, the University Club, the Rowfant Club, the Mayfield Club and the Country Club, all of Cleveland.

On August 4, 1892, Doctor Allen married Miss Elisabeth S. Severance, daughter of the late L. H. Severance, a prominent Cleveland man elsewhere referred to in these pages.

WARREN JAMES BRODIE, a resident of Cleveland nearly thirty years, has enjoyed many of those fine distinctions of business life which are associated with perfect integrity of character, singular fidelity to duty and the quiet efficiency of performance which look not so

much to the conspicuous rewards of success as to definite results year in and year out.

Mr. Brodie was born in Rochester, New York, April 27, 1863, and was liberally educated in the State Normal School at Geneseo, New York, and in Rutgers College, from which he received the bachelor of science degree. Mr. Brodie became a clerk with The Standard Oil Company in 1889, but his chief service has been in positions of confidential capacity. He was private secretary to L. H. Severance until his death, and is now secretary for his son, John L. Severance, his daughter, Mrs. Dudley P. Allen, and for Charles F. Brush of Cleveland.

In the meantime Mr. Brodie has also acquired individual relations of importance with Cleveland business affairs. He is a director, secretary and treasurer of The Cleveland Arcade Company, of The Arcade Service Company, and is a director of The Linde Air Products Company and The Colonial Salt Company. Mr. Brodie is a republican, is a member of the Zeta Psi Greek college fraternity, holds affiliations with Geneseo Lodge No. 214, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of Geneseo, New York, and is a member of the Union Club, University Club, Cleveland Yacht Club, Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, and the Garfield-Perry Stamp Club, all of Cleveland. Mr. Brodie is unmarried. He is an active member of the Second Presbyterian Church of Cleveland.

Many of the enviable qualities that have distinguished his life in Cleveland are a matter of inheritance from his father, the late William A. Brodie, who at the time of his death on May 10, 1917, was accorded the merited distinction of being the foremost citizen of Geneseo, New York, where most of his life was spent. Warren James Brodie was the only child of William A. Brodie by his marriage to Miss Laura Diver. The mother died in 1885.

The late William A. Brodie was born at Kilbarchan, Scotland, August 9, 1841, a son of William and Mary (Wilson) Brodie, and was past seventy-five years of age at the time of his death. On July 5, 1843, his parents came to this country, locating at Rochester, where his father followed the trade of carpenter. William A., the oldest of five children, attended the public schools of Rochester and at the age of fourteen became an errand boy in a dry goods store. He rose to the position of cashier and bookkeeper with this firm, and in May, 1863, accepted a position in the office

of Gen. James S. Wadsworth at Geneseo. Mr. Brodie was connected with General Wadsworth and with the executors of his estate for about ten years, and after that occupied a similar position with the William W. Wadsworth estate for about ten years. He was then general agent for William A. and his brother Herbert Wadsworth in the management of their large estate and was also general agent for several of the younger generation of the Wadsworth family. It was in such positions that his best service in a business way was performed. He did his work with infinite care and precision, reflecting credit upon those who entrusted him with their affairs. Besides the numerous positions of trust which he filled, including some of a public character, he was president of The Geneseo Gas Light Company for twenty-three years and in 1898 became director and in 1915 vice president of The Geneseo Valley National Bank.

It is said that no citizen of Geneseo held so many positions involving heavy responsibilities and without remuneration as the late William A. Brodie. He was secretary-treasurer of the Wadsworth Library, was secretary of the Chapel Hill Association and member of the executive board of the William Pryor Letchworth Memorial Association. William A. Brodie was one of the men responsible for the establishment at Geneseo of the State Normal School, and it is said that his relationship meant much more than that of a business man. He came into close personal touch with the student body, almost as much so as the members of the faculty of instruction. He was appointed a member of the local board of trustees in 1887, served as its secretary, and for several years as president.

He cast his first presidential vote for Lincoln in 1864 and was always a staunch republican. He was clerk of the village of Geneseo, and served as county treasurer of Livingston County five consecutive terms, from 1878 to 1893. He was also sewer commissioner of Geneseo.

Another interest was his active membership in the Livingston County Historical Society, with which he was identified almost from its origin, as its president in 1890 and for a long period of years as its secretary-treasurer.

He was one of New York State's most distinguished Masons. In 1863 he became a member of Geneseo Lodge No. 214, and was its worshipful master eight terms. He attended the Grand Lodge as junior warden of his local lodge in 1866, and subsequently filled

positions as district deputy, grand steward, junior grand warden, senior grand warden, deputy grand master and became grand master in 1884. In this last position he laid the cornerstone of the pedestal of the Bartholdi Statue of Liberty in New York Harbor and in the following year assisted in similar ceremonies at the Washington Monument in Washington, District of Columbia. In 1885 the supreme, honorary, thirty-third degree of the Scottish Rite was conferred upon him.

Only the evening before his death he conducted the prayer meeting of the Presbyterian Church of Geneseo. That church and religious interests in general without doubt represented the acme of his life's efforts. He had been elected senior member of the church in 1867 and filled that position practically fifty years and was clerk of the session forty-nine years. He was a delegate to many church assemblies, including one general assembly at Los Angeles, and was a delegate to the Pan-Presbyterian Alliance at Liverpool in 1904 and at Aberdeen, Scotland, in 1913. He was also superintendent of the Sunday school several years and at the time of his death was teacher of a class of 100 men.

He married April 16, 1862, Miss Laura A. Diver, who died in 1885, and in 1889 he married Miss Martha A. Woodbury, of Royalston, Massachusetts, who had been a member of the Normal faculty at Geneseo. The only child of William A. Brodie by either marriage was Warren James Brodie of Cleveland.

In summing up some of the results of this long and active career an old friend and associate wrote: "He was truly Geneseo's foremost citizen, and yet he would have been the first to deny it. Always retiring in nature, he made his presence felt by the kindness of his personality, the uprightness of his character, the wisdom of his advice and the dignity of his bearing. Charles Dickens when making his last visit to this country gave to a school of boys in Boston this pithy advice: 'Boys just do all the good you can and don't make any fuss about it.' This advice admirably illustrates and illumines the ruling passion of Brother Brodie's many activities. Geneseo can ill afford the loss that it has suffered in his death. He has left a place that cannot be filled by any one man. Many hands will have to take up the labors that he has laid down forever. Whether the work is done as well as he did it remains to be seen. His trusts were all carried out with conscientious

care and left in a condition where they could be continued easily by his successor. His was an example for all to follow."

JOHN ATEN ELDEN. It is a versatile mind and energy which would attain so many influential connections as John A. Elden has acquired in Cleveland since his admission to the bar three years ago. Mr. Elden has a large practice as an attorney, with offices in the Williamson Building, and is a member of several business corporations, is influential as a republican leader and well known in the social and fraternal life of the city.

He was born at East Liverpool, Ohio, April 3, 1891. He was the older of the two children of Enoch and Mary (Aten) Elden. In the maternal line he is the eighth successive John Aten. The Aten family came to the United States in 1732 and were French Huguenots. Mary Aten was born at East Liverpool and her family were pioneers in Eastern Ohio and the Atens have occupied and owned the same home in East Liverpool for four generations. She died in 1898. Enoch Elden is also a native of East Liverpool and of English descent. For many years he was a merchant, banker and real estate dealer, but since 1912 has lived retired from active business responsibilities, his home being at East Liverpool. John A. Elden's only sister, Adeline S., was graduated from the East Liverpool High School in 1914 and is now a sophomore in Wooster University.

Mr. Elden finished his public school course at East Liverpool, graduating from high school in 1907, and during the following year was a student in the Virginia Military Institute. In 1908, coming to Cleveland, he entered the Western Reserve University, and completed the classical course and received the degree of Bachelor of Arts from Adelbert College in 1912. His law studies were continued in the Western Reserve University School, from which he received the degree of Bachelor of Law in 1914 and was admitted to the Ohio bar in June of the same year.

Since beginning practice at Cleveland Mr. Elden has specialized in corporation and promotion law, though he handles a general practice. Among his business interests he is president and director of the Economy Investment Company of Cleveland, is president of the Enoch Elden Company of Liverpool, secretary and director of the Ohio Fabric Company of Cleveland, a director of the Clark Savings



John A. Elden

Company of Cleveland, director of the Borse Realty Company of Cleveland, and director of the McCall Construction Company of this city.

For some years he has been a leading young republican of Cleveland. In 1914 he was candidate on that ticket for state representative and in 1916 was nominated for the State Senate, but in both years the republicans were in the minority and few candidates escaped defeat. Mr. Elden is secretary of the Lawyers' Republican Club. He is president of the Alumni Association of the Phi Kappa Phi of Western Reserve University, belongs to the legal fraternity Delta Theta Phi and is also a member of the Theta Nu Epsilon. He is president of the John Hay Club of Cleveland, member of the Colonial Club, the Lake Shore Country Club, and the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Elden is past chancellor commander of Forest City Lodge No. 78, Knights of Pythias, of Cleveland, is a member of Cleveland Lodge No. 18, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and in Masonry is affiliated with Iris Lodge No. 229, F. and A. M., McKinley Chapter, R. A. M., Holyrood Commandery, K. T., and Al Koran Temple of the Mystic Shrine. Mr. Elden is unmarried and his home is at 11448 Euclid Avenue. This brief outline of his important activities and interests indicate a very busy life and with it all Mr. Elden has found time and opportunity to indulge his favorite hobby of travel. He has twice been in Europe, and has also traveled over South American countries, through Asia, and has lived at most of the points of interest in Canada, Mexico and the United States.

JUDGE FIELDER SANDERS, now city street railroad commissioner of Cleveland, is a lawyer by profession, has been active in the Cleveland bar for over fifteen years, and left the municipal bench to take the responsibilities of his present office.

Judge Sanders was born at Washington, District of Columbia, August 24, 1876. In the following year he came to Cleveland with his parents, Henry and Mary M. (Miller) Sanders. His father died in Cleveland May 31, 1882, and the mother is still living in that city. Judge Sanders is the youngest of three children. His brother, Martin W., and his sister, Mrs. A. H. Graham, are also residents of Cleveland.

He was educated in the Cleveland grammar schools until 1889, graduated from the Central High School in 1893, from Adelbert College in 1897, and from 1899 to 1901 was a student

in the Western Reserve Law School. Judge Sanders was admitted to the Ohio bar in 1901 and at once began active practice at Cleveland. He was a member of the firm Sanders, Cline & Sanders from 1902 to 1908, and from the latter year until 1911 of the firm Sanders & Sanders. He served as assistant county prosecutor from 1909 to 1912 and in 1911 was elected municipal court judge and was re-elected in 1913. Judge Sanders resigned from the municipal bench December 26, 1915, and began his duties as city street railroad commissioner in 1916.

He is a member of the Cleveland and Ohio State Bar associations, is an active republican, a former member of the State Central Committee and belongs to various political and lawyers associations and clubs. He is also a director of The Horsburgh Forge Company and The Cuyahoga Mortgage Company. He is well known in club and social life of Cleveland and is a member of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, the City Club of Cleveland, the Civic League, the John Hay Club, the Electrical League, the Western Reserve Club, the Tippecanoe Club, and the Alpha Delta Phi and Phi Beta Kappa college fraternities, and Cleveland Lodge No. 18, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Judge Sanders is unmarried.

JAMES CLYDE REASNER. Among the strong and virile of the younger members of the Cleveland bar, none has come to the forefront more rapidly and convincingly than has James Clyde Reasner, of the firm of Reasner & Wieber. Some men, placed in the position where they have been compelled to make their own way in the securing of a professional training, have considered such an experience a handicap, but Mr. Reasner evidently has worked on the theory that this gave him an advantage, in that he secured thereby self-reliance, initiative and power of resource. At any rate, in his comparatively short professional career he has had to ask no aid from outside sources in making his way to the front, and his success as a general practitioner and as representative of a number of important Cleveland concerns would seem to prove that in his case, at least, his theory is correct.

James Clyde Reasner was born at Scotland, Pennsylvania, March 15, 1888, a son of James L. and Anna K. (Rossmann) Reasner. On his father's side he is of Dutch descent and on his mother's German, and he comes of good fighting stock, his paternal great-great-grand-

father having fought as a patriot soldier in the war of the Revolution, his great-grandfather as a soldier of the War of 1812, his grandfather bearing arms in the Mexican war of 1847, and his uncle, J. D. Reasner having worn the Union blue throughout the Civil war, as a memento of which he still bears on his shoulder the scar of a Confederate bullet. James L. Reasner was born at Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, and seems to have inherited the fighting spirit of his forebears, for when he was but twelve years of age he ran away from home and endeavored to enlist in the Union army for service in the war between the forces of the North and South. He was a large, well-built youth, but the recruiting agents at Washington, where he presented himself, found that he was still too youthful and he was compelled to return to his home. The tanning that he received at the hands of his father while warming him in one way served to cool his military ardor, and he was content to again take up his business of learning the trade of blacksmith. This vocation he followed during the entire period of his active career, for many years at Thoburn, West Virginia, where he lived until 1901, that year marking his advent in Cleveland. As a Jacksonian democrat he was very active in politics, served as assessor for several years and in other positions, and at the time of his death was employed by the City of Cleveland. He died May 21, 1915, in the faith of the Methodist Church, being a member of Lincoln Park congregation. Fraternally he was affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Mrs. Reasner still survives her husband and resides at the home of her son. There were sixteen children in the family, nine of whom are still living, six having died while young and one son at the age of thirty-two years; of those who live there are four sons and five daughters, all married.

The eleventh child and youngest son, James Clyde Reasner secured his early education in the public schools of Cleveland and in 1908 was graduated from the Lincoln High School. He made a good record in his studies there, and was captain of the baseball team and leader of the debating team which represented the high school, and in the meantime, during vacations, added to the family income by accepting such employment as presented itself. He had determined upon his life's course, and the fact that the family finances did not permit of his college tuition being paid did not deter him from his ambition, for he worked

his own way through, and in 1909 was the only law department man who ever made the debating team in his freshman year at the Western Reserve University. He passed through the law department of Western Reserve University, graduating in June, 1912, with the degree of bachelor of laws, and in the same month was admitted to the bar, commencing practice in September. His first experience was gained with the firm of Kerrish, Kerrish, Hartshorn & Spooner, and in 1915 he formed an association with Louis H. Wieber, under the firm name of Reasner & Wieber, which still exists. One of Mr. Reasner's best assets is a fine gift of oratory. He was only seventeen years of age when he made his first political speech, this having been in behalf of Tom L. Johnson, for whom he took the stump in all his campaigns, and ever since his services have been in demand where speakers have been required at public gatherings. During the last election one of Mr. Reasner's best speeches was made at the Lincoln Methodist Episcopal Church, in behalf of President Wilson; he has always voted the democratic ticket in national elections. Mr. Reasner is a director in the Brenbunfers Engineering Company, of Lorain, Ohio, and is attorney for that company and for the L. G. Motor Company, the Specialty Producers Sales Company, the West Side Cloak and Millinery Company, the Cleveland Arrow Motor Company, the Weber Iron Works, H. O. Fischer & Company, the Scranton Avenue Carriage and Wagon Works, the H. & K. Tool Company, Aetna Steel Castings Company and other large concerns. He is well known fraternally, belonging to Bigelow Lodge No. 243, Free and Accepted Masons; Cleveland Chapter No. 148, Royal Arch Masons; Forest City Commandery No. 48, Knights Templar; Al Koran Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; the Knights of the Maccabees; and the Foresters of America; and is also a member of the German Club, but his real interest, aside from his profession, is centered in his home, where he lives with his mother and sister.

HARVEY E. ELLIOTT. In real estate and corporation practice there is probably no individual Cleveland attorney with a larger and more important clientele than Harvey E. Elliott. Mr. Elliott has truly cultivated the law as a "jealous mistress." Between his law office and his home there are practically no interests that can claim his attention. He

belongs to no clubs or fraternities and has been content to achieve success in one highly specialized field of endeavor. Mr. Elliott came to Cleveland from a farm. He was born in Beaver County, Pennsylvania, January 29, 1878, a son of Laughlin and Sarah J. (Wilson) Elliott. His parents were natives of the same county and the Elliots are of Scotch ancestry and the Wilsons of Irish, though both families have been in America many generations. They were married in Beaver County in 1870 and in 1889 brought their family to Columbiana County, Ohio, where they are still living. Of their four children, all of whom were born in Beaver County, Pennsylvania, the oldest, Mary E., died in Columbiana County February 12, 1893, at the age of twenty-one. George E., the second in age, is still on the home farm. Harvey E. comes third, and E. Florence is now Mrs. H. D. Faylor, of Sebring, Ohio.

Harvey E. Elliott attended the public schools of his native county and of Columbiana County, and afterwards acquired a higher education in the Northeastern Ohio Normal, the Mount Hope College and the Ohio Northern University at Ada, where he was graduated in the law department in 1902 with the degree LL. B. In the same month he was admitted to the Ohio bar and in 1912 was admitted to practice in the United States District Court. Mr. Elliott first practiced at Leontonia, Ohio, with C. D. Dickinson, who was then referee in bankruptcy for that district. The firm title was Dickinson & Elliott. After a year Mr. Elliott removed to Cleveland in 1903 and became a member of the firm Farquharson, Elliott & Huggett, with offices on the eleventh floor of the Citizens Building. A year and a half later Mr. Elliott withdrew from this firm and for the following three years was head of the law department of the Land Title Abstract Company of Cleveland. Since then he has resumed private practice, alone, with offices in the Citizens Building, where he is still located.

Members of the Cleveland bar generally accord Mr. Elliott the distinction of being one of the best informed men on real property law. As a corporation lawyer he has achieved distinction such as few individual attorneys ever acquire, and his own business compares favorably with that of some of the larger firms of Cleveland. He is counsel and officer in a dozen or more firms and corporations.

In politics he is a democrat and is a member of the Cleveland Bar Association.

Mr. Elliott has enjoyed an ideal home life. His residence is at 1320 Noble Road in Cleveland Heights. November 18, 1903, at Rogers, Ohio, he married Miss Edna B. Taylor, daughter of Emerson and Angeline (McMillan) Taylor. Her father is a Columbiana County farmer and her mother died there in 1898. Mrs. Elliott was born at Rogers, Ohio, educated in the public schools, is a graduate of Mount Hope College and has a degree in music from Hiram College, and was a teacher of instrumental music before her marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Elliott had four children, three living. The oldest, Ralph T., now twelve years of age, has come in for some well merited praise as a boy poet. His taste for verse writing has not interfered with his pursuit of the regular pastimes and activities of a wholesome growing youth, but since he was in the third grade he has been writing poetry and quite recently the Cleveland Press published his verses on "The Flag," which we here reproduce:

Over our schoolhouse floating high,
We see our flag as we pass by.
Its thirteen stripes and field of blue
Present indeed a glorious view.

Its thirteen stripes of white and red,
Are a splendid monument to the dead,
Who shed their blood and nobly fought,
And through their deaths our freedom bought.

Free from tyranny, and free from king,
Throughout the world let our tidings ring—
Here is a home for the poor and oppress'd,
Where each may be king, if he does his best.

Be he rich man's heir, or poor man's son,
He is judged alone by the work he's done,
And many a boy from the humble crowd
Has stepped ahead of the rich and proud.

And by honest living and striving he,
Has gained a place of nobility;
And the highest honors in the nation sought
Have been held by the boys from the poor
man's cot.

So let us pause at our schoolhouse door
Each of us whether we're rich or poor—
And doff our caps e'er we pass through,
And pledge our lives to the red, white and
blue.

—Ralph T. Elliott.

At a time when patriotic expression is the order of the hour it is only appropriate to say that the verses of this Cleveland boy have a ring and quality of sentiment that would do credit to many more mature and more widely recognized writers. The second child, Lionel L., died August 22, 1908, at the age of fourteen months. The two youngest children are Donald W. and Mary A.

JOHN H. PRICE. Only exceptional personal ability, including a rare combination of practical efficiency with exact knowledge and orderly processes of thinking, could have brought John H. Price so early to the position he now enjoys as lawyer, citizen and public leader in the City of Cleveland.

Mr. Price was born at Youngstown, Ohio, July 31, 1878, a son of Morgan P. and Margaret (Davis) Price. His parents were Welsh. He was educated in the public schools of Youngstown, graduating from the Rayen High School in 1897. As a boy in the grammar school he sold newspapers and that experience probably gave him the active sympathy with newsboys which has enabled him to do much for that class of youth in the City of Cleveland. Possessing an eager mind, quick in comprehension, he had no special difficulty in making a place for himself as a newspaper worker, and during his high school course was employed by the papers of his home city. It was as a reporter that he also paid his way largely through Mount Union College, where he was graduated A. B. in 1900. At Mount Union he became a member of the Sigma Alpha Epsilon and Theta Nu Epsilon fraternities, was city editor of the Alliance Review, was editor in chief of the College Annual and the College Monthly paper. He early distinguished himself as a debater, won the annual debate of his college and received honors in oratory. He also served as manager of athletic teams. Soon after graduating from Mount Union Mr. Price accepted the opportunity to cross the ocean as cow puncher on a cattle boat, and spent several months roughing it in Europe, paying his expenses largely as a newspaper correspondent.

A still earlier experience was his service as a volunteer soldier during the Spanish-American war in 1898. He was with the Eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry during the siege of Santiago, Cuba, and for three years served as lieutenant of engineers.

After returning from Europe in 1901 Mr. Price entered the law school of the Ohio State

University at Columbus, and while in the capital city did special work for the Cleveland Plain Dealer. He subsequently was transferred to Cleveland by the Plain Dealer entered the law school of the Western Reserve University and while there edited a history of the Ohio National Guard and Ohio Volunteers in the war with Spain. He also edited the law school Annual. In 1903 Mr. Price was admitted to the Ohio bar and in 1909 admitted to practice in the United States Supreme Court. As a lawyer he has made a specialty of corporation, insurance and constitutional law. He has looked after the interests of a large clientage, and has few peers in his special lines of legal work. Mr. Price is now senior partner in the law firm of Price, Alburn, Crum & Alburn, with offices in the Garfield Building. In 1909 the Ohio attorney general appointed him special counsel to the attorney general for Cuyahoga County, and for several years he handled all legal matters for the state in this county. His legal services have naturally brought him into close relationship with business affairs, and he has served as officer and director of many corporations.

He has become known as perhaps the chief among the leaders of the "Young Men's Movement" in republican politics in the City of Cleveland. Under his leadership much has been done to translate youthful enthusiasm and progressiveness into the councils and practices of the local republican organization. He served as chairman of the republican party of Cuyahoga County in 1906-07 and as member of the Republican County and City Executive committees from 1906 to 1912. He was the youngest man ever chosen as chairman of the county committee, being twenty-seven when first elected, and was frequently referred to by the local press as the "boy chairman." Through his influence the republican party in 1906 conducted the first "moneyless campaign" in local politics, and that successful campaign was widely noted throughout the country as a noteworthy exception to the policy of campaigning which involved an increasing burden of expense.

He is a Knight Templar Mason, a member of the Scottish Rite Consistory and of Al Koran Mystic Shrine, and is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias, the Elks and the Woodmen of the World. For a number of years he has been a director of the Tippecanoe Club and was one of the committee on arrangements when the Tippecanoe Club



John H. Price



D. A. Kael

took part in the occasion of the memorial erected to President McKinley at Canton. He is a member of the Union and City clubs of Cleveland, and of Calvary Presbyterian Church. Civic and sociological problems have received a great share of his attention and study. The welfare of the newsboys has been perhaps his most cherished object of practical philanthropy. For two years he was president of the Cleveland Newsboys' Association and brought his influence especially to bear in obtaining such recreation and educative influences for the newsboys as were provided for boys of larger means through the instrumentality of the Young Men's Christian Association.

On June 3, 1903, Mr. Price married Miss Floride Gaillard Staats, daughter of Henry N. Staats. They have four children. John H. Jr., Newman Staats, Emily Louise and Robert Rutledge.

JULIUS F. JANES. In a city the size of Cleveland new industries and important expansions and additions to older industries come about with such frequency as to attract little attention. But all of these have a significance and contribute to the great volume of business now credited to Cleveland and furnish life and prosperity for a considerable part of Cleveland's 600,000 people.

Julius F. Janes is president of the Standard Steel Castings Company, of which his brother E. H. Janes is vice president and treasurer and J. H. Fogg secretary. This company recently increased its capitalization to \$1,000,000. Following this they bought a ten acre tract in Chicago, where they built a large plant which is now operating. This new foundry, which supplements the main and old plant of the company on West Seventy-third Street is to be used exclusively for the manufacture of cast steel wheels for automobiles, trucks and tractors. Its capacity is to be 400 wheels per day, and that capacity is rated as twice the size of any plant manufacturing similar products in the country. A fully equipped machine shop, capable of machining the foundry production, is also a part of this new plant.

J. F. Janes and E. H. Janes organized the Standard Steel Castings Company. This industry began with only 12,000 square feet of floor space and with the present new plant they will have 100,000 square feet. There were 50 employes at the beginning and today 600 people earn wages paid by the company. The main west side plant manufactures mis-

cellaneous small castings, chiefly used for automobile work. The first year the output of the company was measured by 1,000 tons, while in 1917 the output increased to approximately 4,000 tons. The new plant has a capacity alone of 2,000 tons a month.

FRANCIS W. HALL has recently retired from the more pressing and immediate cares of business, though he remains temporarily in charge of the F. W. Hall Company, a commercial enterprise which grew and developed under his efficient direction, until it is one of the largest houses of its kind in the Middle West.

Mr. Hall has had many different connections and business interests during his active career, which covers a period of over forty years. When he first came to Cleveland he was in the employ of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway. Mr. Hall was born at Bridgeport, Connecticut, November 6, 1853. His father, who is of English ancestry but of a colonial Connecticut family was Henry Hall, born at Easton, Connecticut, in 1817. When a young man he went to Bridgeport, Connecticut, and lived there the rest of his days. He was a journeyman in carriage shops and his ambition and energy impelled him to such strenuous efforts that by overwork he materially impaired his health and physique, and shortened his normal expectation of life. He died at Bridgeport October 15, 1869, at the age of fifty-two. He was active head and had a controlling interest in the H. Hall & Company, a wholesale grocery house, and was also financially interested in boats plying on Long Island Sound. He had gotten together the nucleus of a prosperous business, and was really on the road to a fortune when death intervened. Politically he was a rock-ribbed democrat, and while in no sense ambitious for himself he had the credit of promoting some of the prominent political leaders of his day. He was a member of the Episcopial Church and was a Free Mason. At Southport, Connecticut, Henry Hall married Catherine S. Lacey, who was born at Southport in 1819. She survived her husband many years and passed away at Bridgeport January 2, 1902. Her children were: Harriet, who died at Bridgeport, Connecticut, wife of Adrian Hegeman who was in the wholesale saddlery business and is also deceased; Henry, who for many years was in the general passenger department of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway, but has been retired

since 1908 and lives at Southport, Connecticut; Ida, who married Goodeil Buckingham, a wall street broker in New York City, both now deceased; Melville, who died in infancy; Francis W.; Catherine, who died unmarried at the age of twenty-three; Grace, wife of Howard N. Wakeman, an attorney at Southport, Connecticut.

Francis W. Hall spent his boyhood days in Bridgeport, Connecticut, was educated in public schools there, also Day's Preparatory School of Bridgeport, and St. Paul's School at Brookfield, Connecticut. The strongest impressions he has of school days was the time he spent in public school under a particularly hard schoolmaster known by the name of Selleek, who believed in administering knowledge through the route of corporal punishment. Mr. Hall was only sixteen when school days ended and let him into the active arena of experience and accomplishment. His first regular employment was as a helper in the carpet room of a dry goods house and later in a bookstore at Bridgeport. Mr. Hall first came to Cleveland on October 9, 1871, the day the great Chicago fire started. He was in the passenger offices of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway 6½ years, finally resigning to return East, where he had charge of the accounting rooms of the Singer Manufacturing Company at Providence, Rhode Island, for six years. This training made him valuable to sewing machine organizations, and on returning to Cleveland he took a position in the wholesale department of the Domestic Sewing Machine Company and remained there seven years. Afterwards he spent four years with the White Sewing Machine Company as assistant to the superintendent of branch offices and later was promoted to retail manager for Cuyahoga County.

The position which was most significant as opening gradually the door of opportunity in a business way was when he became general manager of the Globe Soap Company, a concern that was afterwards incorporated as the Essex Soap Company. Mr. Hall finally left this business to establish a laundry supply house known as the Hall-Moore Company, but at the end of three years sold his interests and engaged in the same line of business independently under the name F. W. Hall Company, the offices and plant of which concern is today situated at the corner of Noble Court and West Second Street. In May, 1917, Mr. Hall sold his interests and has since managed the

business for the purchaser temporarily. Under his active control the F. W. Hall Company gained an impregnable position in business affairs, and is the only business of its kind in Cleveland. It is both manufacturing and jobbing and handles a full line of launders', dry cleaners' and janitors' supplies. It has built up a reputation and its goods are distributed among laundry establishments throughout the Middle West. Naturally it is a special business field, and one which required a great deal of organization and the establishment of near and remote connections in order to make it a success. Mr. Hall's courage and confidence were signally shown when he left a position paying him a large salary in order to undertake a business whose profits were in the beginning entirely dependent upon his individual resourcefulness and effort. But his confidence and initiative were justified, since the business grew and prospered and has enabled him to retire.

Mr. Hall owns one of the good homes at Willoughby on the Lake. He is a republican a member of the Episcopal Church, is affiliated with Woodward Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Cleveland Chapter Royal Arch Masons; Holyrood Commandery Knights Templar; a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Consistory and the Mystic Shrine. He is also a member of the Rotary Club, the Cleveland Athletic Club, Civic Club, Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, City Club and New England Society of Cleveland.

October 1, 1878, at Elyria, Ohio, Mr. Hall married Miss Addie E. Minor, daughter of John M. and Joanna (Fuller) Minor, both now deceased. Her father was an architect. Mrs. Hall, who died April 29, 1917, after they had traveled life's highway together for nearly forty years, was the mother of two daughters: Katharine Louise, who married Hamilton Hobbs, died December 25, 1902. Marguerite DeLacey is the wife of W. P. Taber, a dry goods merchant at Norwalk, Ohio. Both daughters were educated in the Cleveland public schools and also in the private school formerly conducted by Miss Mittleberger in this city.

LEWIS FAMILY. Cleveland people have long taken a pride in and have appreciated the achievements of members of the Lewis family in literature and journalism. There have been three brothers of the name, all born at



William E. Lewis

Cleveland, who have been distinguished in the general field of literature and journalism—Alfred Henry Lewis, William Eugene Lewis and Irving Jefferson Lewis. And while referring to the family group we should not fail to note the brilliant young author and correspondent, Tracy Hammond Lewis, who is just now enjoying the early fruits of literary success and is a son of William Eugene Lewis.

All these three brothers were trained to other callings but found their most satisfactory field of effort in writing, presently leaving the work to which they were professionally trained for newspaper employment.

Their literary inclinations can hardly be accounted for by family inheritance. Their father, I. J. Lewis, was a builder with a specialty of heavy buildings, such as churches, colleges and the like, and his reputation in that field became so widely accepted that in almost every considerable city between Pittsburgh and Denver at the present time may be found one or more substantial buildings that were erected by him. The Lewis family is of old Virginia stock dating back for more than two centuries, and in earlier generations there were connections with the family of Thomas Jefferson. At one time the Lewis family owned extensive properties in the South, including the celebrated Hot Springs in Virginia. I. J. Lewis married Harriet Tracy, who was directly descended from Lieutenant Thomas Tracy, who settled at Norwich, Connecticut, in 1608. The Traveys were allotted large areas in the Western Reserve in payment for shipping and docks destroyed at New Haven and New London during the War of the Revolution. Harriet Tracy's father, Rev. Abel Tracy, of Cuyahoga County, extended his labors as a minister throughout the territory included in the Northeastern Ohio Methodist Episcopal Conference.

I. J. Lewis found that his business took him so often away from Cleveland that he preferred life on a farm for his family and for several years they all lived in Concord, a small town near Painesville. The Lewis brothers were educated in the Painesville and Cleveland high schools, attending the East High School of Cleveland while Dr. Elroy M. Avery was its superintendent. The late Alfred Henry Lewis among American literary men was almost in a class by himself as a master of the short story and as a political correspondent. His admirers and readers, numbered by the hundreds of thousands, as-

sociated his name chiefly with the "Wolfville" stories and those products of his pen will doubtless be read and appreciated as long as any interest is felt in the old time life of the ranch and range of the southwest. While it may be too early to claim immortality for his literary fame, the readers of "Wolfville" are still legion and their enthusiasm is of a quality which does not moderate with time and change.

Alfred Henry Lewis read law with Marshall S. Castle of Cleveland, a brilliant lawyer of the old school whose memory is still alive among members of the bar. He was an extremely popular young man and an ardent student. Mr. Castle, his preceptor, frequently called attention to the ease with which his pupil mastered the profession. "That boy can read down the fold of a law book and he has both pages of text photographed on his mind," he said.

Young Mr. Lewis was elected prosecuting attorney of Cleveland two months after his admission to the bar. He was licensed to practice thirty days after he had achieved his majority. For two years he officiated as city prosecutor and upon the expiration of his term went West in a concession to a spirit of adventure which took him over the entire southwestern cattle country. His four years as cowpuncher and performances in other capacities in New Mexico, Arizona and Colorado equipped him with the incidents and experience which made him famous as the author of the "Wolfville" books. The first of these was printed twenty years ago. It was followed by others, from year to year, constituting a record of a day and conditions forever gone. The ranges are fenced, the vast herds of cattle are cared for by ranch hands, on a somewhat larger scale but after the same fashion, as followed by the small cattle growers of Ohio, Indiana and the middle states. The time and men he pictured, through the medium of his "Old Cattle Man," are no more, but his Wolfville writings are accounted by literary students of the different phases of American life as entitled to a place among the classics.

The author died December 23, 1914, but his Wolfville and other books still enjoy a heavy sale. Between 1897, when he published his first Wolfville book and the time of his death—seventeen years—Mr. Lewis printed eighteen books which enjoyed wide vogue, and two, "Searchy," the story of a New York boy, and "The Field Notes of a Reformer,"

printed in installments in magazines, which are now in the hands of publishers. The latter is a tale of his experiences as city prosecutor of Cleveland.

"The Boss," a political romance, "The President," "The Throwback," "Ohio Days," a series of incidents having their origin in the country schools and social life of northern Ohio, and other similar romances, also enjoyed a generous popularity.

"Aaron Burr, an American Patrician," "When Men Grow Tall," a story of Andrew Jackson, "Paul Jones," and "Peggy O'Neal," are four books of which Mr. Lewis was the author having their scene in Washington and are descriptive of the periods of American life, political and social, indicated by the titles.

After his stories of American life, Mr. Lewis was decidedly strongest and achieved his biggest work as a political correspondent. In that field he ranks among the highest and was the most widely read of any contemporaneous writer. Following his cowboy experiences he practiced law in Kansas City but after four years joined the staff of the Kansas City Star, which under the late Col. William R. Nelson, was approaching the height of its influence. His work on the Star attracted immediate attention and he was later employed by the Kansas City Times as its Washington correspondent. He subsequently became the Washington correspondent of the Chicago Times, of which his brother William E. Lewis was managing editor.

When Mr. Hearst came east from San Francisco and bought and revived the New York Journal, now the American, his first addition to the staff was Alfred Henry Lewis as Washington correspondent. Mr. Lewis' name was known widely at the time by those interested in national affairs. His employment by Hearst gave wide circulation for his writings in the various newspapers and magazines owned by that perverted publicist and within two years Mr. Lewis' work became the most widely read not to say the most influential of any sent out from Washington. His position was unique; he was consulted by publicists and statesmen of all parties and holding earnestly to a rule of action which he adopted after his term of office of public prosecutor of Cleveland, he religiously declined all offices of political preferment, appointive or elective. Three times he declined nominations as congressman in New York in districts where nomination meant election.

President Roosevelt offered him his choice of any foreign mission within the presidential power of appointment, with the exception of two. With the excepted two on the list Mr. Lewis would have declined as he did the others.

For a period of two years he was joint owner and edited, in association with Oliver H. P. Belmont, a weekly illustrated political journal in New York called "The Verdict." This was discontinued with the election of Mr. Belmont to Congress and Mr. Lewis returned to magazine work and newspaper correspondence. He also edited a magazine originally designed for the improvement of politics and society called "Human Life." Of this journal Mr. Lewis was absentee chief, performing his labors at long distance. His home was in New York and the publication office in Boston, the natural home of the uplift. Human Life for a time had much popularity but after Mr. Lewis retired it journeyed to the discard.

For the last ten years of his life Alfred Henry Lewis was probably the highest paid and most prolific writer in America. He understood every subject and adorned it and died at the height of a life of usefulness and endeavor. It is said of him that he was the one writer who wrote as he believed without considering the policy of the medium in which his work was to be printed. His various arrangements with newspaper and magazine owners was that his work should not be altered, but printed, if printed at all, in the style and manner of phrasing which he employed.

His style was pungent, forceful and many times brilliant. It was characterized by a certain rugged originality of diction and it is doubtful if any writer ever used words, either in their native or acquired significance, with more effectiveness. He may have carried this quality too far in some of his writings, but it served him remarkably well in those special fields where his talents were at their best.

Alfred Henry Lewis' one fault characterized him all his life. It was a frailty of genial nature and so pronounced as to be wholly admirable. His friends could do no wrong. On the other hand, those whom he conceived to be enemies of the public good, whether high in repute or office, had occasion frequently to mend their ways and reform their systems as the result of his writings.

The third of this trio of brothers is Irving

Jefferson Lewis, who began his newspaper work on the Cleveland Plain Dealer after its purchase by the late L. E. Holden. Mr. N. S. Cobleigh, at this writing cable editor of the New York World, was city editor, and R. R. Holden managing editor. J. H. A. Bone, the greatest newspaper man who ever wrote for a Cleveland newspaper, was the editor-in-chief. He was the most helpful of editors and took the greatest interest in the younger members of his staff. The elder ones, he argued, had their habits formed and their course charted. On this staff a man with any capacity for newspaper work should grow.

Irving Jefferson Lewis was with the Plain Dealer for three years, when he joined his brothers in Kansas City as a member of the staff of the Star. He was subsequently managing editor of the Kansas City Globe, and in time, going to Chicago, held executive positions on the Chicago Herald and the Chicago Times. Twenty years ago he went to New York and for the last fifteen years has been managing editor of the New York Morning Telegraph. With his daily executive editorial work and the writing of general articles for his newspaper, Mr. Lewis has found time to produce upwards of 400 short stories or sketches of New York life. They are among the most popular of the syndicate writings sent out from New York.

William Eugene Lewis, second of the three, editor and publisher of the New York Morning Telegraph, has also done much to sustain the prestige of the family in literature and journalism. He acquired his early experience in newspaper work while devoting himself to the study of law. He was admitted to the bar at the age of twenty-one and in the meantime had been a reporter for the Cleveland Leader. During the administration of Hon. George W. Gardner as mayor, he served as secretary to the mayor and as a member of the Board of Improvements. When his term of office expired he went to Kansas City and engaged in the practice of law with his brother Alfred Henry.

William E. Lewis is a man of versatile talents. His reputation has mainly been secured through his journalistic achievements, which have made his name a familiar one in some of the largest cities of the country. In the order named he has been, city editor of the Cleveland Herald, managing editor of the Kansas City News and the Chicago Times, had charge of the New York Journal's (now American) Cuban correspondence in the early

part of the Spanish-American war, managing editor of the Philadelphia North American, after its purchase by Thomas S. Wanamaker, and for the last twelve years has been president of The Lewis Publishing Company, which publishes the Morning Telegraph.

In politics by reason of family tradition perhaps, Mr. Lewis has always been a republican, of the independent brand, and has similarly inherited his religious beliefs and is in sympathy with the Methodist Episcopal Church. His home is at Great Neck, Long Island. He is a member of the North Hempstead Country and the Manhasset Bay Yacht clubs, and of the National Press Club, at Washington, and the Lotus Club of New York. He is also a member of the old colonial order, the Patriots and Founders of America.

William E. Lewis married Miss Frances Eleanor Oviatt. Her father O. M. Oviatt, a former resident of Richfield, Ohio, was once extensively engaged in the cattle business and owned and operated a large ranch near Colfax, New Mexico. Mrs. Lewis' paternal grandfather Gen. O. M. Oviatt, was prominent in Cleveland municipal and financial affairs at one time, and with his father Capt. Heman Oviatt was a founder of the Western Reserve College at Hudson. Her mother, Frances (Hammond) Oviatt was a daughter of Nathaniel Hammond, who early removed from Connecticut to Northern Ohio. The ancestry of Mrs. Lewis like that of her husband is of old colonial stock, their nearest forbears of foreign birth having come to America in 1608. Two children were born to Mr. and Mrs. William E. Lewis, a daughter and son. The former Ethel Oviatt Lewis was graduated from Smith College in the class of 1909, with Phi Beta Kappa honors, and is now Mrs. Waldo Grose.

The son Tracy Hammond Lewis is the other member of this family who has the family tendency toward writing. The home of his parents at the time of his birth was in Chicago, but he was born in Northern Ohio while his mother was visiting her parents Mr. and Mrs. O. M. Oviatt.

Tracy Lewis upon his graduation from Yale in 1912, which graduation it might be remarked was vastly gratifying from the standpoint of scholastic attainments, became a member of the staff of the New York Times. After a year he took a place on the executive staff of The Morning Telegraph of New York. At the time of the excitement along the border in 1916 he was sent as correspondent for

his paper. Of the entire number of newspaper writers who viewed Mexico and its conditions at that time, he was the first to give permanence to his impressions in book form. "Along the Rio Grande," which was printed late in 1916, was one of the most enjoyable pieces of literature having for its subject matter the period of hostilities between the United States and Mexico. The author was interested in the various subjects connected with the camp and border life which he saw, and he wrote with the freshness of enthusiasm which would have done credit to his uncle Alfred Henry. "Along the Rio Grande" covers certain sections of the Southwest and also the East and is frequently noted in trade journals as "one of the six best sellers."

Tracy Lewis is greatly indebted to his mother for a fine literary taste. Mrs. Lewis before and for several years after her marriage wrote for several magazines and for Chicago newspapers. Her writings, chiefly in the form of sketches, stories and poetry, were characterized by a discriminating choice of subjects and the graphic quality of expression. Mrs. Lewis shaped the early studies of her children along the best literary lines.

For a year prior to December, 1917, Tracy Lewis was at Washington doing the daily work of a national correspondent. He took naturally to the discussion of national and international politics and found expression for his views in the Washington Herald, the Philadelphia Press, the New York Morning Telegraph and several western papers.

Possibly owing to his college training, Tracy Hammond Lewis finds much employment for his spare time in athletics, particularly field and water sports. He is one of the front division of trapshooters in America and also as a yachtsman has taken down many important cups on the Sound and the Atlantic. In December he received an appointment to the Gunnery Section of the Aviation Corps and was sent to San Antonio, Texas, for military instruction. He was commissioned as lieutenant in the Signal Corps, and detailed as instructor in machine gunnery.

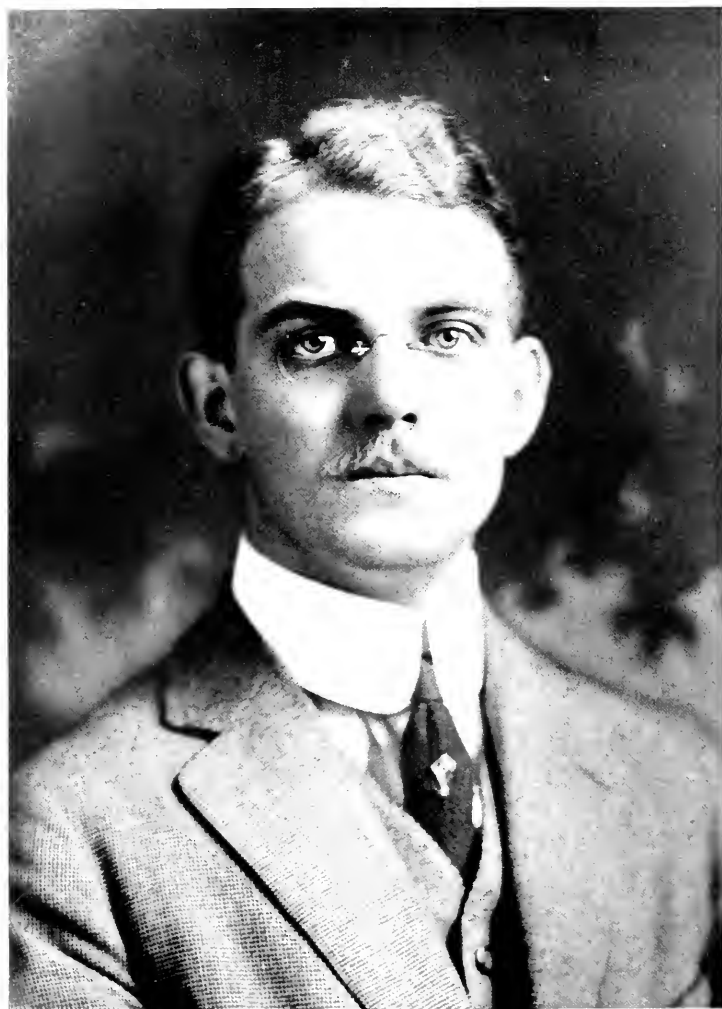
VERNON LELAND STANFORD has attained an enviable position in the Cleveland bar, where he has practiced since 1903. He has distinguished himself as a hard worker, a sound student and one who looks after the interests of his clientage with the resources born of conscientious care and long experience.

He was born on his Grandfather Stanford's

old farm at Randolph in Portage County, Ohio, December 2, 1877, a son of Wallace C. and Flora (Carver) Stanford. His parents are living at Ravenna, Ohio, on a farm along rural route No. 1. His father is a carpenter by trade but has given most of his life to agriculture. His grandfather, Chauncey Stanford, was one of the notable men of Portage County, standing high in the esteem of a large community because of his nobility of character and the good he accomplished in the course of a long life. He was in his eightieth year when he died at Ravenna in March, 1897. He followed the business of carpenter and farmer through his active career. During the Civil war he was a year too old to be called into service, while his son Wallace was then too young, and thus neither of them had experience as a soldier.

Wallace C. Stanford was born in Edinburg, Ohio, and the family has lived in the vicinity of Ravenna for over a century. Chauncey Stanford's wife was Keturah Betsy Stanford, who died at the old home in Ravenna built by her father on January 24, 1917. She was ninety-two years of age in August, 1916. The Stanfords came from Connecticut, being of English descent. It is probable that the famous Stanfords of California were descendants of the same original stock. Flora Carver Stanford was born in Louisville, Stark County, Ohio, but spent the greater part of her early life where she now lives not far from Ravenna, on a farm owned by her parents. She taught school in that district in her younger days. Her mother, Lucinda (Grant) Carver, belonged to one of the oldest families settling in Portage County. Vernon Leland Stanford lived on his grandfather's farm until he was seven years of age, when his parents bought the old Carver place, where they still reside. In the family were two sons and one daughter that grew up. Vernon L. is the oldest. The next younger was Blanche, who died when about nineteen years of age. The daughter Bertha is now Mrs. Richard Dennis, living on a farm at Shalersville, Ohio. The only other son, Ray W., is an inspector with the Goodrich Rubber Company at Akron. All are graduates of the Ravenna High School.

Vernon Leland Stanford graduated from Ravenna High School with the class of 1896. In 1900 he completed the collegiate course of Adelbert College at Cleveland, graduating Ph.B., and studied for the law in the Western Reserve University Law School, which gave him the degree LL. B. in 1903. He was ad-



Edwin C. Decock

mitted to the bar June 11th of the same year and at once engaged in general practice with offices in the Society for Savings Building, where he is still located. Mr. Stanford never had a partner and his successful practice has been entirely the result of his own ability and energies. He is also secretary and treasurer of the Cleveland Envelope Company.

Mr. Stanford has never married. Outside of his profession his chief diversion is music. For some time he was secretary of the Association Male Chorus, a musical organization of the Young Men's Christian Association. He sang with that chorus for ten years steadily until 1917. He attends the Glenville Presbyterian Church, singing in the choir and teaching a class in Sunday school, though not a regular member of the church. He is also interested in instrumental music and plays the bass viol. In his profession he has been admitted to practice in the Federal Court. Among other relations he is a member of the Civic League of Cleveland.

CHARLES ALFRED PAINE, who was elected president of the Cleveland Clearing House Association on February 6, 1917, has a banking experience covering thirty-five years in Cleveland and is president of the National City Bank and an official in many other enterprises.

Mr. Paine was born in Cleveland, October 18, 1865, son of George S. and Mary (Pinkney) Paine. His father was born in England and came to Cleveland with his parents when he was about five years of age. He spent his active life in the plumbing business and died at Cleveland in December, 1913, at the age of seventy-three. The parents were married at Cleveland about 1863. The mother was born in Pennsylvania and died when her son Charles A. was twelve years of age. George S. Paine was a member of the Masonic order, the Knights of Pythias and was very popular socially and a good business man.

Charles A. Paine was reared and educated in Cleveland, attending the public schools and the Central High School. In November, 1882, at the age of seventeen, he became a messenger boy in the Ohio National Bank. After three months he was promoted to correspondent, and filled that position until August, 1886. He then went to the Euclid Avenue National Bank as bookkeeper and in June, 1890, left that institution to become assistant cashier of the Central National Bank. In 1900 he was pro-

moted to cashier, and remained with the Central National almost twenty years. In January, 1909, Mr. Paine became vice president of the Superior Savings & Trust Company, and has been president of the National City Bank since November, 1912. The National City Bank is one of the oldest financial institutions of Ohio, its total resources being over \$10,000,000. It has enjoyed a remarkable era of prosperity since Mr. Paine became president. Its deposits in 1913 were less than \$3,000,000, while in the summer of 1917 they aggregated over \$8,000,000.

Other important business connections of Mr. Paine are as follows: Director and formerly for a number of years president of the First National Bank of Burton, Ohio; treasurer and director of the Union Mortgage Company, treasurer of the Continental Realty Company, vice president of the Kilby Manufacturing Company, director of the National Discount Company.

He had some active military experience while a member of the Cleveland Grays from 1887 to 1890. He is a republican in national affairs. Mr. Paine is a member and formerly treasurer of the Mayfield Country Club, and belongs to the Union Club, Bankers Club, Roadside Club, Rotary Club, Civic League and Cleveland Chamber of Commerce. His favorite recreation is golf.

Mr. Paine's city home is at 1798 Crawford Road, and he also maintains a summer home at Grand Lake, Michigan. On June 6, 1890, he married Miss Margaret Helen Martin. She died August 23, 1903, leaving two children, Charles A. and Margaret. Charles A., Jr., was educated in Cleveland, spent two years in Culver Military Academy in Indiana, and was also in the East Tech High School at Cleveland. He is now a lieutenant in the Sixtieth Regiment, United States Army. The daughter, Margaret, was educated in the Hathaway Brown School of Cleveland and in 1917 entered the National Cathedral School at Washington, District of Columbia. On January 14, 1906, Mr. Paine married for his present wife Miss Ruth Elizabeth Kendig, of Waterloo, New York. Mrs. Paine is an active member of the Woman's City Club of Cleveland.

EDWARD CHELLIS DAoust has been a Cleveland lawyer since 1909. Few of his contemporaries have risen so rapidly to distinction in the profession and to well merited connections

with business affairs. He is a member of the law firm of Wilkin, Cross & Daoust, with offices in the Cuyahoga Building.

Mr. Daoust was born at Defiance, Ohio, October 19, 1887, and is now in his thirtieth year. His parents were Charles J. and Mary (Hooker) Daoust. In the direct parental line the ancestry leads back to France. The present name is contracted from the original French Davoust. Mr. Daoust's paternal grandfather, Antoine Daoust, was a ship timber merchant at Montreal, Canada. His family came to Quebec from France. This grandfather married Domathile Fovelle, a daughter of a MacDonald from Scotland. Charles J. Daoust was for many years active in Ohio banking and also identified with manufacturing and public utility interests. He was one of the early bank examiners of the state. At the present time he is a dealer in commercial paper. His home is at Defiance.

Mr. Daoust's mother, who died in 1896, was a daughter of Judge William Chellis Hooker of Illinois. Through her father she was a lineal descendant of Rev. Thomas Hooker, a Fellow of Cambridge who came to New England on the ship Griffin in 1633. He first located at Newtown, Massachusetts, and later at Hartford, Connecticut, and has a distinguished place in American history. He was known as the "first American democrat." He was of the family of Devonshire Hookers in England. Mary Hooker's mother was of the McQuary family of Kentucky. Charles J. Daoust married for his second wife Bessie Creager, a daughter of Dr. Frank Creager, of Fremont, Ohio. Edward C. Daoust has one sister, Mrs. Glenn B. Miller, of Decatur, Illinois, and has a half-brother, Robert Antoine Daoust.

A cultured environment during his youth and a liberal education preceded Mr. Daoust's active entrance into the field of his profession and business life. He attended the grammar and high schools at Defiance, was a special student in the University of Michigan in 1904-05, and did special work in the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale. He pursued the regular law course at Yale University, and had the degree LL. B. awarded him in 1909. Prior to entering Yale he had served an apprenticeship in banking, an experience that has proved valuable to him as various financial interests have claimed his attention.

He was admitted to the Ohio bar in 1909 and at once began practice at Cleveland. For one year he was alone, and then formed the partnership of Price, Alburn, Daoust & Al-

burn. In January, 1915, Mr. Daoust withdrew from this firm and became a member of Wilkin, Cross & Daoust. His legal associates are David R. Wilkin, C. R. Cross, Trafton M. Dye, Kingdon T. Siddall, and Quay H. Findley. Mr. Daoust is chiefly engaged in corporation and real estate law. His ability and experience in these branches of the law make him a factor in the management of several financial and other corporations, and he is secretary and director of The Union Mortgage Company, secretary and director of The Industrial Discount Company, director of the Doan Savings & Loan Company, and a director in a number of other manufacturing, real estate and financial corporations. In 1912 Mr. Daoust was appointed by Judge Day as United States Commissioner for Northern Ohio, but resigned that office in 1915. He is now consul in Cleveland for the Republic of Nicaragua.

He has been a regular republican since casting his first ballot. In 1912 he voted for Mr. Taft, was delegate to the Republican State Convention in 1910 and in the same year was treasurer of the Ohio Republican College League. Aside from those connections he has never been active in politics. Mr. Daoust served as a private in Troop A of the First Ohio Squadron from 1910 to 1913. He is affiliated with the Phi Delta Phi and Corbey Court Society at Yale, with Omega Lodge, F. and A. M., and is a member of the Union Club, University Club, Troop A Veteran Association, Yale Club of New York, Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, City Club, Sons of the American Revolution, and several civic and bar associations. He is a member of the Church Club of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

Mr. Daoust was married at Cleveland April 24, 1912, to Clara Louise Bunts, daughter of Dr. Frank E. and Harriet (Taylor) Bunts. Her father is a distinguished surgeon, a graduate of the United States Naval Academy in 1881, and is a member of the American Surgical Society and a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons. Doctor Bunts is a professor in the Western Reserve Medical College. He was formerly a captain of Troop A and in 1898 was major of Ohio Cavalry. He is now with the American Expeditionary forces and was formerly chief surgeon at the base hospital at Camp Travis, with the rank of major. Mrs. Daoust's mother was a daughter of V. C. Taylor, one of the pioneer real estate dealers of Cleveland. She is a granddaughter

of Alexander Sackett and a great-granddaughter of Levi Johnson, whose record as a pioneer builder of Cleveland is a subject of mention on other pages.

Mr. and Mrs. Daoust have two children: Frances Harriet Daoust, born in 1913; Edward Chellis Daoust, Jr., born in 1915.

JUDGE ULYSSES L. MARVIN, who retired from the Appellate Court bench February 8, 1913, and has since resumed the private practice of law at Cleveland, is one of the few attorneys still active in Ohio who had their admission to the bar before the Civil war. To the cares and responsibilities of judicial office he gave nearly twenty-five years. Among his contemporaries Judge Marvin has long been distinguished by charming personality, profound legal wisdom, purity of public and private life, and the quiet dignity of an ideal follower of his calling. His record as a judge was in harmony with his record as a man and lawyer, marked by unswerving integrity and a masterful grasp of every problem that presented itself for solution.

He is of old Connecticut ancestry. The Marvins came from England and joined the Connecticut colonists in the early part of the seventeenth century. One of his ancestors was a sea captain and devout churchman. His monument is still standing in Connecticut and on it is engraved the following inscription: "This Deacon, aged 68, is freed on earth from sarvin". May for a crown no longer wait Lyme's Captain Reynold Marvin." Judge Marvin's parents, Ulysses and Elizabeth (Bradley) Marvin, were both natives of Connecticut and of English ancestry.

Ulysses L. Marvin was born at Stow, Summit County, Ohio, March 14, 1839. As a boy he attended the public schools of his birthplace, also had a private tutor, and at the age of thirteen entered the Twinsburg Academy and afterwards the Franklin Institute. At the age of sixteen he was teaching a country school. It has been a long standing tradition in the Marvin family that its men should be either clergymen or lawyers. It was in compliance with the wish of his father that Judge Marvin early determined upon the study of law and equipped himself for practice with as little delay as possible. Thus while teaching he began a preliminary preparation under H. B. Foster, a scholarly gentleman and a thorough lawyer whose influence has been many times gratefully recognized by Judge Marvin. He afterwards entered the office of Edgerton

and Sanders. The senior member of this firm was Sidney Edgerton, then a member of Congress, who was afterwards appointed governor of the Territory of Montana and subsequently Mr. Sanders was elected its first United States senator. On his admission to the bar at Canton May 2, 1860, Mr. Marvin at once began the practice of law at Akron, Ohio, with Mr. Sanders as a partner. This partnership was broken up when Mr. Sanders left to join the army, and during 1861-62 Mr. Marvin was employed as superintendent of the Union schools at Kent, Portage County.

In August, 1862, he too went to the war. He enlisted as a private in the One Hundred and Fifteenth Regiment, Ohio Volunteers, and in the following year was commissioned first lieutenant in the Fifth United States Volunteers. In 1864 he was promoted to captain and in the spring of 1865 was brevetted major, this commission being accompanied by the words "for gallant and meritorious service." Judge Marvin had a strenuous army career for over three years. He was with his division during the sieges of Richmond and Petersburg in the last two years of the war, and was severely wounded before Richmond on September 29, 1864. At the close of the war in 1865 he was appointed judge advocate of the District of Newberne, North Carolina, and remained at that post until October 4, 1865, by which time civil government had been established.

On being mustered out he returned to his native state and took up law practice in Portage County. In the fall of 1867 Judge Marvin removed to Akron, which city was the scene of his early and mature successes as a practicing attorney. There he formed a partnership with J. J. Hall, which continued until 1869. In that year he was elected probate judge of Summit County, filling the office six years. His next partnership was with Mr. Foster and Charles R. Grant under the name Foster, Marvin & Grant. His withdrawal from this firm in 1883 was a result of his appointment as judge of the Court of Common Pleas. When his term in this office closed he formed a partnership with F. M. Atterholt, and they were together in practice nine years, at the end of which time Rolin W. Sadler and David L. Marvin, the latter a son of Judge Marvin, entered the firm, the name being changed to Marvin, Sadler & Atterholt.

Judge Marvin retired from this firm in 1895, consequent upon his election as judge of the Circuit Court, Eighth District of Ohio.

His retirement from the Appellate Court in 1913 marked the conclusion of eighteen consecutive years on the bench of the Circuit Court and Court of Appeals, the longest term enjoyed by any judge in those courts in that district. He has received seven commissions as judge of different courts, and in 1908 was elected chief justice of the Circuit Courts of Ohio. Judge Marvin was nominated for circuit judge in 1895, at a convention presided over by Judge Grant. In the fall of 1912 he declined to become a candidate for renomination to the Circuit Bench, and he then resumed practice as a member of the firm Marvin, Smart, Marvin & Ford. He is now senior member of the firm Marvin & Marvin, his associate being his son Francis R. Their offices are in the Williamson Building at Cleveland.

During his long practice at Akron Judge Marvin enjoyed a large and lucrative business, and his talents were required in the solution of many important cases. With his learning and ability as a lawyer he has always shown exceptional powers of oratory. Judge Marvin is a republican, for years has been closely identified with the Loyal Legion and the Grand Army of the Republic. He is a member of the Cleveland and Ohio State Bar Association, a member of the Theta Lambda Phi fraternity, is a vice president of the Lincoln Memorial University and is a trustee of Kenyon College, an institution which, in recognition of his superior attainments, conferred upon him the honorary degree LL. D. many years ago. Judge Marvin is a director of the Sheriff Street Market and Storage Company of Cleveland, president of the Windemere Realty Company of Cleveland and was at one time vice president of the Bankers Guarantee & Trust Company of Akron.

November 24, 1861, while he was superintendent of schools at Kent, he married Miss Dorena Rockwell, daughter of Hon. David L. Rockwell, of Kent. Four sons were born to their union. David L., who became a prominent Akron lawyer and died in that city; George V., a journalist living at Columbus; Charles A., who died at Cleveland in December, 1911; and Francis Rockwell, now associated with his father in practice. The mother of these sons died at Akron, Ohio, November 1, 1898. September 28, 1901, at Cleveland, Judge Marvin married Miss Carrie Ensign. Judge and Mrs. Marvin reside at Cleveland Heights. For many years Mr. Marvin has been a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church. He has been a member of the Dio-

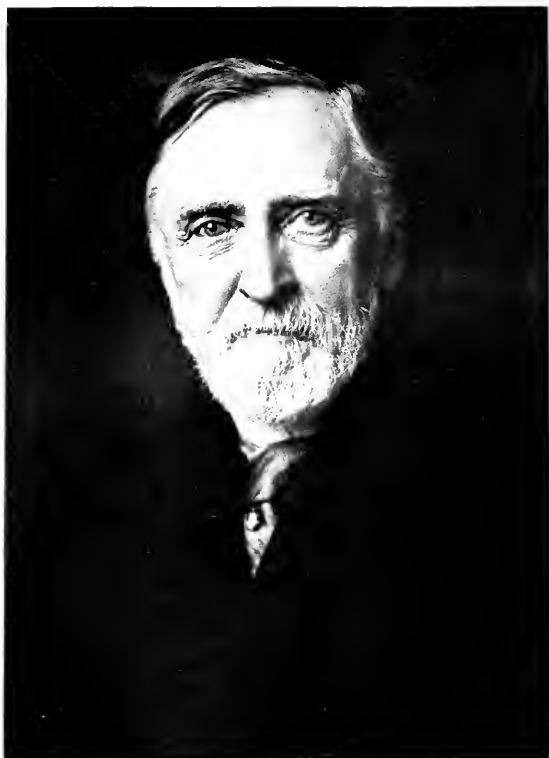
cesan Convention since 1867, and while living in Akron was senior warden.

CHARLES A. MARVIN. While a newspaper is the chief organ of publicity, newspaper men themselves are little known to the general public, their work and identity being buried in the institution which they serve. Of Cleveland newspaper workers, one who possessed the keenest sense of news value, was most indefatigable in following up a case, and manifested the greatest ability in handling comprehensive and graphic details was the late Charles A. Marvin. He measured up to the finest ideals of the reporter and journalist. Into the forty years of his life he crowded activities and energies which most men distribute over a much longer period.

He was born at Akron, Ohio, in 1871, and died at Cleveland December 19, 1911. His father is Judge Ulysses L. Marvin, elsewhere mentioned in this publication. The larger part of his life he lived in Akron. He finished his education in Oberlin College and Western Reserve University and acquired his early experience as a reporter and editor with several Akron papers. After he removed to Cleveland he was employed on practically every big story that "broke" in this part of the country in recent years. It was Charles Marvin who uncovered the details and furnished most of the copy through many succeeding weeks in the famous case of Cassie Chadwick, whose name figured in the newspapers of all America for months. His work in that case was so effective that it might be considered a personal triumph for him, but he showed hardly less energy and imagination in handling many other news stories of his time. For almost a decade he was a writer of political news in Cleveland.

At the time of his death he was serving as secretary to Public Safety Director Hogen. He accepted that position in 1909 and for his work at the city hall came to be regarded as a most painstaking and conscientious official. In Hogen's campaign for mayor Mr. Marvin exerted himself so strenuously as to overtax his strength, and after the campaign he was able to continue at his desk in the city hall only a short time. Mr. Marvin was survived by his wife, two brothers and his father, Judge Marvin.

FRANCIS ROCKWELL MARVIN, a son of Judge Ulysses L. Marvin and associated with his father in practice under the firm name of



J. M. Henderson

Marvin & Marvin, with offices in the Williamson Building, has been an active member of the Ohio bar for the past sixteen years.

He was born at Akron January 2, 1877, son of Ulysses L. and Dorena (Rockwell) Marvin. His mother was a daughter of Hon. David L. Rockwell, of Kent, Ohio.

He was educated in the public schools of Akron, graduated from the high school in 1894, finished a preparatory course in Oberlin Academy in 1896, and took his collegiate course in Williams College at Williamstown, Massachusetts. Mr. Marvin graduated LL. B. from the University of Michigan Law Department in 1901 and was admitted to the Ohio bar the same year. For three years he practiced at Akron, at first in the law firm of Musser & Kohler and later with Edwin F. Voris.

On removing to Cleveland in March, 1904, Mr. Marvin entered the law office of Foran & McTighe and in September, 1905, was admitted to partnership with Faron, McTighe & Marvin. In May, 1907, he withdrew and began an individual practice in the Williamson Building. In January, 1909, the firm Smart, Marvin & Ford was formed, his partners being John H. Smart and C. B. Ford. When his father retired from the bench in 1912 he became senior member of Marvin, Smart, Marvin & Ford and after another change the firm became Marvin & Marvin.

In 1905-06 Francis R. Marvin was special counsel for the Ohio attorney general in Northern and Eastern Ohio. He is a member of the Cleveland Bar Association, and is an officer and director in many business concerns.

He has taken quite an active part in republican party affairs, is a member of the Tippecanoe Club, Hermit Club, Cleveland Athletic Club, Portage Country Club of Akron, is affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and among college societies was a member of the Delta Upsilon, Theta Nu Epsilon and the Phi Delta Phi. While in the University of Michigan he was president of its Musical Club and Pope of the Friars Society. Mr. Marvin is a member of the Singers Club of Cleveland and his church is the Episcopal.

JOHN MORELAND HENDERSON. One of the oldest members of the Cleveland bar, Mr. Henderson's relations with old time lawyers goes back to the generation of the Civil War. The last battles over slavery had not been fought when he took his first fees as a young practitioner in Cleveland, and in the half

century that has since elapsed he has long enjoyed a place of eminence and dignified leadership in the Ohio bar.

A native of Ohio, he was born April 14, 1840, at Newville, Richland County, son of Dr. James P. and Ann (Moreland) Henderson. The Hendersons were Scotch Presbyterians and the family was established in America by a missionary sent out by Scotland Presbytery of Fife about the year 1753. The Morelands came originally from the north of Ireland and were settlers in Pennsylvania. Doctor Henderson was a prominent pioneer physician of Ohio. He came to this state from Pennsylvania in 1823 and continued in active practice until 1885. He was noted for his ability both as a physician and surgeon. In 1838 he was elected a member of the state legislature and in 1850 was a member of the convention which prepared the Constitution that continued to be the organic law of the state which still stands as amended by the work of the last constitutional convention.

John Moreland Henderson was the only one of four children who reached maturity. As a boy he attended district schools and a nearby academy and for three years was a student in the preparatory department of Kenyon College, where he completed the freshman year. In 1862 he was graduated from Miami University at Oxford, Ohio.

His parents had allowed him free choice of callings or vocations, and when his literary studies had been completed and the time to exercise that choice had come he decided in favor of the law. His first preceptor was Judge Darius Dirlam at Mansfield, Ohio. Subsequently he removed to Cleveland and entered the Cleveland Law School, from which he has the degree LL. B. conferred in 1864. Beginning practice after his admission to the bar, he has maintained his connection with the Cleveland bar uninterruptedly for fifty-three years. He brought a vigorous mind, a well trained intellect, and a sense of conscientious and faithful performance to his work as a lawyer, and those qualifications brought him many years ago a distinctive place as a Cleveland lawyer. For many years past he has enjoyed an exceptionally large clientage, and he has been in a position to practically choose his own business in the profession. He has never allowed any political or other connections to interfere with his work as a lawyer or the obligations he feels toward his home and family. He had the character and attainments which would have graced the bench, but

his friends could never prevail upon him to accept a nomination.

From 1865 to 1874 Mr. Henderson was associated in practice with John C. Grannis. Later he was with Virgil P. Kline, now deceased, from July, 1875, to October, 1882. This firm went under the name of Henderson & Kline. In 1882 S. H. Tolles was admitted to the firm, and the title Henderson, Kline & Tolles continued until 1895. In that year Mr. Henderson withdrew and formed a partnership with F. A. Quail as Henderson & Quail. Later George B. Siddall and subsequently D. E. Morgan were admitted to the firm, and at the present time Mr. Henderson heads the well known and notable law firm of Henderson, Quail, Siddall & Morgan. They occupy a large suite of offices on the tenth floor of the Garfield Building and Mr. Henderson has one of the most complete law libraries in the state.

In politics he is a republican, but beyond one or two minor positions has never held political office. He also has no connections with social clubs that will deprive him of home companionship. Mr. Henderson is president of the Sheriff Street Market & Storage Company; is president of the Board of Trustees of Case School of Applied Science, and president of the board of the A. M. McGregor Home for Aged People, and is a director in several banking and business corporations. On June 20, 1872, at College Hill, Ohio, Mr. Henderson married Miss Anna Carey. They have seven children, six daughters and one son.

LOUIS A. PERRY. This name and the words attorney and counselor at law that appear on the door of an office suite in the Williamson Building afford little hint of the dynamic resourcefulness and ability with which Mr. Perry has attained a place of distinction and success in the Cleveland bar.

He is of Italian parentage, son of Angell Anthony and Concetta (Costenca) Perry. His parents came from Fresno in the vicinity of Rome, Italy, to the United States in 1880, and spent the rest of their days in Pittsburg. His father studied law but never practiced. Louis A. was their only son. He has two married sisters in Pittsburg.

Louis A. Perry was born at Pittsburg, April 28, 1881, and even as a boy he showed striking qualities of leadership in his native city. He secured his early education in the Pittsburg Academy and Holy Ghost College. At Pitts-

burg he became interested in republican politics, and for one term was a member of the Pennsylvania State Committee with Senator Penrose and former Senator Christopher L. McGe. He practically controlled the Fourteenth Ward of Pittsburg, and was one of the most influential leaders in the foreign vote of the State of Pennsylvania. While at Pittsburg he began the study of law with former Congressman Francis J. Burke at Pittsburg. From Pittsburg he removed to Youngstown, Ohio, where he lived about six years and while there studied law with former State Senator Franklin Benjamin Wirt. On August 29, 1910, Mr. Perry arrived at Cleveland, bringing with him \$30 in cash and two suit cases. While working to defray his living expenses he continued the study of law and in 1912 took six subjects in the Cleveland Law School, studying at night and was admitted to the bar in 1913 and on November 10, 1914, was admitted to practice in the United States District courts. When Mr. Perry began practice at Cleveland in June, 1913, he had only \$5 in cash. A splendid practice has since been vouchsafed his ability and some of his loyal friends estimate the value of his practice at \$9,000 a year. Fully 60 per cent of his work is in handling criminal cases, and the rest is general civil and business practice.

Mr. Perry still gives much of his time to republican politics, and has accepted places on that ticket as candidate for the State Legislature and State Senate. He is a member in good standing of the Cleveland Bar Association, the John Hay Club, the Tippecanoe Club and the Sons of Italy.

EDWARD W. MCGHEE was graduated Master of Laws from Yale University in 1916, and immediately thereafter located at Cleveland, and in 1917 was admitted to the Ohio bar. He took up active practice at Cleveland in the preceding year, and at first was associated with the well known firm of Morgan & Keenan, with offices in the Guardian Building, until December 1, 1917, when he took up the practice of law at 909 Williamson Building.

Mr. McGhee is a native of the old Hanging Rock Iron region of Southern Ohio, born at Jackson June 20, 1893. His parents, Edward W. and Carrie (Crandall) McGhee, are still living at Jackson. His grandfather, Elias Crandall, was a prominent man of Jackson, active in the iron industry there and at one time a member of the State Senate.

Edward W. McGhee was educated in the



Walter Myers

public schools of Jackson, graduating from high school in 1911, spent three years in the Ohio State University in the literary department, and then entered the law department of Washington University at St. Louis, where he was graduated LL. B. in 1915. After that he spent a year in Yale University Law School, and from there came to Cleveland.

Mr. McGhee is a republican in politics, a member of the City Club, and belongs to the Sigma Chi and the Phi Delta Phi legal fraternity. At Yale he was also a member of Corbey Court.

WALTER EDWARD MYERS a rising and able lawyer of Cleveland, is also nationally known because of his work in behalf of the fraternity of Sigma Nu. He is a native son of Ohio, having been born at Alliance, April 29, 1875, and is a son of Jonathan and Emma (Coppock) Myers.

Mr. Myers was educated in the public schools of Alliance, graduating in June, 1893, from the Alliance High School. In the following year he entered Mount Union College, where he earned his way through college by teaching in intervening terms, and graduated with the class of 1899, securing the degree of Bachelor of Science. Mr. Myers then proceeded to secure his law education. He was still short of means, but found employment in a lawyer's office and thus was able, through rigid economy and great industry, to complete a course in law at the Western Reserve University, from the law department of which he was graduated in 1902, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. Two years later he began practice at Cleveland, forming a partnership with David E. Green under the firm name of Myers & Green. This firm continued until January 1, 1913, when William C. Keough was admitted to partnership, and continued as Myers, Green & Keough until February 1, 1917, when Mr. Myers withdrew from the firm to give part of his time to several business interests with which he was connected. Mr. Myers is one of the clean-cut, reliable attorneys of Cleveland and stands high in his profession. His offices are in the Guardian Building. In addition to being a good lawyer, he has numerous substantial business connections, being president of The Ohio Royal Building and Loan Company of Cleveland, treasurer of the Federal Mortgage Finance Company of Cleveland, president of the Alexandria Company, director in a number

of corporations, and has many other business and legal connections.

Mr. Myers' fraternity record is one of active, arduous and continued work. As treasurer of the Beta Iota Building Association the brunt of raising the funds which purchased in 1901 a home for its chapter—the first of any fraternity in the State of Ohio to own its own house—fell upon Mr. Myers' shoulders and he piloted its business affairs for fourteen years. As one of the charter members he was one of the organizers of the Cleveland Alumni Chapter, and assisted in establishing Delta Alta and Delta Zeta Chapters at Case School of Applied Science and Western Reserve University. He has long been prominent in Sigma Nu, serving as chairman of the extension committee from 1909 to 1913, chairman of the jurisprudence committee from 1913 to 1915, and in 1915, at the Denver Grand Chapter, was elevated to a seat in the High Council and given the title of Grand Counselor. He has recodified the laws of Sigma Nu several times and has spent much thankless and unpaid time in shaping up the laws to meet the conditions under the reorganized plan. To Walter J. Sears, regent of the fraternity, and Mr. Myers, the grand counselor, belong the credit for redrafting the reorganization plan of government and retouching it into the present well-ordered system which was successfully carried without opposition in the Denver Grand Chapter, and has already placed Sigma Nu in the vanguard of the national fraternities. In a recent talk Mr. Myers voiced the need of a constructive national policy for his fraternity in the following words: "Think broadly, not narrowly; think nationally, not locally; and Sigma Nu will always stand first among fraternities." Mr. Myers is a member of the Cleveland Bar Association, the Ohio State Bar Association, the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, City Club and many other civic and social organizations.

At Alliance, Ohio, May 23, 1904, Mr. Myers was married to Miss Etta May Salmon, and they have two sons: Walter Edward, Jr. and Salmon Coppock Myers.

S. S. SAFFOLD is General Agent of the Provident Life & Trust Company of Philadelphia for Eastern Ohio, and during his active career has enjoyed many official associations with various business organizations. Mr. Saffold has been with the Provident Life & Trust

Company thirty-six years of continuous service, and is one of that company's oldest general agents. The Provident Life & Trust was established over fifty years ago, and enjoys one of the most enviable records of the conservative Old Line life insurance companies.

Starks Selbert Saffold was born at Mobile, Alabama, March 15, 1852, a son of Judge Milton J. and Martha (Harrison) Saffold. During his youth he received a private school education and attended Graylock and Emerson Institutes and has been a business man since early manhood. In 1881 he became connected with the Provident Life & Trust Company as agent, and for over thirty years has represented the company both as Special and General Agent.

Mr. Saffold has occupied official positions ranging from the office of secretary to president in eight or ten professional and business concerns, but has resigned most of these connections. He is now president of the Aeme Equipment & Engineering Company, director of the Chippewa Lake Company, of the Los Serros Copper Company, the Ohio Lemon Company, and is secretary of the Union Syndicate. He is also one of the honored members of the Cleveland Association of Life Underwriters and formerly its president.

Mr. Saffold is affiliated with Woodward Lodge No. 508, Free and Accepted Masons, Cleveland Chapter No. 148, Royal Arch Masons, Oriental Commandery No. 12, Knights Templar, is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, the Masonic Club, Enclid Club, Cleveland Athletic Club, Mayfield Country Club, Cleveland Gun Club, La Carp Duck Club, and the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce. His offices are in the Garfield Building.

At Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, September 1, 1881, he married Miss Harriett Webb. She is now Regent of Western Reserve Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. They have a daughter, Mrs. William C. Young, living in Texas, and one son, J. Webb Saffold, a mechanical engineer, of Cleveland.

JUDGE MAURICE BERNSTEIN. Some sage once stated that every man receives two educations, that which he acquires himself and that which other people give him. To an unusual degree Judge Bernstein of Cleveland had his abilities tested and refined by this double process, and it was not alone the qualifications he brought from his study of books but also the experience he gained by active contact

with men and affairs that has promoted him at a comparatively early age to the position he now enjoys as a lawyer and citizen.

Judge Bernstein was born in Cleveland August 24, 1884, a son of David J. and Augusta (Jacobs) Bernstein. Both parents were born in Europe, the mother coming to Cleveland when an infant with her parents and the father at the age of sixteen with his parents. They were students together in the historic Brownell School at Cleveland and were married in this city, after which David Bernstein followed the grocery business for many years, but he and his wife are now living retired. He has been a resident of Cleveland fifty years. There were nine children in the family, five sons and four daughters, all still living.

Maurice Bernstein was educated in the public schools, graduating from the Central High in 1903, and in 1906 received his LL. B. degree from the law department of Western Reserve University. He was admitted to the Ohio bar in the same year and has also been qualified to practice in the Federal courts. Beginning practice in 1906, Judge Bernstein handled an individual clientage until February 1, 1917. At that time he resigned from the municipal bench to become a constituent member of the law firm of Strong, Desberg, Bernstein & Mooney. This firm has been spoken of as the largest young law firm of Cleveland. Besides the members in the active partnership they employ and have connected with them five other young lawyers, constituting a magnificent aggregate of talent and ability. This is the only law firm in Cleveland which occupies two entire floors for their offices, the tenth and eleventh floors of the Cleveland National Bank Building.

Judge Bernstein when a boy in school helped support himself by selling newspapers and other work, and he learned how to meet and mingle with men long before his preparatory education was finished.

He has been a leading democrat in Cleveland since leaving law school and since he attained his majority. In the early part of 1907 he was appointed acting police judge by the late Mayor Tom Johnson to fill a vacancy. In November of the same year he was elected to the city council. He was a member of that body during 1908-09, when Mayor Johnson was in his last term. It was an historic council, the center of that tremendous fight made over the traction problem. Judge Bernstein was always a warm friend and follower of the late Tom Johnson.



George W. Brown,

January 1, 1910, he was appointed assistant city solicitor under Mayor Baker, now secretary of war. He was connected with the Baker administration of Cleveland until February 1, 1912, when he resigned in order to resume private practice. In November, 1912, Mr. Bernstein was elected to the State Senate as a member of the 80th General Assembly. He was one of the five senators from the twenty-fifth district, made up of Cuyahoga County. He was chosen as a democrat and was in the Senate until he resigned December 1, 1914, to accept appointment as judge of the Municipal Court of Cleveland to fill a vacancy. He filled out the unexpired term and in the fall of 1915 was elected for a six-year term, but resigned the office February 1, 1917. On the same day that he left the municipal bench he was appointed special counsel for the attorney general of Ohio and is still in the position. It is interesting to note that Judge Bernstein has for different reasons resigned every position to which he has been elected by popular vote.

He is a member of the Cleveland Bar Association, Ohio State Bar Association, American Bar Association, City Club of Cleveland, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Knights of Pythias, Independent Order of B'nai B'rith, Knights of Joseph, Independent Aid Society, H. B. & S. U., and worships in the Euclid Avenue Temple. Judge Bernstein is now a member of the Democratic Central Committee for Cleveland and Cuyahoga County, and taking his career as a whole it seems that politics is his chief hobby, though apparently it does not interfere with his splendid success as a lawyer.

On December 25, 1912, Judge Bernstein married Minnie M. Reiss, of Cleveland. Mrs. Bernstein was born in Cleveland and like her husband is a graduate of the Central High School. Their home is at 1442 East 105th Street. Judge and Mrs. Bernstein have two children, Howard Spencer, born at Cleveland December 16, 1913, and George Reiss, born October 2, 1917.

GEORGE C. HANSEN. Among the members of the Cleveland bar none has a better record for straightforward and high professional conduct, for success earned with honor and without animosity, than George C. Hansen, of the firm of Blake, Hansen & Gillie. He is a man of scholarly attainments, exact and comprehensive knowledge of the law, and, while an active republican taking part in important

civic affairs, has of late years concerned himself chiefly with the pressing and constantly broadening duties of his profession.

Mr. Hansen was born May 30, 1868, in the province of Schleswig, Germany, of Danish parents, and was five years of age when he was brought to the United States by his parents, Henry William and Catherine (Petersen) Hansen, the family arriving at New York July 4, 1873, and immediately making their way to Wood County, Ohio, where they located on a farm. In his native land he had been a schoolteacher, but in the United States Mr. Hansen always followed farming and continued to be engaged in that calling until the time of his death, which occurred when he was seventy years of age. The mother still survives and makes her home on the Wood County farm. Henry W. Hansen was one of the men who had made his own way in the world, having come to the United States with but \$100 in gold, with which to build up a home and business and take care of a family of seven children. Therefore he believed that all should start to work as soon as they were able, not only for the income which might be made, but also as a means of education. There were twelve children in the family, four being sons and eight daughters, of whom nine lived to years of maturity, and four daughters and two sons still survive, although George C., the fifth in order of birth, is the only resident of Cleveland.

The district schools of Wood County furnished George C. Hansen with the preliminary part of his education, and when he was fourteen years of age he began making his own way in the world. It was his father's belief that if the children wished greater educational training than that furnished by the public schools they should themselves earn it, and this the youth set about to do. In 1889 he secured a position as teacher of a country school in Wood County, remaining there through that and the two following years, and then went to Hoytville, Ohio, where he taught from 1892 until 1894. In the meantime, in 1891, he had been able to secure a commercial course in the Toledo Business College. He was a teacher in the University of Florida for one year, and superintendent of the Perrysburg, Ohio, schools from 1896 to 1897. During this time he had attended the Ohio Northern University, from which he was graduated with the class of 1895 and the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and next entered the law department of the University of

Michigan, where he completed the regular three-year course in two years, graduating in 1898 with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He was admitted to the bars of Ohio and Michigan, as graduation from the University of Michigan was the only thing necessary during those days for such admission, and began the practice of law in June, 1898, in the same building at Cleveland in which his offices are now located. He has since been admitted to practice in the United States and Federal Courts. Mr. Hansen has carried on a general practice and has been a member of several legal combinations, in June, 1917, becoming a member of the firm of Blake, Hansen & Gillie, with offices at 632 Society for Savings Building. He belongs to the Cleveland Bar Association, the Ohio State Bar Association and the National Bar Association, and is a director in numerous banks and corporations, in which his knowledge of the law is considered a valuable asset. Politically a republican, and very active in the affairs of his party, his only public office has been that of assistant prosecutor of Cuyahoga County, which he filled from 1908 to 1910, under John Cline. During the year 1912-3 he served as president of the Lakewood Chamber of Commerce; and from 1908 to 1910 was president of the Cuyahoga County Sunday School Association. At this time he belongs to the Lakewood Christian Church, and his fraternal connections are with the Odd Fellows and Lakewood Lodge No. 601, Free and Accepted Masons. The beautiful family home of Mr. Hansen is located at 12612 Detroit Avenue, Lakewood, five miles from the Public Square, and is situated on a tract of about two acres of land, which forms one of the real show places of the suburbs of Cleveland. The spacious home, while built nearly fifty years ago, has been made modern in every way and is very attractive, but the real attraction of the estate is found in the grounds. All his life Mr. Hansen has been a great lover of the outdoors, and on his grounds are planted specimens of every native tree that grows in this section, about every hardy tree of the country and some of them nearly seventy years old, and a wealth of vines, hedges, bushes and shrubbery of every kind. While at college he taught botany and geology and he has retained in full degree his love for flowers and all growing things. Another of his hobbies is natural history, and his library in this connection is said to be one of the largest and most complete in the country. Mr. Hansen is still an active man and one of

the best players of the Lakewood Tennis Club.

On June 29, 1904, Mr. Hansen was married to Miss Orra Phillips, of Cleveland, Ohio, daughter of Ross and Mary Phillips, now residents of Cleveland but formerly of Columbiana County, where the Phillips family is an old and honored one, having been the first Orangemen of that locality. Mrs. Hansen was born in Columbiana County and educated there and at Salem High School. She taught in the Cleveland public schools prior to her marriage and is an intellectual and well-informed woman. Her home is her chief interest in life, yet she finds time to take an active and helpful part in the work of the Women's Christian Temperance Union. Mr. and Mrs. Hansen have three children, Paul G., Ruth M. and George Phillips, all born at Lakewood, where they are attending the public schools.

CAPT. LEVI JOHNSON was one of the most interesting of the early characters of Cleveland, and a man whose constructive enterprise had much to do with changing and directing the current of business activities which eventualized in the rearing of a mighty city where at his early acquaintance had stood only a village with no special distinction to mark it out from half a dozen or more other places of similar size and importance. Two specific distinctions have always been accorded Captain Johnson in local history. The first frame building in the town was put up by him, and he also owned the first ship ever launched at this port.

He was born in Herkimer County, New York, April 25, 1786, and was early left an orphan. He remained in the home of an uncle until he was fourteen. He worked on a farm, attended school when opportunity offered, and from the first his training was one of diligence and good habits of body and mind. He spent four years with Ephraim Derrick in learning the trade of carpenter and joiner. He possessed a mechanical ingenuity, and though his school opportunities were limited he had accurate processes of thought and a methodical mind which did much to promote his subsequent business success. After leaving his first employer he was with Lafet Remington as a journeyman workman for three years. He also put in a year building barns in his section of New York, being associated with Stephen Remington.

This brings his life up to 1807. The great tide of immigration which was destined to peo-

ple and develop the Middle West had already begun to flow, and thousands were interested in the lands west of the Alleghenys. A brother of Stephen Remington had toured Northern Ohio, and was especially favorably impressed with the advantages of the settlement of Newburg in Cuyahoga County. On his return East he made a report of his investigations, which was the direct cause of inducing a large number of people to go from New York to Ohio. One of them was Stephen Remington, who at once shut up his shop as a carpenter, packed his tools, and in the fall of 1807 started for Cuyhoga County.

In the spring of 1808 Levi Johnson followed suit. However, his journey to Northern Ohio was a series of stages. On reaching Bloomfield, New York, he spent the summer working at his trade, and a few months later proceeded westward, carrying a knapsack on his back. Arriving at Buffalo, he again found employment and put in the winter there. In the month of February his uncle reached Buffalo, also on his way to Ohio, and the two then journeyed together westward. They arrived in Cleveland March 10, 1809. They had traveled in a sleigh to Cleveland. Warmer weather set in, the snow disappeared, and the sleigh had to be abandoned. Some of the party then proceeded on horseback to Huron County, where they met Judge Wright and Mr. Ruggles, who were agents for the Connecticut "fire land," in that part of Ohio. One of the immediate needs for the development of that country was a saw mill. Levi Johnson took the contract to build one at the town of Jessup, now known as Wakeman.

In the interval Mr. Johnson returned to Cleveland and fortunately found a home in the family of Judge Walworth, then the leading citizen of the village. Judge Walworth secured Mr. Johnson's services to build an office. Up to that time all the houses in Cleveland were of logs. Judge Walworth's office was the first frame building. At that time Euclid was a flourishing settlement and had the only saw mill in that section of the country. That saw mill made the lumber which was used by Mr. Johnson in putting up the frame office on Superior Street where the American House now stands.

Having thus laid his first claim to distinction in the history of Cleveland, Mr. Johnson returned to Huron County for the purpose of carrying out his contract to erect a saw mill for his uncle. It required three or four months to do this, and Mr. Johnson then re-

turned to Cleveland determined to make this his permanent home. For several years he was almost constantly employed building houses and other buildings in Cleveland and in Newburg. He was employed in constructing a saw mill on Tinker's Creek for Mr. Jessup, and while working there made the acquaintance of Miss Margaret Montier. She was the first white girl to come to Huron County and lived there with a family named Hawley. Captain Johnson and Miss Montier became well acquainted, determined to proceed through life as partners, and she went back to Cleveland with Mr. Johnson and temporarily lived in the home of Judge Walworth, which was then the chief place in the village of sixty inhabitants. In 1811 Levi Johnson and Miss Montier were married, and they soon set up their home in a log cabin he had erected on Euclid Avenue near the square.

In the Cleveland of a century ago there were buildings at every turn which were the product of Levi Johnson's skill as a carpenter and contractor. In 1812 he took a contract to build the first court house and jail at the northwest corner of the square, opposite the present site of the First Presbyterian Church. The material was to be of logs. In order to make the structure as solid as possible, the broad sides of the logs were placed together. About noon on the 10th of September, 1813, Mr. Johnson and his men were putting the finishing touches to this building. Sounds were heard that were first taken to be distant thunder, but on more careful investigation proved to be the roar of distant cannon. Captain Johnson and his workmen hastened to the banks of the lake, all the inhabitants of the village had in the meantime collected, and this was the first announcement to the people of Cleveland of the great battle being fought at Put-in-Bay by Commodore Perry with the British fleet, a battle which gave the command of the Great Lakes to the American forces during the remainder of the War of 1812.

A few days after this battle Levi Johnson and a friend found a large flat boat that had been built by General Jessup for the conveyance of troops and had been abandoned. The two men bought a hundred bushels of potatoes and loading them on the flat boat proceeded to the army and navy headquarters at Put-in-Bay, where the potatoes proved a welcome addition to the army fare and brought the partners a handsome profit. That was the first of Levi Johnson's successful commercial transactions and as much as anything else started

him on the road to prosperity. Later he and his companion loaded the flat boat with supplies which were taken to the army at Detroit, and again gave them a large profit. Mr. Johnson entered into a contract with the quartermaster of the Detroit Post to carry a cargo of clothing to the army. It was late in the season and the boat was obstructed by ice, compelling a landing at Huron. Nevertheless the cargo was delivered and those were the initial successes of Capt. Levi Johnson as a contractor and an important figure in the lake transportation business.

He next proceeded with the construction of a vessel of his own. The keel was laid for a ship of thirty-five tons, named Highland. Under many difficulties this boat was finally completed and its launching was a big event in the history of the Cleveland of that day. The boat was hoisted on wheels, and with much strenuous exertion was finally drawn to the edge of the water by twenty-eight yoke of oxen. This launching occurred on the river at the foot of Superior Street, and an immense crowd, as measured in proportion to the population of Northern Ohio at that time, cheered and applauded the exploit. It was the first boat of any size constructed and launched at Cleveland and marks the beginning of Cleveland's history as a shipping center.

In the meantime Mr. Johnson continued his business as a builder. He is credited with having built the gallows on which the Indian O'Mie was hanged. In 1811 he put up the Buckeye House and many of the historic structures of the early days were the work of his hands and his organization. He made a great success of his first boat, and when it was launched it was requisitioned for army purposes and on it army stores were transported between Buffalo and Detroit. Two loads of soldiers were also taken from Buffalo to the command of Major Camp at Detroit. On the return trip the guns left by Harrison at Maumee were taken to Erie. In this business Mr. Johnson lost \$300 as a result of the quartermaster absconding. In 1815 he began transporting stores to Malden, making his first trip on March 20th. On the second trip to Detroit he was hailed when passing Malden, and when his boat did not stop a shot was fired, the ball passing through the foresail, and after the second shot Mr. Johnson brought his vessel to the shore. The commander of the fort demanded the mail, but Mr. Johnson declined to give it up and though an attempt was made to detain his vessel he spread sail

and with a favorable wind got away from his pursuers and did not stop until he had delivered the mail safely at the Detroit post office. In 1815 Captain Johnson built the schooner Neptune, of sixty-five tons, and after taking it to Buffalo he returned with a cargo of merchandise consigned to Jonathan Williamson. In 1817 this vessel made a trip to Mackinac for the American Fur Company, and was employed in the fur trade until the fall of 1819.

In 1824 Captain Johnson and his associates built the first steamer ever constructed at Cleveland. It was known as the Enterprise and was of about 200 tons capacity. The Cleveland Press recently published some interesting items concerning this pioneer steamboat, and in the course of the article said: "The building of the Enterprise may be said to mark the beginning of Cleveland's importance in Great Lakes traffic and the industrial progress resulting therefrom. The Enterprise was much different from the ore freighters that now enter the Cleveland harbor. She was perhaps one-fifth as long and burned wood for fuel. To Clevelanders she represented a great evolution not only in freight but in passenger traffic. Those accustomed to travel by water had been forced to put up with rude, stuffy quarters in the cabin of a sailing vessel. Although the Enterprise mainly carried freight, she had quarters for passengers." The Enterprise subsequently sailed back and forth over the lake between Buffalo, Detroit and Cleveland until 1828. In that year Captain Johnson sold his interest in the vessel. In 1830, with the firm of Goodman & Wilkeson, he built the Commodore on the Chagrin River, and the construction of this vessel closed his career as a ship builder. He afterwards contracted to build for the general government the old stone lighthouse on the site of the present one at Cleveland harbor. He also built the lighthouse at Cedar Point and set the buoys marking the channel to and into Sandusky Bay. Later Captain Johnson built 700 feet of the east government pier at Cleveland.

His various ventures as a builder and vessel owner gave him what was then regarded as a substantial fortune, and he prudently invested it in real estate. He always showed great faith in Cleveland as a coming city and that faith has been remarkably justified since his lifetime. Even before he died he was rated as a millionaire, and yet he had come to Cleveland almost as a penniless workman. In 1860 he became a director in the Commercial Bank of

Lake Erie. He was always a builder, though not in the original sense. Through his capital he erected some of the structures which were considered the latest word in modern architecture in those days, and he improved some of the most conspicuous lots in the city.

In 1812 Captain Johnson was chosen coroner of Cuyahoga County, being the first incumbent of the office. He was also the first man appointed deputy sheriff. He was one of the last survivors of that group of men who had laid the permanent foundation of the city, whose greatness he was in a position to appreciate and realize before his death. Capt. Levi Johnson died December 19, 1871, at the age of eighty-six. He and his wife reared three children: Harriet, Periander and Philander L.

PHILANDER L. JOHNSON. The fortune in Cleveland which his father gained by sheer force of energy and will, coupled with good judgment and intelligence, Philander L. Johnson succeeded in augmenting under less strenuous conditions, perhaps, but with reliance upon the same qualities which had made his father so successful.

A son of Capt. Levi and Margaret (Monter) Johnson, whose lives as Cleveland pioneers have been described above, Philander L. Johnson was born in Cleveland June 23, 1823. He was the only one of his parents' children born in Cleveland. In the city where he was born and reared he died May 18, 1907, at the age of eighty-four, and at the time was one of the few men whose knowledge of Cleveland's development and history went back to the early '30s. He had the advantages of the common schools, and early became associated with his father. He was especially concerned with his father's real estate business, and probably no one in his generation ever surpassed him in keen, exact and authoritative knowledge of real estate values and opportunities. After his father's death he inherited a share of the estate, which in itself was a considerable fortune, but by his own judicious independent investments he made it vastly larger and more important. The public knew that he was one of Cleveland's wealthy men, but it was chiefly concerned in its stewardship of that wealth, and the important thing to remember is that he not only conserved private capital but did much to give the city corresponding benefit by his wise and judicious administration. In his later years Philander L. Johnson became extensively interested in the transportation busi-

ness on the Great Lakes. Thus he ended his career in a line which had taken the attention of his father at the beginning. In company with others P. L. Johnson bought the barge Kate Winslow, later built the H. J. Johnson and the George Pressely, and in 1892 he was interested in the purchase of the Minnehaha and in 1893 of the Nellie Reddington.

Mr. Johnson was a staunch democrat, but never had any desire to gain the distinctions that come through practical participation in politics. He understood that the obligations imposed upon him were chiefly in the wise and constructive administration of his business affairs, and the success with which he discharged these responsibilities should be regarded as his big life work.

Philander L. Johnson married Sarah M. Clarke. She was born in Dublin, Ireland, daughter of Michael and Sarah Clarke, but was reared in London, England. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson had six children. Margaret and Mary, the oldest, were twins, and the former is now Mrs. Lorimer Porter and the latter is Mrs. Mary Spencer. The others still living are Harriet K., Mrs. Clare J. Cobb and Levi A. Another son, Clarke Johnson, died in 1891 at the age of eleven years.

The father of these children was an active member of the Masonic fraternity. He was a member of both the York and Scottish Rites, was affiliated with Webb Chapter No. 14, Royal Arch Masons, the Knight Templar Commandery, the Ohio Consistory of the Scottish Rite and the Mystic Shrine. He also belonged to the Knights of Pythias. He gave the full strength of his influence to the various movements inaugurated in the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, of which he was a member, and was also identified with the Vessel Owners' Association.

The many responsibilities connected with the management of his father's estate have now devolved upon his son Levi A. Levi A. Johnson inherited from his father and grandfather unusual traits of business character, and he was also liberally trained, being a graduate of Yale University. He is one of the younger generation of Cleveland business men, and in his generation he wields a constructive influence not unworthy to be compared with the parts his honored grandfather and father took in Cleveland history of the past.

LEVI ARTHUR JOHNSON has a very distinguished relationship with Cleveland history and affairs. He is a grandson of Capt. Levi

Johnson, who arrived in Cleveland March 10, 1809, and for years was one of the foremost figures of the city. Concerning his activities other pages of this publication furnish a record. Some of Cleveland's most valuable real estate belongs to the Johnson family, and Levi A. Johnson's chief work since leaving college has been in handling this estate.

He was born at Cleveland September 1, 1873, a son of the late Philander Levi Johnson, who was born in Cleveland on Superior Avenue, where the Rockefeller Building now stands, and, as told on other pages, was actively identified with the Great Lakes transportation and with Cleveland real estate. His widow, Sarah (Clarke) Johnson, is still living, and is the nominal president of The Johnson Realty Company.

Levi A. Johnson has traced out in the family record the names of five Levis, including his own son, now four years of age. After the first of the name, who served as a soldier in the Revolutionary war, there came Capt. Levi Johnson, the Cleveland pioneer. His father, as above noted, bore the name Philander Levi, and Levi A. and his son make up the five.

Levi Arthur Johnson was educated in the Cleveland public schools, Phillips Academy at Andover, Massachusetts, and graduated Ph. B. with the class of 1895 from the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University. On leaving college he returned to Cleveland and has since that time managed the estate of his father, which has been incorporated as The Johnson Realty Company. Mr. Johnson is secretary and treasurer of the company, with his mother as president. Through this company he has put on the market eight allotments since 1912. The first was the Woodhill Subdivision, and in 1913 the Shaker View allotment, and after that six others followed. Mr. Johnson is also a director of The Wood & Spencer Company. He is a member of the Union Club, Country Club, Cleveland Real Estate Board, is a democratic voter, a member of the Episcopal Church, and the Delta Psi Fraternity of Yale University. His hobby is fishing, and every summer he spends along some of his favorite streams in Canada.

October 24, 1911, he married Margaret Taylor Dodge, of Cleveland. Mrs. Johnson is a granddaughter of Virgil C. Taylor, one of Cleveland's eminent men. She was born and educated in Cleveland, a graduate of Miss Mittleberger's private school, and has sustained a very active part in social and philanthropic affairs. She is a member of the Cleve-

land Automobile Club, active in Red Cross work and the Maternity Hospital, and is a member of the Woman's Club and the Daughters of the American Revolution. Their one child, Levi Clarke Johnson, was born at Cleveland January 29, 1913.

ELBERT H. BAKER, president and general manager of The Cleveland Plain Dealer Publishing Company, has had forty years of active newspaper life in Cleveland. He is one of the veterans of the profession and is also widely known as a citizen and business man.

He was born at Norwalk, Ohio, July 25, 1854, son of Henry and Clara (Hall) Baker. He began life with a public school education. In 1877 Mr. Baker became connected with the Cleveland Herald as bookkeeper and later as advertising manager. In 1882 he became advertising manager of the Cleveland Leader and was for ten years a member of its board of directors. He continued in active charge of the advertising department of the Leader until 1897. In 1898 he became associated with the Cleveland Plain Dealer as general manager, on the death of Liberty E. Holden. In 1913 Mr. Baker was elected president of the Plain Dealer Publishing Company.

Mr. Baker is a member of the board of directors of the Associated Press and of the American Newspaper Publishers Association, serving as president of the latter association in 1912-14. Mr. Baker has exemplified much of the stalwart public spirit which has characterized Cleveland citizenship and made it first among Ohio cities. He is chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Euclid Avenue Congregational Church, and a trustee of the Cleveland Young Men's Christian Association. He is a member of the Western Reserve Chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution and the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce. He has membership in various clubs including the Union Club, Cleveland Athletic Club, Chagrin Valley Hunt Club.

Mr. Baker and his family reside at Gates Mill, Ohio. He was married June 1, 1876, to Miss Ida A. Smith of Cleveland. They have reason to be proud of their children. The eldest, Louise Hall, is now Mrs. Benjamin Hastings of Cleveland. Mrs. Hastings is a graduate of the Woman's College of Cleveland with the class of 1901. Frank Smith Baker, who graduated from Adelbert College of Cleveland in 1902, is now publisher of the Tribune at Tacoma, Washington. Elbert H., Jr., who was a student at Cornell



Frank H. Baker

University for three years, is the efficiency engineer of the St. Paul and Tacoma Lumber Company with residence and office at Tacoma, Washington. Alton Fletcher Baker, was graduated from Cornell University with the class of 1917 and is now serving at the front in France as a first lieutenant in the Automobile Convoy.

WILLIAM JOHN SHAW. Among the men whose legal talent and professional achievements reflected honor on the Cleveland bar, was the late William John Shaw, whose practice at Cleveland covered over a decade and whose activity in politics brought about many civic reforms. He was born at Greenspring, Sandusky County, Ohio, April 10, 1873, and was the eldest son of William and Maria (Flynn) Shaw, highly respected residents of Greenspring. The father of Mr. Shaw was born in 1848, in Sandusky County, and the mother was born in Ireland but was reared at St. Louis, Missouri. They reared a family of five children, four sons and one daughter. The first break in the family came with the death of William John Shaw on July 29, 1915.

William J. Shaw attended the public schools and had academic advantages in Greenspring, after which he went to Fremont, Ohio, and still later came to Cleveland and as a student entered the law department of the Western Reserve University, from which he was graduated three years later, in June, 1898, with the degree of B. L. Prior to entering the university and while residing at Fremont he had been a law student in the office of Hon. George Kinney, the present mayor of that city. When he first entered into practice it was in partnership with R. R. Rule, who is an attorney at Fremont at the present time, and they remained together for two years, the title of the firm being Rule & Shaw. Mr. Shaw was then connected with the legal department of the Erie Railroad, following which he entered into a law partnership with his brother, George Wheeler Shaw, a well known attorney and substantial business man of Cleveland. This association lasted for about ten years and was severed by the death of Mr. Shaw. He was highly regarded in the profession and by the public and had the reputation of being capable, conscientious and conservative. Many cases of importance were won by the firm because of his clear understanding of the law and his lucid demonstration when before judge and jury.

Mr. Shaw was a republican in politics and

he became quite active in local affairs. In 1912 he was elected a member of the City Council from the Nineteenth Ward and served two years with extreme efficiency because he was a man of sterling honor, and before his term had expired was appointed a member of the board of review and still later was appointed to membership on the county tax board of complaints. While acting as a member of the board of review he displayed his fearlessness when he believed himself in the right by his opposition to placing the Rockefeller personal property on the Cuyahoga County tax duplicate.

Mr. Shaw married Miss Bertha Severin, of Cleveland. She survives with their two daughters, Elizabeth and Ruth, both of whom were born in Cleveland. Mr. Shaw was a member of the Cleveland Bar Association. He belonged also to Brenton D. Babcock Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, No. 600, at Cleveland, and to the Knights of Pythias lodge at Greenspring, Ohio. He was a man of the highest personal character and his professional honor was ever untarnished.

GEORGE WHEELER SHAW. One of the able members of the Cleveland bar is George Wheeler Shaw, who has been in continuous practice in this city for seventeen years, for ten years being associated with his brother, the late William J. Shaw, under the firm name of W. J. & G. W. Shaw. Mr. Shaw is a man of strong intellectual endowment and is a thorough master of his profession. He is a native of Ohio and was born at Greenspring in Sandusky County, January 18, 1877. His parents are William and Maria (Flynn) Shaw, who reside at Greenspring, Ohio.

Mr. Shaw may be said to be a combination of several distinct nationalities, as his mother is of Irish extraction combined with English, and his father of Scotch and Irish. William Shaw was born in Sandusky County, Ohio, in 1848. His grandfather was a Presbyterian minister in Scotland. When the excitement aroused by the precipitation of the Civil war spread over every part of Sandusky County, work on the home farm became dull and tiresome to William Shaw and, although only fourteen years of age, he decided for himself that he would make a good soldier and enlisted, and before his mother was able to reach the recruiting station and interfere he had proceeded to Cincinnati, Ohio. Although he accompanied her home, the spirit of adventure had taken root and again he ran away

from home and made his way to St. Louis, Missouri. In the course of time he returned to the comforts of home without persuasion and for some time afterward occupied his time in selling spokes and hubs in Cleveland and vicinity. He also assisted in building railroad bridges for the Nickel Plate and other systems, but his main occupation in life has been farming. He married Maria Flynn, who was born in Ireland but was reared at St. Louis, Missouri, and five children have been born to them, four sons and one daughter. The sons are: William John, who died at Cleveland, July 29, 1915; George Wheeler; Thomas P., who is assistant law librarian of the Cleveland Law Library; Allen J., who is a resident of Cleveland.

George Wheeler Shaw attended the public schools of Greenspring, Ohio, being graduated from the high school in the class of 1891, and three years later was graduated from Greenspring Academy, following which he entered Adelbert College and was graduated in 1898 with the degree of A. B. All this was preparatory to a full law course in the law department of the Western Reserve University, from which he was graduated in 1900 with the degree of B. L.

Mr. Shaw was admitted to the bar of Ohio in June, 1900, and entered upon practice in Cleveland in association with his brother, the late William John Shaw, who was prominent in the law and also in political life at Cleveland. This business and fraternal association continued until the death of the older partner. For ten years the firm handled some very important litigation and notable cases. Mr. Shaw at present confines himself mainly to an office practice, being retained by several corporations, and is also attorney for a number of lesser companies and organizations. He has additional interests, being president and secretary of the Franklin Oil and Gas Company, an Ohio corporation with plant at Bedford, Ohio, and is secretary of the Metalene Chemical Company, of Cleveland. He is a member of the Masonic Order, the Knights Templar and Al Koran Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles Mystic Shrine, and a member of the Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Shaw was married April 16, 1902, to Miss Edith M. Clarke, who is a daughter of George H. and Clara (Mueller) Clarke, the former of whom is deceased. Mrs. Shaw was born at Springfield, Ohio, but was reared and educated at Cleveland and is a graduate of the Central High School. Mr. and Mrs. Shaw

have two children, Wade and Edith, both of whom were born in this city. Mr. Shaw is one of the conscientious men of his profession and gives his clients the best that is in him. He and his family reside at Shaker Village.

ALFRED BURNS SMYTHE, president of The A. B. Smythe Company, real estate and insurance, has been an active figure in local real estate circles practically since he left college. While personally responsible for the splendid position his company now enjoys in business circles, Mr. Smythe is a man of varied interests, was at one time a professional baseball player, and has long been prominent in musical and philanthropic affairs in this city.

He was born at Nevada, Ohio, August 4, 1874, and has some very substantial family associations, all Scotch-Irish. His paternal grandfather, William Smythe, was born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, in 1807 and died at Holton, Kansas. His wife, Mary (Story) Smythe, was born in Ohio in 1808. Marcus M. Smythe, father of Alfred B., was born in Jefferson County, Ohio, in 1837. He married Mary Comfort Burns, who was born in Mansfield, Ohio, in 1846. Her grandfather was an own cousin of the great poet Robert Burns. Her father, Rev. John Burns, was graduated with the degree Master of Arts from Kenyon College in 1856, and for a number of years was principal of the Milford Academy. Marcus M. Smythe and wife had three daughters and one son. The daughters are Mrs. Josiah Catrow of Germantown, Ohio; Mrs. E. V. Wells of Cleveland, and Mary Alice Smythe of Berkeley, California.

As a boy Alfred B. Smythe attended public schools in his native town, took a course in the Ohio Business College at Mansfield, and spent four years teaching in country districts. In 1898 he was elected principal of the high school at Nevada, but soon resigned to enter Oberlin College as a member of the class of 1902. He was in Oberlin until he completed three years of work and left college to take up the real estate business in Cleveland.

His early successes as a real estate man attracted such attention that his services were secured by The Cleveland Trust Company, to organize and manage its realty department. He filled that position until August 1, 1914, gathering thereby a broad experience and widening his acquaintance throughout the city, at which time he resigned to resume business for himself. Today The A. B. Smythe



A. B. Smythe



Company is one of the best known real estate firms in Northern Ohio. Its main office is in the Erie Building.

Mr. Smythe is also president of the following:

President and treasurer of The Smythe Building Company; president of The Glengariff Realty Company; president and treasurer of The Crucible Steel Forge Co.; president of The Loop Realty Company; president of The Land Security Company; vice president of the Bankers Guaranteed Mortgage Co., and director in the following companies: National Mortgage Company, Builders Investment Company, The Shore Acres Land Company, Colonial Savings & Loan Company.

While at Oberlin Mr. Smythe was the star pitcher on the baseball team. He and his teammates had the distinction of winning the championship of Ohio Colleges in 1898 and 1899. His work as a pitcher was of such character as to attract the notice of Jimmy McAleer, at that time manager of the Cleveland Baseball Club, and in 1900, while still in college, as the result of a favorable proposition made him, Mr. Smythe signed up with the Cleveland Baseball Club for a year. Thus it was professional ball that really first brought him to Cleveland.

Mr. Smythe is gifted with musical talent and fortunately had thorough training during his early youth. For three years he was a member of the Oberlin College Glee Club Quartet, for six years was director of the Adelbert Glee Club, for two years was with the Shubert Quartet, and three years was tenor soloist of the Pilgrim Church Quartet. Another four years he was director and tenor soloist of the Windermere Presbyterian Church. Another prominent interest has attracted him into settlement work. At one time he had charge of the music at Goodrich House and also at Alta House, and for one year was a director of the Glee Club of the Y. M. C. A.

Mr. Smythe is a member of the Cleveland Real Estate Board, the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, Lakewood Chamber of Commerce and National Chamber of Commerce. Socially he belongs to the Hermit Club, the Clifton Club, Union Club, Castalia Trout Club, and the Old Colony Club. Mr. Smythe and his family are members of the Lakewood Congregational Church, of which Mr. Smythe is one of the trustees.

November 13, 1902, he married Miss Catherine Loomis of Oil City, Pennsylvania, daughter of Charles and Ida E. Loomis. Her

father, a native of northwestern Pennsylvania, was secretary and treasurer of the Oil City Trust Company until his death. Her mother is a native of Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Mr. and Mrs. Smythe have two sons, Charles Loomis Smythe, born October 23, 1903, and Marcus Loomis Smythe, born March 12, 1905. Mr. Smythe and family reside in Clifton Park, Lakewood.

GEORGE W. VOCKE has for many years been engaged in the drug business in and around Cleveland, but is now giving his time and attention to his duties as a justice of the peace of Cuyahoga County, with office in the Society for Savings Building.

Mr. Vocke was born at Cleveland December 4, 1884, the oldest of three children of Dr. George A. and Lillie (Zantiny) Vocke. His parents are both now deceased, and were members of old and respected families on the west side of Cleveland. Of the three children one of the daughters died in infancy and the other is Eda, Mrs. A. E. Batt, of Cleveland.

Judge Vocke attended Kenyon Military Academy for three and a half years, but left on account of illness and afterwards attended the Cleveland School of Pharmacy for two years. When only ten years of age he had begun working in a drug store and in his uncle's store at the corner of Dunham and Lexington, or 66th and Lexington as it is now called, and acquired a thorough knowledge of the business and became a registered pharmacist. His uncle was W. G. Zantiny. All his relatives on his father's side were physicians and all on his mother's side were druggists. In 1902 Mr. Vocke bought out his uncle's business, which had been run under the name W. G. Zantiny, and for two years he conducted it under the name the Dunham Avenue Pharmacy. In 1904 he sold the business to J. B. Ganssart, who still has the store at that location. Mr. Vocke then started a new store at Independence, Ohio, under his own name. In 1906 he removed it to Newburg Heights, but its present location is 4516 East 71st Street, Cleveland. On September 8, 1908, Mr. Vocke was appointed postmaster of Willow Run, Newburg Heights, by President Roosevelt, and he continued in that office until he resigned as postmaster October 1, 1914, and at the same time sold out his drug business. The office has since been taken into the city and has free delivery. Mr. Vocke was the youngest postmaster in Ohio at the time of his appointment.

On June 13, 1908, he was also appointed

justice of the peace by the Council of Newburg Heights and subsequently was elected on the republican ticket for two terms. When he left Newburg Heights in August, 1915, he resigned as justice of the peace and was at once appointed to the same office by the Brooklyn Heights Council. On September 1, 1916, he was appointed police judge of Brooklyn Heights by Mayor H. H. Richardson of that town. He is still police judge and is also a justice of the peace for the county. In January, 1916, he opened an office to handle his court jurisdiction in the Society for Savings Building. Mr. Voecke sold his drug business in Newburg Heights to C. R. Phillips. He finally gave up the drug business because he was tired of it, and has preferred some other line rather than the one in which his family has been so long engaged.

On May 21, 1913, he married Helen G. Romick of Wooster, Ohio. She was born and educated at Wooster, having attended Wooster University and Oberlin Conservatory of Music. She is a member of the Musical and Women's and Mothers' clubs of Brooklyn Heights.

HENRY APTHORP, who has long been active in the business affairs of Cleveland and whose various public services are well known, was generously endowed at birth with that talent which has been dominant in all the great characters of history—a genius for organizing and directing both material resources and the actions and work of men. Mr. Apthorp has never gotten out of touch with the common interests of mankind. As a young man he earned his living working on a farm, and the viewpoints and aspirations of those who meet the duties of life with courage, industry and sympathy, whether with their hands or with their minds, are thoroughly appreciated by him.

Henry Apthorp was born at Mayfield in Cuyahoga County, Ohio, February 9, 1841, and is a son of William and Chloe (Howard) Apthorp. His father was born at Hinsdale, Massachusetts, in 1809, while his mother was a native of Stockbridge, in the same state, and born in 1808. In 1836 the parents came to the West and located on a farm at Mayfield, Ohio, and the father was a contented and diligent agriculturist of Cuyahoga County, was prosperous in a moderate measure, and passed his last years at Nottingham, Ohio, where he died in 1880, the mother surviving him until the year 1898.

A farmer boy, Henry Apthorp attended the district schools of Mayfield, and later went to the Mayfield Academy and subsequently to the Geauga Seminary. The greater part of his employment up to the time that he was twenty-two years of age was found in farming, although at one time he was also employed as a hand in a sawmill. While working in this latter capacity he assisted in sawing some of the lumber for the building of the Kennard House, Cleveland, and drove the team which hauled a portion of it from the mill. On leaving the farm he worked as a lineman and foreman for the Western Union Telegraph Company and the Lake Shore & Michigan Central Railway Company, and built many miles of telegraph lines, and after that his interests developed rapidly, and for the past forty years Mr. Apthorp has filled many posts of responsibility and trust and has done much constructive and creative work.

From 1876 to 1880 Mr. Apthorp was associate editor of the Democratic Standard, at Ashtabula, Ohio, which city was his home from 1866 to 1911. In 1891 he became managing editor of the Columbus Post, at Columbus, Ohio. From 1887 to 1909 he was special agent for the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Company, in matters of legislation, and while acting in this capacity in 1892 was largely instrumental, in association with John Newell, then president of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, in securing the passage of the first statute providing for the eliminating of grade crossings. Throughout his career he has been known as a man thoroughly fearless in the expression of his opinions. He has had long and varied experience, and this has enabled him to judge accurately as to the merits of different questions which have come before him for judgment and action. His newspaper experience has helped him in other fields, and he has a most forcible and convincing literary style. In 1892 Mr. Apthorp wrote and published a pamphlet arguing against the proposed 2-cent-a-mile railroad fare in Ohio, of which over 100,000 copies were sold in Ohio and neighboring states. In 1899 there appeared a tract under his signature in the defense of the trusts, and the copyright of this was purchased of Mr. Apthorp by the late United State Senator Mark A. Hanna, to be used by the press and public speakers during the presidential campaign. He was also the author in 1903, of an article that had a wide circulation and was directed against the heresy of socialism. Mr. Apthorp's courage was shown



Raymond T. Craigie

in the fact that this pamphlet, or the greater part of it, was addressed to the regular Sunday afternoon meeting of the socialists at Army and Navy Hall, Cleveland, April 12, 1903, despite the fact that it was a bitter arraignment of socialism, and a convincing, logical argument that was greatly detrimental to the cause and interests of that party.

Mr. Apthorp has long been a vigorous element in Ohio politics. He served two terms as a member of the Ashtabula City Council, in 1872-73 and again in 1883-84. From 1885 to 1887 he was railroad commissioner of Ohio, from 1893 to 1889 was a member of the board of managers of the Ohio State Penitentiary, and from 1897 to 1900 of the Ohio State Reformatory. For a number of years his business interests have been largely centered in Cleveland and he now maintains his offices in the East Ohio Gas Building.

RAYMOND T. CRAGIN. Only the possession of an extraordinary faculty and business judgment could have placed Raymond T. Cragin so far along in the business world as his thirtieth year finds him. Mr. Cragin has been active in real estate circles in Cleveland since he left school. When only twenty-four years of age he began speaking before committees and assemblages of real estate men and his solid achievements in that field constitute a more than ordinary distinction.

Mr. Cragin was the first man in Cleveland to specialize in handling acreage city property on the wholesale plan, acting as a broker between the owners and real estate dealers for the development of such property. He is now a man of many varied interests. His real estate offices are in the Williamson Building. He is also secretary and director of the Manufacturers Realty Company, secretary and director of the Harbor View Company, vice president of the Settlement Property Company, vice president of the Triskett Property Company, president and treasurer of the Cragin Land Company, assistant secretary of the West Coast Iron Company of Cleveland and San Francisco, assistant secretary of the Home Building Company; president of the McLaughlin Realty Company; president of the Buckeye Home & Building Company and vice president and treasurer of the Semiole Realty Company.

His family have long been identified with Cleveland, but he was born in Seattle, Washington, March 29, 1888, where his parents had their home for a number of years. He is a

son of True L. and Rena Belle (Mix) Cragin. His father was born in Lorain County, Ohio, where the Cragins at one time owned a large amount of land. The mother was born at Chagrin Falls in Cuyahoga County. They were married in the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Cleveland. True L. Cragin was one of the early hardware merchants at Seattle, Washington, and was in active business when that city was a village. He resided in Seattle about eight years. His death occurred while spending the summer at Catawba Island, Ohio, August 7, 1895. The widowed mother is still living in Cleveland. The family consisted of two sons, Raymond T. and Laurence L. The latter graduated from the Western Reserve University in 1917 and is now associated with his brother in the real estate business.

Raymond T. Cragin attended the Cleveland public schools, graduating from the Central High School with the class of 1907. He soon afterward entered the office of Daniel R. Taylor, a pioneer real estate man of Cleveland, and was with him until 1913, when he engaged in business for himself.

Mr. Cragin is a member of the Board of Governors of the Ohio Association of Real Estate Boards, and was formerly its vice president. He is also a member of the Cleveland Real Estate Board and the Ohio State Association of Real Estate Boards, and the National Housing Association. Before its merger with the Ohio State University he was a trustee of the Cleveland Polte Medical College of Cleveland. In politics he is a republican and is a member of the Union Club, Cleveland Athletic Club, City Club, Civic League, Cleveland Automobile Club, Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, and Old Colony Club.

LOUIS JOHN ESTY began the practice of law at Cleveland in 1901. The first important step in his advancement came with his appointment as attorney for the Savings and Trust Company, now the Citizens Savings & Trust Company. The legal affairs of this bank required practically his entire attention until January 1, 1909. At that date he became associated with F. C. McMillin and C. W. Pattison, under the firm name of McMillin, Esty & Pattison. He was later with Horr & Lewenthal, but Mr. Horr died in April, 1917, and the firm then became Lewenthal & Esty. This is one of the most substantial titles in the directory of the Cleveland bar. The firm's offices are in the Williamson Building. Mr. Esty has been called upon to give his ability in the

solution of many legal and business problems and he has to a large degree realized the success he started out to acquire when a young man. Among other interests he is vice president and treasurer of the Cleveland Realization Company, a corporation formed by N. T. Horr and himself in April, 1912. This was the pioneer company formed for the purchase of second mortgages, which has been a material aid to real estate operations.

Mr. Esty was born in Cleveland, April 12, 1877, and represents a family of honored activity in Ohio and with a good American ancestry. Mr. Esty owns the sword which his great-grandfather carried in the battle of Lundy's Lane during the War of 1812, and some of his ancestors also fought as Revolutionary soldiers. His grandfather, Ezra B. Esty, who was born in Ohio in 1826 and died September 19, 1903, grew up at Hiram Rapids and in 1868 removed to Cleveland. For many years Ezra B. Esty had charge of the sales department of the old Peerless mowers and reapers, and afterwards was a special agent for the Equitable Life Assurance Association. The last twenty-five years he lived retired. He was a republican but never sought a political office. He was a Knight Templar Mason and a man of splendid social qualities as well as business ability.

Louis J. Esty is a son of John B. and Carrie E. (Griffin) Esty. In the maternal line he is also of old American and English stock. The Griffins were of New York. His mother, Carrie E. Griffin, was born at Ravenna, Ohio, and her father, Alexander Buell Griffin, was born in New York State September 18, 1819. His parents were Richard C. and Ann C. (Buell) Griffin. In the Buell line the ancestry goes back in England to a Lord Mayor of London and the record in direct line runs back to the twelfth or thirteenth century. One of Mr. Esty's great-grandfathers in the maternal line was Auren Stowe, a man of considerable prominence in the early days of Ohio. Some documents now in the possession of Mr. Esty are signed by Return J. Meigs, postmaster general of the United States, and President Thomas Jefferson, commissioning Auren Stowe to carry the mail over the route between Cleveland and other points. Alexander B. Griffin, the maternal grandfather, was for many years a prominent factor in business enterprise at Ravenna. He was owner of the Ravenna Hub and Felloe works, one of the leading manufacturing establishments of that city. For two terms he was mayor of Ra-

venna, was clerk of courts, a member of the city council and a man of such character and ability as could dignify every public position. His death occurred in 1901.

Louis John Esty was two years old when his father died. His father was for some years identified with the iron industry as secretary of the Cleveland Iron, Steel & Nail Company. That business is still continued, though under another name.

After his father's death Louis J. Esty grew up in the home of his grandparents in Ravenna. He acquired a liberal education, graduating bachelor of science from Ohio Western University in 1899 and LL.B. from Western Reserve University in 1901. Mr. Esty is a republican, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, is a Knight Templar Mason and has had an active membership in the Masonic Club, the Cleveland Gun Club, the East End Tennis Club, the Cleveland Athletic Association, and the Shaker Heights Country Club. On May 15, 1902, he married Miss Grace L. Davis, daughter of Edward L. and Emma L. (Davis) Davis, of Garrettsville, and their daughter, Janet L., was born February 22, 1914. Mr. and Mrs. Esty's son, Roger E., was born January 26, 1905.

STARR CADWALLADER, a resident of Cleveland since 1896, has been long known to the people of the city as a prominent social settlement worker and leader in educational and other civic movements. Some of the institutions by which Cleveland expresses its social service and moral power have had and still have the active co-operation of Mr. Cadwallader.

In a business way he is member of the firm Green-Cadwallader-Long, Real Estate Investments, with offices in the Marshall Building. This firm acts as sales agent for the Van Sweringen Company in their Shaker Heights suburban property and the firm now gives its exclusive time and energies to this field.

Mr. Cadwallader was born in Howard, New York, June 11, 1869, a son of Joseph Shepard and Ann E. (Starr) Cadwallader. His parents spent their lives in New York State, his father being a farmer and mechanic by occupation. Mr. Cadwallader was the older of the two children, his sister Grace living in Springfield, Missouri.

He was liberally educated, attending preparatory schools and Utica Academy in his native state, and graduating A. B. from Hamilton College with the class of 1893. He

also took post-graduate work for several years and in 1896 received the degree of A. M.

Mr. Cadwallader is a pioneer in the Young Men's Christian Association and other institutional religious movements, and was connected with the Young Men's Christian Association actively in 1887, 1888 and 1890. From 1892 to 1895 he was a teacher in private schools.

He came to Cleveland in 1896 to act as head worker of the Goodrich Social Settlement and gave all his time to this institution until 1903. In that year he became a trustee and since 1906 has been secretary of the settlement.

During 1902-05 Mr. Cadwallader was school director of Cleveland and from 1905 to 1908 was secretary of the board of trustees of the Cleveland School of Art and from 1908 to 1910 was superintendent of the Department of Health, now called the Health Commission. He has organized several social service undertakings and is now a member of the executive committee of the Cleveland Associated Charities.

Mr. Cadwallader entered the real estate business in 1910 as a member of the firm Green-Cadwallader-Long. The senior member of this firm died June 9, 1916, but the old name is still retained. Mr. Cadwallader's active associate is Theodore T. Long.

The vast workings and enterprise of the Van Sweringen Company of Cleveland are described on other pages of this publication. Their Shaker Heights village property is a Cleveland suburb known to every resident and one of the most modern suburban towns of the United States. The entire property has been developed as a restricted exclusively residential town and the most modern ideas of town planning and home environment have been carefully worked out and introduced. The village is six miles east of the Public Square of Cleveland, but within fifteen minutes' ride and is a section of high class homes from which every undesirable feature and element have been carefully excluded.

Mr. Cadwallader's own residence is in the Shaker Heights Village and in 1916 he was elected a member of its village board of education to serve the four year term until 1919. He is now chairman of the building committee. A model grammar school has already been erected in the village and a new high school is in course of construction and will be finished by September, 1918. Mr. Cadwallader is actively interested in various civic organizations in the village, but still finds time to

serve in the larger program of social and educational interests. He was a member of the board of trustees of the Kent State Normal School until he was appointed a member of the State Board of Administration, during 1913-1915. Politically he is a democrat, and has membership in the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, the City Club, the Cleveland Automobile Club, the University Club, the Shaker Heights Country Club, the Columbus Athletic Club of Columbus, the Alpha Delta Phi and the Phi Beta Kappa. Mr. Cadwallader is a lover of books and literature and for all his engrossing business activities finds time to write occasionally for magazines and other publications.

On July 30, 1896, at Utica, New York, he married Harriet E. Gompf, daughter of J. and Margaret (Baker) Gompf, who are still living at Utica. Mrs. Cadwallader was born and received her education in that city. They have two children, Elizabeth and Starr, Jr. Elizabeth is now a student in the Hathaway-Brown School at Cleveland, while Starr, Jr., is in the Shaker Heights Village School. Both children were born in Cleveland.

ROBERT HUTCHINSON BRICKER is Ohio representative, with offices in the Marshall Building, for the Norris, Allister-Ball Company, wholesale jewelers, with headquarters in Chicago. Mr. Bricker has been with the Ball jewelry firm of Cleveland for a number of years, is a lawyer by profession, and after a brief but successful experience in the law returned to his present company and is one of its competent sales managers.

Mr. Bricker was born in Smithville in Wayne County, Ohio, January 3, 1884, a son of Joseph U. and Evelyn (Miller) Bricker. On both sides he is of German stock. The parents were born in Wayne County, and Grandfather Bricker and Grandfather Miller came to this state from Pennsylvania. Joseph U. Bricker was a soldier in the Civil war, in the One Hundred and Sixtieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, as a private, serving from 1861 to 1864, more than three years. He and his wife now reside at Wooster, and for over twenty-seven years he has been in the railway service and for a long time chief clerk in the postal service department on the Pennsylvania line between Chicago and Pittsburg. He is a republican, formerly was quite a figure in local politics, but as a Government employee does not actively espouse any special party. He and his wife had a family of eleven children.

six sons and five daughters, all still living except one daughter. The oldest, Grace, died at the age of twenty-one. In order of birth four of the daughters came first, then the five of the sons, and the youngest daughter is next younger to Robert H. The latter was the eighth in the family.

Mr. Bricker received his early education in the public schools of Wooster, graduating from high school in 1902. For one year he was a student in Wooster University and then spent one year in the Yokum Business College. After leaving business college Mr. Bricker became private secretary to Sidney Ball, now president of the Norris, Allister-Ball Company of Chicago. Mr. Ball was then a Cleveland man and in the wholesale department of the Webb C. Ball Company. As private secretary Mr. Bricker came to Cleveland in 1904 and gradually he acquired experience in various departments of the wholesale jewelry firm of the Webb C. Ball Company. While giving most of his daylight hours to this firm he studied law privately and also in the Cleveland Law School of the Baldwin-Wallace University, and completed the course and graduated LL. B. with the class of 1911, being admitted to the Ohio bar in June of the same year. In 1912 Mr. Bricker gave up his position with the Ball firm and entered the private practice of law, joining Frederick Huston and John Huston, under the firm name of Huston, Huston & Bricker, with offices in the Marshall Building.

After two years of law practice Mr. Bricker returned to the firm and in June, 1915, became representative of Northern Ohio for the Norris, Allister-Ball Company. This is one of the largest wholesale jewelry houses in the United States. In 1916 it did more business than any other wholesale jewelry house in the country. On January 1, 1917, Mr. Bricker became representative of the company for the State of Ohio, with headquarters in Cleveland and with offices in the Marshall Building.

Mr. Bricker is affiliated with Windermere Lodge No. 627, Free and Accepted Masons, Windermere Chapter No. 203, Royal Arch Masons, both of East Cleveland, and is a member of Coeur De Lion Commandery, Knights Templar, of Cleveland, Ohio. He is also a member of the Windermere Methodist Episcopal Church. He belongs to the college society Sigma Kappa Phi. February 3, 1908, at Millersburg, Ohio, he married Miss Bernice Huston, daughter of John and Sarah (Close) Huston. Her mother died at Millersburg in

1915. Her father, a prominent attorney of Millersburg, was formerly head of the law firm Huston, Huston & Bricker at Cleveland. Mrs. Bricker was born in Millersburg, graduated from high school in 1904, and is an accomplished musician, having studied four years in vocal under Professor Howell. She is a member of the Kings Daughters and is active in various musical societies. Mr. and Mrs. Bricker have two sons: John Robert and William, both born in Cleveland.

FRANCIS W. POULSON. At the age of thirty Mr. Poulson has attained an enviable rank among Cleveland lawyers. In the minds of Cleveland citizens generally his chief distinction rests upon his aggressive actions while city prosecutor. While in that office Mr. Poulson directed a vigilant and unceasing campaign against certain well recognized forms of evil, particularly the loan shark, and it is generally conceded that he accomplished more permanent and wholesome good in that direction than can be credited to the agency of any other individual.

Mr. Poulson has shown character and ability in all his career from college days. He inherits some enviable characteristics from his Scotch-Irish ancestry in the paternal line, and French forbears on the maternal side. The Poulsons were Ohio pioneers, his great-grandfather having brought the family from Kentucky. Mr. Poulson's grandfather, Jackson Poulson, is still living at the age of seventy-seven, sturdy in mind as well as in body, and still maintains an active superintendence over the old homestead of a hundred seventy acres in Holmes County, where three generations of the family have been born, and where the great-grandfather located on coming to this state in 1815. Jackson Poulson does his farming only with the aid of one man.

Thomas S. Poulson, father of the Cleveland lawyer, was born in the same vicinity of Holmes County, for a number of years was a farmer, and afterwards moved to Millersburg to educate his children, and during the twenty years spent there was connected with the Commercial Bank. In 1910 he came to Cleveland, where he and his wife still reside. Thomas S. Poulson married Lyda Victoria Corberand. She is of French ancestry, her father, Jean Francis Corberand, having been born in Alsace-Lorraine, France. He was active in the French army, being an officer in the 13th Division of the 10th Regiment



Francis W. Poulson

of Infantry, and was granted an honorable discharge at Pau, France, January 2, 1854. Soon afterward he came to the United States at the outbreak of the Civil war and enlisted and served four years with an Ohio regiment. When the war was over he located on a farm south of Millersburg and spent the rest of his life there. By trade he was a stone mason and mason contractor. Thomas S. Poulson and wife had eight children, three sons and five daughters. They are all still living except two sons who died in infancy. In order of age the living are: Edna R., wife of Frederick E. Pulse, assistant auditor of The American Steel and Wire Company at Cleveland; Francis W.; Mary A., wife of Allen Thayer, city chemist of Detroit, where they reside; Florence V., Evelyn and Helen, at home with their parents in Cleveland; Helen being a student in the Glenville High School.

Mr. Francis W. Poulson was born on his father's farm in Hardy Township, Holmes County, near Holmesville, May 12, 1887. Most of his early youth was spent in the town of Millersburg, where he attended the grammar and high schools, graduating from high school with the class of 1905. A few days later he came to Cleveland, on a temporary visit as he thought. While here he accepted a position with The Chandler & Price Company, 6000 Carnegie Avenue, and it was five years before he left their service. He began as timekeeper, filled other responsibilities, and finally resigned the position of traffic manager. While with that firm Mr. Poulson took up the study of law in the night courses of the Cleveland Law School, and after three years of diligent study received his LL. B. degree from this department of the Baldwin-Wallace University in 1910. In June of that year he was admitted to the bar, and has since been admitted to practice in the Federal courts.

Mr. Poulson began practice at Cleveland with Edgar M. Bell, under the firm name of Bell & Poulson in the Society for Savings Building. This firm dissolved January 1, 1912, on account of Mr. Poulson's appointment as prosecuting attorney of Cleveland by the late E. K. Wilcox, who was then director of law. Mr. Poulson served as city prosecutor until the change of administration on January 1, 1916. In the fall of 1915 he was candidate for judge of the Municipal Court. There were three vacancies to be filled and twenty

candidates. Mr. Poulson stood fourth in the race, being beaten by only a few hundred votes.

His work as prosecutor was memorable in many ways. In 1914 he instituted a determined campaign of prosecution against the loan sharks of Cleveland. Before he was through forty-five loan offices were put out of business. The success of Mr. Poulson's campaign in Cleveland brought about similar campaigns in Toledo, Dayton, Youngstown, Columbus and Cincinnati, and from these larger cities the reform spread over the state, being made effective by the passage of the so-called "Lloyd Act," by which money lenders must secure licenses from the state and are placed under the direct supervision and jurisdiction of the State Banking Department. At the present time there is not more than a tenth of the number of these loan agencies in Ohio as existed before Mr. Poulson began his onslaught at Cleveland. The regulation of the loan sharks was a movement which received from Mr. Poulson every encouragement and assistance within his power, not merely in Cleveland but in the state. He and Hugh Huntington, of Columbus, and A. D. Baldwin, of Cleveland, drew up the bill known as the Lloyd Act, and Mr. Poulson personally appeared before the House and Senate on four different occasions to plead for its passage. The director of the remedial loan division of the Russell Sage Foundation has called this bill a model law, and it is one of the distinctive pieces of legislation by which Ohio now leads all the states and many other commonwealths have closely followed its provisions in similar legislation. The act has already been passed upon and adjudged constitutional by the Ohio Supreme Court.

In addition to the routine matters that came before him as prosecutor, Mr. Poulson also undertook the prosecution of fake employment agencies, and also led several crusades against dope peddlers. The regulation of employment agencies is a reform only less in importance to the loan shark evil, and it is a matter which through a recent decision of the United States Supreme Court is destined to receive attention and study from reform organizations.

After leaving his public office Mr. Poulson resumed private practice with offices in the Rockefeller Building in partnership with George R. McKay and R. A. Baskin, under the firm name of McKay, Poulson & Baskin. Mr. Baskin retired April 1, 1917, and the firm is

now McKay & Poulson, with their offices in the new Guardian Building. This firm handles a general practice.

Politically Mr. Poulson is a democrat from conviction, and also from inheritance since both his father and grandfather have been staunchly aligned with the same party, his grandfather being a true Jackson democrat. Mr. Poulson is a member of the Cleveland and Ohio State Bar Associations, is a member of Battery A, Ohio National Guard Field Artillery and Troop A of Ohio Cavalry, belongs to the Knights of Pythias, Tyrian Lodge No. 370, Free and Accepted Masons, Cleveland Lodge No. 18, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Cleveland Chamber of Commerce and the City Club. He was the first president of The Investment Security Company of Cleveland when it was organized. He is a director of the Legal Aid Society of Cleveland and belongs to the Sigma Kappa Phi college fraternity. As a college man Mr. Poulson was much interested in athletics. His special forte was football, and then and later he played with several professional teams in Ohio in the days when Willie Heston and "Germany" Schultz the great Michigan University stars, were in their prime. He is also a baseball fan and an enthusiastic automobilist. Other recreations which claim some of his time in the summer are tennis and swimming.

Mr. Poulson and family reside at 1969 East 81st Street. He married at Cleveland November 6, 1913, Miss Fay Marie Downing, daughter of the late Frederick E. Downing. Mrs. Poulson was born in Cleveland, was liberally educated, graduating from the East High School with the class of 1910, and then entered Lake Erie College at Painesville. She is a member of the Lake Erie College Alumni Association, but did not graduate since Mr. Poulson exercised a preferred claim upon her and secured her consent to marriage before graduation honors were ready. Mrs. Poulson is active in Cleveland social life and they have an ideal home.

WILLIAM SHELDON KERRUISH. Those lawyers who were concerned with the Cleveland bar before the great civil conflict which rent the nation have almost without exception long since laid down their briefs and have either retired or have been called to the greater bar. A notable exception is William S. Kerruish, now recognized as the oldest practicing attorney in Cleveland. Eighty-six years of age, he is still hale and vigorous, and

has much of the versatility and the fluency which so long characterized his splendid efforts as a trial lawyer. He has been a member of the bar almost sixty years.

Mr. Kerruish was born in Warrensville, Cuyahoga County, Ohio, October 30, 1831. His parents, William and Jane (Kelly) Kerruish, were both born in the Isle of Man. After their marriage they emigrated to the United States in 1827, locating in Warrensville, Ohio, where the father followed farming. The mother died in 1883, having outlived her husband; and Mr. Kerruish's only sister, Mrs. Jane Caine, is now deceased.

William S. Kerruish owes his long and industrious life partly to the inheritance of sturdy stock and partly to his wholesome rural environment when a boy. There is hardly a finer exemplar of "mens sana in corpore sano." He has not only possessed a vigorous body and a vigorous mind, but a mind of unusual range of interests and attainments. As a boy he attended the public schools at Warrensville and prepared for college in the Twinsburg Institute. In 1852 he entered the sophomore class of Western Reserve College, continued his studies there two years, at the close of which he was admitted to the senior class of Yale College. He was graduated from Yale with the class of 1855, and is now one of the last survivors of that class. The year following his graduation from Yale he taught languages in Twinsburg Institute, and in 1857 began the active study of law in the office of Ranney, Backus & Noble. Admitted to the bar in 1858 by examination before the Supreme Court at Columbus, he at once became a competitor for the professional honors in the Cleveland bar and has outlived practically all of his many eminent contemporaries. After practicing alone for a time he became a member of the firm of Hayes & Kerruish, and was again alone after the dissolution of the partnership. He became head of the firm Kerruish & Heisley, and later was a partner of George T. Chapman as Kerruish & Chapman, and in time his son, S. Q. Kerruish, was admitted to partnership. On the death of Mr. Chapman in 1906, the firm became Kerruish & Kerruish. In 1912, George E. Hartshorn and George W. Spooner were admitted to the partnership, whose title continues as Kerruish, Kerruish, Hartshorn & Spooner, with offices in the Society for Savings Building in the City of Cleveland.

In his early career Mr. William S. Kerruish took an active part in political life. He was a



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republican in those days, and still leans to that party, though his actions in the main are independent. In time his law practice became so extensive and involved so much of his study and attention that he felt obliged to forego the privilege of participation in political affairs.

As a lawyer he has especially excelled in the trial of cases. As a trial lawyer his work was difficult and onerous for many years, and he has been connected with the trial of as large and important a volume of litigation as perhaps any other lawyer in Northern Ohio. He early distinguished himself by his success in murder cases. He is an orator of no mean ability, and a power to express himself forcibly and fluently was a large factor in his professional reputation. Many times he has appeared on public occasions as a speaker, and he has been as much at home in discussing economic and civic questions as in the logical and persuasive dialectics of the court room.

Cleveland perhaps has no more gifted student and master of languages. Gaelic was his mother tongue and he is one of the few living Americans who have a perfect familiarity with that language and its literature. He also acquired the German; and the Latin language and literature have been subjects of life-long study with him. In other realms of knowledge his interest has been attracted by economics, and for years he has carried on a careful investigation of economic problems and has used his broad information in promoting public progress and in behalf of various local organizations.

Mr. Kerruish is the father of an interesting family. He was married in 1859 to Miss Margaret Quayle, a native of the Isle of Man. She came to the United States when a young girl. Nine children were born to them and six are still living: Sheldon Q., law partner of his father; Mona, at home; Maud, now Mrs. M. S. Towson; Grace Antoinette, now Mrs. E. S. Whitney; Miriam G., now Mrs. C. W. Stage; and Helen Constance, now Mrs. F. D. Buffum. Mr. Kerruish has ten grandchildren. He and his family attend St. Paul's Episcopal Church.

SHELDON QUAYLE KERRUISH, a Cleveland lawyer since 1885, is now active head of the firm Kerruish, Kerruish, Hartshorn & Spooner, one of the largest and most important legal firms in Northern Ohio. The senior partner is William S. Kerruish, who as elsewhere mentioned is the oldest practicing at-

torney of the Cleveland bar today, and while in his office daily he has gradually turned over to his son and other partners the heavier responsibilities of practice.

Sheldon Quayle Kerruish was born at Cleveland February 26, 1861, a son of William S. and Margaret (Quayle) Kerruish. As a boy he attended public and private schools in Cleveland, graduating from the Brooks School in 1878. He then entered Yale College, from which he received the bachelor of arts degree in 1883. Mr. Kerruish took up the study of law in his father's office and was admitted to the bar in 1885 and later became a partner with his father. After some years the firm of Kerruish & Kerruish was enlarged by the admission of George E. Hartshorn and George W. Spooner, making the firm title as above given. The offices are in the Society for Savings Building. The firm does general practice in all courts and in all branches of the civil law.

While his profession has called upon him for almost constant devotion and study, Mr. Kerruish has formed connections with various business corporations in which he is serving as a director. For seven years he was a member of Troop A of the Ohio Cavalry. He is a democrat in politics, a member of the Masonic Order and Psi Upsilon College Society and belongs to the Union Club of Cleveland, the Yale Club of New York City, the Nisi Prius Club of Cleveland and the Cleveland Bar Association. He is a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church. Mr. Kerruish is unmarried.

PAUL G. KASSULKER. In the difficult field of corporation, realty and insurance law, the mere possession of important position indicates the possession of abilities beyond the ordinary. This is preeminently the domain of practical law, in which fertility of resource and vigor of professional treatment, hard fact and solid logic, and intimate knowledge of conditions and values, are usually relied upon, rather than the graces of oratory and ingenious theory. In this field one of the leading members of the Cleveland bar is Paul G. Kassulker, senior member of the firm of Kassulker & Kassulker, who, during a period of thirty-three years, has gained a substantial reputation as a close student of the law and a painstaking, able and strictly reliable lawyer.

Mr. Kassulker was born at Portage, DuFort, Ontario, Canada, January 7, 1863, a son of Charles A. and Dora Kassulker. As a child he

was brought by his parents to Cleveland, where he acquired his early education in the parochial schools, and subsequently was instructed by a private tutor until he attained his majority. Admitted to the bar of Ohio October 7, 1884, he at that time opened an office at Cleveland, where for the greater part of the time he has practiced alone, although now in partnership with his son, with offices in the American Trust Building. His knowledge of the law is remarkable for its comprehensiveness and accuracy, in its application he is concise, earnest, forceful and logical, which accounts in large measure for the high and substantial nature of his standing. At various times he has been counsel for some of the largest interests of Cleveland in litigation involving important matters and bringing out fine legal points, and is still connected, either as counsel or official, with many prominent concerns, both in and outside of Ohio. His profession has absorbed the great bulk of his time, so that, had he the inclination, it would have been injudicious for him to seek public preferment as an office holder. As a widely-read and thoughtful man, however, he has always had firm convictions on all questions of public polity, and has consistently supported the principles of the republican party. He belongs to the Cleveland Bar Association, the Ohio State Bar Association, the American Bar Association, the Cleveland Athletic Club and the Cleveland Automobile Club.

Mr. Kassulker was married March 27, 1884, to Miss Bessie R. Curtis. Their son, Walter Scott Kassulker, is a graduate of the academic department of the University of Chicago, and attended the law department of that university. At the university he was famous as a star of the gridiron. He later read law in his father's office and was admitted to the bar of Ohio. He was associated in practice with his father until he enlisted for service on the Mexican border, subsequently graduated from Fort Benjamin Harrison as first lieutenant and is now stationed at Chillicothe, Ohio. Mr. Kassulker's daughter, Florence Adelaide, is a graduate of East High School of Cleveland and Lake Erie Seminary, Painesville, Ohio. She was married August 28, 1913, to R. J. Mills, of Cleveland.

WILLIAM VERNON BACKUS has had a successful career as a lawyer and business man but his important services to mankind have not been confined to the medium of any one profession or vocation. A person of more dis-

tinguished versatility of achievements and interests it would be difficult to find. A few years ago Mr. Backus originated "Talosophy," which has been described as "the art of making happiness epidemic." It now numbers its practitioners and followers by thousands and thousands and its contribution to the sum total of human happiness is beyond all estimate. Mr. Backus is also a doctor of chiropractic, has the honorary degree of Ph.C., and is now giving nearly all his time to the work of suggestive therapeutics and chiropractic, working through the one for mental adjustment to life's problems and through the other for those physical readjustments by which nervous and chronic diseases are eliminated from human reckoning.

Mr. Backus is a native of Cleveland, born August 24, 1860, only son of Capt. William and Lena (Strobel) Backus. His father was one of Cleveland's pioneers and for many years a leading German American citizen. During the Civil war he served as captain of the Twentieth Ohio Battery. He afterwards gave a long service as a member of the city council of Cleveland.

William Vernon Backus was educated in the grammar schools and high schools of Cleveland and by private tuition perfected himself in the English, German and Spanish languages and also took special courses in law, philosophy, vitosophy, psychology and natural therapy. He is a post-graduate student of chiropractic under Dr. Willard Carver of the Carver College of Chiropractic and of orificial surgery under Doctor Santanelli. He is a graduate of the Weltmer Institute of Suggestive Therapeutics and has also been a pupil of Dr. William Windsor, Character Analyst of New York. Doctor Backus has been a student at the American University at Chicago, was a student of methods of Dr. Paul Dubois, professor of Neuro-Pathology at the University of Berne, Switzerland. His studies have been pursued in this country, in New York, London and Paris. As a lawyer Mr. Backus practiced for twenty years in Cleveland, New York, and Mexico City. While in Mexico he carried many important cases before the supreme court of that republic. Along with the law he has been a practical and constructive factor in business affairs and has brought about the organization of many companies. The most important have been the Mexican Imperial Plantation Company, a \$5,000,000 corporation, the Royal Danish Marble Company and the Santa Teresa Banana Company of Mexico. In

1906 he organized the Jalisco and Michoacan Railroad Company, of which he was vice president and general counsel. While in Mexico he invented Synthetic marble, for which patents were issued in the leading countries.

In his younger years Mr. Backus was editor of various newspaper publications, among others *The Spur*, *The Courier*, *The American Union* and for some years was on the editorial staff of *The Cleveland Press*. He was president of the Cleveland Board of Education from 1890 to 1895.

At all times Mr. Backus has given the benefit of his services as a naturopath physician without charge but in recent years has been compelled to confine his ministrations principally to the members of the Appreciation League, an organization incorporated by him in 1913 with entirely altruistic motives and objects. This league grew out of his great work "Talosophy—the Art of making Happiness Epidemic," which was published in 1913 and which has been widely and enthusiastically commented upon by press and pulpit. Talosophy has been described by a prominent author and minister as "Christianity in Action," and has given deserved and practical emphasis to an attitude of the human mind as a result of which the good things in human conduct and human life are sought out for praise and appreciation rather than the faults and the bad things for adverse criticism. In 1888 he invented a half tone process for photo-engraving.

As an author Mr. Backus is known by his publications and lectures on "The Real Mexico and Modern Civilization," "Mental Laws and the Power of Suggestion," "Health through Drugless Methods," "Science and Immortality," and others. He is a member of the Pan American Association of the United States at New York, the American Academy of Political and Social Science of Philadelphia, the City Club of Cleveland, the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, is president of the Federated Association of Drugless Practitioners and Allied Professions of Ohio, president of the Cuyahoga Chiropractic Association of Ohio, the Ohio State Society of Naturopaths, president The American Suggestive Therapeutic Association of Ohio, the National Psychic Science Association of Cleveland, and president of the Appreciation League of the United States, whose national headquarters are in Cleveland. In 1906-08 he was vice president of the American School Association of Mexico City and was president of the Amer-

ican Colony of Mexico at Mexico City in 1905-07. In politics Mr. Backus has usually been affiliated with the republican party. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, and while in Mexico City assisted in installing the Mystic Shrine, one of whose prominent initiates was President Porfirio Diaz. He is also a member of the Knights of Pythias and Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

Mr. Backus' professional offices are in the Permanent Building of Cleveland. His only son, Richard C. Backus, is a New York lawyer. His only daughter, Edna Lois, is the wife of Leroy Scott, sales manager of the National Carbon Company of Cleveland.

MARTIN L. SWEENEY. Among the younger members of the Cleveland bar, one whose thorough learning and varied ability in public life account him one of the leaders is Martin L. Sweeney. Mr. Sweeney practices as a general practitioner of the law with offices in the Society for Savings Building.

He was born at Cleveland, April 15, 1885, a son of Dominic and Anna (Cleary) Sweeney. His parents were both natives of Ireland, his father born in County Roseommon and his mother in County Sligo. They were married in Cleveland. Dominic Sweeney came to the United States when about twenty years of age, landing in New York City and coming direct to Cleveland. That was about 1860. The mother came to this country and to Cleveland at about the age of sixteen and has lived in Cleveland for more than forty-five years. Dominic Sweeney was a teaming contractor, and under the late Mayor Blee held the office of superintendent of catch basins. He was very active in democratic politics, especially in that district of the city now the twelfth ward. As contractor he also had much to do with building up and developing the Upper Cuyahoga Valley. In the family were seven children, three sons and four daughters, all living except one daughter. John Thomas, the oldest, is a resident of Los Angeles, California; Mary is the deceased daughter; Catherine, Anna, Martin L., Agnes and Dominic J. are the five younger children. Dominic is now assistant priest of the Blessed Sacrament Church of Cleveland. All were born in Cleveland. Martin L. Sweeney was twelve years of age when his father died. It then became necessary for him to go to work, and from that age he has depended upon his own energy and resources to put him into the profession of law and into a position where he may properly

be considered one of the successful men of this city. In the meantime he had attended St. Bridget's Parochial School of Cleveland and in the intervals of his self-supporting work made himself opportunities to attend private school and also the night classes of the Cleveland Law School, the law department of Baldwin-Wallace College. Mr. Sweeney is a very capable salesman, and mastered that art before he was ready to practice law.

He was graduated with the class of June, 1913, from law school and was admitted to the Ohio bar December 16, 1913. He began practice in the Society for Savings Building in December, 1914.

Mr. Sweeney has taken an active part in democratic politics in Cleveland. In the fall of 1912, before his admission to the bar, he was elected to the Eightieth General Assembly, during the administration of Gov. James Cox. He served in the session of 1913-14 and was a member of the committees on Benevolent and Penal Institutions, Liquor Traffic and Temperance, Supplies and Expenditures. While in the Legislature Mr. Sweeney gave particular attention to the Workmen's Compensation Act, the Mothers' Pension Bill and the Liquor License problem. In the Eightieth Assembly he was next to the youngest member of the House of Representatives.

Mr. Sweeney, who is unmarried, is interested in a number of fraternal societies, including the Knights of Columbus, the Fraternal Order of Eagles, the Loyal Order of Moose, is a past officer of the Catholic Order of Foresters of Perry Court of Cleveland, and is the Cuyahoga County president for the four year term, 1915-18, of the Ancient Order of Hibernians of Ohio. He also belongs to the City Club, the Cleveland Bar Association, and St. Thomas Parish of the Catholic Church.

CHARLES WARNER PAINE is a lawyer by profession, member of the firm Seaton and Paine in the Leader-News Building, and since moving to this city seventeen years ago has attained the position and success that goes with a lawyer of the highest standing.

Mr. Paine represents some old and prominent family connections in Northeastern Ohio. There were five members of the Paine family soldiers in the Revolutionary war. After the war they settled in different localities, and one branch went to Northeastern Ohio and as a result of their influence and activities the Town of Painesville was named for them.

Charles Warner Paine was born on a farm

in Ripley Township, Huron County, Ohio, not far from the little town of Greenwich, September 14, 1872. Another notable ancestor was his greatgrandfather, Rev. Joseph Edwards, who in the pioneer times of Huron County was a Presbyterian circuit rider. He preached the gospel in many widely scattered communities of the state and he gave the land and laid out Edwards cemetery in Ripley Township. In that cemetery are buried all of Mr. Paine's people on both sides and also many of the early settlers of that locality. Both the Paine and Edwards families came to Ohio from Connecticut. Mr. Paine is a son of Edwards Clark and Cordelia (Jenney) Paine. His mother's people were Quakers from New Jersey. Both parents were born in Ripley Township of Huron County. Edwards C. Paine grew up as a farmer boy, followed farming to some extent and also railroad work, but spent the greater part of his active life and found his real vocation in the insurance field. In 1892 he moved to Columbus, Ohio, and was one of the leading life insurance men of the state. At the time of his death in 1914 he was manager of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York at Columbus. The mother also died at Columbus in 1914. Edwards C. Paine was a Scottish Rite Mason and Shriner. In the family were three children, two sons and one daughter, Charles W. being the oldest. His brother, Frederick C., is in the general insurance business at Phoenix, Arizona. He was born at Sandusky, Ohio, while the daughter, Mrs. Edward Compton Fenimore, was born at Port Clinton, Ohio. Mrs. Fenimore is prominent in social circles at Columbus and the Fenimores are one of the leading families of the capital city. Mr. and Mrs. Fenimore have three children: Edward Compton Fenimore, Jr., born December 4, 1911; Charles Paine Fenimore and John Cooper Fenimore, both of whom were born on Christmas Eve, the one in 1913 and the youngest in 1915.

Charles W. Paine spent most of his early youth at Port Clinton, Ohio, and graduated from the high school there in 1890. In 1897 he completed his studies in the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, was graduated Bachelor of Science, and the following year he spent in Johns Hopkins University at Baltimore, taking special courses in History, Economics and Jurisprudence. Mr. Paine studied law at Delaware, Ohio, with Frank M. Merriott and was admitted to the Ohio bar in 1899. During the following year he was a partner with his



Chas. W. Paine.

preceptor under the name Merriott & Paine, but in 1900 removed to Cleveland and in 1902 formed his present partnership with Arthur E. Seton. For fifteen years this firm has had a large share of the general practice of law and has handled many cases of importance in all the local and state courts.

While in Ohio Wesleyan University Mr. Paine was captain of cadets, and this experience and familiarity with military technique brought him an offer, which he accepted, while he was a student at Johns Hopkins University at Baltimore to drill some of the recruits for the Spanish-American war. After removing to Cleveland he was for five years a member of Troop A of the Ohio National Guard. Mr. Paine is a republican in politics, but outside of his profession he finds his chief pleasure in his attractive home at 2456 Overlook Road. If he has any special recreation it is automobiling.

At Cleveland October 10, 1915, Mr. Paine married Miss Florence Eleanor Whiting. Their married life has been a most happy and ideal one, and the affection that culminated in their marriage was the result of common ideals and tastes and purposes. Mrs. Paine is a daughter of Arthur E. and Fanny (Wooster) Whiting, of Cleveland. She was born in Cleveland, and completed her education at Miss Mittleberger's School. Mrs. Paine was a member of the Euclid Club, an organization no longer in existence but recalled in the grateful associations of all its former members. Both Mr. and Mrs. Paine are members of St. Paul's Episcopal Church. They are the parents of one child, Patricia Eleanor, born November 10, 1917.

JOHN ALVARO SMITH, senior member of the law firm of Smith, Griswold, Green & Hadden, is in point of years of continuous service one of the oldest members of the Cleveland bar. He was graduated from the Ohio State and Union Law School at Cleveland in 1872, with the degree LL.B., was admitted to the Ohio bar in the same year and to the United States courts on the 4th of July of that year. During his practice he had gained the reputation and the influential connections of the successful lawyer, and of his later enviable eminence at the bar nothing could be said that would more distinguish him than his present position at the head of the firm above named.

Mr. Smith was born at Plain City, Ohio, December 12, 1848. His parents, John Whitmore and Esther Ann (Keys) Smith, were

early settlers in Union County, Ohio, where his father had a large farm. Both parents died in Union County. Of the ten children eight are living today.

John A. Smith acquired a liberal education as a preparation for his chosen career. He was graduated A. M. and B. A. from the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware in 1871, and in the following year graduated in law at Cleveland. Mingling with his strict professional activities as a lawyer have come many business and civic interests. He is a director in bank and commercial corporations, including the following: The Guarantee Title and Trust Company, the Pearl Street Savings & Trust Company; the Forest City Savings & Trust Company, the State Banking & Trust Company, the Columbia Savings & Loan Company, the McLean Tire & Rubber Company, the Detroit Street Investment Company, the Merchants Banking & Storage Company, the Citizens Mortgage Investment Company, and the C. S. Realty Company.

He is an honored member of the Cleveland Bar Association and the Ohio State Bar Association. For 6½ years he served as a member of the Cleveland Library Board, was a member of the city council one term, 1888-90, and was president of the East Cleveland Council and vice mayor of East Cleveland from 1911 to 1913. Mr. Smith is a thirty-second degree Mason, a member of Holyrood Commandery of the Knights Templar, and of Lake Erie Consistory. He also belongs to the Cleveland Athletic Club, the Castalia Trout Club and the Masonic Club. His church is the Win-demere Methodist Episcopal.

Mr. Smith was married in Cleveland, July 18, 1876, to Marietta Edmondston, now deceased. The one child of their union is John William Smith, an attorney and now a member of the law firm of Smith, Griswold, Green & Hadden.

On December 18, 1915, Mr. Smith married Elizabeth A. Williams, daughter of the late Thomas H. and Mary (Lewis) Williams. Her parents were married in Wales and about a year later came to the United States, locating at Hubbard in Trumbull County, Ohio, where her father was a coal operator. She was educated in the grammar and high schools of Hubbard, Ohio, took preparatory work in the Baldwin-Wallace University at Cleveland, and is a graduate of the Cleveland Law School. She was admitted to the Ohio bar in 1908 and is a member of the Cleveland Bar Association and the Ohio State Bar Association.

Mrs. Smith is active in the Woman's Suffrage Movement, is a member of the Woman's Club of Cleveland and was a delegate to the National Convention held at Atlantic City, New Jersey, in 1916, by that organization.

ARTHUR DOUGLAS BALDWIN, who has acquired many influential connections with Cleveland's life both as a lawyer and citizen, has practiced law in the city for a number of years, and he has looked after a large clientage and many other interests from his offices in the Garfield Building.

Mr. Baldwin was born in the Hawaiian Islands April 8, 1876, son of Henry P. and Emily (Alexander) Baldwin. Part of his youth was spent in California and he attended the Oakland High School in that state. He was prepared for college in the Hotchkiss School in Connecticut, graduated B. A. from Yale University and has his law degree from the Harvard Law School.

In 1908 he organized the law firm of Crowell & Baldwin at Cleveland. This firm was dissolved in 1911. Mr. Baldwin is secretary of the Workingmen's Collateral Loan Company, a director of the American Fabric and Belting Company, and also gives much of his professional time to various social and charitable institutions and organizations. In March, 1917, Mr. Baldwin became a member of the new law firm Garfield, MacGregor & Baldwin, the senior member of which is James R. Garfield, formerly Secretary of the Interior under President Roosevelt.

He served with Judge Daniel Babst, of Crestline, Ohio, on the commission to codify Ohio Children's Law in 1911-12. In 1912 he was progressive candidate for state representative. His home is in the suburb Bratenahl, on Lake Shore Boulevard, and he was a member of the Bratenahl Board of Education in 1910-13. From 1901 to 1904 he was a member of Troop A, Ohio National Guard.

Mr. Baldwin is a member of the Nisi Prius Club; is trustee of the Cleveland Federation for Charity and Philanthropy; president of the Babies' Dispensary and Hospital; a trustee of the Legal Aid Society; member of the executive board of the Civic League of Cleveland; president of the Cleveland Hospital Council; and secretary of the survey committee of the Cleveland Foundation. He has social membership in the Union Club, the Tavern Club, the Country Club, the Mayfield Golf Club, the University Club, the Chagrin Valley Hunt Club, and finds his recreation

chiefly in horseback riding and tennis. On November 27, 1917, he was commissioned first lieutenant of field artillery in the National Army and assigned to active duty at Camp Funston, Kansas.

Mr. Baldwin was married at Cleveland June 17, 1902, to Reba Louise Williams. Their five children are Henry, Louise, Fred, Alexander and Sarah.

CHARLES WADDELL CHESNUTT has been a member of the Cleveland bar for thirty years. While the law has been a congenial field and his attainments and accomplishments have fitted him to rank among the able members of the legal profession, Mr. Chesnutt has attained his national reputation and has found recreation in authorship and he has long been recognized as one of the first in Cleveland's literary circles.

Though most of his youth was spent in the South Mr. Chesnutt claims Cleveland as his native city. He was born there June 20, 1858, a son of Andrew J. and Maria Chesnutt. His parents were of southern ancestry, located at Cleveland in 1856, but after the close of the Civil war went to North Carolina, locating at Fayetteville. Mr. Chesnutt received his earliest instruction in the public schools of Cleveland, and in North Carolina his schooling was largely of a private character. Naturally studious, he followed this bent and has mastered a wide range of subjects in addition to the law.

At the age of sixteen he became a teacher. For nine years he worked in the public schools of North Carolina, and when only twenty-three years of age was appointed principal of the State Normal School at Fayetteville. Part of his journeyman experience as a writer was done in New York City in 1884 in connection with newspapers. He also qualified as an expert shorthand reporter and on returning to Cleveland became a reporter in the courts and his services in that capacity have been employed in connection with a great deal of important litigation. By this practical experience and also by study in the office of the late Samuel E. Williamson, he prepared for admission to the bar and after examination was licensed to practice in 1887. Since then he has combined court reporting with a general practice as a lawyer, and his offices are in the Williamson Building.

As a writer Mr. Chesnutt's power has been chiefly manifested in delineation of the picturesque and the romantic in human experi-



W. R. Ryan

ence. He became an interested observer of motives and circumstances in the development of human destiny when a teacher in North Carolina, and many of the incidents he has woven into his larger works were drawn from his rather extensive contact with men and affairs. Mr. Chesnut is the author of: "The Conjure Woman," 1899; "The Wife of His Youth and Other Stories," 1899; "Life of Frederick Douglas," published in the "Beacon Biographies" in 1899; "The House Behind the Cedars," 1900; "The Marrow of Tradition," 1901; "The Colonel's Dream," 1905, these being the better known titles in addition to a large number of short stories and fugitive essays and articles. His writings indicate a wealth of imagination combined with a comprehensive understanding of the problems of life and a clear analysis of the motive springs of human conduct. Mr. Chesnut is married and is a member of the Rowfant Club.

WILLIAM R. RYAN, SR., was for many years a conspicuous figure in the political, business and civic life of Cleveland and Cuyahoga County. For ten years he was the recognized power behind the throne of the democratic party in the county, and also became known as "the father of Cleveland's summer resorts."

He was born at Detroit, Michigan, June 21, 1855, and died October 23, 1917, a son of Jerome and Loretta Ryan. His parents were both natives of Ireland and died during the early boyhood of William R. Ryan, who grew up and was educated by an uncle, a stern school master of the old school. He began his career humbly enough, but in a few years was managing a modest business of his own. For a number of years he was a dealer in candy, cigars and tobacco, and also operated a drug store. From these interests he became identified with the establishment and management of public amusement and resort places. He organized and was the first president and manager of the Euclid Beach Park, Cleveland's most popular summer resort, and he also owned and operated Manhattan Beach and the White City Park in Cleveland. For the last twenty years of his life he was one of Cleveland's leading real estate men, and during this time handled some of the largest real estate deals in the city. He was an official appraiser of real estate, was a director in the State Banking and Trust Company, and his later years were burdened with heavy business responsibilities. He is given credit for being the first man to

predict that Cleveland would have a million people by 1920, a prediction which at the present time few would doubt the fulfillment.

Early in his career he became interested in local democratic politics, and eventually was a figure of prominence in the state politics. He served as justice of the peace from 1883 to 1886, having been elected at the age of twenty-five. He was chief deputy sheriff of Cuyahoga County from 1887 to 1890 and was sheriff from 1891 to 1894.

The late Mr. Ryan was a charter member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association. He was a member of St. Agnes Catholic Church. In 1877 in Cleveland he married Catherine Murphy, daughter of Nicholas and Catherine Murphy. They became the parents of nine children: Jerome A., who married Agnes O'Brien; Nicholas, Kathryn and Angela, all unmarried; William R., who married Louise Brotherton; Frances, wife of Howard Hall; J. Lee, who married Marian Fuller; Clara, who became the wife of John Cleary; and Eugene, unmarried.

WILLIAM RICHARD RYAN, JR., one of the younger members of the Cleveland bar, has already a well established position in his profession. He is a son of the late William R. Ryan, elsewhere mentioned in this publication.

He was born at Cleveland, April 21, 1887, and had unusually liberal and thorough advantages in preparation for his profession. He attended the Fairmount Grade School, the East High School, was a student of Denison University with the class of 1907, and took his law course at Notre Dame University, from which he graduated LL. B. in 1911. He was a member of the Beta Theta Pi fraternity at Denison University. Mr. Ryan was prominent in college athletics. While in the East High School at Cleveland he played as a member and was captain of the championship football and baseball teams, and for four years, from 1907 to 1911, was with the Notre Dame University baseball and football teams. The followers of university sports need not be told that Notre Dame teams during those years stood in the front rank, and during one season at least its football team had no superior either east or west.

Since coming out of university Mr. Ryan has been busily engaged with a growing law practice, with offices in the Society for Savings Building. He is a member of the Catholic Church. In politics he went with Roosevelt in

the progressive campaign of 1912, and in that year was candidate for county recorder of Cuyahoga County. He is a member of the Alpha Omega High School fraternity. October 3, 1912, at Cleveland, Mr. Ryan married Louise Alden Brotherton, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Brotherton of Cleveland. She is a direct descendant of the famous John Alden of Mayflower and early Pilgrim history. One of her grandmothers lived in the first frame building in Kansas City, Kansas. Mr. and Mrs. Ryan have two children: Julia Louise and W. R. Ryan, third.

ROSCOE MORGAN EWING is one of Cleveland's younger lawyers, but has taken high rank in the profession and enjoys some very influential and useful connections with the Cleveland bar and with Cleveland citizenship.

He was born in Wayne County, Ohio, May 23, 1889, and through his mother his family has been identified with Ohio since 1800, while his father's family came to this state in 1812. Mr. Ewing was reared in Medina County from the age of eight years and lived there until 1908, when he came to Cleveland. His parents, John E. and Chastina (Baird) Ewing, are still living in Medina County. His father has been superintendent of the Medina County Infirmary since 1908. Both parents were natives of Wayne County. The Bairds came from Vermont and Connecticut while the Ewings were of Virginia stock. Mr. Ewing's great-grandfather on his mother's side lived in the early days ten miles south of Wooster, Ohio. Roseoe M. Ewing was third in a family of five children, all of whom are living, as follows: Ernest, an instructor in the Spencorian Business College of Cleveland; Carrie, wife of Roy Curtis, a grocer at Wadsworth in Medina County; Roseoe M.; Dr. Forest R., a veterinary surgeon with a large practice at Shreve in Wayne County; and Theodore H., who is still at home and a student in high school. All the children were born in Wayne County except Theodore, who is a native of Medina County.

Roseoe M. Ewing had some difficulties to contend with and stimulate his ambition while a youth. He attended the district schools, the Wadsworth High School, where he was graduated in 1908, and in the meantime had taught two terms of school in Medina County. Coming to Cleveland in the summer of 1908, he was enrolled as a student in Western Reserve University in the fall of 1909 and diligently pursued his law studies until graduating

LL.B. in June, 1912. Admitted to the Ohio bar in the same month, he began the practice of law in the law offices of the late Hon. Robert E. McKisson. Mr. McKisson, a prominent lawyer and former mayor of Cleveland, is the subject of a sketch on other pages of this publication. Mr. Ewing practiced in the McKisson offices until the death of the former mayor on October 14, 1915. Much of the practice formerly handled by Mr. McKisson has since been turned over to Mr. Ewing and he has shown unusual capacity and ability in the handling of complicated interests and is a forceful advocate in court and a thoroughly competent counselor. He now owns a splendid law library, having purchased a large part of the library formerly owned by Mr. McKisson.

Mr. Ewing is a republican both by birth and environment, and has been quite active in politics. He has several times taken the stump in behalf of candidates, though he has so far kept his resolution not to seek office for himself. He is a member of the Masonic order at Medina, belongs to the Cleveland Bar Association, the Cleveland Civic League, and the Methodist Episcopal Church. His offices are in the Williamson Building and his home is at 1250 Marlowe Avenue, Lakewood, Ohio. Mr. Ewing was married August 26, 1914, to Miss Viva B. Sargeant, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Sargeant, of Medina. Medina was the birthplace and early home of Mrs. Ewing, and she is a graduate of the high school of Medina with the class of 1910. They have one daughter, Jane Lucile, born at Cleveland.

EVAN HENRY HOPKINS is a member of the law firm Herriek, Hopkins, Stockwell & Benesch, in the Society for Savings Building. Has been an active member of the Cleveland bar for over a quarter of a century. He was born in Johnstown, Pennsylvania, November 4, 1864, a son of David J. and Mary (Jeffreys) Hopkins. He was reared and received his early education in Pennsylvania and in 1885 graduated from the Western Reserve Academy and continued his college work in Adelbert College at Cleveland, which awarded him the bachelor of arts degree in 1889. Mr. Hopkins then entered Harvard Law College and was graduated LL. B. with the class of 1892. In October preceeding his graduation he was admitted to the Ohio bar and on leaving Harvard began active practice as junior partner of the law firm of Herriek & Hopkins. His senior associate is Mr. Frank R. Herriek. The firm of Herriek & Hopkins continued un-



W. J. Ransom

changed for nearly a quarter of a century. In January, 1916, John N. Stockwell, Jr., and Alfred A. Benesch was admitted to the firm. In 1892 Mr. Hopkins was appointed to a professorship in the Western Reserve Law School, which position he held until 1910. From 1892 to 1895 he was registrar, and from 1895 to 1910 he was also dean of the school.

Mr. Hopkins has for a number of years been a regular contributor to legal publications. Many of the young lawyers who received their training in Western Reserve University acknowledge their indebtedness to him as a teacher and adviser. He has frequently appeared before the higher courts both in the state and the federal judiciary.

From the time he began practice at Cleveland Mr. Hopkins has evinced a ready and willing co-operation with every movement for the betterment of the city. He was a member and secretary of the Cleveland Public Library Board from 1892 until 1898 and in 1900 was appointed a member of the board of park commissioners, serving one year. He is a republican, a member of the University Club and of the Presbyterian Church. He married December 27, 1892, Miss Frances P. M. Shain, of Cleveland, and has four daughters.

WALTER CHISHOLM RANSON has in recent years been prominently identified with the allotment business in the Cleveland real estate field. He is a man of wide and varied business experience in different lines and though a native of Cleveland has had his business headquarters and home at different cities throughout the eastern states.

He has a number of notable Cleveland relationships in his family record. His maternal grandfather, Capt. John Chisholm, came to Cleveland during the '40s, moving here from Nova Scotia. He had been a captain on ocean vessels and for a number of years had charge of some of the Great Lakes boats. In Cleveland he lived as a neighbor to the late Henry Chisholm, one of Cleveland's well known pioneers. Captain Chisholm also built Great Lakes boats and assisted in constructing some of the first piling set in the Cleveland harbor. He died when comparatively young.

The paternal grandfather, Ranson, was an Englishman, and for many years served the East India Company and the Hudson's Bay Company. He was one of the traveling agents of the latter corporation in Canada and acquired considerable property in America. Many years ago he was owner of a tract of

land at Council Bluffs, Iowa. He sold 160 acres of this without his wife's signature to the deed, though she was still alive. That has remained a flaw on the title of the property to the present time.

The parents of Walter C. Ranson were Thomas W. and Eliza Jane (Chisholm) Ranson. The former was born in England, and during early manhood had some experience in the English navy. He came to Cleveland when about twenty years of age. His wife was born in Nova Scotia and was brought to Cleveland at the age of seven years. Thomas W. Ranson died at Cleveland March 26, 1916, at the age of seventy-six and his wife passed away November 30, 1917, aged seventy-eight. They were married in Cleveland, and the father was for many years prominent in railroad work. At one time he was superintendent of motive power for the old C. C. & I. Railway before it was acquired by the Big Four System. He was also an employee of the Erie Railway. In 1872 he patented an air brake and put it on the market under the firm name of the Gardner & Ranson Air Brake. The rights were contested in an infringement suit brought by the Westinghouse people, and being defeated in a lower court Ranson and his partner never carried the matter to a higher tribunal and thus lost both the honor and the profits which would have been a proper reward to his genius. After leaving railroadng he was engaged in the manufacture of artificial ice machinery, as a member of the Arctic Ice Machinery Company at Cleveland and Canton. He also had charge of The American Ice Company's plant at Baltimore and Washington. About eight years before his death he retired from business. He was affiliated with Iris Lodge No. 229, Free and Accepted Masons and of the Royal Arch Chapter. He and his wife had four sons, three of whom are still living: Albert V., of Pittsburgh; Dr. Thomas W., of Cleveland; Walter C.; and William T., who died at Cleveland when about twenty-five years of age.

Walter C. Ranson spent most of his boyhood at Cleveland, attended public schools, and finished his education at Hornell, New York, where he graduated from his school in 1892. His business experience began as storekeeper for the Erie Railway at Hornell, where he remained four years. He then became a traveling salesman and represented different companies and different lines of goods for several years. His next employment was as secretary and treasurer of the Conneaut Ice Company at Pittsburgh, and from there he returned to

Cleveland in 1902. For several years he was connected with the Frisbie Company, a real estate firm, credited with the distinction of having put on the market the first modern allotment in the Cleveland district. Becoming dissatisfied with his business relations by that time, Mr. Ranson left them and for a time was superintendent of erection in contracting for pipe work for a mill construction and pipe work company. Later he was salesman for The United States Mercantile Company, a rival of the Dun and Bradstreet mercantile agencies, and was manager of the Pittsburgh branch office.

Returning to Cleveland in 1912 Mr. Ranson became local sales representative for The Schauffler Realty Company, and continued with that firm until 1913, when he and W. Louis Rose, a fellow employee of the Schauffler interests, established The R. & R. Realty Company with offices in the Park Building. Messrs. Ranson and Rose have been responsible for the organization of several companies, including also The R. R. & P. P. Company, the R. & R. Brokerage Company, the R. R. Home Building Company, all of which have their offices in the Park Building. Mr. Ranson is president of these organizations and Mr. Rose is secretary and treasurer. They have dealt exclusively in allotments, and have specialized in the development and marketing of the Five Points allotment, one of the most interesting residence district developments in the manufacturing regions around Cleveland.

Mr. Ranson volunteered his services during the Spanish-American war, but was disqualified since he was eight pounds under the physical weight requirements of the Government. He was formerly a working member of the republican party but at present has no special interest in politics. He is unmarried and has never sought membership in any clubs or lodges.

JOSEPH HERMAN WENNEMAN. One of the leading legal combinations of the City of Cleveland in the firm of Wenneman, Gates & Edgerton. The senior member of this concern, Joseph Herman Wenneman, has been engaged in practice at Cleveland for twenty-two years, and during this period has been engaged in much important litigation, particularly in the field of insurance and surety law and settlement of estates, although he also carries on a general practice. Mr. Wenneman has been identified with public affairs in various ways and is accounted one of the city's strong and

forceful citizens. He is a native son of Cleveland and was born May 23, 1871, his parents being Henry C. and Anna (Hoff) Wenneman.

Henry C. Wenneman, who was first a carpenter, later a grocer, and is now retired, was born in Westphalia, Germany, and was a young man when he came to the United States and located at Cleveland. Here he met and married Anna Hoff, who had been born in the Rhine Province, near Koblenz, Germany, and whose death occurred in May, 1912. The parents had three sons and one daughter, all of whom are now living, as follows: Peter J., who is the oldest and resides at West Park, Ohio, where he is engaged in business as a commission dealer; Joseph Herman, of this notice; John J., who is a carpenter contractor at Buffalo, New York; and Kate, who is now Mrs. Joseph M. Loehr, of Cleveland, and lives with her father at the old home here. All the children were born at Cleveland and were reared and received their educations in this city.

Joseph Herman Wenneman first attended Saint Mary's Parochial School, and then enrolled as a student at Saint Ignatius College, on the West Side, Cleveland. He was the first real graduate of that institution, and, in fact, had he not coaxed a pupil friend during the last half of the year to prepare himself to graduate at the same time he would have been the only graduate of 1894. As it was, it made a graduating class of two. Mr. Wenneman was given the degree of bachelor of arts by Saint Ignatius that year, and after taking a post-graduate course was in 1895 given the degree of master of arts. While attending this college he also did triple duty by taking the law course at the Western Reserve University Law School, being graduated from that institution with the class of 1896, with the degree of bachelor of laws. He had been admitted to the bar of Ohio in 1895 and had commenced practice at Cleveland in June of that year. The greater part of his tuition fees at college were paid by Mr. Wenneman from funds he had earned in his youth while working at various iron trades and also in the wood cabinet maker works.

During the first five months of his practice Mr. Wenneman remained without a partner. At the end of that time he formed an association with Herman Preusser, under the firm name of Preusser & Wenneman, with offices in the Beckman Building on Superior Avenue. This partnership remained in force until 1900,

when Mr. Wenneman again resumed individual practice, and continued by himself until the fall of 1904, with an office in the Williamson Building. Subsequently he formed a partnership with Charter Oak McCray, under the firm style of Wenneman & McCray, with offices still in the Williamson Building, and their partnership continued for three years, or until 1908. Mr. Wenneman then again took up individual practice, moving his office to the Citizens Building and continued alone until February, 1911, when he became associated with Clement L. Gates and Arthur R. Edgerton in the firm of Wenneman, Gates and Edgerton. The offices of this, the present firm, were originally in the Citizens Building, but when the now Marshall Building was erected, on the Public Square, the concern moved to that structure, where the members occupy suite No. 604-607.

In 1897 Mr. Wenneman was admitted to practice in the Federal courts and before the Department of the Interior. He has made a particularly profound study of insurance and surety law, and of the settlement of estates, and also carries on a general practice. He has acted as general agent for various surety and casualty companies. His identification with various organizations of the city includes membership in the Cleveland Law Library Association, the Cleveland Bar Association and the Cleveland Chamber of Industry. He is also a member of the building committees of Saint John's Hospital and Saint Stephen's Auditorium and School; and belongs to the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association, in which he was grand deputy of Ohio; the Loyal Order of Moose; and the alumni association of the Western Reserve University Law School, of which he was president in 1912 and 1913. He maintains an independent stand upon political questions of the day, although until about 1902 he was very active in politics. With his family he belongs to Saint Mary's Church, Berea, Ohio.

Mr. Wenneman was married April 12, 1899, to Miss Augusta C. Sellers, of Cleveland, daughter of Theodore and Margaret Sellers, the former of whom resides at North Olmsted, while the latter died in 1913. Mr. and Mrs. Wenneman are the parents of two sons: Joseph Anthony and William Henry, both of whom are students at the Strongsville High School. The Wenneman family reside in a pleasant home at Strongsville, which is sit-

uated about sixteen miles from the Public Square, Cleveland.

FRANCIS L. STEVENS. Prominent among the representatives of the legal profession of Cleveland is Francis L. Stevens, whose career has been a somewhat remarkable one. The common, every-day man, engrossed in the business avocation which brings him his daily sustenance, is representative, perhaps, of the nation's citizenship. This is the normal type, and his life begins and ends, in many cases, with nothing more distinctive than is the ripple on the stream when the pebble is thrown into the water. It is the unusual type that commands attention and it is his influence exerted on his community and the record of his life that are interesting and valuable as matters of biography. In the professions, and especially in the law, the opportunities for usefulness and personal advancement depend almost entirely upon this unusually-gifted individual, and here natural endowment is as essential as is thorough preparation. The bar of Cleveland has its full quota of brilliant men, and one of its foremost members is Mr. Stevens.

Francis L. Stevens was born at Alvinston, Ontario, Canada, April 5, 1877, and is a son of Elijah and Louise J. (Oke) Stevens. His father was born at Nilestown, near London, Ontario, and spent his boyhood there, while his mother was born at Whithy, Ontario. They met and were married at Alvinston, where the father was engaged in the bakery and confectionary business, but subsequently went to Wallaceburgh, Ontario, and May 9, 1899, came to the United States and located at Lorain, Ohio, where Elijah Stevens also followed the bakery and confectionery business. About the year 1907 they came to Cleveland, where Mr. Stevens was employed by the George Worthington Company, a wholesale hardware concern, until his death, which occurred February 19, 1916. Mrs. Stevens still survives her husband and is a resident of Cleveland. Mr. Stevens was widely known in fraternal circles of the city, being a member of King Solomon Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Elyria; Elyria Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Elyria Council, Royal and Select Masons; Holy Rood Commandery, Knights Templars, Cleveland; Lake Erie Consistory, Select Royal Masons; and Al Koran Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic

Shrine, Cleveland; Cleveland Chapter, Order of the Eastern Star; Suydenhau Valley Lodge No. 120, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Wallaceburgh, Ontario, and the Encampment of that order at the same place; the Independent Order of Foresters; the Canadian Order of Foresters; the Ancient Order of United Workmen; the Canadian Order Woodmen of the World; and Rokey Lodge No. 19, Knights of Pythias, of Wallaceburgh. He was very active in religious work and a helpful member of the Peoples Methodist Episcopal Church of Cleveland.

Francis L. Stevens, his parents' only child, attended the graded schools of Alvinston and the high school at Wallaceburgh, Ontario, where he was graduated in the class of June, 1894. After going to Lorain, Ohio, he learned the machinists' trade, at which he worked for nine years, holding a stationary engineer's license and working at various places all over the country. Finally he took a position as foreman in one of the Erie shops, and it was while he was thus engaged that he became interested in the law and decided to enter upon its practice. He was compelled to work and to support a wife and three children, but despite this fact he not only graduated from the law department of Baldwin-Wallace College, but was one of the honorary members of the graduating class of 1911. He commenced practice at once, even before hearing that he had successfully passed the examination before the Supreme Court, and from that time to the present has been in the enjoyment of a constantly-growing clientele. He carries on a general practice, being equally familiar with the various branches of his profession, and maintains offices in suite No. 1126-29, Williamson Building. His success in his profession has been remarkable and he enjoys the esteem and friendship of his fellow practitioners and his fellow members in the various orders of the law with which he is connected.

Like his father, Mr. Stevens has been greatly interested in fraternal orders and their work. He is now a member of Euclid Lodge No. 599, Free and Accepted Masons; Garrett Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, Garrett, Indiana; Apollo Commandery, Knights Templars, Kendallville, Indiana; and Garrett Chapter, Order of the Eastern Star; Anchor Lodge No. 908, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Cleveland; Holman Lodge No. 699, Knights of Pythias, of Lorain, Ohio, and several insurance orders. He has been twice noble grand

of Anchor Lodge of Odd Fellows, and has the distinction of having presided at the largest meeting of any one lodge ever held in Ohio, this being December 19, 1912, at a special meeting of Anchor Lodge to confer the third degree upon fifty-seven candidates. Politically Mr. Stevens is a republican. With his wife and children he belongs to Calvary Evangelical Church of Cleveland. Mr. Stevens is so much of a home man that this may be said to be his hobby, but this must be shared with a love for mechanics, which he has retained since his youth.

Mr. Stevens was married at Lorain, Ohio, March 26, 1902, to Miss Loreetha E. McCleary, of that city, daughter of Clayton A. and Henrietta (Holmes) McCleary, the former of whom died when Mrs. Stevens was about two years old. Mr. and Mrs. McCleary came from Harrison County, Ohio, where they lived in the vicinity of Cadiz, and the former's people traced their ancestry back to the Mayflower band, while the latter's earliest ancestor in America came about ten years after the arrival of that ship. Mrs. Stevens was educated at Science Hill School, near Cadiz, and graduated in election from Franklin College. She belongs to the Order of the Eastern Star, the Rebekahs and the Pythian Sisters, and is widely known in religious and club circles of Cleveland. Mrs. Stevens is descended from the same common ancestry as was President Lincoln, both being descendants from Obediah Holmes, who came to America in 1638. Among his ten children were Lydia, from whom President Lincoln descended, and Jonathan, Mrs. Stevens' ancestor. Her ancestry to Jonathan Holmes runs through the male line with the exception of her mother. Mrs. McCleary still survives and is making her home at Columbus, Ohio, with her eldest daughter. To Mr. and Mrs. Stevens the following children have been born: Harold L., born March 8, 1905, at Garrett, Indiana; Waldo Holmes, born March 29, 1907, at Columbus, Ohio; Clayton Perrine, born August 8, 1910, at Cleveland; and one child who died in infancy.

CHARLES BRENNER has been a prominent figure in Cuyahoga County politics for many years. He evidently has a natural bent for politics, and while he has had some large business interests he enjoys the association with men and affairs that finds its chief opportunity in public life.

Mr. Brenner was born in Cleveland, Octo-



Charles Brenner

ber 8, 1865, a son of Charles F. and Sophia (Deuringer) Brenner. Both parents were born in Germany, the father in Hesse Darmstadt and the mother in Barberie. They met and married at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, both having come to this country when young people. Grandmother Deuringer lived in Cuyahoga County and was buried in the old Erie Street cemetery in 1867. Grandfather Brenner died at Dover in Cuyahoga County, twelve miles from Cleveland, in 1870 and is laid to rest with a number of other early pioneers in the private cemetery known as Clemens cemetery at Dover.

Charles F. Brenner was reared and educated in the old country and came with his family when a youth to America, making the voyage in an old fashioned sailing vessel that was seven weeks on the sea. For a time they lived in Philadelphia and in 1849 came to Cuyahoga County. Charles F. Brenner was born July 22, 1830. He was a man of genial disposition and had hosts of friends all over Cuyahoga County. When referring to his family he was fond of saying that he had five boys and each boy had a sister. This riddle being interpreted meant that he had five sons and one daughter. Charles F. Brenner was one of the early day tavern keepers and saloon men. His trade was hat making, which he had learned in Philadelphia. At Dover in this county he kept a hotel and saloon known as the Harvest Home. It was located on the old highway between Cleveland and Lorain, and was one of the three noted public houses of that thoroughfare. The other was old Grant House near Bell Avenue on Detroit Street, and the third was the Silverthorn Hotel, which only recently was torn down. Harvest Home is still doing business and is under the old name, its present proprietor being Henry Wolf. The Harvest Home in early days was kept open all night, frequented by travelers along the thoroughfare. A stable was also maintained for the keeping and feeding of horses. In connection with the hotel Charles F. Brenner conducted a farm of fifty acres. His place was famous for smoked sturgeon, which he bought fresh and cured by his own recipe. This old property the family later traded for city property in Cleveland. Charles F. Brenner was an active Mason and his funeral when he died about thirty years ago was conducted with the rights of that order. He belonged to Concordia Lodge, F. and A. M., and was also affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and wore

the pins and insignia of both orders. At the time of the Civil war he was a young man and enlisted as a private in the Seventh New York Infantry, coming out with the rank of second lieutenant. He was all through the struggle and was a brave and gallant soldier. Nevertheless, he was an ardent democrat, and at the time of the Tilden campaign in 1876 he raised a hickory pole at Dover. His death occurred at the age of sixty-four. His widow is still living at Lakewood with her daughter and was eighty-one years of age in April, 1917. The third oldest son, Louis, went to New York City, where he made a fortune in the paint business on Seventeenth Street, near Fifth Avenue, and died there in 1912. The son George is living retired at Cleveland. Fred has spent most of his life as a traveler, and is now on the police force at Pueblo, Colorado. William was an active member of the Cleveland police force seventeen years and for the past five years has been employed in the Detective Bureau. The only daughter, Lillie is Mrs. H. J. McNeill, of Lakewood. All the children were educated in the public schools of Dover.

Mr. Charles Brenner graduated from the Dover public schools and also attended the old Spencerian College when it was in the Harrington Block at the corner of Superior Street. From school he entered the service of the American Spring Company on Water Street, was with them three years, and then took up the study of law with Judge J. C. Bloch. Associated with Judge Bloch were several other prominent lawyers, Senator William T. Clark, Charles Snider, later a county prosecuting attorney, and Senator John P. Green. These lawyers had their offices at what was then 242 Superior Street. Mr. Brenner continued reading law with Judge Bloch about 3½ years, but never sought admission to the bar.

For a time he served as captain of Central Viaduct under the late Mayor McKesson, and for four years was associated with John Francisco in a private detective agency. He served as constable under Senator J. C. Poe, and for a number of years has been a constable or justice of the peace. In 1916 he was a candidate on the republican ticket for the Legislature, and while he ran about fifteen hundred votes ahead of his ticket went down to defeat with all the other republican candidates of the county in that year. For eight years Mr. Brenner was justice of the peace of the City of Lakewood, but after the death of his

wife he moved to Brooklyn and since January 1, 1917, has been justice of the peace of that township. His offices are at 203 Superior Building in Cleveland.

Mr. Brenner is a member of the Tippecanoe Club, Lakewood Lodge of Knights of Pythias, Loyal Order of Moose, Deutscher Club, Lakewood Chamber of Commerce; also a member of the Nei-Surprise Literary Society and the Cuyahoga County Old Settlers' Association, and twenty-five years ago was a member of the military organization known as Company A, commanded by Mr. Francisco.

August 26, 1886, Mr. Brenner married Miss Agnes H. Crabb, of Cleveland, daughter of Dr. Charles Crabb, a veterinary surgeon. Doctor Crabb was an Englishman and his wife, Agnes (Higginson) Crabb, was Scotch. They were married at London, Ontario, and came to Cleveland in early days. Mrs. Brenner was born and educated in Cleveland, and became very prominent in school affairs and in school elections in the east end of Cleveland and was also well known socially. Her death occurred at Lakewood February 22, 1916. There were two children. William F. is a traveling man in the newspaper advertising business. Charles G. is one of the younger generation of substantial lawyers of Cleveland, has a fine practice with offices in the Society for Savings Building, and is a graduate of Cleveland Law School of Baldwin-Wallace College with the degree LL. B. Both sons are graduates of the Lakewood High School.

Mr. Brenner is associated with C. W. Schaefer in the ownership of twenty-five hundred acres of land in Florida between the Everglades and Palm Beach. They are planning the development of this tract for agricultural purposes. Mr. Brenner also does considerable buying and selling of city real estate.

HARRY LORENZO VAIL's membership in the Cleveland bar runs back thirty years, though his appearance in court as an attorney and his activities in the routine of the law have been steadily diminishing in recent years, business interests and other lines of work having claimed the greater share of his attention.

Mr. Vail was born at Cleveland October 11, 1860, and is the son of a former well known Cleveland citizen who gave up his life as a sacrifice to the Union cause during the Civil war, and the military record of the family is likely to be added to since Mr. Vail's son is now in the new National Army.

His father Judge Isaac Carpenter Vail was

presiding judge of the Cleveland Police Court from 1858 to 1860. Early in the Civil war he became captain of the One Hundred and Third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry and while in service he died at Danville, Kentucky, August 10, 1863. Captain Vail married Clara Barbara Van Husen, who is still living, a resident of Delaware, Ohio.

Harry L. Vail acquired a liberal education, at first in the public schools of Cleveland, and was graduated from Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware with the degree B. A. in 1879 when only nineteen years of age. In Cleveland he had attended the Brownell Street School and the Central High School. After leaving college he spent a year on the literary staff of a company engaged in the publication of county histories. In November 1880 he took a position on the city staff of the old Cleveland Herald, and was with that paper 2½ years. He was also city editor for the Cleveland Sunday Voice and correspondent to the Cincinnati Enquirer. At one time he was managing editor of the Times. In the intervals of his reporting and editorial career he studied law and began practice in 1888, though he had been admitted to the bar in 1884. During the last twenty years his principal time has been given to looking after real estate matters and to various public and business positions. His office is in the Citizens Building. Mr. Vail is a director of The Lanmer Land Company, vice president of The Warner Realty Company, and member of the advisory committee of The Citizens Savings & Trust Company.

He has long been active politically in the republican party and has filled several offices of trust. From 1894 to 1900 he was clerk of Court of Common Pleas and Circuit courts, was county commissioner from 1904 to 1913, and in 1917 was appointed a member of the mayor's advisory war committee. He still retains his membership in the Cleveland Bar Association, the Ohio State Bar Association, is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias, and both he and his wife are active in social affairs. They are members of the Country Club, and Mr. Vail belongs to the Union Club, City Club, Civic League, is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason and member of Holyrood Commandery of Knights Templars and also belongs to the Loyal Legion. He and his wife are members of Grace Episcopal Church Club.

September 18, 1894, at Philadelphia Mr.

Vail married Miss Sarah Augusta Wickham. She was born and educated at Red Wing, Minnesota. Mrs. Vail is a trustee of the Huron Road Hospital, a member of the finance committee of the Young Women's Christian Association, president of the Cleveland Art Association and has done much in the cause of the Red Cross. Mr. and Mrs. Vail's only child is Herman Lansing Vail, who was born at Cleveland July 6, 1895. He is a graduate of the University School of Cleveland and in 1917 was awarded his bachelor of arts degree from Princeton University. From university he entered at once into the National Army and is now a second lieutenant of the Three Hundred and Thirty-second Regiment of Infantry.

ROLAND A. BASKIN has had a creditable career as a Cleveland lawyer for the past seven years, and is now handling a large general practice alone, with offices in the Williamson Building.

Though most of his life has been spent in Cleveland he was born at Hillsboro in Highland County, Ohio, December 21, 1885, a son of Frank S. and Ida S. (Cluxton) Baskin. His parents both reside at Cleveland Heights. Frank S. Baskin has spent his active career in the furniture business. For a number of years he was in charge of the Cleveland branch of the American Seating Company of Chicago, but for the past twelve years has been in business for himself and is president of the Cleveland Seating Company, manufacturers of opera chairs, church and school furniture. The family have lived in Cleveland for twenty years. The three children are Roland A., Wanita and Kenneth S. The daughter is a graduate of the Central High School and is an artist by profession.

Roland A. Baskin after graduating from the Central High School in 1906 went to work for the National Acme Manufacturing Company. At the same time he studied law privately and at the end of one year he gave up his position and concentrated all his time and energies upon his studies in the Western Reserve Law School. Three years later, in 1910, he was graduated LL. B. and admitted to the bar the 24th of June of that year. Mr. Baskin entered practice alone with offices in the Cleveland Building, but after two years shared offices with Judge J. M. Shallenberger and continued with him about three years, looking after his own private practice and also some of the law work of the judge. His

only partnership association was with Mr. George R. McKay, under the firm name of McKay & Baskin, with offices in the Rockefeller Building. Later Francis W. Poulson became a member of the firm, but on January 1, 1917, Mr. Baskin withdrew and handles the affairs of a large and important clientele. Besides his regular practice he is secretary and director of the Cleveland Seating Company, secretary and director of the Hercules Pressed Metal Company, and is officially interested in several other companies.

Mr. Baskin is an active democrat, and a member of the Tom Johnson Club. He is a member of the Cleveland Bar Association, the Young Men's Business Club, the Cleveland Heights Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and the Young Men's Christian Association. His church membership is with the East End Baptist Church. He is a member of the Alpha-Tau Omega Fraternity, and among sports his favorite diversion is hand ball.

March 15, 1915, Mr. Baskin married Miss Frances May Schwoer, of Cleveland. She was born in Indianapolis, is a graduate of the Central High School of Cleveland and also attended Vassar College. Mrs. Baskin is an accomplished musician, both vocal and instrumental. Her parents, Frank C. and Julia May (Miller) Schwoer, both reside in Cleveland. Mr. and Mrs. Baskin's child, John Roland, was born at Cleveland December 23, 1916.

ROBERT D. MORGAN has been in the active practice of law at Cleveland for ten years, and is now senior member of the firm Morgan & Keenan, with offices in the Guardian Building. His associate is Joseph B. Keenan. He was formerly in practice with the late P. J. Brady under the firm name of Brady, Dowling and Morgan.

Mr. Morgan was born at Cleveland, October 26, 1879, a son of Robert and Catherine Morgan. His parents were married in Brooklyn, New York, and have lived in Cleveland for over fifty years. Mr. Morgan attended the public schools of Cleveland, including the Central High School, and in the intervals of other work afterwards acquired the privilege of a liberal education. For seven years he was in railroad work with the New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railway, part of the time in the general freight department of Cleveland and afterwards at Milwaukee and Chicago. While in Milwaukee he attended the Milwaukee Medical College, but gave up his idea of a

medical profession. He graduated LL. B. from the Cleveland Law School of the Baldwin-Wallace University, and has also taken other courses in the Western Reserve University. He was admitted to the Ohio bar in December, 1905, and has since been admitted to practice in the Federal courts. During 1906-07 he was private secretary to the United States judges of the Northern District of Ohio, especially under Hon. Robert W. Taylor. Early in 1907 he began private practice. Mr. Morgan is attorney for the Royal Indemnity Company. He is a member of the Cleveland Bar Association, the Ohio State Bar Association, the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, is an active republican, and a charter member of the Delta Phi Delta Legal Fraternity and a member of the Delta Theta Phi, also a legal fraternity. He belongs to Gilmour Council of the Knights of Columbus, the Cleveland Athletic Club, and is secretary of the Leonarda Memorial Association of St. Alexis Hospital. His favorite recreations are hunting and fishing and automobiling.

At Cleveland, December 31, 1904, Mr. Morgan married Margaret Taylor Silsby, daughter of the late Frederick L. Silsby. Her parents were both born in Cuyahoga County of pioneer families, and her mother is still living. Mr. and Mrs. Morgan have five children: Eudore Olwen Morgan, Catherine Gertrude Morgan, Mary Olivia Morgan, Robert Taylor Morgan (named after the late Judge Taylor), and Margaret Silsby Morgan.

W. LOUIS ROSE. For several years Mr. Rose has enjoyed a most successful position among Cleveland's real estate men, and his business headquarters are in the Park Building on the Public Square. He is secretary-treasurer of the R. & R. Realty Company, the R. R. & P. P. Company, the R. & R. Brokerage Company, and the R. & R. Home Building Company, all of which are located in the Park Building.

Mr. Rose has had a most interesting business career, one in which vicissitudes have numbered frequently, and it is only within recent years that his bark has entered into the full tide of success. He was born in South Saginaw, Michigan, February 25, 1870, a son of William A. and Sarah Elizabeth (Francis) Rose. His father was born in England, and came to America when about nine years of age, spending eight weeks on a sailing vessel in crossing the ocean. His mother was born at Pontiac, Michigan, the daughter of

Erastus Francis, one of the earliest settlers of Oakland County. William A. Rose was for more than fifty years in business for himself at Saginaw as a merchant in meats and groceries. For about ten years he and his wife have lived retired at Cheboygan, Michigan, and their home was the scene of a delightful celebration on May 31, 1914, when all of their children and most all of their grandchildren surrounded them upon the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of their wedding. All of their five children are living: Albert L. of Kalamazoo, Michigan; W. Louis; Phyllis, wife of John Tukey of Cheboygan, Michigan; Ernest E. of Winnipeg, Canada, and Olive Ruth, wife of Charles Snowden, of Detroit, Michigan.

Mr. Rose received most of his early education in the public schools of Saginaw, and he also attended the International Business College there. After leaving school he spent six months with the firm of A. Linton & Sons in the lumber and planing mill business, and then for three years worked for Eastman, Wilhelm & McArthur, lumbering operators and vessel owners at Saginaw. He left this concern to enter the East Saginaw National Bank, where he remained as its head bookkeeper for about one year until its liquidation. He was then engaged on temporary work as bookkeeper and teller in the People's Savings Bank. When this bank work was finished, he left Saginaw and went to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where he entered the employ of the Hoffmann & Billings Manufacturing Company, first about the pattern department and foundries and was then commissioned to install and operate a cost department covering their production of steam fitters and plumbers brass goods and Corliss engines, and was subsequently made factory office manager. He remained with this company about three years and left there to become assistant to the manager of the Filer & Stowell Pump Company, then being organized as a department of the Filer & Stowell Company. The Pump Company manufactured steam and power pumps of the Knowles and Blake type, and built a number of special design for heavy duty and special service. After about a year the Pump Company was absorbed by the Filer & Stowell Company, and Mr. Rose left and went to Chicago. Here he entered the employ of the Weber Wagon Company as its purchasing agent, in which capacity he remained for about four years, leaving there to accept a position as assistant manager of the supplies



W. Louis Rose.

department of Armour & Company, where he remained about three years.

Mr. Rose is a man of more than ordinary mechanical ingenuity, and out of his varied experience brought out a number of inventions, among which was a flash-boiler automobile with automatic control, designed to use superheated steam in a Brady turbine engine as motive power, to be sold at a low price, as such automobiles as were built at that time were very expensive. The equipment was broadly new, requiring extended experiment and almost unnumbered difficulties occurred in securing suitable material, so that after about three years in time and several thousand dollars in cash had been expended in perfecting the equipment, the gasoline engine had been developed to a degree where it had definitely supplanted steam as the motive power for automobiles, and his invention arrived too late to be utilized.

Mr. Rose then removed to Cleveland in 1903, and invented and manufactured the Rose scientific water heater. These heaters were designed for using natural gas as fuel and were developed for supplying individual hot water heating plants for terraces and apartments, and were the first of this type of equipment to be used in Cleveland. Having put all of his money into the automobile development it became necessary to take in some partners in order to finance this business, which he did. The business did well, until a series of serious losses occurred by reason of the breaking of sheet metal radiators, many of which had been installed, and the financial strength of the business being insufficient it became necessary to cease business.

Some time after organizing the heater business, Mr. Rose took a partner and established a brass goods manufacturing business. This made excellent progress until about the time the heater business experienced its difficulties when internal troubles developed that made the continuance of the business impossible.

Mr. Rose then engaged in the sale of moving picture machines and supplies and the manufacture of moving picture machine parts, electrical devices, stereopticons and slides. He continued this business about three years with ordinary success. He then bought an interest in and became secretary of a company manufacturing an adjustable blade propeller for boats, but after one year the business did not appeal to him, and he resigned his posi-

tion and sold his stock to enter the real estate field.

Mr. Rose determined that in entering the real estate line he would specialize in industrial property. He thereupon engaged with Louis J. Lee, the well known specialist in this line, with whom he remained about one year, leaving there at the time of the incorporation of the Schaufler Realty Company—becoming its secretary and treasurer. Mr. Rose remained in this company for about four years, devoting all of his time to handling and developing industrial properties, and during which time and since he was instrumental in bringing to Cleveland from other cities many of its present representative industries. Mr. Rose is considered one of the best industrial property men in Cleveland, and is often spoken of as "The little man who puts across the big deals." Mr. Rose and Mr. Schaufler were both firm believers in progressive advertising and they did much in a practical manner to advance the interests of Cleveland as well as their own.

While yet in the Schaufler Realty Company, Mr. Rose became acquainted with Mr. W. C. Ranson, who came into the organization, and about two years ago, Mr. Rose and Mr. Ranson left the Schaufler Company and engaged in the allotment branch of the real estate business.

Their experience along industrial lines well fitted them for making a wise selection of property to be developed for the homes of working men. They purchased a large tract of some of the most valuable land in the Five Points industrial district, which in the last two years has had the most rapid growth of any section of Cleveland, and they today have the most conspicuous moderate price home allotment in the city, and it is being rapidly built up with homes of this character. This allotment is furnishing one important solution of the great problem which is now employing the attention of experts and the Government in furnishing proper housing facilities for industrial workers with ready access to the great industries where the residents are employed. Many unique features attended the development, advertising and sale of this property. All of Mr. Rose's other business activities are along real estate lines as the names of his companies indicate.

Mr. Rose has been a Master Mason for twenty-six years. Outside of business and home his vital interests are centered in church,

Sabbath school and temperance work. He and his family are members of the South Brooklyn United Presbyterian Church, of which he is ruling elder and superintendent of the Sabbath school.

Mr. Rose led the temperance forces of his portion of the city during the three campaigns to make Ohio dry, and is an enthusiastic supporter of universal prohibition.

He and his family reside at 3814 Revere Court at Brookside Park. On June 26, 1894, he married Miss Edith Paine of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where she was born and educated. Her father, Dr. Edward R. Paine was a well known banker and business man of Milwaukee many years, where he died in 1894. Her mother, Laura S. (Senter) Paine died at Milwaukee in 1916. Mr. and Mrs. Rose have three children, all living, two sons and one daughter, who were born in Chicago, but have been educated in the Cleveland Public Schools. Edward Paine Rose, the oldest, volunteered in the national army, and is now stationed at the base hospital at Camp Lewis, Washington. The two younger children still at home are Phila Eleanor and Willard Kenneth.

ROBERT HUNTER MCKAY is a young Cleveland lawyer of a family largely devoted to the legal profession, and in a comparatively brief period has reached a substantial position in the law and has numerous influential connections with business affairs and corporations.

Mr. McKay was born at Cleveland October 29, 1884, a son of Robert and Agness (Hunter) McKay. His father was for many years active as a mechanical engineer. The son was liberally educated, attending the South High School, the Spencerian Business College, Adelbert College of Western Reserve, also the Ohio State University and finished his university career at Yale College. On beginning practice he was associated with the law firm of George R. and Robert H. McKay, and later was in practice with David R. Rothkopf under the firm name of McKay and Rothkopf. He is now in partnership with George H. Burrows, with offices in the Guardian Building. Mr. McKay is a member in good standing of the Cleveland Bar Association and the Law Library Association of Cleveland.

He is connected as a legal adviser or in executive capacities with the following companies: The Information Company, secretary and director; the M. K. Patent Development Company, secretary and director; the Western

Reserve Adjustment Company, director and legal adviser; the American Remedies Company, and the Reserve Coal and Timber Company, director; the Doty-McKay Company, director and president; the Cleveland Sales Company, director; and the Huston Brick & Clay Company, director and treasurer.

Mr. McKay resides in the Village of Berea, and from 1914 to 1916 was village solicitor. He is a republican, and is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias, Woodward Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, McKinley Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Yale Masonic Club, and is a member of the Alpha Tau Omega, Theta Nu Epsilon and the Phi Alpha Delta of Yale and also the Book and Gavel Society of Yale. Other social connections are with the Three K Club, Western Reserve Kennel Club, and Cleveland French Bull Dog Club. Mr. McKay is a member of the Disciples Church.

At Cleveland April 26, 1910, he married Jessie K. Jones. They have one son, Hunter J. McKay.

ARTHUR ADELBERT STEARNS is senior member of the firm Stearns, Chamberlain & Royon in the Williamson Building. This is one of the most important law firms in Ohio, and besides his work as a practicing lawyer Mr. Stearns' reputation is also widely extended through his long service as a law educator and as a legal author.

He was born at North Olmsted, Cuyahoga County, a son of Edmund and Anna (Marsh) Stearns. He acquired a liberal education, graduating A. B. from Buchtel College with the class of 1879. That institution, now a part of the Akron Municipal University, conferred upon him the degree M. A. in 1883 and LL. D. in 1908. Mr. Stearns took his law course in the Harvard Law School, completing it in 1882. He was admitted to the Ohio bar in 1882 and has since been in active practice at Cleveland. From 1884 to 1890 he was associated with Herman A. Kelley in the firm of Stearns & Kelley, and for the past fifteen years has been associated with John A. Chamberlain. The firm of Stearns & Chamberlain was subsequently enlarged by the admission of William F. Carr and Joseph C. Royon. Mr. Carr died in September, 1909, leaving the firm in its present form as Stearns, Chamberlain & Royon. Besides the three principal partners other lawyers are associated with the firm.



C. R. Cummins

Throughout his long career in the law Mr. Stearns has constantly cultivated the highest ideals and ethics of the profession, and has been devoted to its welfare. For a period of ten years, from 1894 to 1904, he was professor of the law of suretyship and mortgages and of bills and notes in the Western Reserve University Law School. He has contributed many articles to the Western Reserve Law Journal and other legal publications and is author of a treatise on the "Law of Suretyship" and of "Annotated Cases in Suretyship." Both widely used in law schools. The "Encyclopedia of Law and Procedure" contains a chapter on the "Law of Indemnity" by him.

Outside of his profession Mr. Stearns has sought none of the many honors open to the able lawyer. He was for many years secretary and in 1907 was president of the Cleveland Bar Association. In May, 1908, the Municipal Traction Company chose him as its representative in the arbitration of the Cleveland street car strike. The institution to which he has given his time liberally is Buchtel College, his alma mater, which he served eighteen years as a trustee, and during 1887-88 was its financial agent. Since 1914 Mr. Stearns has been a member of the Cleveland Public Library Board.

His chief recreation is travel, and he made seventeen trips to Europe before the war, covering practically every point of interest in Europe. He is a republican in politics, a member of the Union Club, Country Club, University Club, and the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce.

He has three children, Elliott E., Helen H. and Dorothy D. The son Elliott has also taken up the law as a profession and is associated with his father.

CLYDE R. CUMMINS is president and owner of The C. R. Cummins Company, general railroad contractors, with offices and headquarters in the Leader-News Building at Cleveland, but with an operating service that covers several states, though chiefly in Ohio. Mr. Cummins has been identified with railroad construction practically since he was a boy, and has been an independent contractor almost continuously since he reached his majority. He has handled contracts involving the expenditure of many millions of dollars for the Pennsylvania and other large railway corporations and his business record is a highly creditable performance for a man still under forty.

The C. R. Cummins Company enjoys at least one enviable and enjoyable distinction of being the largest Ohio incorporated company doing business in this class of work.

Mr. Cummins is a native of Ohio, born at Wellsville August 16, 1881, son of Charles B. and Emma (Riggs) Cummins. His father, who was born at Massillon, Ohio, went through the Civil war as a private soldier in the Thirteenth Ohio Regiment, and practically fought from the beginning to the end of that great struggle. After the war for a period of thirty-five years he was a bridge engineer and engaged in construction work for the Pennsylvania Railway.

Clyde R. Cummins was educated in the Wellsville public schools and when about eighteen years of age gained his first experience in railway construction. As an independent contractor he has built many miles of railroad in Ohio and also in Indiana and Illinois. At the present time the company has sixteen contracts for railroads under construction. The company has in course of construction eight miles of new line for the Wheeling & Lake Erie, is double tracking twenty-nine miles on one division of the Pennsylvania, and is also building all the passing tracks on one of the divisions of the Pennsylvania lines in Ohio. The company has its forces at work on five different divisions of the Pennsylvania lines. The C. R. Cummins Company was incorporated in 1913. Its first headquarters being in Chicago, from where they were moved to Cleveland, with branch offices elsewhere in Ohio. Among other contracts Mr. Cummins is constructing a large engine house at Sandusky for the Pennsylvania, and in the past and today most of his business has originated with the Pennsylvania and the Wheeling & Lake Erie Railways. The operations of more than 1,000 men are controlled and directed through the main office of the company at Cleveland.

It is significant that Mr. Cummins counts his chief recreation and pleasure as railroad contracting and his earnestness and enthusiasm in the business have undoubtedly been primarily responsible for the signal success he has won. As minor recreations he acknowledges an interest in motoring and baseball. He is a republican in politics, and is both a York and Scottish Rite Mason. He has affiliations with the Scottish Rite Consistory and Shrine at Fort Wayne, Indiana, where he lived in 1913, is a member of the Knights Templar Commandery at Wabash, Indiana, and is

affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks at Greencastle, Indiana. He is also a member of the Cleveland Automobile Club, the Clifton Club at Lakewood and the Cleveland Athletic Club.

Mr. Cummins and family reside on Erie Cliff Drive in Lakewood. July 9, 1906, at Chicago, he married Miss Mary A. Evans. She was born and educated in Indianapolis, where her mother, Mrs. Lillian B. Evans, still resides. Two children have been born to their marriage, John Thomas, born at Indianapolis, and James Evans, born at Cleveland.

CLARENCE ROBERT BISSELL has been a member of the Cleveland bar twenty years and has always given his time and energies to the handling of a large private practice without participation in politics save as a public spirited citizen.

Mr. Bissell, who was born at Aurora in Portage County, Ohio, August 10, 1873, represents some prominent pioneer families of Northern Ohio. He is a son of Calvin and Sarah A. (Oviatt) Bissell, both of whom were born at Aurora and were married there in 1863. The father is now a retired farmer at Aurora and the mother died January 26, 1907. This branch of the Bissell family traces its ancestry back to John Bissell who came from England in 1628 and settled at Windsor, Connecticut. The great-grandfather of the Cleveland lawyer was Robert Bissell, who came from Middlefield, Massachusetts, and settled at Aurora in Portage County in 1806. Mr. Bissell now owns a fifty-acre farm at Aurora that came into the family ninety years ago, and was settled and developed by his ancestors.

One son of Robert Bissell and a great-uncle of Clarence R. Bissell was the noted Rev. Samuel Bissell, who graduated from Yale College in 1823 and in 1828 established his home at Twinsburg in Summit County, where he began preaching and where he also laid the plans for the establishment of an academy. He fitted up a rude log cabin for the residence of his young disciples in learning and made a blacksmith shop into an academy building. That was the founding of the famous Twinsburg Academy, which developed into a modern college with 300 students during the next forty years. About the time of the Civil war the Twinsburg institution suffered a decline, but its founder refused to give up the great cause in which he had embarked. In 1866, at the age of seventy years, he erected a new stone

building literally with his own hands, and after a time had the satisfaction of seeing the usefulness of his institution restored. During its existence it is estimated that the Twinsburg Institute educated fully 6,000 students, among whom were more than 200 Indians. Rev. Samuel Bissell died in 1895, at the venerable age of ninety-eight years. Many noted citizens of Cleveland and elsewhere credit that institution with their early education and many influences that shaped their lives.

Clarence R. Bissell in the maternal line is a grandson of Silas Oviatt, who was also a pioneer in Ohio, coming from Massachusetts. Silas' grandfather had fought as a soldier in the Revolutionary war. One brother of Clarence R. Bissell died in infancy. His brother W. D. Bissell is a dentist at East Cleveland and his only sister is Mrs. Estella B. Judd, of Cleveland. All these children were born at Aurora.

Clarence R. Bissell was educated in the public schools of his native town, graduated Ph. B. from Hiram College in 1894, and for two years was a teacher, one year in the grade schools at Rockport, Indiana, and one year as principal of the high school at Garrettsville, Ohio. He then entered the law school of Western Reserve University, but was compelled to leave school on account of sickness in his senior year. He was admitted to the bar in 1897 and in the spring of that year began practice at Cleveland. For three months he was associated with the firm of Hadden & Parks Brothers, but with this brief exception has always practiced alone, having always been associated, however, with Sheldon Parks. Mr. Bissell is a lawyer of the highest standing and with a general practice of considerable corporation work and has handled many cases before the United States District courts. In politics he is willing to be classified as a muggump.

He is a member of the Cleveland and Ohio State Bar associations, the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, the City Club, the Civic League, and is a member and trustee of the East Congregational Church. For the past seventeen years he has been active in the Hiram House as a trustee and as its treasurer, and is a trustee of Hiram College.

February 22, 1900, at Warren, Ohio, Mr. Bissell married Alice L. Seymour, of Windham, Portage County, Ohio. Her father died when she was quite young. He was a farmer. Her mother, Mrs. Harriet Seymour, died at



~~Arthur Kott~~

the home of Mr. and Mrs. Bissell in 1910. Mrs. Bissell was born at Windham, Portage County, Ohio, and was educated there in the public schools. She is very active in the Congregational Church and is now serving as state president of the Woman's Board of Missions of the Interior of that church, this position taking a great part of her time. Otherwise she is also active in the church Sunday school and is a member of the Hiram College Club of Women and the East Congregational Reading Circle. Mr. and Mrs. Bissell have one son, Howard Seymour Bissell, born at East Cleveland July 2, 1903. The family home is in East Cleveland at 1738 Northfield Avenue. Mr. Bissell is a member of the Cleveland Automobile Club, the East Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, and finds his recreations in tennis, canoeing and farming.

WILLIAM T. REDMOND has been in practice as a lawyer at Cleveland for the past five years and has already attained a promising general practice and a reputation as a safe and reliable counsellor. His offices are in the Society for Savings Building.

Mr. Redmond is a native of Cleveland, born August 7, 1882, a son of William C. and Margaret (Owens) Redmond. He is their only surviving child, his older brother having been drowned when about ten years of age. William C. Redmond was born in Wexford County, Ireland, and has been a resident of Cleveland over sixty years. He is a millwright by trade, formerly was in the teaming business and for the past five years has lived retired. The mother, who was born in Cork, Ireland, came to America with her parents and lived in New York, but was married in Cleveland, where she had her home for over forty-five years, until her death on June 10, 1914.

William T. Redmond received his early education in St. John's Parochial School, where he graduated, and took preparatory work in Notre Dame University at South Bend, Indiana. Subsequently he entered the law department of Western Reserve University at Cleveland, and completed his course and was given the degree Bachelor of Law in 1912. Since then he has been in active practice. Recently Mayor Davis appointed him a member of the committee for the purpose of bringing conventions to Cleveland.

Mr. Redmond has surrounded himself with all the facilities for the successful practice of

law, including a splendid library, and this is unusually large and well selected for a man who has been in practice only a few years. He is active in social affairs and takes the keenest interest and delight in athletics, especially baseball. Mr. Redmond is affiliated with Cleveland Lodge No. 18, Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, and was exalted ruler of that lodge in 1912. He also belongs to the Cleveland Automobile Club, the Cleveland Athletic Club and the Cleveland Bar Association. On June 19, 1906, he married Miss Mollie Gross, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Emil Gross, of Cleveland. Mrs. Redmond was born and educated in Cleveland. They have one daughter, Eunice M., born at Cleveland.

ARTHUR B. CROTTY, though one of the younger members of the Cleveland bar, has attained a secure position and has won the respect and esteem of profession and public.

His position is such as might be expected of a young man of influential family connections. He is a son of Martin M. and Agnes M. (Kelly) Crotty. Both parents were born in Ohio, his father in a log cabin on Johnny Cake Ridge Township of Cuyahoga County, while the mother was a native of Toledo. They were married in Toledo, and Martin Crotty has for a number of years been a leading architect and contractor at Cleveland, where the family is an old and honored one.

Arthur B. Crotty is the older of two sons. His younger brother, Oswald M., was born in Cleveland, attended Western Reserve University two years and took his higher education in the Catholic University of America at Washington, District of Columbia, from which he received the degree A. B., LL. B. and LL. M. He is now in active practice in St. Louis, Missouri.

Arthur B. Crotty during his childhood attended the public schools of Cleveland and St. Ignatius College. In 1907 he completed the law course of Western Reserve University and in 1908 was granted the degrees Ph. B. and LL. M. by the Catholic University of America at Washington. Then in 1909 he received the degree doctor of common law from the same institution.

Mr. Crotty was admitted to the Ohio bar in 1907. The years 1910 to 1913 he and his brother spent in extensive travel over the United States, and in 1914 Mr. Crotty began private practice in Cleveland, with offices in the Society for Savings Building, where he has

since been established in the handling of a general clientele. One of Mr. Crotty's chief hobbies is the collection of rare and valuable books. Both he and his brother are members of the Beta Theta Pi Chapter of Western Reserve University. Mr. Crotty is unmarried and still lives at home with his parents.

CHARLES WILLIAM SWARTZEL. In both professional and business circles of Cleveland Charles William Swartzel has established a creditable reputation for success gained honorably and without animosity. He is a lawyer by profession, while his chief business identification has been with real estate affairs, and it has been his fortune to have combined his activities in the two directions so that each has assisted the other. Mr. Swartzel was born October 17, 1875, at Winthrop, Iowa, and is a son of Henry and Emma (Newell) Swartzel.

On the paternal side Mr. Swartzel is descended from Pennsylvania Dutch stock, his grandfather being Solomon Swartzel, while his maternal grandfather was George Newell, and both emigrated from Ohio to Iowa during the early history of the latter state. Henry Swartzel, who is now deceased, was born in Ohio, near Dayton, while Mrs. Swartzel was a native of Iowa. Charles W. Swartzel first attended the public schools of his native place, following which he was brought to Cleveland and pursued a course at the West High School, from which he duly received his diploma. He displayed his industry and ambition even as a youth, for during vacations, while nearly all of his companions were spending their time in recreations of various sorts, young Swartzel occupied himself and improved his leisure by engaging in sales and agency work and thus gaining experience that has proven very valuable to him in subsequent years. After leaving high school he went to Adelbert College, taking a special course of two years, and in 1897 enrolled as a student at the Western Reserve University, being graduated therefrom with the class of 1900. Next he entered the William Bachus Law School of Western Reserve University, and in 1901 received his degree of Bachelor of Laws. While he was admitted to the bar the same year, Mr. Swartzel did not at once enter the active practice of his profession, but spent much of the first year after his graduation in the sale of real estate. He has since won creditable success both in his professional calling and in the sale of and operating in real

estate, residence property and vacant lots, especially at Lakewood, Ohio, and at the present time is in the possession of a healthy and growing business, from which his personal earnings are derived. He is familiar with realty values and an excellent judge of property, and by a number of associates is accounted one of the well informed men in the real estate business.

While he has not been an office holder, Mr. Swartzel is interested in local affairs as a good citizen, being a republican in politics, with independent and progressive tendencies. He belongs to no secret organizations, but is an active broker member of the Cleveland Real Estate Board, a member of the Cleveland Chamber of Industry and the Lakewood Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Swartzel is a great lover of music, in fact a large part of his happiness and his recreation are derived therefrom. He belongs to the Lakewood Music Club, and at his pleasant home, at No. 1207 Marlowe Avenue, Lakewood, he has a modern Victor phonograph, with a large and tastefully selected number of standard vocal and instrumental music records. With his family Mr. Swartzel belongs to the First Church of Christ, Scientist, Lakewood.

Mr. Swartzel was married September 28, 1905, at Fairview, Kansas, to Miss Clara M. Schenkelberger, daughter of John M. and Martha Schenkelberger. Mrs. Swartzel was born in Ohio, and when two years of age was taken to Kansas by her parents, who became very prosperous farming people of that state, where Mr. Schenkelberger died. Mrs. Swartzel is artistic and musical in her tastes, and the only child, Helen Catherin Swartzel, has inherited her parents' tastes in these directions, being talented in dancing and a lover of all kinds of music and expression work. She was eleven years of age on February 19, 1917.

REV. GEORGE W. WILLIS AND WIFE GENEVIEVE E. WILLIS. George Washington Willis was born in Ashland, Ohio, and is of English, French and German extraction. On his paternal side he descends from the English and French; and on the maternal side from the Germans. His father was of English descent on the Willis side with a splendid ancestry from the noble and gentleman classes, and from his mother's side was a descendant of the French nobility and the Huguenots—both sides bearing their significant crests. It has



Harriet Jean Willis.

been said that George W. Willis "was hewn out of his very cradle into an evangelist and preacher."

The public press has also said—"Most of his life has been spent in evangelistic work, not only among the Methodist people, but in work of an interdenominational character, his engagements having taken him to various points from the Atlantic Coast to the Pacific and his labors having been attended with large success." He has also been invited abroad in his special evangelistic work. Both the secular and religious press endorsed his work most heartily. He pursued various courses of instruction under the direction of different institutions of learning and has received other degrees besides the honorary degree of doctor of divinity.

The public press further says: "Besides being an evangelist of wide reputation Mr. Willis is also a lecturer of repute." He was formerly well known in his early ministry as a prominent "Quaker evangelist," but hoping for a larger field of service was ordained as a Methodist preacher in 1907, but nevertheless is pleased to co-operate with any or all Christian churches. His wife Genevieve E. Willis—nee Kinsel—was formerly a very successful school teacher. She also comes from a sturdy ancestry—from the English on her mother's side and the German on her father's side of the house. She has the degree Bachelor of Sacred Literature (Litt. B. S.) and Doctor of Music (Mus. D.). She is an "eloquent and gifted" public speaker and lecturer and delights to champion the cause of prohibition and temperance. The secular and church press have repeatedly spoken of her public efforts in solo and lecture work in the most complimentary terms. She is highly connected—one of her maternal ancestors having been a countess. Also another relative was a minister abroad in the United States Government service. She has been an able assistant to her husband in his chosen calling.

HARRIET JEAN WILLIS. On the window of No. 207 American Trust Building in Cleveland appears the above name followed by the simple word lawyer. That word furnishes hardly a hint of the achievements and attainments of one of Cleveland's able women.

Miss Willis became a lawyer under the influence of a direct "calling." She was first of all an expert stenographer, did newspaper reporting, and for several years had an office for

court and general reporting. During that time she took up the study of law. She attended night school, completing the law course while supporting herself by stenography. She came in daily contact with legal forms and phrases, court methods and procedure, and was a lawyer almost before she knew it—absorbing law at court and in the routine of her daily work. When she first took the law course she had no intention of practicing, merely for the purpose of equipping herself the better for other work. But clients came and continued to come abundantly, to her agreeable surprise, and she now finds time for little else but her practice. It is a successful professional career both in essential qualities and in influence and remuneration.

Miss Willis exemplifies the possibilities of the legal profession as a factor in social service. It has opened to her many doors of opportunity—to bind up the broken hearted, to reunite disrupted families, to restore domestic tranquility and to set at liberty the captive.

Miss Willis received her degree LL. B. from the Baldwin-Wallace College and was admitted to the bar July 1, 1915. She is a member of The Woman Lawyers' Association of New York and is affiliated with "Groupement Amical des Avocats de France."

Harriet Jean Willis was born at Ashland, Ohio. She inherited unusual mental attainments and it is said that when only five years of age she could read and write. She received her early education in the Ashland public schools, graduating from the high school. Following that she went to the City of Philadelphia, and became cashier with A. W. Dennett's on Chestnut Street opposite the state house, and subsequently was cashier for the same firm on South Ninth Street opposite the postoffice. Having made a definite choice for herself in the business field she located in Cleveland, being employed as a bookkeeper by day and at night pursuing a course in shorthand and typewriting at the Euclid Avenue Business College, from which she graduated. At graduation she was put in charge of the shorthand and typewriting department and for several years taught. Subsequently she reported for newspapers and was a sermon reporter and then did public stenographic work at The Forest City House and at The Hollenden and other prominent Cleveland hotels. After about two years she established her court and general reporting business and at one time conducted two offices, one in the New

England Building and the other in the American Trust Building.

Miss Willis was offered a chair in the University of Dakota and subsequently was offered an important position in the United States Civil Service at Honolulu, Hawaii. In 1908 at Chautauqua, New York, she took a complete course in Esperanto (the universal language), and attended the first Esperantists Convention held on American soil. She also attended the Chautauqua School of Expression, and has completed the entire Literary and Scientific University Extension Course, the University Research Extension, and the four years' study in Original Documents. In October, 1908, she won a memory contest on Biblical lore. For two solid hours she was requested to repeat instantly any passage of Scripture called for and was awarded by Helen M. Gould (now Mrs. Shepherd) an exquisitely bound autograph copy of the Bible. In 1910 Miss Willis was presented by the Frances Scott Key Memorial Association with a souvenir certificate for aiding in the preservation of the home of the author of the "Star Spangled Banner," the national anthem. In 1904 she was presented by the American Flag-House and Betsy Ross Memorial Association with a souvenir certificate for materially aiding in the preservation of the birthplace of our nation's flag and for the erection of a national memorial in honor of Betsy Ross.

Miss Willis' private library includes a very unique selection including "The Five Foot Shelf," first edition of Harvard classics, and many rare volumes of historical, literary and scientific works.

Besides the achievements which must be credited to her indomitable energy and mental and will power, it is only natural to ascribe much to inheritance. Miss Willis is of English-French and German extraction. Her father Dedrich William Willis, Sr., was descended from the noble and gentleman classes, the gentleman class of England on the paternal side and of the French nobility and the Huguenot stock on the maternal side, each bearing their significant crests. Her mother, Mrs. Sarah A. (Tinkey) Willis, was also of sturdy ancestry. On the paternal side the mother's ancestry goes back nearly two centuries to her great-great-grandfather, George Tinkey, a native of the Province of Hesse, Germany, who came to America about 1760 and located in Washington County, Pennsylvania. The maternal ancestors have

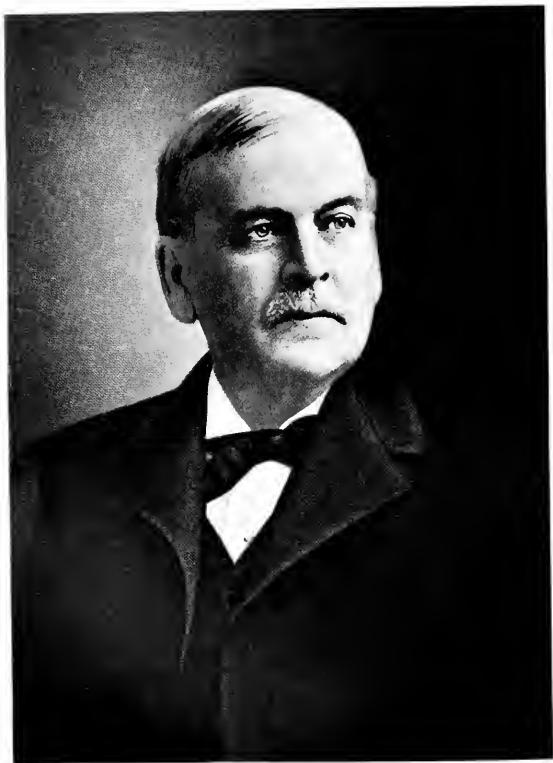
been traced back over 300 years to Johann Krumrein of Jungholzhausen, Wurtemberg. Johann Krumrein was born in 1592. The first progenitor in America of this side of the house was George Lenhart Krumrein, born in Germany, 1719, and landed at Philadelphia from the Palatinate in 1749.

On the records of the University of Oxford in England for the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries may be seen the names of seven members of the Willis family who matriculated during the period from 1557 to 1681. All appear to have distinguished themselves in the university, no one of them having taken less than two degrees. They seem to have been equally prominent in subsequent life, especially in the church. Five of them received the degree Bachelor of Arts, and later that of Master of Arts, one became a Doctor of Divinity, one a Bachelor of Civil Law, one a Bachelor of Medicine, one a Doctor of Medicine, and three held fellowships. As church dignitaries three of them became vicars, two became rectors, one was a dean and one was a canon. The oldest, Francis Willis, became president of St. John's College and vice chancellor of the University of Oxford, and for different periods of his life held five prominent offices in the Church of England. He died in 1596.

Of the American branch of the family George Willis, a Puritan of considerable distinction, is recorded as being admitted to the Freeman's Oath in 1638 and elected a deputy to the General Court.

Another, Charles Willis, was an active member of the Boston Tea Party that threw into the water on the night of December 16, 1773, the cargoes of three English tea ships that had just arrived in the harbor. His position and action in the affair were represented in an ancient engraving, bought long afterwards by his grandson Deacon Nathaniel Willis. A copy of the same is now in the possession of the Massachusetts Historical Society. His wife Abigail was a lady of character and of maxims, and exhorted her family never to eat brown bread when they could get white, and never to go in at the back door when they might go in at the front.

A son of this worthy couple Nathaniel, Sr., conducted a whig newspaper in Boston and became one of the pioneer journalists of the West. He removed first to Winchester, Virginia, where he published a paper, then to Shepardstown, also published a paper there,



Nelson A. Rockefeller

and in 1790 went to Martinsburg, Virginia, and founded the Potomac Guardian and edited it until 1796. In that year he went to Chillicothe, Ohio, and established the Scioto Gazette, the first paper in what was then known as the Northwest Territory. He was printer to the Government of the territory and afterwards held an agency in the post office department. His son Nathaniel Willis, Jr., lived in Boston and after years of effort, during which he supported himself by publishing tracts and devotional books, started in January, 1816, the Boston Recorder, which he asserted to be the first religious newspaper in the world. It still lives as the Congregationalist and Boston Recorder. Nathaniel Willis, Jr., also originated the idea of a religious paper for children, The Youth's Companion, which he commenced in 1827 and edited for about thirty years. It was the first and remains one of the best publications of the kind in existence. A son of this Boston editor was Nathaniel P. Willis, a poet and writer of Belles Lettres whose name is lastingly enshrined in the history of American literature. The elder Willis had the formal and narrow piety of the new evangelicals of that day, revolting against the latitudinarianism of the Boston churches and was for twenty years deacon of Park Street Church, Boston, profanely nicknamed by the Unitarians "Brimstone Corner."

Another ancestor in the paternal line was a fine old Puritan Divine, Rev. John Bailey, a non-conforming independent minister in Lancashire, who having been silenced and afterwards imprisoned escaped to Massachusetts in 1684, and was a minister over the church in Watertown and later an associate minister over the First Church in Boston, where he died in 1697. Increase Mather preached his funeral sermon. His tomb is in the Granary Burying Ground opposite Park Street Church and his portrait in the cabinet of the Massachusetts Historical Society.

Another ancestor of Miss Willis was Alexander Mack, founder of the German Baptist Church. One of the family, Col. Henry Willis, married Mildred Washington, who was born in 1696 and was the aunt and godmother of General Washington. Mrs. Catherine D. Murat, the second child of Col. Byrd Willis was born in 1803, and at the early age of thirteen years married Atcherson Gray, son of John Gray of "Traveller's Rest." Atcherson Gray

died in less than twelve months after his marriage and his child born after his death died also. The young widow went with her father and mother to Florida and soon after her arrival there married Achille Murat, ex-prince of Naples, nephew to Napoleon Bonaparte. They settled about sixteen miles from Tallahassee. She subsequently accompanied her husband to London, and saw a great deal of the high life in that city and was introduced by Lady Dudley Stuart, a daughter of Lucien Bonaparte, as the niece of Washington. Notwithstanding notable attention shown her abroad, she returned a good American. On one occasion while visiting an art gallery in London in company with John Randolph of Roanoke and other distinguished personages the party paused before the pictures of Napoleon and Washington which hung side by side. Randolph, pointing to the pictures, remarked, "Before us we have Napoleon and Washington, one the founder of a mighty empire, the other of a great republic." Then, turning to the company, he said, "Behold in the Princess Murat the niece of both, a distinction which she alone can claim." In gratitude for her kindness to him when in exile and in recognition of her husband's claims, Napoleon III, when emperor of France, placed the Princess Murat at the head of the French nobility and honored her with a seat on his right. After the war between the States Louis Napoleon settled an annuity of 50,000 francs upon the Princess Murat, which was regularly paid up to the time of her death. Another distinction was the bestowal upon her of the right of the royal livery of France.

Miss Willis' grandmother Susannah DeShong Willis, was a linguist, and assistant to her father who was professor of the languages in the city of Philadelphia. Her maiden name Susannah DeShong was the Americanized form of the proper French name "De-Champs." A descendant of Susannah DeShong Willis was reputed to be a founder of the Order of the Paulist Fathers of the Roman Catholic Church.

Ancestry lends distinction only when the descendants have something of the distinctive qualities of the forbears, and few women may more properly take pride in ancestry than Harriet Jean Willis, lawyer, Cleveland.

NELSON MOSES, who died in Cleveland July 21, 1908, was a prominent factor in local busi-

ness affairs, and was senior member of the well known real estate and contracting firm of N. Moses & Brothers.

He was born at Euclid, Ohio, May 16, 1833, and was seventy-five years of age at the time of his death.

His father, Charles Moses, was a Euclid pioneer, where he located as early as 1814. Nelson Moses had but a country school education, and it was through natural talent and hard work that he made a success in business affairs.

The firm of N. Moses & Brothers, of which he was for forty years senior member, did an extensive business in handling railroad ties and ship timber as well as in local real estate development. Nelson Moses was one of the men chiefly interested in the founding of Collinwood, as a Cleveland suburban district. He was also a director of the First National Bank and member of the advisory council of the Cleveland Trust Company.

He never married, and, outside of business affairs, he was perhaps most interested in the Masonic Order, in which he attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite. He was also an active member of Al Koran Temple of Mystic Shrine.

CHARLES W. MOSES was one of three brothers whose names had a very prominent part in Cleveland business affairs, especially in real estate and development lines. Charles Moses was essentially a contractor, and was in that business practically all his life, using it as a basis for extensive real estate operations, in which he was associated with his brothers.

Mr. Moses, who died at his home in Cleveland, June 27, 1904, was born at Euclid, Ohio, March 15, 1840, son of Charles Moses, a pioneer of that village. He was educated in the country schools, and about his first business experience was in the lumbering industry. He came to Cleveland and joined his brothers Nelson and Augustus in the real estate business and in contracting work, and more and more with passing years his interests became identified with real estate.

In 1887 he was united in marriage to Mary E. Hull of Toledo, Ohio, who still survives him. Mr. Moses was one of the well known citizens of Cleveland, a member of the Colonial Club, and of various other organizations, and was prominent in the Masonic fraternity.

He was the first of the three brothers to die, being survived by Nelson and Augustus

L., and his only sister, Mrs. O. H. Warren, of Syracuse, New York, all of whom have since passed away.

AUGUSTUS L. MOSES, associated with his two brothers, was for many years a prominent factor in Cleveland real estate circles. To that business he gave the study of a lifetime, and out of his mature experience acquired a judgment and ability which made him an exceptionally successful factor in the growth and improvement of the community. Mr. Moses is remembered as one of the pioneers in the development of the old Collinwood and Nottingham sections for real estate purposes.

He represented one of the earliest families of Cuyahoga County. His birth occurred on Euclid Road in the Village of Euclid, September 29, 1844. He lived to be nearly seventy years of age, and died while visiting his grandchildren at Atlantic City, New Jersey, January 29, 1914. His parents were Charles and Polly (Akins) Moses. His father came to the Western Reserve from Connecticut in 1807, and in 1814 the family located in Euclid. His wife also came from Connecticut, becoming a resident of Euclid about 1816.

Augustus L. Moses grew up in Cuyahoga County, and had only such advantages as were offered by the primitive schools of that day. He first entered the contracting business, as a contractor of railroad ties, ship timber and general lumber supplies. To that business he gave about twenty-five years of his life.

In 1868 Mr. Moses married Miss Mary E. Dille of Nottingham, Ohio. Their only child is Louis A. Moses, who grew up in the real estate business under his father's guidance and is one of the successful operators of the present time.

In 1870 Nelson and Charles W. Moses with W. F. Walworth, became partners in the real estate business, and in 1871 they were joined by Augustus L. Moses.

In a short time Mr. Walworth retired and the firm of N. Moses and Brothers continued unchanged until the death of Charles W. Moses in 1904, and of Nelson Moses in 1908. After that, Augustus Moses continued as the head of the business, though much of the responsibilities of its management devolved upon his son, Louis A. Moses.

Augustus L. Moses usually confined his attention and operations to the property under the individual ownership of the firm, rather

than to the brokerage basis. It was his constant purpose to keep in close touch with the real estate market, and his thorough knowledge gave him the privilege of anticipating possible advances and declines in values. His investments were almost without exception judiciously made and brought him substantial returns.

Mr. Moses was a republican in politics, and was always well informed on current questions and problems. He was never an office seeker, and outside of business was very fond of outdoor life and recreation, chiefly employing his leisure hours in this manner. He was an enthusiastic hunter and fisherman, and belonged to a number of hunting and fishing clubs, among which were the Ottawa Shooting and Castalia Fishing clubs.

LOUIS A. MOSES. Reference on other pages is made to the prominence and activities of various members of the Moses family in real estate circles at Cleveland. The old house of that name established in 1871 was N. Moses & Brothers, and the successor to this business is Mr. Louis A. Moses.

Mr. Moses practically grew up in the atmosphere of real estate, and has an almost intuitive perception of values. Undoubtedly he is one of the best known men in this line of business in the State of Ohio. To the many qualifications granted him through family traditions and by long and thorough experience, he has brought that reliability which is an expression of sterling character, and imparts the final touch of value to every transaction in which he is engaged.

Mr. Moses was born at Cleveland, October 3, 1876, son of Augustus L. and Mary E. (Dille) Moses, who were married at Cleveland, July 4, 1868. The mother is still living at Cleveland, and an article on the late Augustus L. Moses is found elsewhere in this publication.

Louis A. Moses attended the public schools of Cleveland, the Brooks Military Academy, and the next four years was tutored. He then entered Adelbert College of Western Reserve University, and later took a law course in the Franklin T. Backus Law School. His knowledge of the law he has used primarily to promote his individual success as a real estate operator.

He went into the real estate business in 1899 with his father, and the Arcade offices of this old and established firm, are still occupied by him.

His business is general real estate, insurance and mortgage loans. In addition to the main office at 207 The Arcade he maintains branch offices in old Collinwood, at 16605 Waterloo road, and at 15107 St. Clair Avenue. At Springfield, Missouri, October 3, 1899, Mr. Moses married Miss Olive T. Crane. Her parents, W. G. and Angelia (Baird) Crane are still living at Springfield, where the family has long been one of prominence. Mr. and Mrs. Moses have two children, both born at Cleveland, Marion Crane and Marjorie Dille Moses.

Mr. Moses was president of the Cleveland Real Estate Board in 1915, was president of the Ohio Association of Real Estate Boards in 1916-17, and is a member of the executive committee of the National Association of Real Estate Boards. He is a director and member of the executive committee of the Cleveland Real Estate and Housing Company. This company was organized by the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce to stimulate the construction of workmen's homes in order to relieve the congested housing conditions of the city.

Much of his work in real estate affairs has been in the development of the suburban districts of Collinwood and Nottingham. He took a very active part in the annexation proceedings in 1912, when Nottingham was made a part of the larger City of Cleveland, and was a member of the Annexation Commission.

Mr. Moses is the secretary and a director of the Bankers Guaranteed Mortgage Company, and is a director of the Land Title Abstract & Trust Company. He is now vice president of the Cleveland Metropolitan Park Board, successor of the Cuyahoga County Park Board, of which he was also one of the original members. He is a trustee of the McGregor Home, an institution founded by the late Mrs. Terry as a memorial for her husband, Mr. A. M. McGregor, which is conducted and maintained as a home for indigent couples and individuals.

He holds membership in the Cleveland Automobile Club, the Cleveland Athletic Club, Union Club, Civic League, City Club, Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, and the Cleveland Chamber of Industry. In 1916, he was president of the Tippecanoe Club, the leading republican organization of Cleveland. While in college he became a Delta Kappa Epsilon; is president of the local Chapter

House Company, and is a member of the Delta Kappa Epsilon Club of New York City.

WARREN BICKNELL was educated for the law but was never enrolled as a lawyer. His big work has been in the field of transportation. He was identified with the management of several pioneer electric lines in Ohio and elsewhere, and in the maturity of his experience and abilities he has occupied an increasingly important position as a railroad builder and a power in the financing and operation of transportation and industrial corporations.

Mr. Bickell has been a resident of Cleveland for many years. He was born at Morrisville, New York, February 19, 1868, a son of Charles T. and Susan (Payne) Bicknell, both natives of New York State. Mr. Bicknell is descended from an English family that came to this country in 1835. Charles T. Bicknell was born in 1836, gave his active years to merchandising and was a manufacturer of paper goods, and on retiring he moved to Cleveland in 1885 and is still living there. His wife, whom he married in New York in 1857, died in 1871.

Warren Bicknell began his education in the public schools of his native town in New York. In 1878, when he was ten years of age, his parents removed to Massillon, Ohio, where he also attended public school. In 1890 he graduated from Adelbert College of Cleveland with the degree of B. A.

On leaving college Mr. Bicknell became a student in the law offices of Boynton, Hale and Horr. He never completed his course, realizing that his talents were rather for constructive and practical affairs than for the dull routine of the law. For about 1½ years he was secretary of the Cleveland Athletic Club. Another year was spent in the coal business at Newcastle, Pennsylvania. He gave up his interests there to become auditor of the Cincinnati and Miami Valley Traction Company and general manager of the Dayton Traction Company. These companies were subsequently consolidated with the Southern Ohio Traction Company and at the reorganization Mr. Bicknell became secretary and auditor. His headquarters were at Middletown, Ohio, but after two years he resigned his post to become general manager of the Aurora, Elgin and Chicago Railroad, with offices in Chicago. For two years he looked after this third rail electric system, comprising one of the most important suburban electric lines out of Chicago.

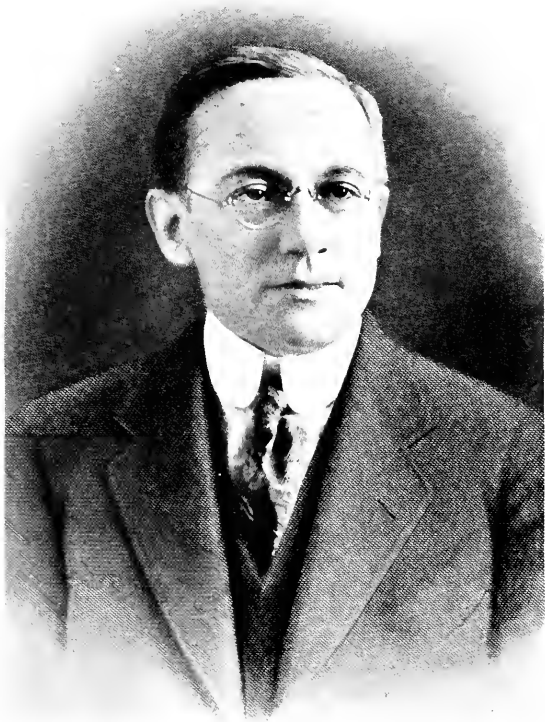
From Chicago Mr. Bicknell returned to Cleveland and from 1903 to 1906 was president of the Lake Shore Electric Railway Company. Since resigning from that office he has been president of the Cleveland Construction Company.

The Cleveland Construction Company, with offices in the Citizens Building, is one of the largest of its kind in Ohio. Its principal work is the building of electric and steam railroads, the erection of light and water plants, and the construction of telephone lines. Its field of operations has been confined to no one state. A few of the larger contracts executed by the company were construction and installation work for the following companies and systems: The Northern Ohio Traction and Light Company; the Cleveland Southwestern and Columbus Lake Shore Electric Company; the Southern Ohio Company; the Aurora, Elgin and Chicago Railway; the Rockford, Beloit and Janesville; the Richmond and Petersburg in Virginia; the New York and Long Island Traction Company; the Kokomo and Marion Western; the Western Ohio; Youngstown and Ohio River Company; Chicago, Lake Shore and South Bend; and a number of other electric lines.

More and more Mr. Bicknell has become closely identified with the financial organization and management of transportation companies. He is president of the Springfield & Xenia Railroad Company; the Citizens Railroad and Light Company of Fort Worth, Texas; the Havana Electric Railway Company of Cuba; and was formerly chairman of the board of directors of the Toledo Railway and Light Company, and was receiver of the Municipal Traction Company of Cleveland. He is also a director in the Citizens Loan & Trust Company, a director in the Union National Bank, director of the Wheeling & Lake Erie Railway Company, vice president and director of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, vice president of the Crowell-Lundoff Little Company, and trustee of the Western Reserve Academy. Mr. Bicknell is president of two insurance companies, their business relations being chiefly with the employees of railway and light companies.

In February, 1900, Mr. Bicknell married Miss Anne Guthrie, who was born in St. Paul, Minnesota. They have four children; Frances Louise, Warren, Jr., Elizabeth and Guthrie.

Mr. Bicknell since college days has been active in the Delta Kappa Epsilon Society.



Arthur Stanley Davis

He is a member of the Union Club, the Hermit Club, the Country Club and the Mayfield Country Club of Cleveland, and is a trustee of the Western Reserve University. His many large interests have made him one of Cleveland's foremost business men and capitalists and have also enabled him to serve the best interests and welfare of the Ohio metropolis.

THOMAS H. HOGSETT was born on an Ohio farm, was member of a household neither rich nor poor, had a good family name to encourage his aspirations and was given a fair education. His ambition led him into the law, he was admitted to practice more than thirty years ago, and for more than twenty years has been a resident of Cleveland. In this city he has taken prominence among the ablest corporation lawyers, and his abilities have made him widely known outside the city and even the state. To say that he is a member of the law firm of Tolles, Hogsett, Ginn & Morley, indicates the enviable prominence which he enjoys as a lawyer, since this firm has undoubtedly front rank among the larger law firms of Ohio.

Mr. Hogsett was born in Highland County, Ohio, May 17, 1858, a son of John N. and Hannah E. (Hughes) Hogsett. Through both parents he is descended from Scotch-Irish ancestry. His paternal great-grandfather and his maternal grandfather came from the north of Ireland, while both his grandmothers were natives of Scotland. The grandparents on both sides were early settlers in Ohio, coming to this state from Virginia. Mr. Hogsett's father was born in Ohio, made farming his life work, and became a man of considerable influence in Highland County. He served as justice of the peace and in other positions of trust. Mr. Hogsett's mother was a daughter of John L. Hughes, a leading Highland County merchant and farmer, and for several terms a member of the State Legislature. Mr. Hogsett is a nephew of Judge O. H. Hughes, of the State Public Service Commission.

During his boyhood in Highland County Mr. Hogsett attended the common and high schools and was also under private tuition. He began the study of law in the office of Hon. Charles H. Collins of Hillsboro. Entering the Cincinnati Law School, he graduated LL. B. in 1882 and in the same year was admitted to the bar. Ill health prevented his immediate entrance into practice, but in 1883 he opened an office at Hillsboro. From 1884 until 1886

he was a partner at Hillsboro with Judge Albert H. Matthews, and from 1886 to 1895 was associated with Judge Samuel F. Steel.

Mr. Hogsett removed to Cleveland in 1895. For three years he was a partner of Judge George B. Solders. During the administration of Mayor Farley he was appointed director of law of the city, but when his term expired he devoted himself exclusively to private practice. For a time he was associated with M. B. and H. H. Johnson, but since 1913 has been a member of the firm of Tolles, Hogsett, Ginn & Morley. This firm occupies nearly the entire twelfth floor of the Williamson Building. It is one of the best known corporation law firms of Ohio today. Mr. Hogsett early gained distinction in the Cleveland bar, and in the field of corporation work his abilities are hardly second to any.

Formerly he was quite active in politics, being aligned with the democratic party, but his preference at all times has been for professional work and he has never accepted a purely political office. None the less his services have been of great value to his city and the state. Besides his work as director of the city law department during the Farley administration, he was one of the committee of three to advise the governor in the preparation of the municipal code during the term of Governor Nash, and by appointment from Governor Harris he was a member of the Ohio tax commission. For two terms Mr. Hogsett was a member of the board of directors of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce and for a time was connected with the Municipal Association. He is justly regarded as one of Cleveland's most influential citizens.

Mr. Hogsett is a member of the Cleveland, Ohio State and American Bar associations, and belongs to the Union Club, the Euclid Club and the Columbus Club. Aside from his profession he finds his recreation and pleasure in golf, motoring and horseback riding. He is a trustee of the Calvary Presbyterian Church.

On June 8, 1883, at Columbus, Nebraska, he married Miss Rebecca Jones, daughter of Barclay Jones. Mrs. Hogsett is of Pennsylvania Quaker ancestry and is a graduate of Swarthmore College near Philadelphia. They are the parents of two children: Edith, a graduate of Vassar College, and Robert, a graduate of Dartmouth College.

ARTHUR STANLEY DAVIES is secretary and director of the Ideal Tire & Rubber Company,

a \$2,000,000 dollar Ohio corporation, with a model plant now in course of construction in the Cleveland district to be operated for the manufacture and production of tires, the first and most promising large organization to bring this branch of the rubber industry to Cleveland.

Mr. Davies is a man of much financial and accounting experience, and has achieved a commendable business position at the age of thirty.

He was born at Wadsworth, Ohio, April 23, 1888, a son of Isaac and Miriam (Thomas) Davies. His father died in September, 1917, and the mother is still living in Cleveland. Arthur S. Davies was educated in grammar and high schools, and left school to take up the occupation and profession of accountant. For five years he was an accountant with a contracting concern, and for another five years was office manager of a manufacturing business. On taking up his duties as secretary of the Ideal Tire and Rubber Company he resigned his position as auditor of the Buckeye Engine Company of Salem, Ohio, a community where his ability and services were most highly appreciated and esteemed.

Mr. Davies is a member of the Cleveland Automobile Club, is a republican voter, a Baptist, and a member of the Independent Order of Foresters. April 15, 1916, at Cleveland he married Margaret Ann Hodges, daughter of William Hodges. They have one daughter, Rachel Margaret Davies.

COL. LOUIS BLACK is one of the veteran business men of Cleveland. He has lived in this city since he was ten years of age and by sheer force of intellect and ability has risen to a commanding position in business affairs.

He was born in Hungary December 24, 1844, son of Morris and Rose Black. His parents were the first Hungarian family to come to Cleveland, making the voyage across the Atlantic and locating in that then small city in 1854. Morris Black and wife spent the rest of their days in Cleveland and he died in the city in 1864. He was a man of large influence especially among his own people. Many Hungarians followed him to the United States and very often it was the practice to furnish prospective Hungarian immigrants with proper identification marks and send them direct to Cleveland where Morris Black took charge and looked after their interests until they were established.

Louis Black received most of his education

in Cleveland, and from early boyhood was accustomed to pay his way by hard exertion of physical or mental energy. At one time during his boyhood he worked on a farm. That farm is today in the downtown district of Cleveland and covered with lofty business blocks. When he was nineteen years of age he entered the service of the D. Black Cloak Company of Cleveland. A little later he resigned this position to enlist in 1864 in the hundred days' service as a private in Company A of the One Hundred and Fiftieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He did his part as a soldier in the Union Army, and then returned to Cleveland to begin an active business career which has brought him increasing prominence year by year.

Merchandising has been his chief field, and a distinction sufficient to make him known all over Ohio is the fact that he is president of the Bailey Company, operating one of the largest department stores and wholesale and retail establishments of dry goods and house furnishings in the Middle West. This business was established many years ago by L. A. Bailey. Later Mr. Black and C. K. Sunshine took over the business and it was incorporated as The Bailey Company, the name that is still retained.

Colonel Black is in addition to being president and treasurer of The Bailey Company, president and treasurer of The Aeme Realty Company, The Bailey Realty Company, is vice president of The Building and Investment Company, vice president of The Superior Savings and Trust Company, treasurer of The Bailey-Young Company, and treasurer of The Sincere Realty Company. He is also vice president of The Tuscaloosa Cotton Company and is a director of The Central National Bank, The Cleveland Jewish Hospital Association, The Cleveland Realization Company, The Champont Realty Company and The Aeme Foundry Company.

His civic connections have always been those of a public spirited citizen working diligently for the good of his community. He was the first director of fire under the federal plan inaugurated by Mayor Rose. He was also a member of the Cleveland City Council from the First Ward for two years, 1881-83. From 1885 to 1890 he held the rank of colonel in the Second Regiment Knights of Pythias. He is a member of the Cleveland Athletic Club, the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, the Cleveland Rotary Club and Deak Lodge of Knights

of Pythias. Mr. Black is ex-president of the Hungarian Benevolent Association, of which his father was one of the founders.

Colonel and Mrs. Black celebrated their golden wedding anniversary in 1917.

DR. FRANK ELLSWORTH SPAULDING. On May 7, 1917, after several months of negotiation and discussion, a new superintendent of the Cleveland public school system was elected in the person of Dr. Frank Ellsworth Spaulding. A number of things contributed to make this more than an ordinary event in Cleveland's public life. In the first place the Cleveland Board of Education had set out with due deliberation to find the ablest man in the country for the position of superintendent. In their final decision they agreed upon an annual salary for the new incumbent higher than any paid to a public school executive in any city of America. It was also understood that the new superintendent would inaugurate many radical changes in the Cleveland school system such as to adapt it to the needs of modern life and give the schools a vitality and an organized efficiency such as they had never had before.

Because of all these factors the arrival of Doctor Spaulding in Cleveland and the beginning of his administration in September, 1917, made his previous experience, his personality and his career a subject of general interest among all Cleveland people. For several months he has been one of the men of the hour at Cleveland and the local papers have carried many columns of print telling the public who he is, what he has done, and about his plans and program for the Cleveland schools.

His record justifies the claim made for him by his friends that Doctor Spaulding is one of the leading American educators of the present generation. He is now just in the prime of his years and powers. Born at Dublin, New Hampshire, November 30, 1866, a son of William and Abby Roxanna (Stearns) Spaulding. He was liberally educated during his youth and has been a student all his life, and has come in close touch with educational affairs and life both abroad and in America. He graduated A. B. from Amherst College in 1889 and almost immediately began teaching. During 1889 to 1891 he was an instructor in the Louisville Military Academy in Kentucky. From 1891 to 1894 he was abroad as a student at the University of Berlin, at the College de France, the Sorbonne and the University of

Leipzig. He completed the studies leading to the degrees Master of Arts and Doctor of Philosophy at Leipzig. It is said that when he returned to America his intention was to become a college professor. However, during a year spent as an honorary fellow at Clark University during 1894-95, he came under the influence of that eminent scholar Stanley Hall, and from that time forward his interest and work have been in those departments of education primarily concerned with child training. Consequently, save for minor exceptions, he has never filled a chair in a university.

Doctor Spaulding was superintendent of schools of Ware, Massachusetts, from 1895 to 1897, had charge of the schools at Passaic, New Jersey, from 1897 to 1904, and for the following ten years was school superintendent of Newton, Massachusetts. In August, 1914, he took up his duties as superintendent of schools at Minneapolis, Minnesota, and it was from that position that he was called to his present work at Cleveland. Doctor Spaulding was lecturer on School Administration and Supervision in Harvard University during the school year 1911-12, and also during the summer schools of 1908-09.

While his chief distinction rests upon his practical work as an educator and administrator, he is also widely known in educational circles as a writer and contributed to various magazines and also as an author. For his Doctorate at the University of Leipzig he took as his thesis "Richard Cumberland as the Founder of English Ethics." In 1905 was published his "The Individual Child and his Education." He is joint author with William D. Miller of the graded school speller, comprising seven volumes, and compiled jointly with Catherine T. Bryce; "Living Thoughts for all Ages," three volumes published in 1903; "The Passaic Primer," 1904; "The Page Story Reader," 1906; "The Aldine Readers," five volumes, 1907; "Learning to Read, a Manual for Teachers," 1907; "The Aldine Language Books." He was also a joint author in the Portland Survey.

Doctor Spaulding is a member of various learned societies, including the Massachusetts Commission on Immigration, the Social Educational Club, the National Geographic Society, the National Education Association, the American Academy of Political and Social Science.

Throughout his career it is evident that Doctor Spaulding has been a thorough pro-

gressive in all matters of education. He is one of the foremost exponents of vocational training, which has now won a tardy recognition in America, but only a few years ago was looked upon with general distress. He has also carried out many of the ideas which have gained such wide currency under the name "Gary System," though Doctor Spaulding was applying some of the principles before the steel city of Gary came into existence. He has also insisted upon what the majority of broad-minded men would approve as a proper division of responsibilities between the school executive head and the board of business management and control whether known as School Board, Board of Education or otherwise. All matters connected strictly with school administration Doctor Spaulding has insisted should be subordinated under the one responsibility, the superintendent of schools.

In order to answer a question which was in the minds of all Cleveland people regarding Doctor Spaulding in the early months of 1917, the Cleveland Press sent a special correspondent to Minneapolis to inquire into what he had done there as superintendent of schools. In the summary of results drawn up by the correspondent the chief features were as follows:

Adapted some of the features of the Gary System to the Minneapolis schools, notably the double platoon plan to relieve overcrowding, thus making four class rooms do the work of six. Reorganized the system so that the business head of the schools is an assistant superintendent working under the direction of the superintendent and responsible to him instead of the school board. Established a vocational guidance bureau. Fostered the metropolitan high schools in which students can take an academic, technical or commercial course in the same building. Encouraged the wider use of public school buildings for political and recreation purposes. Established an educational council. Started "Opportunity rooms for the misfit and retarded boy." Doubled the number of kindergartens, started junior high schools, established short two-year high school courses, and permitted commercial high school pupils to get practical experience by working part time at school headquarters, stores and offices.

These were some of the things which caused the Cleveland Board of Education to bring Doctor Spaulding to this city. In announcing his program of work for Cleveland he included

practically those things which featured his work at Minneapolis. He said: "There must be an educational program adequate to prepare every child to do his bit. Junior high schools, vocational schools, extension of practical courses in senior high schools, continuation schools, special schools for special types of children—all these mean new or better educational opportunities and use. The maximum of education effort and the largest funds anywhere available are so inadequate to the complete realization of a program of truly universal education that they should be employed with the utmost regard for economy and efficiency. Waste of time, effort or money, through carelessness, ignorance or inexcusable ignorance, is robbery of the children and of the future welfare of the community."

Doctor Spaulding married October 17, 1895, Mary Elizabeth Trow of Northampton, Massachusetts. They have four children, Francis, William, Mary and Catherine. Francis, the oldest, graduated from Harvard University with the degree A. B. at the age of nineteen, and was elected to the honor fraternity Phi Beta Kappa. He is now an instructor in the Dumwoody Institute, a technical school of Minneapolis. The son William is a student in Harvard University, and the two daughters are in Cleveland schools, one in the College for Women of Western Reserve University and the other in the public schools.

WILLIAM ROY STUART, manager of the Northern Ohio District of Connecticut General Life Insurance Company, is a native of Cleveland, but only recently returned to this city from the East, where he had completed his education and where he took up the profession of the law and of insurance. Mr. Stuart is one of those exceptional men who find in insurance a lifework demanding every element of character, integrity, industry and that he has already gone far toward success needs no other proof than the mention of his present relationship with one of America's largest and oldest insurance companies.

Mr. Stuart was born in Cleveland April 27, 1876, a son of William F. and Agnes (Roy) Stuart, both of whom are now living retired in Cleveland. He is of pure Scotch descent on both sides of the family. His father was born in Canada and his mother in New York State. This branch of the Stuarts runs back in direct line to the royal family of Stuarts in England. His mother's father was of the



W. R. Stewart

Rob Roy Clan, and the Roys gave to the city of Edinburgh, Scotland, what is today known as "The Green." William F. Stuart was for many years active in the carriage business at Cleveland, connected with The Raugh & Lang Electric Company.

William Roy Stuart was educated in the grammar schools of Cleveland, the preparatory school of Oberlin Academy, and from there went East entering Yale University, where he graduated A. B. in 1903. In the intervals of other employment he took the regular courses of the New York Law School, and received his LL. B. degree in 1907, being admitted to the New York bar in that year.

Besides his practical work in insurance lines Mr. Stuart has made a close study of the subject in theory and as a profession, and has done much lectural work in connection with schools and as a writer on various phases of the business. In one of his various articles, entitled Insurance as a Profession, he tells how while a senior at Yale University he and a classmate discussed the various vocations which they might take up after leaving college and how after a survey of them all they decided upon insurance as offering the best opportunities and calling for the largest aggregate of abilities and service commensurate with the rewards. Having made definite choice of his life work Mr. Stuart gained his first experience as assistant cashier for the New York Life Insurance Company, and a year later resigned to become cashier with the Aetna Life Insurance Company in the office at Yonkers. Mr. Stuart was a resident of Yonkers for seven years, and while there was admitted to the practice of law in New York State and until 1911 was a member of the law firm of Stuart & Leary, his partner being Russell W. Leary. In 1911 Mr. Stuart having left the Aetna Company, became manager of the Brooklyn, New York, office of the Travelers Insurance Company. In 1916 he resigned to accept the work which brought him back to his native city as manager of the Northern Ohio District of the Connecticut General Life Insurance Company, a position he has held since June 1, 1917.

While he has enjoyed some of the substantial honors of the insurance profession and has been exceedingly busy, he has given much time to promoting the broader interests of insurance and has delivered many talks and formal addresses before Young Men's Christian associations, high schools, and other organizations on the subject of insurance. Many

of the colleges and universities of the country have in recent years installed courses on insurance in their curricula, and Mr. Stuart has been insurance instructor or lecturer at the University of Akron and at Wooster College, and is now conducting an evening class once a week at his offices in the Citizens Building at Cleveland for the study of the principles of insurance. He has written numerous articles on the subject, one of which, published in pamphlet form, has already been referred to.

Mr. Stuart represents the broad interests of the man who has traveled extensively both in his home country and in Europe. At Cleveland he is a member of the Chamber of Commerce and City Club, of Lakewood Presbyterian Church, is a republican, and has filled one public office, justice of the peace at Yonkers, New York, from 1908 to 1912. He is a member of the Masonic Order, a charter member of Kent Chapter of the Delta Theta Pi fraternity, and was president of the Owl's Head fraternity in 1907 at the New York Law School.

Mr. Stuart has one sister, Mrs. John Schmehl of Lakewood. On June 2, 1911, at Barnesville, Ohio, he married Maude L. Little, daughter of Charles and Margaret (Armstrong) Little who live retired at Barnesville. Mr. and Mrs. Stuart have one son, William Little Stuart, born at Brooklyn, New York, May 4, 1914.

JOSEPH S. GRANNIS was a prominent member of the Cleveland bar for many years, and is well remembered both for his success in the profession and for the enviable personal qualities which brought him many strong and lasting friendships.

Mr. Grannis made his home in Cleveland for over half a century. He was born in Claremont, New Hampshire, and came to the city of Cleveland in 1854 and his first work here was as a teacher in the Penn Street School. In those early days he formed a friendship with R. C. Parsons, and both of them roomed and studied together for several years in preparation for the law. On being admitted to the bar Mr. Grannis formed a law partnership with R. S. Spaulding, and they were associated together for seven years under the name Spaulding & Grannis. Mr. Grannis then joined forces with his old classmate and fellow attorney R. C. Parsons, and their long association was not broken until less than two years before the death of Mr. Grannis. An-

other law partner was J. H. Hardy who was also a classmate of Mr. Grannis and they were close friends as well as professional associates.

Mr. Grannis finally retired from active law practice on account of advancing age, and about 1907 he built a winter home at Orange Mills, Florida. In the fall of 1908 he went South and was living at Orange Mills when the end came on December 11, 1908. With respect to his wish he was buried in that southern climate. In 1861 Mr. Grannis married Eliza J. Harrison of Cleveland, who survived him and died at Cleveland December 20, 1910. She is buried in Cleveland. They were the parents of two daughters, Mrs. A. D. Wiese and Mrs. Josephine G. Yergin, both of Cleveland.

A. D. WIESE, whose name figures prominently among leading Cleveland real estate men, and who was recently elected treasurer of the Cleveland Real Estate Board, was born on a farm in Germany September 9, 1876, and arrived at New York City after a passage across the Atlantic on May 1, 1895, at the age of nineteen. His cash assets when he put foot on shore at New York were \$6.40. With money he borrowed from a friend there he was able to go to Cleveland, and this city has been his home ever since.

His boyhood days were spent on his father's farm, and he had of course the usually thorough education of a German youth, both in the common schools and in the high school. With no knowledge of the English language and spurred by the necessity of self preservation, A. D. Wiese went to work in Cleveland as a day laborer at wages of \$1.25 per day. However, most of the first two years in this country were spent as a farm hand, and for the long hours and the steady work he got \$14 a month. At the same time he put in many diligent evenings in a night school to learn the English language, and during his third year he entered the Spencerian Commercial School which awarded him his diploma in 1900.

On December 15, 1900, Mr. Wiese accepted an opening in the real estate office of A. G. Frisbie, with whom he remained about six years. He then opened a real estate office of his own in the Williamson Building and up to the present time has been very successful in handling general real estate and allotments and has been connected with transactions in-

volving some of the best homes and large property interests of Cleveland.

June 3, 1903, at Cleveland Mr. Wiese married Mildred J. Grannis, daughter of Joseph S. Grannis, an attorney and old time resident of Cleveland, whose career is briefly reviewed on other pages. Mr. and Mrs. Wiese have one daughter, Alice Antoinette Wiese, born at Cleveland December 1, 1904.

Mr. Wiese has been an active member of the Cleveland Real Estate Board since 1914, is a trustee, and in December, 1917, was elected treasurer of the board for 1918. He is also a member of the National Association of Real Estate boards. Mr. Wiese is a member of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, the City Club, Cleveland Automobile Club and Cleveland Museum of Art, Civic League and the Tippecanoe Club. His interests outside of business and home are largely represented by art and artistic organizations and by a fondness for travel. He is a member and trustee of the Euclid Avenue Baptist Church and in Masonry is affiliated with Iris Lodge No. 229 Free and Accepted Masons.

EARL T. SHANNON is a Cleveland man, grew up in this city, and his education was obtained chiefly in the schools of this city. His friends and associates say that Mr. Shannon at every successive step of his career has shown himself worthy of responsibility and capable of doing hard and conscientious work. He is by no means an old man now and was much younger when he was given an opportunity and a position in the National Commercial Bank, and in the fifteen years he has been connected with that institution has gained one promotion after another until he is now its cashier. The National Commercial Bank of Cleveland with resources of \$13,000,000 is one of the big banks of the Central West and a position among its executive officers is a highly dignified station worthy of any man's utmost strivings and ambition to attain.

Mr. Shannon was born at Cleveland March 3, 1878, a son of James Wilson and Mary L. Shannon. His father was one of the early wholesale commission merchants of Cleveland, but he died at Leavenworth, Kansas, in 1888, when his son Earl was only ten years of age. Mrs. Mary L. Shannon is still living at Cleveland, the mother of two sons, Earl T. and James, L., the latter also a resident of Cleveland.



Carl A. Woll

Earl T. Shannon as a boy attended the old Kentucky Street School on the west side, and from school he went to work earning his living as a runner or bill boy with the Erie Railroad offices. While in that work Mr. Shannon first gained the acquaintance of Thomas E. Monks, who presided at the bill desk of the Erie offices, and who is now president of the Cleveland National Bank. Mr. Shannon worked in the Erie offices altogether for eight years and later for two years was assistant to the treasurer of the old C. L. & W. Railway.

On March 17, 1902, he became a bookkeeper in the National Commercial Bank, and has ever since been one of that bank's most capable and dependable men. For two years he was assistant cashier and on January 31, 1917, was promoted to the existing vacancy of cashier, having filled all the intermediary positions through the grades of bookkeeper, teller, etc. He is thoroughly familiar with all the technique of banking and this technical knowledge is fortified by unusual attributes of personality, so that he is accounted one of the National Commercial's best assets.

Mr. Shannon is a member of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, the Exchange Club, Lakewood Lodge No. 601 Free and Accepted Masons, Cunningham Chapter No. 187 Royal Arch Masons. While he is in the National Commercial Bank practically every day of the year he is a man of broad interests, is a public spirited citizen of Cleveland and keeps in close touch with the performances of the Cleveland baseball team and enjoys nothing better than a good game of that sport. Mr. Shannon and family reside at 1220 Virginia Avenue in Lakewood. June 27, 1901, he married Miss Bertha L. Coburn, who was born at Malvern, Ohio, and was educated partly there and in the Cleveland grammar and high schools. Her parents, William B. and Cora Eliza (Slentz) Coburn, are now living in Cleveland. Mr. and Mrs. Shannon have one son, Harlan C., born at Cleveland March 31, 1905.

EDWARD A. NOLL. Cleveland's bulk and importance in the world of today is largely due to the work and works which supply so much of the service and commodities indispensable to the industrial needs of men and nations. Of the larger institutions that give industrial character to Cleveland one is The National Tool Company, which was organized here in May, 1905, and started with a capital

of fifty thousand dollars. The working force at first comprised twelve men. The output was milling cutters and special tools. The first quarters were a single floor, 50x100 feet, at 9500 West Madison Avenue. The business was kept growing and prospering on a modest scale, and in 1912 there came the first big addition, when a new plant was constructed at 112th and Madison Avenue, comprising three floors, each 31x150 feet in dimensions. In 1916 the capital was raised to \$1,800,000, and in the same year a new building replaced the old one, this also being three stories, each floor being 31x150 feet. A one-story addition was constructed the same year, 60x150 feet, and in 1917 a three-story office building, 40x80 feet, was erected. Today four hundred men find employment within these shops and offices, and the business is an important and growing unit in Cleveland's industrial prosperity. The president and executive head of this business is Edward A. Noll. There are perhaps a few old-timers in Cleveland who have a dim recollection of this modern day industrial leader as an office boy in the local Y. M. C. A. building. That was perhaps his first real position in Cleveland, and he filled it about a year, when he was fifteen years old. Mr. Noll has been a resident of Cleveland most of his life, but was born in Cumberland, Maryland, May 19, 1867, son of Henry and Elizabeth (Sheermeeser) Noll. In 1877, when he was ten years of age, his parents moved to Cleveland, and his education begun in the schools of his native place, was continued here until he went to work for the Y. M. C. A. His next employment was also as an office boy with Warner & Swasey Company. At the end of eight months he apprenticed himself to learn the machinist trade, and he spent his years learning it thoroughly and in detail until 1887. Therefore, the president of The National Tool Company is not only a business administrator, but has a complete knowledge of all the technical processes involved in the conduct of such a business as he is now the head of. After finishing his apprenticeship he worked as a machinist and tool-maker for the National Tube Company at McKeesport, Pennsylvania, about a year, but returned to Cleveland in 1888, and was machinist and tool-maker with The Cleveland Rubber Company until 1890. In a similar capacity he was with the Cleveland Automatic Machinery Company until 1892, at which date he became foreman of the Standard Tool Company. He remained with that old established Cleveland corporation for thirteen

years, only withdrawing from it in May, 1905, to organize The National Tool Company, of which he has since been president and general manager. The other original officers were: H. A. Dustemeyer, vice president; Henry Vogel, secretary, and George J. Meyer, treasurer. The present officers, besides Mr. Noll as president and general manager, are Charles L. Bradley, vice president; Samuel J. Kornhauser, secretary and treasurer.

Mr. Noll is also a director of the City Savings and Loan Company, president of the Western Reserve Chemical Company, director of the Ilsheck Tool Company. In earlier years he was quite active in local military affairs. He first joined the Euclid Light Infantry, which finally became Company I of the Fifth Regiment Ohio National Guard. He was first sergeant in that organization. Later he organized Company K of the Fifth Regiment, becoming second lieutenant and later was its captain, and had command of the company during the Spanish-American war, being stationed at Tampa, Florida. After close of Spanish-American war was elected major, which position he resigned and was placed on retired list of officers of the Ohio National Guard. Mr. Noll is a member of the Knights of Pythias, the Cleveland Athletic Club, the East Shore Country Club, Westwood Country Club, Automobile Club, Cleveland Chamber of Commerce and Cleveland Chamber of Industry, and Chamber of Commerce of the United States, and as a voter uses his independent judgment to direct his ballot. In March, 1893, he married at Cleveland Lulu Miller. They have one son, Edward Leonard, a student in the West Technical High School.

WESLEY C. RICHARDSON. From the time it was founded over a century ago to the present Cleveland has been favored, in addition to the remarkable enterprise of its citizenship, by its location at a point where the commerce of the Great Lakes and the vast hinterland meet and concentrate. The presence of Lake Erie at its doors has influenced practically every phase of Cleveland's progress and prosperity. Naturally, many of the men who have been justly called the makers of Cleveland have been directly or indirectly identified with the business of Great Lakes transportation and in this group there is hardly a more noteworthy figure than Wesley C. Richardson who more than sixty years ago had his first experience "before the mast" on Lake Erie. Mr. Richardson is head of W. C. Richardson & Company, ves-

sel owners and brokers, and is also manager of several lake transportation companies.

His birth occurred at Unionville, Ohio, June 10, 1840, a son of Henry and Mary (Cunningham) Richardson. His father was not only a merchant but also at one time light house keeper, and in 1844 kept the light house at Madison dock. Madison was then a port of entry for all the steamboats and vessels plying on Lake Erie. Mr. Richardson both through his father and mother is of English ancestry.

His early life was spent at Ashtabula, where he attended the public schools. Having removed from Unionville to Ashtabula when ten years old he well remembers the old stage coaches that stopped at Unionville for breakfast at the old Stage House of which Spencer Shears was proprietor. In 1856 at the age of sixteen he became a common sailor on a sailing vessel, and in 1863 rose to the dignity and responsibilities of first mate. A year later he left the lake and from 1864 to 1866 was connected with Wells & Faulkner, wholesale and retail grocers, who were the largest handlers of cheese, wool and fruit in the United States at that time at Ashtabula. He then made his first venture as a vessel owner, purchasing the schooner Transport, and sailed on it as first mate until 1880. Once more becoming a landsman he spent fifteen years as traveling representative for Brigg, Hathaway & Garretton in the wholesale grocery trade.

Mr. Richardson then formed a partnership with Mr. H. J. Webb, to manage and operate vessels. At the death of Mr. Webb the firm name was changed to W. C. Richardson & Company. This company, as a matter of incidental interest, was the first tenant to move into the Leader-News Building after it was completed, and the offices of the company are there to the present time. Prior to that the company maintained offices in the Perry Paine Building.

Captain Richardson knows and is known by prominent men in transportation circles all around the Great Lakes and is one of the most highly esteemed members of Cleveland's business fraternity. His loyalty and affection for old friends is well known and is the source of a pleasing practice which he has cultivated for many years and which has adorned the walls of his private office in the Leader-News Building with framed photographs of men whose friendship he enjoys, and from these frames there look out upon him faces of many of Cleveland's best known and most promi-

ment citizens. Many have pronounced it the largest and the most interesting collection of the kind in Cleveland. The outer offices are also adorned with many other photographs.

At different times in his career Mr. Richardson has served as an executive officer in the Miller Transit Company, the Hanna Transit Company, Norton Transit Company, Richardson Transportation Company, Hubbard Steamship Company, Jackson Transit Company, treasurer Great Lakes Protective Association, of which he was one of the founders in 1909, and Lake Carriers Association.

In the fall of 1915 Captain Richardson bought six ships for Oglebay, Norton & Company and the mines they own and represent, and is now closely associated with Oglebay, Norton & Company as manager of the Montreal Transit Company, Castile Transit Company, Bristol Transit Company, Fort Henry Transit Company, and Yosemite Transit Company. He is also manager of the Mentor Transit Company and the Crescent Transit Company, and now has twenty boats in his fleet, and as a broker his company handles a large number of boats for other owners.

Captain Richardson is well known socially, is a member of the Union Club, Roadside Club, Clifton Club and the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce. His home is at 11309 Wade Park Avenue. In 1863 he married Calista M. Sykes of Ashtabula. Their one daughter, Cara Louise, is Mrs. Tracy H. Paine of Ashtabula.

CLARENCE EDWARD RICHARDSON. A hard and consistent worker in various lines of business in the Cleveland district for many years, Clarence E. Richardson is most widely known in Great Lakes transportation circles, as a member of the firm W. C. Richardson & Company, vessel owners and brokers, and marine insurance agents. Mr. Richardson comes of a family that has been more or less closely identified with the Great Lakes shipping interests through three generations.

Mr. Richardson was born on Christmas Day December 25, 1856, at Ashtabula, Ohio, son of Capt. Chauncey and Eliza (Seoville) Richardson. His grandfather, Henry Richardson, was a pioneer of the Northern Ohio Lake Shore region, was a merchant, and at one time was light house keeper at Madison dock. It was at Madison dock that Capt. Chauncey Richardson was born in 1832. Capt. Chauncey Richardson was a brother of Capt. W. C. Richardson, head of the business W. C. Rich-

ardson & Company, and one of the most prominent vessel owners and managers of the Great Lakes. Captain Chauncey was also prominent in lake shipping circles, was captain of a vessel many years, and for five years during Grover Cleveland's administration was collector of customs at Ashtabula Harbor. In politics he was a democrat. Captain Chauncey died suddenly while on a pleasure trip with his wife and friends. His death occurred just at noon while the steamer Samuel Mitchell was opposite Marquette on Lake Superior bound for Duluth. His wife, who was born at Ashtabula in 1832, died in that city in 1902. They were the parents of two sons, Clarence E. and Charles Henry. The latter resides at Ashtabula, has had an active career as a banker and merchant and for the past twenty-five years has been associated with Richards Brothers, wholesale grocers of Ashtabula, being buyer for the firm.

While a member of an old and substantial family of Ashtabula, Clarence E. Richardson from youth up has made his own abilities his badge of merit and the chief source and reliance for success. After an education in the public schools of his native city he went to work for the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway, and was in the Ashtabula offices for nine years, the last six being spent as cashier. For five years he was secretary of the Bradley Company, manufacturers of shafts and poles at Ashtabula. When this company was taken over by the Pioneer Pole & Shaft Company he went on the road as salesman for the McCarty-Cristy Company of Cleveland. In 1901 he entered the office of his uncle, Capt. W. C. Richardson, and since that time his energies have been completely absorbed in the extensive connections of this firm with Great Lakes transportation and the ownership and management of vessels. His work made him a valuable member of the firm and now for a number of years he has been one of the partners. Reference to the extensive interests combined under the name W. C. Richardson & Company will be found in the sketch of Capt. W. C. Richardson.

Clarence E. Richardson is a man of versatile tastes and interests. In younger days he was a lover of amusements and theatricals and for some time acted as treasurer of the Walter Maines shows. His home is in East Cleveland. He is a member of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce and the Shipmasters Association. His Masonic record is an interesting one. He

is member and past master of Rising Sun Lodge No. 22 Free and Accepted Masons at Ashtabula, a member of Western Reserve Chapter Royal Arch Masons at Ashtabula, Columbian Commandery No. 52 Knights Templar, Cleveland Council Royal and Select Masons, is a life member of the Scottish Rite in the Lake Erie Consistory, life member of Al Koran Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Cleveland. In 1890 twenty-seven years ago Mr. Richardson was a prime mover in the founding of the first Elks Lodge at Ashtabula, known as Ashtabula Lodge No. 208 Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. This lodge today has 500 members and Mr. Richardson has a life membership and is past exalted ruler. He also belongs to the Ashtabula County Society of Cleveland.

On March 10, 1885, at Ashtabula he married Miss Caroline E. King of Youngstown, daughter of Wallace B. and Eliza (McHugh) King, both now deceased. Mrs. Richardson was born at Racine, Wisconsin, but was educated in the public schools of Youngstown, Ohio, and at Hiram College. She is a member of the Hiram Club of Cleveland, of several other social organizations and an active club worker.

DAVID HARRIS HOPKINS, an attorney at law with offices in the Engineers' Building, is also principal and instructor in mathematics at the Cleveland Preparatory School, which he founded and which is now under the auspices of Baldwin-Wallace College.

The Cleveland Preparatory School occupies a rather unusual and a most useful place in the Cleveland educational system. "The purpose of the school," to quote the college Bulletin, "is to give young men and women a chance to secure a high school education without interfering with their daily occupations. The school is planned to accommodate those who work during the daytime but who are deficient in their high school education and desire to complete the necessary work for the bar examination and other examinations where a high school education is the minimum requirement." Thus it performs a part which the much agitated "continuation school" movement contemplates and the experience of the last seven years shows that this school has more than proved its usefulness in affording opportunities to acquire a high school education by night study. Several hundred young men and women have been assisted to higher education, and many of them are found today

in the active walks of business and professional life.

David Harris Hopkins was born at Granger, Medina County, Ohio, October 8, 1882, a son of Chauncey I. and Allie (Harris) Hopkins. One of his paternal ancestors, Stephen Hopkins, was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and was descended from John Hopkins, who settled in Cambridge, Massachusetts in 1630 and later removed to Hartford, Connecticut, in 1636. Stephen Hopkins was a brother of Esek Hopkins, the first commander-in-chief of the navy, and of the first American fleet, with rank of admiral. After his naval experiences he settled near Providence, Rhode Island, where he exerted great political influence, having been for many years a member of the Assembly. He graduated from the Granger High School in 1900 and the following year attended the Ohio Northern University at Ada and in 1911 received his law and Ph. B. degrees from Baldwin-Wallace College.

Mr. Hopkins opened a law office and began the practice of law in the Engineers' Building in November, 1911. In June of the same year he organized The Cleveland Preparatory School, which began with an enrollment of a few students, but has grown and prospered until it enjoys an established place in the educational system of the city. In August, 1914, the school became an organic part of Baldwin-Wallace College, and is an extension department of the academy proper and directly under the supervision and control of the college.

Mr. Hopkins is a man of many interests and successful in them all. He is interested in farming, owning a splendid stock farm where he is breeding Holstein-Friesian cattle, Poland-China hogs and fancy poultry. He was formerly a director of the Cleveland Poultry Breeders' Association. Mr. Hopkins is affiliated with the Masonic Order, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of the Maccabees and with the Sigma Kappa Phi college fraternity. His home is at Berea, seat of Baldwin-Wallace College.

At Granger, Ohio, January 16, 1904, he married Vira Marie Kerstetter, the daughter of William J. and Amelia (Turner) Kerstetter. On her mother's side she is a descendant of Revolutionary stock and a long line of teachers and ministers. Her father was a soldier in the Civil war, a scientist and a lecturer. Mrs. Hopkins is a singer, and an active



D. N. Hopkins.

club woman. She was president of the Berea Literary Club, is now treasurer of Commodore Perry Chapter, United States Daughters of 1812, and a Red Cross worker.

CHRISTIAN GIRL. The stable foundations upon which commercial prosperity is built undoubtedly rest in the great manufacturing interests of a country and a successful development of interests in the manufacturing field determines a nation's importance both at home and abroad. Opportunity may be found on every hand and the time may seem advantageous for the launching of concerns in many directions, but without men of power, foresight and business acumen to recognize these opportunities and grasp them, no progress is made and no favorable results attained. On the other hand, through the activities of individuals who seem naturally qualified for leadership, possessing with other necessary qualities the courage which leads them to undertake and the patience which enables them to foster and nourish, enterprises are developed from small beginnings into vast aggregations of capital and efficiency. In the latter category is found Christian Girl, who, a resident of Cleveland for something short of a quarter of a century, has within the last eleven years assumed a powerful position in the manufacturing world of the city as the founder and president of the Perfection Spring Company and, more recently, as head of the Standard Parts Company.

Christian Girl was born at Elkhart, Indiana, December 31, 1874, a son of Joseph and Catherine Girl. He received his education in the public schools of his native place, and so closely did he apply himself to his studies in high school that his health was affected and it was thought advisable that he seek outdoor employment. He came to Cleveland in the year 1895, at an inauspicious time, for business in a number of lines was almost at a standstill, there being 20,000 men idle in the city, and jobs of any kind were at a premium. Conditions were most discouraging and Mr. Girl sought in vain for employment until, with but 20 cents in his pockets, he succeeded in getting a private street cleaning company to give him employment at less than \$6 per week. During the next two years he worked in this humble capacity, giving the best of his services to his employers, but always looking into the future and planning better things. He was constantly on the lookout for some means of advancing himself, and finally his oppor-

tunity came when he noticed an advertisement of government civil service examinations for letter carriers. He began to study nights for those examinations, and after passing the examination with good marks was appointed a letter carrier and doffed the overalls of the laborer for the uniform of his country's mail service. During the next seven years, working at a salary of \$1,000 per annum, he found time from his duties as a distributor of mail to engage in small real estate deals as a side line, to study land values and to perfect himself by practice in a small way in what seemed to be his particular talent, that of organizing. In 1906 he met a man who had a patent on an automobile spring, and immediately organized the Perfection Spring Company, with a capital of \$10,000. Up to that time spring making had not been considered a manufacturing business, and the spring makers who served the carriage trade did not have to evolve a high quality of the article produced. Springs for the carriage trade were handmade, and instead of being given heat treatment in the modern sense were "chilled." The requirements for making automobile springs are much more exacting. In 1906, when the Perfection Spring Company went into the automobile spring business, despite the fact that the spring makers for the carriage trade were doing work eminently satisfactory for the carriage makers, their services for the automobile business were not satisfactory. Thus was an excellent opportunity opened up, and the new company immediately found a ready response to its high aims and aspirations for quality among the trade. When he started the business Mr. Girl's capital was small and his first plant was a small shop in the rear of the Society for Savings Building. He spent the first \$100 of the company in securing the charter patents and started business with himself and a stenographer acting in the capacity of office force. The idea at first had been to have some other spring company do the actual work of manufacturing this article, a beautiful and easy-riding spring, but the demand, after the first prejudices had been swept aside, grew to such proportions that the company was encouraged to rent a small building at Viaduct and West Superior Avenue, with a floor space of 30x50 feet, where, employing three men, the firm began manufacturing. In 1911 it was again found necessary to enlarge, and the company now occupies two plants, covering three and one-half acres of ground, its new

plant, admirably situated at the corner of Central Avenue and East Sixty-fifth Street, having a frontage of 400 feet on the former street and a depth 350 feet on the latter. It is built of pressed brick and is equipped with the most modern machinery and tools known for spring making. The buildings are well lighted and ventilated, looking to the comfort and convenience of its employes, and every detail for the prompt and efficient manufacture of its product has been carefully worked out. It has been one of the aims of Mr. Gird and the policy of the company not only to supply quality automobile springs but to build and perfect an organization that would brush aside obsolete methods of spring manufacture; and that could intelligently and successfully perpetuate the business as long as vehicles are used in transportation.

In December, 1916, Mr. Gird became the organizer of the Standard Parts Company, which succeeded the Perfection Spring Company, and at the same time acquired the principal assets of the Standard Welding Company, since which time it has acquired the Bock Bearing Company of Toledo, and has complete negotiations to take over the Western Spring and Axle Company, consisting of seven plants in Ohio, Indiana and Michigan, and other properties, also of the very best in their lines, which will give further diversity to the product of the Standard Parts Company, making it the world's leading producer of springs, rims, heaters, tubing, axles, bearings, brake rods, etc. The officers of the company include Christian Gird, president; P. A. Connolly, former secretary of the Perfection Spring Company and widely known for his marked ability in reference to credits and collections, secretary; T. E. Borton, former treasurer of the Perfection Springs Company and a member of the firm of Borton & Borton, underwriters of the highest grade of securities, treasurer; F. F. Prentiss, vice president of the Cleveland Twist Drill Company and connected with other leading business enterprises, first vice president; and E. W. Farr, chairman of the board of the Barkwill-Farr Brick Company, second vice president. The board of directors include the following: H. P. McIntosh, Sr., president of the Guardian Savings & Trust Company of Cleveland; H. P. McIntosh, Jr., vice president of the Guardian Savings & Trust Company; C. C. Bolton, assistant treasurer of the Bourne-Fuller Company; Arnold H. Goss, of Detroit, a director of the Chevrolet Motor Company; and Benjamin A. Gage,

senior member of the law firm of Gage, Day, Wilkin & Wachner, of Cleveland.

Christian Gird was married at Cleveland, in September, 1909, to Miss Hittie Schottler, and enjoys the pleasures of his home, which he never allows to mix with his business. His hobby is found in the management of his farm at Madison, and he is well known in club and social life, belonging to the Union Club, the Cleveland Athletic Club, the Detroit and Toledo Country Clubs, and the Society of Automobile Engineers.

BURT A. MILLER. Few men engaged in the bond and surety business have had a broader or more varied experience than Burt A. Miller, who is now conducting operations along this line at Cleveland, where he is well known in business and professional circles. He is a well qualified lawyer and as a citizen has been prominent in a number of movements which have benefited the city commercially and in other ways.

Mr. Miller was born at Canton, Ohio, March 17, 1871, a son of William K. and Sarah (Burwell) Miller, both now deceased. His father was born in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, of English parentage and his mother at Niles in Trumbull County, Ohio. She was a first cousin of the late President William McKinley. The Burwell family occupied while living at Niles a double house, one-half by the Burwells and the other by the McKinley family. William K. Miller was for many years engaged in the manufacture of reapers and mowers and threshing machines, having a long and active connection with the firm of Russell & Company of Massillon, Ohio, and later with the Peerless Reaper Company of Canton. He originated many inventions applied to reaping and mowing machinery, including what is known as the Hinge bar.

Burt A. Miller was educated in the public schools of Canton, also attended Cornell University, and was graduated from the Cincinnati Law School in May, 1895. For a time he practiced law with the firm of Miller & Pomerene of Canton. This firm consisted of the late Charles R. Miller and Hon. Atlee Pomerene, present United States Senator.

In 1897 in addition to practicing law Mr. Miller became agent for the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company of Baltimore, a surety corporation then just organized. For several years Mr. Miller was second lieutenant in the Eighth Regiment, Ohio National Guard. At the outbreak of the



Walter J. Kistler

Spanish-American war he assisted in the organization of another regiment which was not called into the field. During the winter of 1898-99 he went to Cuba and was one of the pioneers in the surety bond business, organizing it when the flag went up for the first American occupation. He remained in Cuba until the fall of 1901. While there he prepared the Insurance Deposit Law under which all foreign insurance companies do business in Cuba. This law fixes the amounts of their deposits to be made with the treasurer of Cuba.

On leaving the island Mr. Miller came to Cleveland in 1901 and for three years was connected with the organization of the Bankers Surety Company. The surety bond business has been his chief business ever since and he is now manager at Cleveland for the New Amsterdam Casualty Company of Baltimore. He is also vice president of the Surety Association of Cleveland.

The only secret society to which Mr. Miller belongs is Canton Lodge of Masons. He is a Sigma Alpha Epsilon and a member of the Cleveland Athletic Club, the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, and the Cleveland Rotary Club. He is Presbyterian by adoption.

At Canton December 27, 1899, Mr. Miller married Miss Jane Rabe, daughter of Thomas H. and Josephine S. Rabe. Her parents still live in Canton, her father being president and treasurer of the Canton Malleable Iron Company. To their marriage have been born two children: Thomas Rabe Miller, now a student in University School; and Jane Katherine Miller, a student at Laurel School.

WALTER S. LISTER. While the words attorney at law still follow his name on the door of his offices in the Williamson Building, Walter S. Lister has for a number of years been less known as a lawyer and more as a business man with interests and increasing responsibilities not only in Cleveland but in various sections of the United States.

His is the case of a young man of restricted opportunities who gets a liberal education out of rather than in school, and proves himself a man of affairs by hard work in different fields.

Walter Scott Lister was born at Windham, Iowa, March 3, 1871. His parents, Rev. James and Margaret (Mackenzie) Lister, were both born in Cumberland County, England, were married there in November, 1861, came to this country in 1865, and are now living retired

at Cleveland. These good people had a large family of twelve children, six sons and six daughters, and the vitality that has carried the parents to advanced years is also shown in their children since eleven of them are still living, and it was an accident which caused the death of the other child. In order of age the children are noted briefly as follows: Mrs. E. P. Coulter, of Spokane, Washington; Thomas, of Cleveland; Mrs. Charles Lawrence of Canton, Ohio; Mrs. J. M. Groff of North Lawrence, Stark County, Ohio; Walter S.; Albert F., also of Cleveland; Charles H., of Minneapolis; George W., of Hudson, Ohio; Nettie, wife of Rev. W. S. Lake of Miles City, Montana; William J. of Cleveland; Ida May, who died in childhood; Elsie M. wife of J. S. Ross of Northport, Washington. The two eldest were born in England, and the others were born in Ohio except Walter S. and Albert F., both natives of Iowa.

Walter Scott Lister was educated in the public schools of Ohio, but had only thirty-three months of schooling all told. At twelve years of age he entered the coal mines in the famous Massillon District, continuing at this work for three years; thereafter, and until he reached his majority, by farm labor, carpentry or machine shop employment, he helped bear the burden of maintaining the family of younger children, but, throughout these years of toil, in all his leisure hours he kept up his studies, and made the best of every opportunity. After reaching his majority he attended Denison University for a short time.

When only a boy Mr. Lister developed a passion for the study of law, and while earning his living at Cleveland he studied under Cleveland lawyers until, in June, 1895, he was admitted to the Ohio bar. He then began practice in this city; but gradually his time and energies were taken away from the strict lines of his profession and more and more have been absorbed by business affairs. In the past five years he has given almost his entire time to the business of certain corporations at Cleveland and elsewhere.

Mr. Lister is a director, secretary and treasurer of The C. O. Bartlett & Snow Company of Cleveland; director, secretary and treasurer of Cobwell Corporation, of Cleveland; director of the Pacific Reduction Company of Los Angeles; director and secretary of The C. Masek Glue & Reduction Company, of Cleveland.

Mr. Lister is a Wilson democrat, a mem-

ber of the Cleveland Athletic Club, Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, and of the Congregational Church of Twinsburg, Ohio.

Since 1908 Mr. Lister has made his home in that noted old Western Reserve community with its New England spirit and people, Twinsburg, Ohio. When in 1917 Twinsburg prepared to celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of its founding, Mr. Lister was placed at the head of a committee to plan the celebration. He developed the idea of producing a pageant illustrative of the town's history. There were 355 persons taking part. The object and purpose of the pageant may be briefly described by quoting from the "Book of the Pageant" written by Miss S. Gertrude Hadlow, Pageant Director:

"A community pageant is the history of a town presented in dramatic form by the citizens of the town, their wives and children. Its object is to revive and maintain a memory of the past and, by honoring the worthy men of earlier days, to awaken civic pride. It is neither a theatrical nor spectacular performance. It is a simple straightforward story of the life of a typical agricultural community. It is performed by them in a spirit of reverence and must be so received by those who watch its enactment."

Mr. Lister has been largely instrumental in effecting improvements in many conditions affecting the lives of the people of Twinsburg, such as telephone service, water system, electric lighting, the centralization of schools, the organization of a public library, and along other lines, and both he and his wife have identified themselves thoroughly with the social spirit and civic life of that wholesome community.

On May 18, 1898, Mr. Lister married Miss Minnie Frances Bartlett, daughter of Charles O. and Emma R. (Snow) Bartlett. Her parents now reside at the old Snow homestead at Brecksville, where Mrs. Lister was born.

In 1904 Mr. Lister had the leading part in organizing the Glen Valley Club of Brecksville, which has since become one of the notable organizations of its kind in Northern Ohio, and has developed for country club purposes a beautiful site of about two hundred acres.

Mr. Lister now owns a country home and farm of about a hundred acres at Twinsburg. Mrs. Lister is a member of the Woman's City Club of Cleveland, and for the past six years has been a member of the Board of Education

of Twinsburg and has done much for the cause of education in that locality. The four children of Mr. and Mrs. Lister, all born at Cleveland, are: Walter Bartlett, who, in January, 1918, while a junior in Denison University and at eighteen years of age, enlisted in the 135th Field Artillery; Alice Fay, now in high school at Twinsburg; Fanny Snow and James Maekenzie.

A. E. GOLDHAMER. An active business career preceded Mr. Goldhamer's entrance into the legal profession where he has been making for himself unusual opportunities and has gained distinct prestige as one of the able members of the Cleveland bar. He has offices in the Cuyahoga Building and is engaged in general practice. He was admitted to the Ohio bar in 1912 and has also been admitted to practice in the United States Court.

Mr. Goldhamer was born at Cleveland August 1, 1877, a son of Max and Lena (Keller) Goldhamer. Both parents were born in Hungary, were married there, and came to the United States after the birth of two children, in 1874. In Hungary Max Goldhamer was a school teacher and also for a time was superintendent of a coal mine. In Cleveland he engaged in business as a metal manufacturer and plater and conducted one of the leading establishments of that kind for many years. He died April 10, 1907, his widow still living. They had a family of six sons and one daughter, the latter dying in infancy. All the sons are alive and all residents of Cleveland except William N., whose home is in Chicago but who is in business as a manufacturer of stoves and ranges at Benton, Illinois. The other sons are: L. D., a dry goods merchant on St. Clair Avenue; J. W., proprietor of The Cleveland Platers Supply Company; Samnel, secretary of the Federation of Jewish Charities; and Joseph, an oil salesman. Max Goldhamer was founder of the Jewish Orphans Home at Cleveland, and his widow is now treasurer of that organization and more than thirty years ago she also founded the Austria-Hungarian Woman's Charitable Association of Cleveland.

A. E. Goldhamer received a limited education in the Cleveland public schools and as a boy went to work in his father's factory, known as the Buekeye Plating Works. That was twenty-five years ago and the old shop stood on Sheriff Street, now East Fourth

Street. He continued to work in that establishment for about ten years and subsequently for eight years was in the grocery business with his brother-in-law under the name P. H. Unger Company at 2108 St. Clair Avenue.

While he had no reason to be dissatisfied with his success in business Mr. Goldhamer's real ambition was for other lines of activity. He took up the study of law, attending the night school of the Cleveland Law School and graduated in 1912 with the degree LL. B. While attending law college he also wrote life and fire insurance policies and thus paid his expenses. After his admission to the bar he opened his office in the Cuyahoga Building, and has always practiced alone. He is a member in good standing of the Cleveland Bar Association, is a member of the City Club, Civic League, Cleveland Lodge No. 18 Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and of Euclid Avenue Temple.

Mr. Goldhamer and family reside at 957 Parkwood Drive. When not busied with the cares of his profession he gets his favorite recreation in hunting and motoring. On February 23, 1902, he married Miss Jennie Unger, who was born at Zanesville, Ohio, daughter of P. H. and Lottie Esther (Newman) Unger. She received most of her education in the Zanesville public schools. Mrs. Goldhamer is a member of the Temple League of Cleveland. They have two children: Eleanor Frances and Milton S., both born at Cleveland and both now attending high school.

Oriel D. Eshelman, head of the law firm Eshelman, Barnes & Richmond, in the American Trust Building, began practice at Cleveland in 1910. There was no period of waiting for clients in his case, and from the first he has been enjoying a good living practice and has acquired many influential interests both as a lawyer and business man. Good sound ability coupled with hard work has been responsible for his rapid advancement.

Mr. Eshelman was born in Ashland, Ohio, May 20, 1884, a son of David and Harriet (Landis) Eshelman. His parents were both born in Ohio, his father at Congress and his mother at Albion. The mother died in 1892 and the father is now living with his son Oriel. The Eshelman family traces its origin back to Switzerland. The first American was Heinrich Eshelman, who came from Switzerland in 1719 and settled near Lancaster, Pennsyl-

vania. His relationship to O. D. Eshelman of Cleveland is best stated as grandfather of the latter's grandfather. Mr. Eshelman's grandfather was Rev. Joseph Eshelman who came from Pennsylvania and was one of the pioneer settlers of Wayne County, Ohio. He was an early day preacher and circuit rider of the Dunkard Church and also filled the office of presiding elder in that church.

David Eshelman spent his active career as a farmer. From Wayne County he moved to Sullivan, Ohio, operated a saw mill there for several years, also lived at Ashland, and finally returned to Wayne County where he had his home until 1894. In 1895 he came to Cleveland and has since lived with his son in this city. His wife's people were the Landis, Berry and Fast, all well known families of Ashland County. David Eshelman and wife were married at Ashland and were the parents of five daughters and one son: Mrs. Earl L. Stafford of Rocky River; Miss Lavina Eshelman of Ashland; Mrs. James Fish, who died at Cleveland in 1906; Mrs. Adam Rumbough of Lodi, Ohio; Mrs. James L. Wilson of Rocky River; and Oriel D.

Oriel D. Eshelman, the youngest of his father's family, was educated in the public schools of Ashland, took his preparatory work in the Wallace College at Berea and in 1908 graduated Bachelor of Science from the Ohio Northern University at Ada and in the following year completed the law course and received the LL. B. degree. Mr. Eshelman was admitted to the bar in June, 1909. While at Ohio Northern he was active in debating societies and was president of the Adelphia Literary Society. He began practice at Cleveland in 1910.

Mr. Eshelman in Masonry is affiliated with Dover Lodge No. 489 Free and Accepted Masons, Mount Olive Chapter No. 189 Royal Arch Masons, Forest City Commandery Knights Templars, El Koran Temple of the Mystic Shrine, and is also a member of Guyer Lodge of Knights of Pythias. His parents were both Dunkards and he was reared as a Methodist. Mr. Eshelman is a member of the Cleveland Bar Association and the Commercial Law League of America.

At Bowerston, Ohio, October 5, 1914, he married Miss Dolletta Mary Penn, daughter of William B. and Martha (Weyant) Penn, both now deceased. While Bowerston was a town of only 500 population her father built

up a general merchandise business there which required the services of thirty-five clerks, and was one of the most prosperous general country stores in Ohio. His sons, Oliver W. and Harry W., still carry on this business. Mrs. Eshelman was born at Bowers-ton, graduated from the high school there and finished her education in Wooster Col-lege where she studied music. Mr. and Mrs. Eshelman have their home at 15400 Hillard Road in Lakewood. Both their children were born there, Martha Elizabeth and Robert Penn.

FRANK S. BASKIN. After a long experience as a traveling salesman for school furniture, Frank Baskin became one of the chief organizers of The Cleveland Seating Company, one of the principal industries and business houses of Cleveland, and is now its president.

The Cleveland Seating Company manufac-tures school furniture and supplies, opera chairs and seating facilities for every type of public edifice, while another considerable fea-ture of their output is playground and manual training equipment. The business is the out-growth of long study and experience of prac-tical men and also of expert technical skill. It would be possible to draw up a long list of churches, auditoriums, laboratories, offices, all over the country which use the output of The Cleveland Seating Company, while its school furniture has rapidly made headway against all competition and its desks, chairs and other equipment are used in literally thousands of institutions.

Mr. Baskin, the president of this company, was born in Hillsboro, Highland County, Ohio, September 26, 1859, the only son and child of Thomas H. and Ellen (Turner) Baskin. In the paternal line he is of Irish ancestry, while his mother represented Pennsylvania Dutch stock. Both families were early settlers of Pennsylvania, but the parents were born in Highland County, Ohio. Thomas H. Baskin was an attorney by profession at Hillsboro, but paid more attention to his farm in that county than to his law practice. He died at the age of seventy-eight and his wife when seventy-three.

Frank S. Baskin attended the country schools of his native locality and in 1880 grad-uated from the Normal School at Danville, Indiana. After a few years of experience as

a teacher in Highland County and Madison County, Ohio, he went on the road as a travel-ing salesman from London, Ohio, representing the United States School Furniture Company of Chicago. Three years later he continued with the successor of that company, The American School Furniture Company, and was one of its most efficient business getters until 1909. For the last two years he had charge of the branch office of this firm at Cleveland.

It was in 1909 that Mr. Baskin organized The Cleveland Seating Company. He served as its secretary until 1915, since which time he has been president and general manager.

He is independent in politics, is a charter member and treasurer of Heights Lodge No. 633 Free and Accepted Masons, a member of Heights Chapter Royal Arch Masons, Cleve-land Council Royal and Select Masons, Lake Erie Consistory of the Scottish Rite and Al Koran Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He still retains affiliation with the Knights of Pythias Lodge at London, Ohio, and is a member of the Cleveland Rotary Club, the National Credit Men's Association and the Trinity Congregational Church.

At Hillsboro, Ohio, March 26, 1883, Mr. Baskin married Miss Ida Cluxton, daughter of James R. and Therese (Moore) Cluxton. Her parents are now deceased and they repre-sented some of the early families to settle in Southern Ohio. Mrs. Baskin was born at Sar-dinia, Brown County, Ohio, but was reared and educated at Hillsboro. Mr. and Mrs. Baskin have three children: Roland A., a successful young lawyer of Cleveland; Wanita, who was born at London, Ohio, and graduated from the Central High School of Cleveland in 1910; and Kenneth S., who was born at Lon-don, Ohio, July 4, 1898, the day the news of the glorious victory of the American Navy at Santiago, Cuba, was received, and is now a member of the class of 1918 in the Heights High School. During his vacation in 1917 he made a splendid record as a traveling repre-sentative of The Cleveland Seating Company in Michigan. Frank S. Baskin has few inter-ests between his business office in the Rose Bnilding and his residence at 2903 Edgehill Road in Cleveland Heights. He is a home man, and business and home life have fur-nished him everything that his modest ambi-tion craves.



H. J. Monson

HUGH J. MONSON. Some twenty years ago Hugh J. Monson was attending a modest retail store for a relative down at Columbus, Ohio. It would have been called a rash prediction which would have foreseen a wide and important horizon for his youth, enterprising and diligent though he was. It was as a matter of fact through the humble trade of a lamp maker that Mr. Monson found his big opportunity. It is not so many years ago that he left the ranks of wage earners to set up in business for himself, and his early struggles in getting recognition for his product would make a story in itself. It is sufficient to say that today Mr. Monson and his associates have one of the leading businesses in the country for the supply of lamps for the automobile trade.

He was born in a country district of Northern Missouri, in Lynn County, December 30, 1878, a son of Samuel T. and Mattie (Squire) Monson. His early environment was shut in by the duties of his father's farm and by a few months each year of attendance at district schools. When fourteen years of age he went to Columbus, Ohio, and it was there for several years he paid his way by working for his aunt, as clerk in her small store. In 1897 another avenue of work, though hardly a promotion, was presented when he became bell boy for the Southern Hotel of Columbus.

In the spring of 1898 Mr. Monson responded to the call of patriotic enthusiasm and enlisted in Troop D of the First Ohio Volunteer Cavalry. Later he was transferred to Troop G. He was with the volunteer forces for eight months, and on returning to Columbus he and his cousin, Dwight Shannon, bought a horse and wagon and for a year traveled about the city and surrounding territory selling candy to retail merchants.

He left this to become a roustabout employe of John W. Brown & Company, lamp manufacturers. From casual duties he was assigned to a bench and learned the lamp making trade and followed it three years at Columbus. The next year he spent at Richmond, Indiana, with the Richmond Manufacturing Company, also as a lamp maker, and after that until 1907 was a lamp maker for the Badger Brass Company, manufacturers of automobile lamps, at Kenosha, Wisconsin.

Mr. Monson came to Cleveland in 1907, and with William F. Persons and William Bunce established the Guide Motor Lamp Manufacturing Company, with a small shop on East Fourth Street between Prospect and Euclid.

It was hardly a business which attracted much attention in those early days. They were equipped with facilities and experience to manufacture automobile lamps and do a general repair work, but the partners themselves constituted the working force, and there was no pay roll and for a year or so very little need for bookkeeping. In fact it was the hardest task of Mr. Monson's business experience to succeed in interesting people in his product. The first important order received, and the start of their business prosperity, came from the Rauch & Lang Electric Motor Car Company, and the Baker Electric Company. These companies assigned them contracts for making a few dozen motor lamps, and after that the way of prosperity was considerably smoothed out. In May, 1913, the business was incorporated, and since then Mr. Monson has been president and general manager, with J. D. Kauffman as secretary and treasurer. Cleveland has been recognizing and taking some account of this growing industry during the past five years. At the time of incorporation the firm erected a two-story building on Madison Avenue between 114th and 115th streets, furnishing 12,000 square feet of floor space. In 1915 a one-story addition adjoining on 115th Street was made necessary, in 1916 they doubled this by making it two stories. This furnished 5,600 more square feet, but in 1917 another one-story addition was placed on 114th Street, giving 3,900 square feet. These building additions serve as an index to the growth and development of the business itself. The company manufactures a general line of automobile lamps, and now furnishes these accessories to a large number of Cleveland automobile factories, and to many companies in other cities. One interesting contract recently handled as an initial order, was to furnish lamps for 2,500 of the Liberty trucks for war purposes. The volume of business done by the company in 1917 aggregated fully \$300,000 and 115 men are now on the payroll.

While Mr. Monson has given the best energies of his years to creating and building up this business, he is also a director in the Blue Serge Stores Company, and a member of the auxiliary board of the Security Savings & Loan Company. He is active in the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, the National Chamber of Commerce and in 1915-16 was a director of the Cleveland Association of Credit Men. He is a member of the Cleveland and National Society of Auto Motive Engineers,

of the Ohio State Board of Commerce, the Automobile Club, is an honorary member of the Pen and Pencil Club, of the Wolverine Automobile Club of Detroit, the old Colonial Club, and is affiliated with Brooklyn Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Cleveland Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Knights of Pythias and the Royal League. In politics he is independent. On January 23, 1901, at Columbus, Ohio, he married Mary Werner. They have four children, Helen M., Margery E., Genevieve F. and Hugh Talbot.

MILTON LEE LOCHER. Although comparatively a late comer into the legal world of Cleveland, Milton Lee Locher, who possesses the highest qualifications for his profession in a quick grasp of salient points, an impressive manner and strong influence over a jury, as well as considerable oratorical gifts, has already achieved prominence and popularity. He was born at Bluffton, Ohio, June 3, 1888, being a son of Christian and Fanny (Lugbill) Locher, the former a native of Switzerland and the latter of Ohio, and both of whom died at Bluffton.

Christian Locher was eight years of age when he was brought to the United States, the family locating at Bluffton, Ohio, a small agricultural community, in 1849. There he was educated, reared and married, and throughout his life was engaged in farming, clearing and cultivating a property of 180 acres, which is now owned by two of his sons, who purchased it in 1915. Mr. Locher was an industrious and energetic man, a skilled farmer and good citizen, and rounded out a well-filled life of sixty-seven years, dying March 11, 1909. Mrs. Locher had passed away April 30, 1890, when forty-five years old. All of the nine children, eight sons and one daughter, were born on the old home place, and all are still living, as follows: Gideon, who is now postmaster at Bluffton; Hiram, who is a clothier at Bluffton, Ohio; Ephriam, who in May, 1906, went to Roumania as representative of the Standard Oil Company and returned to the United States in May, 1917, after numerous interesting and sometimes perilous experiences in that war ridden country; Mary, who is the widow of Samuel Diller, of Bluffton; Eli, a farmer of that community; Cyrus, who was prosecuting attorney of Cuyahoga County from 1913 to 1917 and is now a practitioner with offices in the New Guardian Building, Cleveland;

Samuel and Christian, who bought the home farm in 1915 and have since been engaged in its cultivation; and Milton Lee.

Milton Lee Locher was educated in the Pandora Township graded and high schools and was graduated from the latter in 1906. He next entered the Ohio Wesleyan University, at Delaware, where he remained for three years, subsequently entering and graduating from the Ohio State University, from the law department of which he secured his degree in June, 1912, with high honors. He had been admitted to the bar of Ohio in the preceding December, but did not commence practice at Cleveland until January, 1913, since which time he has been identified with much important litigation and has built up a large and remunerative practice. For three years he had offices in the Sweatland Building, but in 1916 changed his headquarters to the American Trust Building, where he occupies suite No. 310. Equally at home in any branch of his profession, he has carried on a general business, not confining himself to any specialties. In politics Mr. Locher is a democrat. He belongs to the Tuxedo and Sycamore clubs and to the Civic League, and is a great lover of baseball and football. Mr. Locher is unmarried.

ARTHUR J. HUDSON, a patent attorney, member of the well known firm of Thurston & Kris, with offices in the Citizens Building, has lived in Cleveland since boyhood and secured his thorough education in patent law at Washington, District of Columbia.

He was born in Boston, Massachusetts, June 21, 1880, son of J. Emmons and Elizabeth J. (Hawkes) Hudson. His parents are now living with Mr. Hudson in Cleveland. His father was born at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, and his mother at North Adams, Massachusetts. J. E. Hudson has engaged in different lines of business and is now retired. The family removed to Cleveland in 1890. There are two sons, both natives of Boston, and the younger is Walter E., now connected with a manufacturing firm in Cleveland.

Arthur J. Hudson was ten years of age when brought to Cleveland. He had previously attended the schools in Boston and continued his education in the Cleveland public schools, graduating from the Central High with the class of 1899. He then entered the Case School of Applied Science, from which



C. C. North

he received his bachelor of science degree in 1903.

To secure the best possible advantages in training for his career as a patent lawyer, Mr. Hudson removed to Washington, District of Columbia, and pursued his formal law course in Georgetown University, from which he received the degree bachelor of laws in 1907. He was admitted to the District of Columbia bar and in 1908 to the Ohio bar. After graduating from Georgetown University he did work in the patent law firm of Bates, Fouts & Hull for about two years, and for three years had a practical experience in the patent office as assistant examiner of patents. Since 1908 Mr. Hudson has been in active practice at Cleveland and all his work is in handling cases and litigation involving patent law.

In politics he is a republican. He is a member of Lakewood Lodge Free and Accepted Masons, Euclid Avenue Baptist Church, and his recreations are tennis and music. He is one of the prominent members of the Singers Club and the Lakewood Tennis Club. His home is at 1531 Grace Avenue in Lakewood. At Washington, District of Columbia, August 19, 1909, he married Miss Grace Stailey, daughter of C. B. P. and Lucy M. (Yantis) Stailey. Her father was for many years connected with the United States Postoffice Department at Washington, and in 1914 removed to Cleveland where he is employed in the local postoffice service. Mrs. Hudson was born at Harpers Ferry, Virginia, and was educated in the public schools of Washington. They are the parents of three children: Jay S., Irma G., and Mildred A., all born in Cleveland.

CLARE CARLTON NORTH has gained some unique distinctions in insurance circles in Northern Ohio, not only as a high power salesman and efficient business getter, but as a lecturer in the general field of insurance salesmanship and also as writer and publisher of some very valuable literature known to insurance men as "The North Method."

Mr. North was born at Andover, Ohio, December 30, 1880. His father was Charles A. North, his grandfather Sedgwick North, the latter a native of Madison, Lake County, Ohio. Sedgwick North was a nephew of that famous Lord North who was first lord of the treasury of England under King George III from 1770 until the close of the American Revolution. The mother of Mr. C. C. North was Hattie

E. (Ware) North, a daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth Ware of Orwell, Ashtabula County. Her mother was of the Savage family, among the first settlers of Ashtabula.

Clare Carlton North acquired a liberal education and in 1903 graduated from that old and noted school of Western Reserve, Grand River Institute at Austinburg, Ohio. For two years he was a high school superintendent in Ashtabula, but in 1905 entered the field of life insurance as a salesman, and was successively special agent, general agent and then supervisor of agents for the Midland and Mutual Life Insurance Company of Columbus. Life insurance has represented to Mr. North not only a business but a profession, and out of his close and enthusiastic study has come the work of his later years as an author and originator of the North system of salesmanship, which is a profound analysis of every situation and condition bearing upon the relations between the salesman and the prospect. It has seemed that Mr. North has analyzed and put into plain reasoning every fact and condition knowledge of which opens a way for successful insurance salesmanship. In fact Mr. North has supplied practically everything to the life insurance salesman except those fundamental prerequisites of character, personality and industry which no system however elaborate can give. This "North Method of Life Insurance Salesmanship" was copyrighted by Mr. North in 1917 and is published by "The House of North" at Cleveland, Ohio. Mr. North prior to putting his knowledge into published form has lectured on the subject throughout the United States.

At his home Town of Madison in Lake County he has served as a member of the village school board. Mr. North's Cleveland offices are in the Guardian Building. He is a republican, is a past master of Lake Shore Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, is a member of the county committee of the Lake County Y. M. C. A., and has filled that office since its organization. He has done much active work in the National Association of Life Underwriters. He was superintendent of a Sunday school at the age of nineteen and has long been prominent in Sunday school and church of the Congregational denomination.

August 30, 1904, at Trumbull in Ashtabula County Mr. North married Edith B. Reigert, daughter of John M. and Annie Reigert. Mrs. North is a graduate of the Geneva High

School with the class of 1901. They have one son, John Carlton North, born June 2, 1911.

FRANK LINCOLN CROBAUGH. To the individual who has attained only average success, the varied and substantial achievements of Frank Lincoln Crobaugh seem to make evident his possession of talents far beyond the ordinary and abilities marked and versatile. Richly endowed with the qualities of initiative and resource, concentration and enthusiasm, and with his native City of Cleveland as the setting for the consummation of his ambitions, his varied accomplishments have included the making of a name and reputation in chemistry and metallurgy, in the business world generally, and more particularly, of recent years, in the field of real estate and mortgages, to which latter lines he now devotes himself exclusively.

Mr. Crobaugh was born at old No. 91 Garden Street, Cleveland, Ohio, August 7, 1866, and is a son of Samuel and Lucy Jane (Hawes) Crobaugh. His father, who was of German ancestry, was a veteran photographer of Cleveland, of the year 1851, and was the first to produce daguerreotypes in the city, where he first had offices at Ontario Street and Public Square and later a studio in Hoffman's Block, opposite the postoffice. Mrs. Crobaugh, who was of Puritan stock, directly traceable to the Mayflower, was prominent for a number of years in literary circles of Cleveland.

Frank Lincoln Crobaugh was graduated from the Central High School of Cleveland in 1885, and from Case School of Applied Science in the chemical course in 1889, with the degree of bachelor of sciences. About ten years later the same institution conferred upon him the degree of master of science for a thesis entitled "Hints for Beginners in Iron Analysis." Mr. Crobaugh has also written many articles on chemical and metallurgical subjects. He is author of "Methods of Chemical Analysis and Foundry Chemistry." Before leaving college, and for a short time afterward, he was assistant in the chemical laboratory of J. H. Cremer of Cleveland, and then became chemist to the Stewart Iron Company of Sharon, Pennsylvania, where his experience and studies were with the analysis and production of several special grades of pig iron, much bar and coke, all of which were produced by that company. In addition to this, he had an excellent experience in the chemistry and manufacture of steel castings at

what was then known as the Sharon Steel Casting Company, with whose management he was friendly. After more than four years of diligent application at Sharon, he returned to Cleveland and established himself in the old Bratenahl Building as an expert chemist and metallurgist, along with which he for the first ten years held the chair of chemistry in the Cleveland Homeopathic Medical College, where his knowledge of sanitary and pathological chemistry was elaborated. About 1913 he organized the Frank L. Crobaugh Company, chemists and metallurgists, and became its president, a company which is still one of the foremost of its kind in the country. In 1913 he retired from the chemical field to open an office at No. 1426 Illuminating Building, where he is engaged in real estate and mortgage work, in which he has always been interested. Mr. Crobaugh is a republican, and belongs to the Colonial Club and the Cleveland Business Men's Club. With his family, he holds membership in the Universalist Church.

Mr. Crobaugh was married May 8, 1890, at Cleveland, to Ida Florence Stoddard, daughter of Chester M. and Jane (Wright) Stoddard, and granddaughter of Dr. Martin L. and Maria (Remington) Wright. Doctor Wright, who was one of the first graduates in medicine and dentistry of Western Reserve Medical College, attained prominence during his many years' practice of dentistry at Cleveland, having made several important dental inventions. Mr. and Mrs. Crobaugh have one son: Samuel Chester, who was married April 20, 1916, to Margaret E. Malone, daughter of Rev. J. Walter and Emma B. Malone.

S. CHESTER CROBAUGH, a lawyer by profession, is one of Cleveland's active younger business men. Several well known business organizations have required most of his time since he began practice, and it is in business circles that he is best known.

He has spent nearly all his life in Cleveland, but was born in Sharon, Pennsylvania, March 5, 1891, only son and child of Frank L. and Ida F. (Stoddard) Crobaugh. His parents are still living in Cleveland and more complete reference to them will be found on other pages. Chester Crobaugh was educated in the Bolton grammar school, graduated from the Central High School with the class of 1909, and then took two years work as a special student in French, German and history at Adelbert College. He prepared for the law in the Western Reserve University, graduating



N. L. Cummings

L. B. with the class of June, 1914. In the same month he was admitted to the bar after examination at Columbus. It is said that no one ever passed a more creditable examination at Columbus than Mr. Crobaugh. His standing in all the subjects averaged 94.3 10 per cent. It was a most creditable performance, and the more so because he was one of 285 applicants for admission at the time.

In the summer of 1914 Mr. Crobaugh began practice at Cleveland with Karl Germain as partner under the name Crobaugh & Germain, with offices in the Illuminating Building. This partnership continued until the summer of 1916, when Mr. Germain retired on account of ill health.

In 1915 Mr. Crobaugh organized The Investors Mortgage Company, of which he is president and treasurer. To this business he gives most of his time and attention. The Investors Mortgage Company has authorized capital stock of \$250,000, and \$150,000 of stock have been paid in. The company specializes in the buying of second mortgages, and its financial condition is highly satisfactory. As shown by the official statement of January, 1918, the total resources aggregate approximately \$234,000. Its real estate loans have been judiciously distributed and the assets are adequate for all possible contingencies.

Mr. Crobaugh is also president of the Frank L. Crobaugh Company, Metallurgists, and is secretary and treasurer of the Cuyahoga Galvanizing and Manufacturing Company, successors to the Electro Galvanizing Company. These business organizations and several others together with his general practice as a lawyer make Mr. Crobaugh one of the busiest men in the city.

Politically he is independent. He is a member of the City Club, Civic League, Cleveland Heights Tennis Club, Cleveland Athletic Club and the First Friends Church of Cleveland. April 20, 1916, he married Miss Margaret Malone of Cleveland, daughter of Rev. J. Walter Malone, pastor of the First Friends Church of Cleveland and one of the leading ministers of the Quaker Church in this country. Her mother is Emma (Brown) Malone. Mrs. Crobaugh was born in Cleveland, is a graduate of Oakwood Seminary at Union Springs, New York, and also spent a year in Oberlin College and a year in the Woman's College of Western Reserve University.

HERBERT C. CUMMINGS, attorney and counselor at law, and secretary, treasurer and

manager of the Credit Adjustment Company, is one of Cleveland's successful young men. The story of how he gained success is a lesson and incentive. There were many stubborn difficulties to overcome in the way. He was about sixteen when thrown upon his own resources. He was active, alert, was willing to accept the humblest employment, but was steadily persistent in looking for something better.

Opportunity came to him in the guise of a position as elevator boy in the Lake Shore Railway offices. He operated the elevator there just one week. In those six days he asked the head of every department in the building for a job. The manager of the advertising department took him out of the cage and put him to work with the office force. He remained in that department nearly two years and the experience and training meant more to him than any other one factor in his life.

Herbert C. Cummings was born at Cleveland, April 28, 1887, a son of John F. and Carrie (Chatterton) Cummings. His mother is still living in Cleveland. His father, who died in November, 1913, was a traveling salesman, also followed the trade of barber, and for several years operated as a holder of concessions in the parks around Cleveland. He had brilliant qualities as a business man but placed too much confidence in others and when he died at the age of forty-one he was still far short of a successful position. Both parents were born in Cleveland. Mr. Cummings' mother was the daughter of Joseph Chatterton who was a city councilman at the time of his death.

The only child of his parents, Herbert C. Cummings attended the public schools of Cleveland and from the age of sixteen until he was twenty-six struggled for a better education by attending night school. During that time he held every sort of job from elevator boy to an office auditor. As a student of night school he attended the West High and the Central High, finishing the high school work while a student of law. He was in the Berkey & Dykes Business College and the Metropolitan Business College, and a student of higher accounting in the Young Men's Christian Association School. He was already an expert accountant when he took up the study of law at the age of twenty-three. From the railway office he had gone as a bookkeeper for a local firm, and continued his work as an accountant with different companies until he

was ready to establish himself in business. Mr. Cummings attended the law school of the Baldwin-Wallace College, and in 1913 was given the degree Bachelor of Laws Magna Cum Laude, and he also took the faculty prize at the time of his graduation. He was admitted to the Ohio bar in June, 1913, and on the first of August of that year began practice alone, with offices in the Engineers Building. A year and a half later he moved his quarters to the Illuminating Building, where he is still located.

Mr. Cummings handles a general law practice but has specialized in mercantile law and is counsel for several local firms, including the Ohio Provision Company, with whom he was formerly connected in the capacity of book-keeper. In October, 1913, he organized The Credit Adjustment Company, for handling mercantile collections. The service of this company is exclusively for manufacturers and jobbers, and handles no retail accounts. Mr. Cummings is practically the head of this organization, being its manager, secretary and treasurer.

In politics he is a republican and is affiliated with Halyon Lodge No. 498, Free and Accepted Masons, Thatcher Chapter No. 1, Royal Arch Masons, and the Sigma Kappa Phi college fraternity. His recreations are fishing, swimming and automobiling. As a fisherman he has the distinction of being the only person who ever caught a sturgeon around Cleveland with only a hook and line. This feat occurred on Rocky River at its juncture with Lake Erie.

In May, 1913, Mr. Cummings was admitted to practice in the United States Courts. On May 30, 1907, he married Miss Florence E. Heeney of Cleveland, daughter of Thomas and Pauline (Brooking) Heeney. Her parents are still living in Cleveland. Her father was born in Ireland and her mother in Canada. Mrs. Cummings was born and educated in Cleveland, and studied vocal music under Prof. E. H. Douglas and also in Our Lady of Lourdes Convent of Cleveland. She is a well known musician and is a member of the Cleveland Chapter of the Eastern Star. Mr. and Mrs. Cummings' daughter Ruth La Verne was born in this city.

ALVAH R. CORLETT has practiced law at Cleveland for the past four years, now alone and formerly a member of the firm Corlett & Stewart. Mr. Corlett has his offices in the Illuminating Building. In earlier years he

was an aggressive young leader in local politics, especially during the Tom Johnson regime in the city.

Mr. Corlett is a native of Cuyahoga County, born on a farm at Warrensville March 6, 1882. He is a son of John A. and Catherine (Radeliffe) Corlett. His father was born on the Isle of Man and was seven years of age when brought to this country by his parents. Catherine Radeliffe was born in Warrensville shortly after her parents came to this city from Lowell, Massachusetts. Her parents were both natives of England. John A. Corlett followed farming most of his life. He died at Cleveland February 7, 1913, at the age of seventy-six. He had a home in Warrensville and shortly before his death had completed a residence in Cleveland, which he designed as a home for the winter. This house was finished in November and he died in the following February. His widow still spends her summers at Warrensville and lives in Cleveland during the winter. John A. Corlett was one of the organizers of the old First Methodist Episcopal Church on Erie Street. He was a member of the church at Warrensville for over half a century. His wife has always attended that church though not a member. Alvah R. Corlett is the youngest of a family of six children, four sons and two daughters, all living and all residents of Cuyahoga County.

Mr. Corlett attended public schools in Warrensville, graduating from high school in 1900, and spent two years of preparatory work in the Western Reserve Academy and was a student one year in Adelbert College. Later he took his law course in the Cleveland Law School, where he graduated with the degree of LL. B. in June, 1913, and was admitted to the bar the same month. In 1914 he was admitted to practice in the Federal Court. He has a profitable and growing general practice as a lawyer.

His first political experience came when he was just entering his majority. A few days after his twenty-first birthday he was elected committeeman and president of his Ward Club in Cleveland. For a number of years he was a democrat, but latterly has been an independent or "mugwump." He was elected and served as representative from Cuyahoga County in the Seventy-seventh and Seventy-eighth General assemblies and in the seventy-seventh session was the youngest representative of that body. When he was first elected

to the Legislature in November, 1905, he was twenty-three years of age. He was on the committees on manufacturers and commerce, and common schools and secretary of both committees. For about nine years he was actively interested in local politics, especially under the Tom Johnson and Baehr administrations. He was connected with the city auditor's office during the terms of those men as mayor. The distinction fell to him to nominate the late Tom Johnson the second time he ran for mayor.

Besides his law business Mr. Corlett buys and sells real estate and has done considerable work in this line, buying vacant property and improving it with homes, which he later sells.

He is affiliated with Euclid Lodge No. 599 Free and Accepted Masons, McKinley Chapter No. 181 Royal Arch Masons, and Woodward Council Royal and Select Masons. He also belongs to the Phi Gamma Delta and Delta Theta Phi College fraternities, and is a member of the Cleveland Real Estate Board, Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, and attends the First Unitarian Church.

June 20, 1905, he married Matilda M. Kers of Cleveland, daughter of Joseph and Anna Kers. Mrs. Corlett was born in Cleveland, is a graduate of the South High School and for five years before her marriage taught in the city schools. They have one daughter, Dorothy M. and one son, Alvah R., Jr.

EDWIN L. THURSTON. From the standpoint of continuous service Edwin L. Thurston is one of the oldest patent lawyers of Cleveland. He was admitted to the bar at Chicago, practiced in that city and arrived in Cleveland October 3, 1887 (his birthday anniversary), and has been continuously at work in his profession for thirty years. His practice has been entirely patent law and his court relations have been almost entirely with the Federal courts.

Mr. Thurston has had several partnership relations. For a short time he practiced with Leonard Watson under the name Watson & Thurston. Then for about three years he was alone, was member of the firm Wing & Thurston two years, his partner being Judge Francis Wing, and for ten years was associated with Albert H. Bates under the name Thurston & Bates. In February, 1907, Mr. Thurston formed his present firm, Thurston & Kwis, his partner being A. F. Kwis. This firm, whose offices are in the Citizens Building, restrict its practice to the soliciting of United States

and foreign patents and trade marks and to contracts, opinions and litigation relating to patents, trade marks and other monopolies in trade and manufacturing rights. Mr. Thurston has been admitted to practice in all the Federal courts.

Mr. Thurston is an eastern man, and grew up in an atmosphere of comfort and solid family tradition. He was born at Pawtucket, Rhode Island, October 3, 1857, the only son and child of Thomas E. and Ann (Falconer) Thurston. The Thurstons settled in Massachusetts as early as 1632. His maternal grandparents came to Massachusetts from Edinburgh, Scotland. Thomas E. Thurston during his active years was a manufacturer, and is now living retired at Orange, Massachusetts, having celebrated his eightieth birthday July 12, 1917. The mother died at Orange, Massachusetts, in 1898 at the age of sixty-one. The family have lived in Orange since Edwin L. Thurston was a freshman in college.

He received his public school training in Pawtucket and Providence, Rhode Island, graduating from the Providence High School in 1875. After working for his living two years he decided to go to college. In 1877 he entered Brown University at Providence, graduating bachelor of philosophy in 1881. In this same class and one of his fellow graduates was Charles Evan Hughes, one of the most distinguished American citizens of the present generation. During his college career Mr. Thurston found difficulty in making up his mind whether to pursue a career as an engineer or as a lawyer. Not long afterward he went to Chicago and took up the study of law with the firm of Hill & Dixon, patent attorneys. He was admitted to the Illinois bar while in Judge Lysander Hill's office in Chicago and practiced law in that city from 1885 until 1887, when he removed to Cleveland.

Mr. Thurston is a republican in politics. He was formerly active in club life, but has active membership at present only in the Union Club, the Country Club, and the Cleveland Bar Association. His recreation is automobiling and golf. Mr. Thurston resides at 2757 Laneashire Road in Cleveland Heights. He has one son, Thomas Brewster Thurston, born May 9, 1899.

BENJAMIN ANDREW GAGE began the practice of law at Cleveland twenty years ago; is senior member of one of its leading law firms Gage, Day, Wilkin & Wachner, with offices in the

Cuyahoga Building. His partners in practice are Luther Day, Wilbur D. Wilkin and Charles S. Wachner.

Mr. Gage, who was born at Elkhart, Indiana, July 20, 1874, is a son of Solomon T. and Emma (Kenyon) Gage. His father was a veteran in the service of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Company, having put in fifty-three years with that railroad, covering almost the entire period of its existence. He was superintendent of passenger transportation for the New York Central lines at the time of his retirement in May, 1917.

Benjamin A. Gage attended the public schools of Elkhart and subsequently those at Cleveland. From the public schools he entered the University of Michigan, graduating from the law department with the degree of LL. B. with the class of 1896. Since then he has actively prosecuted work as a lawyer and within the strict limits of the profession has achieved no little distinction and success. The only important office he ever held was as assistant attorney for the City of Cleveland from 1899 to 1903. He is a member of the lawyers organization Nisi Prius Club, and the Cleveland, Ohio State and American Bar associations. In politics he is a republican on national questions, but non partisan on state, county and municipal matters. Mr. Gage belongs to the Cleveland Athletic Club, the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce and acknowledges as his chief diversion the art of angling. He is reputed to have the most complete collection of fishing tackle and accessories owned by any disciple of Isaak Walton in Cleveland. This elaborate collection is kept at his home at 13304 Forrestville Avenue in East Cleveland.

Mr. Gage married October 18, 1900, at Hillsboro, Ohio, Lucy Hough, daughter of Robert T. and Louisa B. Hough. Her father served as collector of internal revenue for the United States under Grover Cleveland from 1896 to 1899 and as one of the leaders of the democratic party in Ohio was candidate for the nomination for governor in 1897. Mr. and Mrs. Gage have two children: Robert Hough Gage, aged fifteen, and Emily Kenyon Gage, aged thirteen.

I. R. DAVIES is treasurer and manager of The Ideal Tire and Rubber Company, the first large branch of the rubber industry to be located at Cleveland. It is an Ohio corporation, capitalized at \$2,000,000. The company was

organized and the campaign for sale of securities started in August, 1917, and by the end of that year the company had over 1,500 shareholders, had raised over \$500,000. The company have a model factory in course of construction, so far carried out toward realization as to present every reasonable assurance that manufacturing operations will begin early in the year 1918.

The organization of The Ideal Tire and Rubber Company is an important step in a movement to give Cleveland, with its immensely superior natural advantages, its proper share of the great rubber industry. Fortunately for the company men of seasoned experience and expert ability have been attracted to its executive offices and directors. The superintendent of the factory is B. E. Frantz, formerly superintendent of another large rubber company in Ohio, and with an experience of twelve years in executive positions with some of the largest tire companies in the United States. The president of the company is Eli W. Cannell, who is a man of wide experience and president of The Provident Building & Loan Company.

Mr. I. R. Davies, who as head of the finance department, has already achieved a remarkable record in getting the financial organization of the company thoroughly and broadly founded, has had an extended experience of many years with the rubber and other manufacturing industries. He was born at Doylestown, Ohio, December 6, 1881, a son of I. Davies and Miriam (Thomas) Davies. His father died at Cleveland in September, 1917, and his mother still lives in this city. I. Davies was for twenty-five years a steel worker, and had lived retired about four years before his death. He was a resident of Cleveland nearly thirty years.

I. R. Davies attended the common grammar school and the high school at Cleveland, also a commercial college, and began business as an accountant. For ten years he was in the employ of the United States Steel Corporation, and also had two years of banking experience. For four years he was employed in executive capacities with some of the large rubber industries and is a stockholder in both steel and rubber corporations, and an officer and director in two large rubber companies. Mr. Davies is affiliated with the Masonic Order, Knights of Pythias and a number of social and business organizations. He belongs to Rockton Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, at Kent, Ohio, and Kent Chapter No. 192, Royal



J. R. Davis

Arch Masons. He is a member of the Baptist Church.

At Cleveland, April 21, 1913, Mr. Davies married Mabel Reese, daughter of John Reese of Cleveland.

JOHN T. KELLY. About twenty years ago John T. Kelly entered the office of Capt. W. C. Richardson at Cleveland as a stenographer and by close and faithful attention to the details of duty and by learning everything there is to learn in the general field of Great Lakes transportation, he has advanced to a partnership in W. C. Richardson & Company and is today one of the best known figures in transportation circles around the Great Lakes. Extended reference is made on other pages to the operations of W. C. Richardson & Company as vessel owners and brokers and marine insurance agents.

Mr. Kelly was born in Cleveland May 1, 1876, a son of Peter and Mary E. (Boyle) Kelly. Both parents were born in Ireland and were brought to America when about seven years of age. They have lived in Cleveland since 1871 with the exception of a few years spent at Titusville, Pennsylvania, and since 1889 Peter Kelly has been employed at the Perry Paine Building.

John T. Kelly, youngest of the five children of his parents still living, was educated in St. Joseph's Academy at Titusville, Pennsylvania, whither his parents removed when he was about four years of age. The family returned to Cleveland in 1889, and John continued his education in the Cathedral School for one year and subsequently attended Caton's Business College.

His first practical training in business was acquired as an office boy for the Babcock and Wilcox Boiler Company. He remained with that firm four years, and then in March, 1895, went to work as stenographer for Capt. W. C. Richardson, when the latter's offices were in the Perry Paine Building. From the first Mr. Kelly did his work with enthusiasm and soon proved not only a master of routine and detail, but with every opportunity fitted himself for the responsibilities and endeavored to anticipate all possible demands that might be made of him. The result might have been foreseen and in January, 1908, he was made a member of the firm and since then has become the real executive and has assumed an increasing burden of the responsibilities from the shoulders of Captain Richardson. Today nearly all the decisions regarding the operating end of the

business conducted by W. C. Richardson & Company are referred to and made by Mr. Kelly. Considering his years, he is undoubtedly one of the best known men around the Great Lakes. He knows practically every one in the vessel business and there is probably not a transportation office from Buffalo to Duluth where Mr. Kelly would be unknown. He was associated with Captain Richardson in some of the most important sales of lake boats during the winter of 1915-16, when this company acted as brokers in the transfer of twenty-two large lake vessels.

Mr. Kelly is a republican in politics, is a member of Cleveland Lodge No. 18 Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, and of St. Thomas Aquinas Parish of the Catholic Church. On February 16, 1907, in St. John's Cathedral at Cleveland he married Miss Mary E. McGlynn. Mrs. Kelly was born in England of Scotch-Irish ancestry, and was eight years of age when she came with her parents to the United States. Both parents have been dead a number of years. She received her first advantages in a school at Hanley, Staffordshire, England, and completed her education in the Cathedral School at Cleveland. Mr. and Mrs. Kelly reside at 1398 East Ninety-fourth Street. Their three children are: John T., Jr., Marion Katherine and Clarence E.

VICTOR W. SINCERE came to Cleveland in 1905 from Chicago, where he had spent most of his early life and where for several years he had successfully practiced law. While the law is his profession, Mr. Sincere from the first showed a remarkable talent for the handling of business affairs and much of his practice in Chicago was in connection with the large mercantile interests of that city.

Since coming to Cleveland, Mr. Sincere though a member of the bar, has probably never appeared in court as an attorney, and has given his entire time to the executive management of The Bailey Company in its great department store business.

Mr. Sincere was born at Louisville, Kentucky, on Washington's birthday February 22, 1876, a son of Dr. Emil and Henrietta (Black) Sincere. His parents were both born in Hungary and they emigrated to the United States following the collapse of the Hungarian revolutions under the leadership of the noted Kosnuth. Dr. Emil Sincere and his wife were married at Cleveland, Ohio, in July, 1861, and they were residents of the city for a short

time. Doctor Sincere during the Civil war was a member of the Secret Service. He afterwards moved to Chicago and became one of that city's best known physicians and at the time of his death there on March 17, 1916, at the age of eighty-three was one of the oldest if not the oldest practicing medical men in the city. He had lived in Chicago more than thirty-eight years and aside from his private practice he served about eight years as chief of the board of medical examiners and for about twelve years was on the medical staff of Cook County Hospital. He was an active member of the Chicago Medical Society and of the American Medical Association. While devoted to his professional work, Doctor Sincere's chief characteristic was his love of home and family. He and his wife were parents of eight children, four sons and four daughters. Three sons and three daughters are still living. One daughter Nora died in infancy and a son Lincoln died at the age of twenty-three. The children have always felt that they owed much to their father and mother, not only for inherited talents but for the exemplary home life and the distinctive culture they enjoyed through mutual association. Mrs. Doctor Sincere died in Chicago June 3, 1915, at the age of seventy-six. There was a companionship of the rarest felicity and mutual love and esteem, they had begun their journey together when young people and they lived to celebrate their golden wedding anniversary. It was the death of the wife which hastened the end of Doctor Sincere, whose strength quickly failed after she passed away. Both are buried in Chicago.

Victor W. Sincere lived in Chicago from the time he was three years of age until he came to Cleveland. He attended the elementary, grammar and high schools of that city and in 1897 was graduated from the University of Chicago with the degree A. B. Following that he studied law in the offices of Edward T. Cahill, a well known lawyer of Chicago, three years, and was admitted to the Illinois bar December 3, 1899. During his legal practice in Chicago he was a member of the law firm of Job, Taylor & Sincere with offices in the Marquette Building at the corner of Adams and Dearborn streets. When he left Chicago Mr. Sincere was secretary of nine associations of manufacturers in that city, and was also assistant secretary of the State Street Stores Association, one of the chief business organizations of Chicago.

In Cleveland, though never active in practice, Mr. Sincere has membership in the Cleveland Bar Association and has been admitted to practice in the United States courts. He became a resident of Cleveland August 29, 1905. At that date he took up his duties as superintendent, manager and a director of The Bailey Company, which, as no resident of the city needs to be informed, operates one of the city's largest department stores, located in the heart of the business district just off the public square at the corner of Ontario Street and Prospect Avenue.

He is president of The Champont Realty Company of Cleveland; vice president of The Tyroler Company; secretary of The Ames Company; secretary of The Damm Products Company; vice president of The Morris Plan Bank of Cleveland; vice president of The American Lace Company of Elyria, Ohio; a director of The Bailey Realty Company of Cleveland; director of The National Safety Device Company, and he is president of the Sincere Realty Company, which erected the Sincere Building on the corner of Fourth Street and Prospect Avenue.

Such a position in business affairs of a large city brings corresponding opportunities and possibilities, and few men have been able to realize these advantages with so much benefit to the community as Mr. Sincere. He is a power house of energy and the presence of such a man is an asset to any community. With all his practical efficiency, he has the courtesy of the true gentleman, and is one of Cleveland's most public spirited men.

In a public way he has chosen to work through civic and voluntary organizations rather than through politics, though he is a staunch republican. He is chairman of the war advisory committee of the National Retail Dry Goods Association. He has been twice urged to become a nominee for mayor of Cleveland, but so far has not recognized that as a call to duty.

While he is a member of various organizations, he apparently takes the greatest satisfaction in his active membership in the Cleveland Foundation, an institution whose work in a restricted field is similar to that on a broader plan of the Rockefeller Foundation and the Russell Sage Foundation. It differs from these in that it is built up not from the gifts of a single individual but from the contributions of many Clevelanders. It is said that already nearly \$40,000,000 has been



S. H. Mair

written into wills of Cleveland citizens, the money to be credited to Cleveland Foundation on the death of donors. The Foundation has done much work of a thoroughly practical character. For months experts engaged by the survey have been investigating the Cleveland school system with a view to its entire reorganization. The subject of unemployment has also been studied. As its resources increase the Foundation will have a splendid opportunity and power for usefulness and good in various important directions of Cleveland's life.

Mr. Sincere retains his Masonic membership in his lodge in Chicago, is a Sigma Chi Fraternity man, and had a training for military efficiency by three years of membership in the Illinois National Guard from 1893 to 1896 and in 1898 served as second lieutenant in the Koch Provisional Regiment of Volunteer Infantry. He is president of the Cosmopolitan Alliance Club; ex-director of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce; ex-president of the Cleveland Merchants Board of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce; ex-president of the East Cleveland Public Library; an active member of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce; the City Club, the Cleveland Advertising Club, the Rotary Club, the Cleveland Athletic Club, the Cleveland Singers Club, the Cleveland Automobile Club. Mr. Sincere did much to give vitality to the organization known as the National Mouth Hygiene Association and is honorary president of that association. His special hobby is music and children, and with either he is happy. He is one of the working members in the Singers Club of Cleveland.

Mr. Sincere was married April 27, 1904, at Cleveland to Miss Carrie Black, daughter of Col. Louis Black and wife. Mrs. Sincere was born and educated in Cleveland, graduated from the Central High School in 1902, and is active in social circles being a member of the Woman's Club of Cleveland. Her father Col. Louis Black is president of the Bailey Company and is one of the pioneer merchants of the city. Mr. and Mrs. Sincere's three children, all born in Cleveland, are named William Lawrence Black Sincere, Roy Louis Sincere, and Betty Ann Sincere.

LEWIS HUGH WAIN, a former president of the Cleveland Real Estate Board, has long been one of the conspicuous figures in Cleveland real estate affairs. In his work and business Mr. Wain is always constructive if not

creative. He has that type of mind, and the energy and ability to translate his ideas into action.

A native of the Western Reserve he was born in Ravenna, Portage County, Ohio. His mother, Hannah (Jennings) Wain, is a great-granddaughter of Joseph Jennings, who saw three years of service with the Seventh Regiment Continental Line in the Revolutionary war. His diary kept during that time is a relic highly prized by Mr. Wain. David Jennings, his son, came to Ohio from Farmington, Maine, purchasing 160 acres of land near Ravenna in 1806. This land is still owned and occupied by his heirs. His son, Lewis E. Jennings, was born there and died on the farm at the age of eighty-three. For sixty-two years he enjoyed the marriage companionship of Elizabeth Knowlton, a native of Farmington, Maine, who survived him. Mr. Wain's mother, eighty-two years of age on April 24, 1918, has lived in Cleveland forty-five years. In 1858 she married at Ravenna, Ohio, Hugh Wain, a native of Preston, England, who in 1872 established himself in the real estate business in Cleveland. Hugh Wain continued this business to the time of his death on May 28, 1903, at the age of seventy years. For thirty years he was associated with real estate interests and operations and became one of the best known and highly regarded men in that work. One of the first persons for whom he conducted a real estate transaction was Mr. John D. Rockefeller, placing on the market for him a subdivision known as the Gallup Farm. During his many years in business many of the best known Clevelanders of that time availed themselves of his services. He was identified with Masonry for more than thirty years and at the time of his death was a Thirty-third degree Mason, Lake Erie Consistory Scottish Rite and a Shriner.

Mr. Lewis H. Wain became associated with the real estate business in 1884. As a real estate broker he has so directed the investments of those who have sought his experience and judgment that not a few have realized comfortable fortunes on the advance in value of their purchases of land in the new business district or acreage in the city's suburbs.

In 1906 Mr. Wain acquired from the heirs of Harvey Rice, Sr., one of Cleveland's famous pioneers, a tract of about 100 acres, then adjacent to the southeastern limits of, but more recently well within the city. This he developed as the Rice Heights Subdivision of more than 600 lots, available for

homes of thrifty workers in Cleveland's industries. Partly by reason of Mr. Wain's ability to finance building operations, together with the growing popularity of the modern two-family house, approximately 1,000 such families have established homes in this high and healthful allotment, removed from the smoke of their former environment, altogether constituting a source of satisfaction as well as profit to both the promoter and to the owners. It has been Mr. Wain's good fortune to acquire extensive holdings of lands in progressive urban and suburban growing localities.

The extensive mortgage investments of the State Mutual Life Assurance Company of Worcester, Massachusetts, at Cleveland, and in other Ohio cities, have since 1916 all been under the supervision of Mr. Wain as the local representative of that company.

Continuously since 1912 Mr. Wain has been president of The Cleveland Realization Company, organized chiefly for the purpose of purchasing mortgages and other real estate securities, and now employing nearly \$1,000,000 in such operations. In 1907 The L. H. Wain Land Company was incorporated with Mr. Wain as president. He is a director of The Land Title Abstract and Trust Company, The L. H. Wain Land Company and The Cleveland Realization Company, is an ex-president of The Cleveland Real Estate Board and has served as a member of its valuation committee almost continuously from 1908 to 1918 and as trustee covering a period of five years. He is also affiliated with the state and national associations of real estate boards and is a member of the governing board of the Ohio Association of Real Estate Boards.

Mr. Wain was one of the real estate experts employed by the county commissioners to determine the value of land and buildings required for the right of way of the Superior-Detroit Avenue High-Level Bridge, the total value of which was approximately \$1,000,000. Some other notable appraisals in which he has engaged were those affecting properties of The East Ohio Gas Company in Cuyahoga County, aggregating approximately \$1,000,000; the Winton Hotel, exceeding \$1,000,000; the coal and ore dock properties comprising practically all of Ashtabula Harbor, valued in 1917 at approximately \$7,000,000.

Mr. Wain is a member of the Presbyterian Church, several clubs and civic organizations, including the Chamber of Commerce, and is a member of Western Reserve Chapter, Sons

of the American Revolution. He and his family reside on Norfolk Road in Euclid Heights.

May 5, 1897, Mr. Wain married Mary Jenness Merwin, daughter of Mrs. Henry L. Ambler of Cleveland and granddaughter of Hon. B. W. Jenness, former United States senator from New Hampshire. Judge Jenness had the distinction of lacking but one vote in competition with Franklin Pierce for nomination for the presidency of the United States. That nomination resulted in the election of General Pierce to the presidency in 1852.

Judge Jenness engaged in the lumber business in Cleveland associated among others with Mr. Demaline Leuty, later vice president of The Citizens Savings & Trust Company. The Jenness home was on Prospect Avenue near East Ninth Street, where the Rose Building was later erected. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Wain: Gertrude Knowlton Wain, a student in Wellesley College; Isabel Shackford Wain, a student in the Hathaway-Brown School at Cleveland; and Lewis H. Wain, Jr., a student in the Cleveland Heights High School.

HON. HARRY L. DAVIS. To be the mayor of a great city like Cleveland is a great honor. But more than that it involves responsibilities more closely connected with the welfare of a large number of people than the office of governor of a state. Recognition of that fact was expressed by Mayor Davis of Cleveland recently when during an enthusiastic republican banquet some admirer voiced a hope as well as a prophecy that he would be the next governor of Ohio, to which Mayor Davis responded that he had no further ambition than to serve the City of Cleveland.

That Mayor Davis has made his office an instrument of service to the City of Cleveland since he took charge of municipal affairs on January 1, 1916, is a matter of general appreciation by the people of the city and perhaps never in the history of the city has a mayor in the course of a single year been able to point out so many specific economies and betterments of municipal service and a finer record of efficient administration and a more constructive program.

Mayor Davis has lived in Cleveland practically all his life, and his family have been identified with the city over half a century. Harry Lyman Davis was born in Cleveland January 25, 1878, a son of Evan H. and Barbara (James) Davis. The late Evan H. Davis

was a prominent figure in the life of Cleveland. By sheer force of will and ability he rose from the humble environment to which he was born to a position where he exercised a large influence and commanded the respect of an entire state. He was born in 1843 in Wales, had only the advantages of the National schools until eleven years of age, and then began work in rolling mills. In 1861 at the age of eighteen he came to the United States with his parents, first living in Pennsylvania and in April, 1865, moving to Cleveland. From that time forward until his death with the exception of three years Cleveland was his home. A laboring man, he was from the age of eighteen identified with labor movements and labor organizations, though his party affiliation was as a republican. On that party ticket he was elected a member of the Sixty-eighth General Assembly of Ohio in 1887. As representative from Cuyahoga County he was chairman of the house committee on labor and was author of several important measures in the interest of the working people of Ohio. In 1889 Governor Foraker appointed him district factory inspector, an office he filled seven years. For three years he was secretary of the International Association of Factory Inspectors. In 1897 Evan H. Davis was again elected to the Legislature, as a member of the Seventy-third General Assembly. Chosen on the republican ticket, he was given the highest majority accorded by Cuyahoga County to any of its legislative candidates. He served from 1898 to 1901 inclusive.

Like his honored father, Mayor Davis was a working man and thoroughly understands the attitude of people who toil for their bread. He attended the public schools of Cleveland and for several years was employed in the rolling mills of Newburgh. He afterwards had a position with the Cleveland Park Board, was solicitor for the Bell Telephone Company, and later became president of the Davis Telephone Rate Adjustment Company. During 1912 he was national organizer for the Loyal Order of Moose, and from 1913 to 1915 inclusive was a member of the firm Davis & Farley, general insurance.

For a number of years his influence has been an increasing factor in the municipal life of Cleveland. During 1910-11 he served as treasurer of the city. In November, 1915, he was elected mayor, and took office on January 1, 1916. In order to carry out the broad and

constructive program of municipal administration upon which he is embarked, he announced his candidacy early in 1917 for a second term.

While an active leader in the republican party, Mr. Davis was elected to his present office on a non-partisan ballot. He is chairman of the republican executive committee of Cuyahoga County and is a member of the Ohio Republican State Central Committee. He is well known in local organizations, being a member of the Cleveland Athletic Club, Cleveland Advertising Club, Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, South End Chamber of Enterprise, Cleveland Automobile Club, Young Men's Business Club, the Elks and is a thirty-second degree Mason. He is now president of the Welsh Society of Cleveland. He is affiliated with the Baptist Church.

Mayor Davis was married July 16, 1902, at Cleveland to Lucy V. Fegan. They have a son, Harry L. Davis, Jr., now in his second year.

ALEXANDER SACKET TAYLOR, a native of Cleveland, born April 3, 1869, which city has always been his home. He is using his personal talents and opportunities conferred by a secure business position to promote the city's growth and development.

In 1892 he became a member of the firm V. C. Taylor & Son, real estate and investments, with offices in the Williamson Building, one of the best and oldest real estate firms in the city organized in 1872. While in the general real estate business this firm has for a number of years specialized in the larger industrial property transactions. It handles much of the high class property in the downtown district and many of the ninety-nine year leases have been executed through their offices. This firm handled the business details of the transactions resulting in the erection of the First National Bank Building, the Hippodrome Building, the Higbee Building, the Wilbrandt Building and the New Statler Hotel.

Mr. Taylor is a son of Virgil Corydon and Margaret M. (Sacket) Taylor. Virgil C. Taylor's mother was a member of the noted Carter family of Virginia, with which colony its fortunes were identified in 1649. William Taylor, Jr., grandfather of Alexander S. Taylor, was a soldier of the Revolutionary war. Margaret M. Sacket was a daughter of Alexander Sacket, who married a daughter of Levi Johnson, one of the founders and first

citizens of Cleveland, whose record also appears in this work.

Alexander S. Taylor was educated in the Cleveland public schools and graduated from Brooks Military Academy in 1888. He soon afterward took up the real estate business with his father and has been junior member of the firm for the past twenty-five years.

During that time many business and executive responsibilities have been assumed by him. He is a director of The Guarantee Title and Trust Company, president of The Coventry Road Land Company, vice president of The Wilbrand Company, president of The United Realty and Investment Company, member of auxiliary board of directors of The Guardian Savings & Trust Company. Mr. Taylor served as president of the Cleveland Real Estate Board in 1908 and was president of the National Association of Real Estate Exchanges of America during the year 1910. He is a trustee of the Cleveland Real Estate Board and director of the National Association of Real Estate Exchanges. He is also a trustee of The Babies Dispensary and Hospital, was director of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce two years, and is prominent in social and club life, having membership in the Union Club, Country Club, Mayfield Country Club, Rotary Club, Loyal Legion, Western Reserve Chapter Sons of American Revolution and the Ohio Society of New York.

Mr. Taylor has always taken an active interest in civic affairs. His splendid public spirit has made him a leader there and in 1910 he was considered for the republican nomination for mayor. He declined to become a candidate. In 1911 he was tendered the directorship of the Board of Public Works under Mayor Bachr. He declined these honors but did accept membership on the Union Depot Commission. Mr. Taylor is a member of St. Paul's Episcopal Church. For four years he was a member of the Gatling Gun Battery, from 1889 to 1904.

He was married at Cincinnati May 16, 1894, to Clara Therese Law, daughter of John H. and Georgia (Overacre) Law. Mrs. Taylor's father was born at Savannah, Georgia, and her mother at Natchez, Mississippi. They have one son, Virgil Corydon Taylor, second, who was a student in Yale University but left his college life to enter the services of the United States Army at the age of twenty-one years and joined the Second Ohio Artillery as a private, later being promoted to a lieutenant

in the One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Field Artillery, in active service abroad.

JOSEPH DAVID. While well known for his extensive business interests in and around Cleveland, Joseph David is a man of modest and quiet demeanor and his interesting experiences and achievements in the world are practically unknown except among his most intimate friends.

He was born March 14, 1866, in Russian Poland, in a district now occupied by the German armies. At the age of five years he was left an orphan. His father Nathan David had been an army officer. When he was eleven years of age he emigrated on foot from the border-line of Russia and traversed the country until he arrived at Halle, Saxony, and there through the good offices of a charitable institution obtained passage to Frankfurt-on-the-Main, and from there he entered the Seminary of Funkstadt, and at the end of four years was granted the degree of the Science of Cabala, Psychology and Metaphysics. For two years he was employed as teacher of Hebraic history at Darmstadt.

This youthful scholar and scientist on coming to the United States in 1886, found employment in the chemical laboratory of the Briar Hill Iron and Coal Company at Briar Hill, Ohio. Mr. David came to Cleveland in 1893. His ability attracted Mr. F. M. Barnum's attention, and on his advice Mr. David entered the engineering and construction business. Mr. Barnum was one of the well known members of the firm of Barnum and Coburn, architects. Under the supervision of architect Barnum he did the work in construction of the foundations of the Goodrich House and the Caxton Building. Another contract was constructing the first re-enforced concrete arch in Cuyahoga County under the Evers Engineering Company. When not quite twenty-nine years of age he operated under the Osborn Engineering Company. At one time he was with a party of construction engineers on the Illinois Central Railway. An accident happened to the engineers' instruments and Mr. David depending entirely upon his trained and almost perfect eyesight carried a three mile grade, with all the curves and reverse curves, with such marvelous accuracy that a subsequent survey proved the accuracy of his measurements and estimates with a fraction of one-tenth variation.

In 1907 Mr. David by a letter from the



Joseph David

secretary of the Society of Engineers of the State of Ohio was recommended to Colonel Goethals, chief engineer of the Panama Canal, and was appointed on the construction staff in the central divisions, purely on the grounds of competency and efficiency, without presenting any political recommendations. In 1910 he was transferred by the war department to the insular affairs department and received a commission to Porto Rico having charge of the government highway there. He received the title of Sir Don Joseph David by the Porto Rico government which he refused because of his loyalty to his American citizenship. The value of his work in the canal zone was testified to; in August, 1911, when he received a medal awarded him by the Isthmian Canal Commission for two years of continuous service. This was presented by Maj. F. C. Boggs, Major Corps of Engineers, United States Army.

About this time Mr. David turned his energies into the financial field. The principal achievement accredited to him in Cleveland is the introduction of a system of second mortgage loans, represented by nearly \$20,000,000 in those securities in Cleveland alone. By this plan he has been able to show thousands of families how to survive misfortune. Mr. David is manager of The Investment Company of which he is one of the members. Mr. David is also pursuing his hobby for birds and animals at his country home consisting of a large stock farm of 206 acres in Munson Township. He has on the farm a herd of some of the finest Holstein cows in the country constituting a model dairy. Mr. David lives on this farm during the summer and goes back and forth to the city every day. He is also a bird fancier and has a number of the finest pheasants in the country. His success in business and affairs originated in a principle developed within his own character. He made it his aim to establish confidence among the people with whom he has dealings and once that confidence is established it is never betrayed. On such a foundation, success once started moves inevitably with rapidly growing accumulations.

He is a splendid citizen, broad-minded in all matters, and one of the progressive men of Cleveland today. He is a thorough American, exceedingly patriotic, and in spite of his fifty-one years has shown a willingness to go to France any day that the Government requires his services there. He is a sustaining member of the Washington Chapter of the

American Red Cross, a member of the Cleveland Museum of Art, a life member of the Western Reserve Club, Western Reserve Historical Society, a member of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, the City Club, the B'Nai B'Rith, the Euclid Avenue Temple and belongs to various fraternal organizations. In politics he is for the best man for the place regardless of party ties. However, in 1907 he was very active in the campaign of United States Senator Theodore Burton and did considerable public speaking among the Jewish quarters of Cleveland.

JOHN WILLIAM PERRIN, who has been librarian of the Case Library of Cleveland since June 1, 1905, possesses the thorough scholarship, the familiarity with library work and technique, and the broad interests which enable him to make the Case Library an institution of the broadest and most effective service to the city.

Mr. Perrin is a native of Indiana, a son of William Jasper and Susan (Allen) Perrin. After graduating Master of Arts from Wabash College at Crawfordsville in 1889, he pursued graduate studies in Johns Hopkins University from 1890 to 1892 and was a graduate student and honorary fellow in the University of Chicago, 1892-93. Mr. Perrin has his Doctor of Philosophy degree from the University of Chicago, awarded him in 1895.

He held the chair of history and politics at Allegheny College of Meadville, Pennsylvania, from 1894 to 1898, and from 1898 to 1904 was professor of history at Adelbert College (Western Reserve University) at Cleveland. In 1904 he was Albert Shaw lecturer on American Diplomatic History in Johns Hopkins University, and in 1905 was lecturer on American History at Allegheny College.

Besides looking after the administration of the Case Library, Mr. Perrin has done much original work in other lines. He is author of the History of the Cleveland Sinking Fund of 1862, a History of Compulsory Education in New England, and has been a frequent contributor to historical and educational journals on historical, educational and biographical subjects. From January 1, 1912, to January 1, 1916, he was a member of the Cleveland Heights Board of Education, and was its president the last two years. His home is at 2982 Somerton Road in Cleveland Heights.

In 1899 he organized and until 1903 was chairman of the Conference of Collegiate and

Secondary School Instructors of Western Reserve University. He was secretary of the department of higher education in the National Education Association in 1902, was president of the Ohio Library Association in 1907-08, and is a member of the American Historical Association, The American Political Science Association, the American Library Association, and in politics is a republican. Mr. Perrin was married April 6, 1890, to Harriet Naylor Towle at Evanston, Illinois. Mrs. Perrin died January 25, 1910.

CLIFFORD W. FULLER's relations with the Cleveland bar were maintained with growing professional success and reputation for over twenty-five years. His busy and effective career was halted by illness, and he practically gave up the work six months before his death. He died at the home of his brother Dr. George W. Fuller at Tuscola, Illinois, on October 18, 1917.

During his career Mr. Fuller had become known as Cleveland's foremost fire insurance attorney. Though the firm of which he was senior member, Fuller & Cannon, was classified as general practitioners, the great share of his professional business for a number of years had been in connection with corporation and insurance law.

Mr. Fuller was born at Garrettsville, Ohio, February 6, 1864, and was in his fifty-fourth year when he died. His parents were Sherman W. and Flora R. Fuller. Mr. Fuller never married and besides his brother, Doctor Fuller, he was survived by two sisters.

He was a successful educator before he was a lawyer. He attended the public schools of his native place and completed his literary course in Allegheny College at Meadville, Pennsylvania. He was graduated A. B. in 1886, and by post-graduate courses was granted the degrees Master of Arts and Ph. D. pro merito. From Allegheny College after his graduation he entered upon his duties as principal of the High School of Garrettsville, his native town, and subsequently was superintendent of schools at Chardon, Ohio. Besides carrying with credit the responsibilities of this office he took up and diligently pursued the study of law and in 1890 was admitted to the bar by the Ohio Supreme Court.

Mr. Fuller came to Cleveland in 1891 and in March of that year began practice as partner of the late Hon. Henry C. Ranney, a nephew of Judge Rufus P. Ranney. Their

relationship continued to be one of mutually growing esteem and success until the death of Henry C. Ranney on October 8, 1913. Ranney & Fuller had a very extensive law practice, especially in corporation and fire insurance work and in the management of estates. In April, 1913, Mr. Fuller formed a partnership with John L. Cannon, under the name Fuller & Cannon, with the offices on the eleventh floor of the Marshall Building.

At one time Mr. Fuller was attorney for the Buffalo Land Company, which was later absorbed by the Shaker Heights Company and the Van Sweringen real estate interests. Mr. Fuller was one of those who brought about the construction of the first Fairmount Heights car line, and also the construction of the Cleveland & Youngstown Railroad. He was identified with a number of other business enterprises. He was director and secretary of the Royal Tourist Car Company, secretary of the John Huntington Art and Polytechnic Trust, the John Huntington Benevolent Trust, and the Cleveland Museum of Art. He was a member of the Building Committee and a director of the Cleveland Athletic Club Company.

Mr. Fuller saw nine months of service in the Spanish-American War as captain of Company I of the Tenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and later served as commander of the Ohio Commandery of the Military Order of Foreign Wars and was a member of the Naval and Military Order of the United States. He was an extensive traveler and made two trips into Africa with Kenyon V. Painter. He was a member of the African Big Game Club of America. In politics he was a republican, was active in the Masonic Order, and a member of the Union Club, Mayfield Country Club, Willowick Country Club of which he was treasurer, Shaker Heights Country Club, University Club, Rowfant Club, Hermit Club and the Phi Gamma Delta Club of New York. Mr. Fuller possessed pronounced literary tastes, had an excellent private library, and outside of his profession found his chief interest among his books and in travel.

HARRY FREMONT GLICK is a young lawyer with a splendid practice, and at the age of twenty-four has attained a position and standing in Cleveland professional and civic circles that would be creditable to a man many years his senior.

Mr. Glick was born in Cleveland, August



Moritz Joseph

27, 1893, a son of Israel and Bertha (Rosenfeld) Glick. Both parents are living. Both are natives of Hungary; knew each other in the old country, but came alone and single to America. The father came to this country when about nineteen years of age, and is now fifty-seven, engaged in the clothing business at St. Clair and 39th streets, which has been his business location for the past twenty-four years. On coming to America he first located at Youngstown, Ohio, was in the clothing business there for himself about ten years, then for a short time at Indianapolis, and for about a year lived in Pittsburg. He removed to Cleveland just a short time before Harry Fremont Glick was born. The parents were married in Youngstown. Israel Glick was liberally educated, attending a Hebrew Seminary in Hungary. The mother began her education in the old country and also attended school in Cleveland for a short time. Israel Glick was quite active in politics while living in Mahoning County, and served as committeeman in his party. There were eight children, all living, all of them born in Cleveland, except the oldest who claims Pittsburg as his native city. These children are named M. J., Harry F., Mrs. J. G. Rosenberg, Bert D., Alfred M., Arthur A., Nida and Benjamin F. They all received their educational advantages in Cleveland.

Harry Fremont Glick attended public schools, including the Glencille High School, and finished his preparatory work in the Baldwin-Wallace University and also took his law course there, graduating LL. B. in June, 1914. He was not yet twenty-one years of age when he graduated and could not qualify for practice until December, 1914. Since then he has handled a general practice as a lawyer, being associated with Bernstein & Bernstein in the Society for Savings Building.

He has become widely known for his ability as a linguist. He has a fluent command of nine of the Slavonic dialects, including Polish, and also speaks German. His services therefore have been in much demand as an interpreter in the city. Politically he is active as a republican, and has been prominent in the Tenth Ward since 1914. Mr. Glick, who is unmarried, lives at 1101 Parkside Road. He is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Knights of Pythias, Loyal Order of Moose, B'Nai B'Rith, Cleveland Bar Association, and is very fond of all outdoor sports, excelling in ice skating.

MORITZ JOSEPH. Every business house of age and importance has an interesting history largely because of the personalities behind it, and particularly so when it has occupied so notable a place in the commercial world for so long a time as has the mercantile house of The Joseph & Feiss Company. This enterprise, founded on the rocks of integrity, has been reared by the careful industry of able and astute business men, whose personal success has been secured through the honorable methods which have ever secured them public confidence and esteem.

The late Moritz Joseph was long one of Cleveland's honored and venerated citizens. He was born at Gauerseheim, Rheinpfalz, Germany, September 9, 1834. Until the age of sixteen years he attended school and then went to Mainz, where he was a clerk in a cloth business for two years and then left his native land for the wider opportunities offered in the United States. Even then he was quick, capable and efficient beyond his years and soon secured a position in a large mercantile house in the City of New York as bookkeeper and confidential man. In 1857, when occurred a great exodus to California, the firm moved a large stock to San Francisco and Mr. Joseph continued there in the same relation as previously. When the stock had been sold seven months later he returned to New York and was admitted to a partnership in the firm by which he had been employed.

Prior to 1863, when Mr. Joseph became a partner in the firm of the Levi-Joseph Company, a subsidiary company of Koeh, Levi & Mayer of Cleveland, he went to New Orleans with several cargoes of merchandise, and later went to Mexico with merchandise. In 1867 the above firm abandoned their New York business and went into other lines and Mr. Joseph took the opportunity of returning to Europe and paying his parents a short visit. Upon his return to the United States he became a partner in the firm of Simon, Loeb & Joseph, of New Orleans. The company handled a wholesale dry goods business.

Mr. Joseph continued that connection until 1872, when he sold his interests and then came to Cleveland and in January, 1873, became a partner in the firm of Koeh, Goldsmith, Joseph & Company, a wholesale clothing house. In 1888 Mr. Koeh retired from the firm and the name became Goldsmith, Joseph, Feiss & Company and continued thus until 1907,

when Mr. Goldsmith retired and the business became The Joseph & Feiss Company, as at present. Moritz Joseph continued to be the senior partner even after the weight of years fell heavily upon him, and he was very active until the last. He retired January 1, 1917, an act he survived but a short time, his death occurring June 7, 1917. It had been the wish of his sons for some years that he should seek the ease that his age demanded, but his was not the nature to crave the creature comforts of old age nor to acknowledge that his days of usefulness were over. He had always been as strict with himself as with his subordinates and worked hard, and up to the time of his actual retirement was usually the first one present when business opened in the morning and the last one when it closed at night. It is remembered of him that he was sympathetic when the needs of the unfortunate were brought to his attention and that he was abundantly charitable. He was proud of the good name of his business house and rejoiced that he had capable sons in whose hands to leave it.

Moritz Joseph was married in New York City, November 6, 1853, to Miss Jette Selig, and four children were born to them, namely: Isaac, who, with his brother Siegmund are partners in The Joseph-Feiss Company; Emil, who is a well known attorney at Cleveland; and Fred, who is connected with the firm of The H. Black Company. Mr. Joseph was a member of the Fifty-fifth Street Jewish Temple, and he belonged to the Excelsior Club.

HON. WILLIAM GEORGE PHARE. The reputations of the successful lawyers in the difficult field of real estate law are not made in a day. Prestige in this branch of the profession is based upon a thorough knowledge of not only principles and precedents, but of realty values and conditions. Among the members of the Cleveland bar who have made a specialty of this department and have won enviable success therein, one of the best known is Hon. William George Phare. Mr. Phare is recognized as a leading member of his calling and also as one of the prominent realty dealers of the city, in addition to which he has been actively engaged in public affairs for some years, and has served as a member of both houses of the Ohio General Assembly.

William G. Phare was born at Warrensville, Cuyahoga County, Ohio, June 29, 1863, and comes from an old English family, that is,

however, of French descent. He is a son of Thomas Phare, who was born in Plymouth, England, October 14, 1822, and came to the United States in 1851. He put in the first paving on West Superior Street, Cleveland, and also erected the Warren and Chadwick residences, in addition to other substantial homes and office buildings of the city. He died September 9, 1913. Mr. Phare married Miss Mary J. Short, who was born at Plymouth, England, in 1828, and died at Cleveland May 7, 1895.

William G. Phare was educated in the public schools of East Cleveland, subsequently attending Shaw Academy and later studying in the National Normal University, at Lebanon, Ohio, from which he graduated with the class of 1882. He then engaged in the general merchandise business for a time at Fairmount, now Cleveland Heights, but while engaged in this line of business became interested in the law and began his study during his leisure hours. During the following eight years he was thus employed, and in 1896 was admitted to the bar of Ohio and began the practice of law. He has always practiced alone, never having been in partnership, so whatever success has come to him—and it has not been inconsiderable—is attributable entirely to his own efforts. Mr. Phare has made a specialty, as noted, of law pertaining to real estate, although he also carries on a general practice, and is thoroughly at home in all branches of his calling. In 1902 he became the organizer of the Fairmount Savings Bank Company, of which he acted as secretary and treasurer until 1905, when that institution was consolidated with the Cleveland Trust Company. He is interested and active in real estate matters, operating both on his own account and for others. In business circles, as in the law, he is possessed of the highest confidence of those who have come into contact with him.

Mr. Phare has been and is a prominent factor in republican politics of Cleveland. In 1900 he was elected a member of the House of Representatives of the Seventh General Assembly and served for two years, being active in that body as a member and secretary of the judiciary committee, as chairman of the committee on dairy and food products, and as a member of the committees on municipal corporations and common schools. In November, 1909, Mr. Phare was elected to the Ohio State Senate of the Seventy-eighth General Assembly, and served two years, or one term, as state senator. While in that body he was a

member of the finance committee and of the committees on common schools, colleges and universities, roads and highways, agriculture, and others. He served as state senator from 1910 to 1912, and from 1912 to 1914 was mayor of the Village of Cleveland Heights. His public record is an excellent one, characterized by faithful and conscientious service in behalf of the people and the state. Mr. Phare is a member of the Ohio State Bar Association, Cleveland Bar Association, Cleveland Fire Insurance Exchange, Cleveland Chamber of Commerce and Tippecanoe Club. He was formerly a member of the Board of Education of Cleveland Heights for several years. For some time he was a trustee and member of the Cleveland Heights Methodist Episcopal Church, while residing in that part of the city, and still holds membership in that congregation. He is one of the reliable, substantial and helpful citizens of Cleveland, in which city his office is located in the American Trust Building.

On November 26, 1883, Mr. Phare was married to Miss Mattie M. Linder, daughter of Samuel and Malinda Linder, and they are the parents of one son, Roy W., who was born at Cleveland, January 12, 1885.

ABRAHAM E. BERNSTEEN is a typical Cleveland man, born in this city February 3, 1878, and for seventeen years a member of the bar of the state. During his career, while he has been busily engaged in attending to the duties of a constantly growing practice, he has found time to interest himself in the civic affairs of his native city, and his talents as a lawyer have been combined with his energy and enthusiasm in forming a fine citizenship, which has been helpful in carrying forward movements having for their object civic improvement.

As noted, Mr. Bernsteen was born in Cleveland, his parents being Harris and Henrietta (Meyers) Bernsteen, both of whom still survive and are highly respected residents of Cleveland. The elder Bernsteen was for years well known in business circles, having been successfully engaged in the manufacture of safes, but during the past ten years has been living quietly, having attained a competence through good management, industry and fine business ability. Both Harris and Henrietta Bernsteen were born in Germany, but have been residents of Cleveland for more than forty-two years. Of their eight children, four sons and four

daughters, Abraham E. is the third in order of birth.

Abraham E. Bernsteen was educated in the public schools of Cleveland, and finished his graded schooling at the Mayflower School. He next entered the Central High School, from which he was graduated in 1894, and from that went to Adelbert College, being a member of the graduating class of 1898 and receiving the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy. He next took a course in the law department of the Western Reserve University, where he graduated with the class of 1900, and the degree of Bachelor of Laws, and while attending this institution passed the summer vacations in the law office of Williams, Cushing & Clark, at Cleveland. Admitted to the bar in 1900, he immediately commenced the practice of his profession alone in the building in which his office is now located, and in which he has had an office for seventeen years. When his brother, M. L. Bernsteen, was graduated in law from the same institution, in 1906, he joined A. E. in practice, and they have since continued to practice as Bernsteen & Bernsteen, their offices being at 444 Society for Savings Building. They carry on a general practice and have been connected with much important litigation, their success in which has given them undoubted standing at the Cleveland bar.

Abraham E. Bernsteen in politics is a republican and is one of the real active workers here, having been a member of the county executive committee of his party. He is widely and popularly known in fraternal and social circles of the city, being a Scottish Rite Mason of the thirty-second degree, and a member of Forest City Lodge No. 334, Knights of Pythias; the Loyal Order of Moose; the H. P. & S. U.; the Independent Order of the B'nai B'rith, and the Cleveland Automobile, Ohio Automobile, City, Tippecanoe and Western Reserve clubs. His interest in his city's welfare has led him into cooperating with other public-spirited citizens in movements which have resulted in benefit to the city, its people and its institutions, and at present he holds membership in the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce and the Civic League. In connection with his profession, he belongs to the Cleveland Bar Association and the Ohio State Bar Association.

Mr. Bernsteen is unmarried and makes his home with his parents. Aside from automobiling, of which sport he is very fond, his hobby may be said to be flowers, and during

much of his leisure time Mr. Bernsteen may be found in his beautiful garden in the yard of his home.

MOSES HELPER is one of Cleveland's foremost real estate experts and has been instrumental in the development and placing upon the market of some of the city's best known subdivisions. His career is an interesting example of self achievement.

He was born in Smargon, Province of Vilna, Russia, November 28, 1874, son of Nathan and Sarah Helper. When he was nine years of age he came to America, and after that he had only a few weeks of education in American schools. As a boy he peddled goods, and by the time he was seventeen he had saved enough to buy a team of horses and he then equipped a wagon which he used in his peddling operations for four years. On selling that outfit he bought a shoe store on St. Clair Avenue, but five months later moved his business to Barberton, Ohio, and was a shoe merchant and on a small scale a real estate dealer there for eight years.

His experience in real estate led him on his return to Cleveland to form a partnership with Frank L. Felch as the firm of Felch & Helper, Real Estate. They were together for six years, until the death of Mr. Felch. After that Mr. Helper engaged in the real estate business on his own account and in 1913 incorporated the M. Helper Realty Company, of which he is president. In addition to that he organized the company which is known as the Conger-Helper Realty Company, of which he is vice president and treasurer, and the Helper-Cody Realty Company, of which he is president.

Some of the subdivisions that have been put on by Mr. Helper are as follows: The Kinner subdivision, located off Kinsman Road, 260 lots; the Woodland Hills Park subdivision, located at E. 93d and Kinsman Road and surrounded by Woodland Hills park, 310 lots; the Greenleaf subdivision, located off Kinsman Road, 218 lots; the Bratenahl subdivision, located at Lake Shore Boulevard and E. 136th Street, 400 lots; the Sanda subdivision, located on E. 116th Street between Kinsman and Buckeye, 260 lots; the Union Rice subdivision, located at Union and E. 116th streets, 400 lots; and the largest subdivision opened up by Mr. Helper is the Lorain Heights subdivision, located at Lorain and West 117th Street, 785 lots; also the Home Gardens subdivision, located on Riverside Drive, 150 lots; the Riverside Drive subdivision, also located on Riverside Drive, 160 lots; the Halloway subdivision,

located on Lorain and Davisville Road, 75 lots; the Monterey Heights subdivision, located on E. 185th Street to E. 200th Street, 400 lots. One of the recent subdivisions is the Beachview subdivision, located on Lake Shore Boulevard, East, 160 lots. Mr. Helper has also built at least 300 houses in the past eight years.

Mr. Helper is a prominent member of the Cleveland Real Estate Board, Chamber of Commerce, Chamber of Industry, is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and in politics a republican. At Cleveland November 26, 1907, he married Miss Lillian Gore. They have four children: Norman Seymore, Mortimor, Sylvia, and Bertina. The two older children are already in the public schools.

VICTOR MORGAN. No profession brings a man into closer touch with life in its realities than the newspaper profession, and yet the story of the average newspaper man is briefly told, being a sketch of "pith and moment" rather than one of intimate details.

This is true of Victor Morgan, now editor of The Cleveland Press. Mr. Morgan was born at Massillon, Ohio, December 25, 1879, son of John and Anna Jemima (Davis) Morgan. He was of Welsh ancestry, and his father for many years was superintendent of coal mines in the famous mining district around Massillon. He was not only superintendent of operations but did much to develop the industry in that section.

Victor Morgan attended public schools, spent one year in law school, but has never followed any trade or vocation except newspaper work. He learned the business with the Evening Independent at Massillon. At the age of twenty-two he bought the Signal, a weekly paper at Canal Fulton, Ohio, and conducted it, at the same time retaining his position as city editor of the Massillon Independent.

At the age of twenty-three Mr. Morgan was appointed United States vice consul general at Marseilles, France, and was also consular agent at Cadiz, Spain. While abroad he studied international law and political science at Marseilles, and under private tutors acquired proficiency in French, German, Spanish and Latin. He also took special work in sociology and economics at Columbia University in New York.

After two years of European life and experience, which has been of inestimable value to him in his subsequent career, Mr. Morgan



Mosco Helper

returned to America and joined the editorial force of The Cleveland Press. Later he was editor of The Akron Press and editor of The Cincinnati Post, but in 1915 returned to Cleveland to become editor of The Cleveland Press.

He was married November 8, 1916, to Miss Beatrice Paine Burton, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Paine Burton, of Cleveland. Mrs. Morgan has acquired more than local note as a writer. She comes by her writing talent naturally, since both her father and her brother, Harry Paine Burton, are Cleveland editors.

JUDGE CARL D. FRIEBOLIN. It is noteworthy that men's positions in the world of affairs becomes fairly well established on or before they reach their fortieth birthday. There may be years of expanding success and of great influence after that, but the promise of their lives begins to bear fruitage during the thirties.

One of Cleveland's best known lawyers, still on the lee side of his fortieth anniversary, is Judge Carl D. Friebolin. Judge Friebolin has been in active practice as senior partner of Friebolin & Byers, lawyers, for sixteen years, has been a member of the Legislature, has enjoyed a large and prosperous clientage, and is now serving as referee in bankruptcy.

Judge Friebolin was born at Owatonna, Minnesota, January 19, 1878, but came to Cleveland with his parents in 1880 and has lived in that city ever since. He is a son of Rev. William J. and Katherine (Dennerline) Friebolin, both of whom are now living retired at Vermillion, Ohio. Rev. William J. Friebolin was born in the Grand Duchy of Baden and came alone to the United States when about nineteen years of age. He entered the ministry of the Reformed Church of the United States, and has been active in that church nearly forty years, but is now retired. During his active ministry he preached to two congregations in Cleveland. He was pastor of the Third Reformed Church on the East Side from 1884 to 1895 and again returned to Cleveland in 1899 and was pastor of the Fifth Reformed Church on the West Side until 1906. He also filled pulpits at St. Paul, Minnesota, Kelley's Island, Ohio, and Belvedere, Tennessee. Judge Friebolin's mother was born in Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, and she and Rev. W. J. Friebolin were married at Owatonna, Minnesota. There were four children, three sons and one daughter, all of whom are living, Judge Friebolin being the oldest. George J. is a farmer at Vermillion, Ohio;

Marie lives at Cleveland and is an assistant in the county treasurer's office; and Arthur W., formerly with Otis & Company of Cleveland, is now an officer in the Ohio Field Artillery, "Somewhere in France."

Judge Friebolin was educated in the Cleveland public schools, graduating from the Central High School with the class of 1895. Entering Western Reserve University, he pursued two years of special study in Adelbert College and two years in the law department. He received his degree LL. B. in 1899 and was admitted to the Ohio bar in June of the same year. For the first year he practiced with the firm of Hadden & Parks. In 1901 he formed a partnership with Edgar S. Byers, under the name Friebolin & Byers. For sixteen years that partnership has been continued without interruption and without change. It is doubtful if any other law firm in Cleveland has been continued in unbroken continuity for so long a time. Both members of the firm are lawyers of splendid ability and their united efforts have commanded a splendid practice.

Judge Friebolin has always been a democrat in politics and has taken a keen interest in party and public affairs since 1910. In that year he was elected to the Seventy-ninth General Assembly in the House of Representatives, serving two years, and in 1912 was elected a member of the senate from Cuyahoga County. In July, 1914, he resigned from the senate to accept appointment as judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Cuyahoga County. This appointment was given him by Governor Cox. He was a member of the bench until the following 1st of December, but was defeated in the regular election of November, 1914. Judge Friebolin took a very active part as state campaign manager for John H. Clark for the United States Senate in 1913. In August, 1916, Mr. Clark was appointed to the United States Supreme Court, and is now living at Washington, D. C. It was Judge Clark who appointed Mr. Friebolin referee in bankruptcy on January 1, 1916. Judge Friebolin has been an authority very active in matters effecting the welfare of the public and City of Cleveland.

Judge Friebolin is a director and president of the City Club of Cleveland, is a member of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, and belongs to the Phi Delta Phi and the Delta Sigma Rho college fraternities. He finds his chief recreation in the outdoor life of the farm. A portion of each summer, as his professional engagements permit, he lives at his summer

home on a farm at Vermillion. A strip of forty acres of land along the shores of Lake Erie there is owned by Judge Friebolin and his brother.

Judge Friebolin was married June 30, 1906, to Miss Florence Brookes, of Cleveland. Mrs. Friebolin was born and educated in Cleveland, graduated from the East High School in 1902 and the Cleveland Normal in 1903. They have one son, Carl Brookes Friebolin, who was born in Cleveland.

ALBERT L. SOPER worked for others and worked for himself for many years along the regular and conventional lines of industry and business. Gradually out of his experience he evolved a distinctive profession, furnishing a service unique, and not performed by any other individual. It is said that Mr. Soper is the only man in the United States engaged in the individual business of adjusting automobile losses. His services as adjuster are called into action in many cases involving not only automobiles but other claims covered by the insurance companies and in his special line he is undoubtedly the leading authority in Cleveland.

Mr. Soper whose offices are in the Leader-News Building was born on the Queen's birthday, May 24, 1868, in Prince George County, Maryland. He was ten years of age when his father Nathan Gilbert Soper died. The father was born in Prince George County, was a farmer and one time sheriff of the county and both he and his wife's people were slave holders in the ante bellum days. The mother of Mr. Soper was Anna Priscilla (Selby) Soper, who died in Maryland in 1891. Her father belonged to one of the oldest families of Southern Maryland. Nathan G. Soper was twice married, was the father of about fourteen children, and Albert L. is the only one living in Ohio, his brothers and sisters being residents of Washington, District of Columbia and Maryland.

Albert L. Soper at an early age came face to face with the serious responsibilities of life. His educational opportunities were extremely limited, and the little school-house back in Maryland which he attended was not even the traditional red schoolhouse, the building being completely innocent of paint of any kind. After the death of his father he took all the responsibilities of the farm which were consistent with his strength and helped his mother along until he was fifteen, when he hired out, milking five cows night

and morning for his board, with the privilege of attending school in the winter. When school was over he continued work for his employer three years at five dollars a month. When about eighteen he worked from March to October as a conductor on the Metropolitan Street Railway at Washington, and leaving that job, and without any preliminary experience or other qualifications, he took a contract to build a wood house for the colored reform school, known as the House of Reformation for Colored Boys, at Cheltenham in Prince George County, Maryland. He filled the contract to the letter and with complete satisfaction, and was then put in charge of the knitting factory, which was a part of the institution. A man named Henry Clagett had the contract for the knitting factory and paid the institution twenty cents a day for each boy employed. Mr. Soper received twelve dollars a month and board while in that position, and he had never witnessed the operation of a knitting machine until he went into the factory. He was there a year and a half, and afterwards he returned to Washington and with his brother and a man named Hill took a contract to put up fire escapes on public buildings, hotels, schools and other structures.

The next employment he obtained opened up a larger field for experience. He went to work as a laborer with the firm of Warner & Swazey at Washington and was employed in the construction of some of the domes and transit buildings for the United States Observatory at Washington. About a year later he came to the Cleveland factory of Warner & Swazey, and at the personal request of Mr. Warner he served an apprenticeship at the machinist's trade. He started in at wages of forty cents a day. Later he was sent back to Washington to assist in installing and erecting telescopes and other instruments. In June following he returned to Cleveland and assisted in assembling the Yerkes telescope in the yard and plant of the Warner & Swazey Company. This great telescope was shipped to Chicago and exhibited at the World's Fair in 1893, and Mr. Soper accompanied it and was on the World's Fair grounds from July to November. The telescope was then taken down and stored at Chicago until the building could be completed at Lake Geneva, Wisconsin, where it is today.

Returning to Cleveland Mr. Soper remained with Warner & Swazey at wages of forty cents a day for the first year, eighty cents the second year, and ninety cents the third year. He did



A. L. Sopov

general work and finally was promoted to foreman at eighty cents a day. He remained with the company until 1903 and was then getting \$125 a month, which he considered big wages at that time.

In 1903 Mr. Soper left the company and engaged in business for himself, establishing a little machine shop at 23 Michigan Street, now Prospect Avenue. He continued the business until November, 1915, but more and more his work in automobile lines crowded out his interests in the machinery end of his industry. He and a man named Crawford were the first to set up an automobile repair business at Cleveland. The first automobile was a French machine known as the "Panhard." The first machine Mr. Soper ever repaired was for the notorious Cassie Chadwick, whose clever financial operations afforded daily stories to the newspapers some ten or twelve years ago. Mr. Soper found his services more and more in demand in adjusting and appraising automobile damages, and finally he found it necessary to give his whole time and attention to this line of business and opened his present office in the Leader-News Building in April, 1916. He is called an automobile expert and looks after more automobile accident cases probably than any other ten men in the state. He also does a large percentage of the automobile insurance business in Cleveland and vicinity, and is called many times to appraise in factories covered by fire insurance. He is well known by all the judges and attorneys of Cleveland, and has been frequently called to appear on different sides of damage cases. Prominent men from the insurance companies have told him that he is the only individual in the United States in his special line of work.

In politics Mr. Soper is a rather independent democrat, voting for the best man. His home is at 10402 Edgewater Drive. On December 29, 1898, at the age of thirty, he married Miss Louise Ellsasser, who was born and educated in Cleveland, daughter of Charles and Anna (Forhman) Ellsasser. Her father is a retired contractor and both parents are still living here. Mr. and Mrs. Soper have one daughter Louise Elizabeth, born at Cleveland.

SHELDON PARKS recently rounded out, though hardly noticing it himself or making it the occasion of any celebration, his thirty-fifth continuous year as a practicing attorney at Cleveland. In any of those years, as today, he might be equally described as a busy lawyer,

hard working, faithful to the interests of his clients, and practicing law without any important deviation from his profession, consequently his name has never appeared in connection with any office or as a candidate for official honors.

Mr. Parks was born at East Cleveland, January 24, 1857, a son of Leonard and Harriet A. Parks. In the matter of ancestry Mr. Parks is a mixture of several important American stocks. On his father's side he is descended from a French Huguenot physician, Alexis M. Beaumont, also from an English Puritan named Elijah Parks, who settled at Bethlehem, Connecticut, in 1650, and also from a German grandmother, Catherine Earls. In the maternal side he is descended from some early families of Holland Dutch. His father, Leonard Parks, came to Cleveland as early as 1834, was a farmer, and died August 23, 1883, having been retired for the last ten years of his life. The widowed mother is still living in East Cleveland at the age of eighty-one. Of the children one daughter died in 1876, the others, four sons and one daughter, are still living in this city.

Sheldon Parks was liberally educated, graduating A. B. from Western Reserve College in 1879, and taking his law degree from the University of Michigan in 1882. In that year he was qualified by admission to the Ohio bar and his work as a lawyer has been continuous from that date. In local professional circles he has become known for his unusual ability and long experience in corporation and commercial law, and in the administration of trusts. He is a director in several banks and has always kept in close touch with public movements, though not as a politician. He is content to cast his vote as a democrat. He is a Presbyterian and is affiliated with the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, Woodward Lodge No. 508, Free and Accepted Masons, Holyrood Commandery, Knights Templar.

June 24, 1886, at Salem, Ohio, he married Miss Clara V. Street, daughter of Rev. Samuel Street. Salem, Ohio, is one of the most notable centers of Quaker population in the state, and the Street family were all of that faith and were identified with the settlement at Salem as early as 1802. Mr. and Mrs. Parks have three children: Thomas Thacher Parks; Esther Margaret Parks, who married Paul G. Hartley; and Sheldon Parks, Jr.

LEONARD BACON PARKS was one of the first Ohio soldiers in the new National Army to give up his life in the cause for which he en-

listed. In Cleveland, where this young man had won appreciation for his spirited citizenship and exceptional qualifications as a lawyer, there resulted from his death a heightened understanding of the real grim meaning of war, mitigated, however, by the sentiment expressed by the old classic phrase that dying for one's country is both beautiful and fitting.

A son of Sheldon and Clara S. Parks, his father a Cleveland lawyer of many years' standing, Leonard Bacon Parks was born at Salem, Ohio, April 23, 1887. He was graduated in 1905 from Phillips Academy at Andover, took his A. B. degree from Yale University in 1909, and graduated from law in Harvard University in 1912. He was a splendid specimen of physical manhood, strong, athletic, well built, and while at Yale played on the football team and won the intercollegiate heavyweight wrestling championship. After finishing his law course he returned to Cleveland and having been admitted to the bar in December, 1911, began a professional career which promised high honors and distinguished attainments. He was a member of the Cleveland Bar Association and was very popular among his bar associates. He belonged to various clubs and societies in East Cleveland, and was very active as captain and leader of the East Cleveland dry forces and a member of the Ohio Anti-Saloon League. He was a democrat and a Presbyterian.

Soon after the trouble broke out along the Mexican border he enlisted as a private in what was formerly Company E of the Ohio Engineers, and under the National Army organization became first lieutenant of Company E of the One Hundred and Twelfth Ohio Military Engineers. He was with his regiment in training and waiting the call to France when he fell a victim of typhoid fever at Montgomery, Alabama, October 29, 1917. He was given a military funeral at the camp, the entire Engineer Regiment accompanying the body to the station and from there it was brought to Cleveland and laid to rest in this city.

HORACE FORD PARKS, attorney at law with offices in the Williamsou Building, is a brother of Sheldon Parks.

Horace F. Parks was born at East Cleveland, September 17, 1863, son of Leonard and Harriet A. Parks. He finished his college education in Adelbert College of Western Reserve University, being awarded the degree A. B. in 1886. He soon afterwards qualified for the legal profession and has given his time to that

vocation with ability and success. Mr. Parks is a member of the Masonic Order, the Presbyterian Church, and on December 24, 1901, married Alice Irene Bartholomew, daughter of Nelson M. and Irene Bartholomew. They have three children, Leonard Beaumont, Lois Adria Parks, and Francis Parks.

ALFRED L. FRITZSCHE. The deadly peril of fire, one of the accepted four elements of earth formation, and that most essential agent of civilized living, attends every footstep of man despite its genial and beneficent offices in his behalf. That it has become a harnessed giant, submissive and obedient to a large extent, by no means eliminates its underlying peril, its possibility of breaking bonds and its consequent terrific power of devastation. To make common use of this mighty agent and to completely control the operation of its energy, have been objects of scientific thought and experimental mechanical genius for ages. Inventions have multiplied whereby life and property may have protection; nevertheless, in America alone, it is estimated that even in these progressive, modern days, no less than 3,000 persons annually lose their lives through preventable fires, while property losses amount to millions. The word preventable is purposely used, because the happy time has come when this fearful desolation may practically be banished. Inventive genius has, in the Grinnell Automatic Sprinkler, perfected a simple, practical, economical method of doing away with the great fire loss that yearly has taken its heavy tool of heroic and innocent lives and swept fortunes in property into nothingness. This notable invention, however, like many devices that preceded it, has required the guiding hand of business efficiency to bring it before the world, and no member of the manufacturing official force has done more in this direction than has Alfred L. Fritzsche, who is general sales manager for the General Fire Extinguisher Company for the United States and Canada, with headquarters in Cleveland.

Alfred L. Fritzsche is a native of Ohio, born in Cleveland, May 21, 1869, and is a son of Alfred and Caroline Fritzsche. The father was born in Dresden, Germany, in April, 1836, of affluent parents who were able to afford him a private tutor in boyhood and later a course in the University of Berlin, with a half brother, now Judge E. H. Bohm, of Cleveland. On completing his university training he entered the Berlin Theological Seminary, from



W. H. B. 1871

Stephen S. Fritzsche

which institution he was also graduated. In 1855 he came to the United States and located at Cleveland, embarking in a real estate business, which he conducted until 1863, when he became a soldier in the Union army and served until the close of the Civil war as a member of the One Hundred Forty-third Ohio Infantry. Upon his return to Cleveland he resumed his former business and continued to deal in real estate until 1873, when he went into the insurance line, this he continuing until his death, which occurred April 8, 1889. He was a man of sterling character, a public spirited citizen at all times and was quite active in the political affairs of Cleveland. In 1867 he was married in this city to Miss Caroline Schneider, and three children were born to them: Alfred L., Henry E., and Carolyne Meta.

Alfred L. Fritzsche attended the public schools until he was ten years old and then prevailed upon his parents to permit his entering a printing office to learn the typesetter's trade. For two years he worked in the office of the Sunday Journal and for two years more in the office of the Sun and Voice, and it is quite probable that Mr. Fritzsche at the present time could acquit himself very creditably at a case.

In 1890 Mr. Fritzsche entered the employ of the Neracher Sprinkler Company as a pipe fitter and worked as a mechanic for two years and then became a salesman for the company, his practical experience in the shops being very helpful in the latter position. In 1893 the Neracher Sprinkler Company consolidated with the Grinnell Sprinkler Company, adopting the name of the General Fire Extinguisher Company, Mr. Fritzsche remaining under the new organization and in 1903 became western sales manager and a director in that company. Since 1913 he has filled the office of general sales manager for the United States and Canada, and largely through his wisdom and enterprise the sale and installation of the automatic sprinklers controlled by this company has been so well developed.

The General Fire Extinguisher Company was started by William Neracher of Cleveland, who was the inventor of the Neracher sprinkler. When consolidation with the Grinnell Sprinkler Company was effected in 1893, the plant was at Warren, Ohio, and since then ten other plants have been located in the United States and Canada. The development of this business under excellent salesmanship

has been truly remarkable, growing from \$1,000,000 in 1893 to \$12,500,000 in 1917. This company today is protecting property valued at over \$100,000,000,000, maintaining fire protection in such large cities as New York, Chicago, Boston, Cleveland and Minneapolis, where such systems are required by present laws in buildings of certain construction and occupancy. The basic idea on which the Grinnell Automatic Sprinkler was developed was to attack a fire in its incipency by automatically drenching the slight blaze from which fires start. In manufacturing his automatic sprinkler the company commands highly perfected engineering work, careful planning and scientific thought. This combination of engineering skill and manufacturing exactitude has secured for Grinnell equipments the title "Standard of the World," and with expert and enlightened salesmanship it has made many people and cities feel secure. This company also does heating and power piping for large industrial plants.

Mr. Fritzsche was married June 6, 1894, at Cleveland, to Miss Clara Neracher, and they have four children: Allen W., born in 1895, is a graduate of Notre Dame and Western Reserve universities, was employed in the engineering department of the General Fire Extinguisher Company and is now a first lieutenant in the U. S. Army; Alfred L., a student at Cornell, has enlisted in the navy; Paul H., at Carlton Academy, Summit, New Jersey; and William N., a pupil in the city schools. Mr. Fritzsche and family are members of the Roman Catholic Church. In political alliance he is a republican, and his club connections are representative of high standing in both business and social life, these including: The Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, Cleveland Athletic and Shaker Heights Country clubs, the Cleveland Museum of Art and the Toledo Club of Toledo, Ohio. He also belongs to the Knights of Columbus.

JAMES ADELBERT MATHEWS. Of the prominent men of Cleveland probably none have manifested more of the spirit of initiative and proved more completely their power to grow with opportunities than James Adelbert Mathews. The people of Cleveland have so long known Mr. Mathews as a substantial figure in industrial circles and as a leading banker, that it is difficult to realize the handicaps and disadvantageous circumstances of his earlier life, through which he rose to success. He was born in Bedford, Cuyahoga County,

Ohio, February 17, 1850, son of Thomas W. and Sarah Ira (Wolfeale) Mathews. His father, a native of Poland, Trumbull County, Ohio, was for about fifty years the village blacksmith at Bedford, Ohio, where he died. His wife was born in Austintown, Mahoning County, Ohio, and died in October, 1899, at the age of seventy-nine.

A half century has passed since James A. Mathews completed his high school course at Bedford in 1867. In the preceding summer vacation of 1866 he was "train boy" and sold newspapers and other commodities on the Alliance accommodation, a train running between Cleveland and Alliance on the Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad. A similar job was offered him in 1867, but on the advice of old railroad men he declined. In September of that year he was working in a general store at Hudson, and three years later went to the Rolling Mill store at Newburgh, owned and controlled by the firm of Cady & Woodbridge.

These were years of experience and accumulating wisdom but otherwise are not noteworthy in the larger fabric of his career. Life's real opportunity came on July 23, 1871, when a little past twenty-one he accepted a position in the office of The American Sheet & Boiler Plate Company. His salary was only nominal. It was a place where the routine man might have stayed indefinitely. Young Mathews used it as a training ground for something better. At the end of sixty days besides his regular work he had accomplished the feat of learning telegraphy. The telephone had not yet been introduced as one of the principal mediums of the transaction of detail in a business office. Mr. Mathews was made office manager—installed the Morse sounder on his desk and handled the telegraph line from what was then 99 Water Street or West Ninth Street to Newburg and all business coming from Newburg passed directly through Mr. Mathews' office. The American Sheet & Boiler Plate Company subsequently became a department of The Cleveland Rolling Mill Company. For twenty-three years he was paymaster and office manager of this latter corporation, and during those years he never had a vacation of more than a week's duration. It was a period of close and unremitting work, and to him it was a school from which he graduated to a life of larger experience and broader independent achievement.

He left the position to become an independent factor in iron and steel industry. In 1894 he organized The Crescent Sheet & Tin Plate

Company and was its secretary, treasurer and general manager. This was an independent company for the manufacture of tin plate and existed until December, 1898, when it was sold to The American Tin Plate Company, organized at that date. Mr. Mathews became a director in the latter organization, and for a time filled the position of district manager of the Cleveland district. Later he was made assistant to the second vice president in charge of the operating end of the corporation with headquarters at Chicago and on February 22, 1900, the general offices of the company were removed to New York and located in the Battery Park Building.

The organization of The American Tin Plate Company was the first consolidation of industrial enterprises of this character but soon after the removal of the offices to New York there came the formation of The National Steel Company, The American Steel Hoop and The American Sheet Steel Company and others, all of which were later made subsidiary companies of The United States Steel Corporation and became instrumental factors in the formation of that "billion dollar company." Mr. Mathews continued as director of The American Tin Plate and manager of the claim department until April, 1902, when he withdrew, having tendered his resignation in the previous December. Since then he has lived with his family in Cleveland.

After a few months of rest from business cares Mr. Mathews, in August, 1902, became manager of the real estate department of The Guardian Savings & Trust Company. He has been one of the active officials of that great Cleveland financial institution for fifteen years. After a year and a half he was made manager of the company's branch at 341 Euclid Avenue, and remained there until the bank was moved to its new quarters at 322 Euclid Avenue. Mr. Mathews was formerly assistant treasurer and a vice president of The Guardian Savings & Trust Company, and had the pleasure of being one of the executive officers when that company entered its splendid new building on December 10, 1916, and which is said to be one of the finest banking structures in the United States. He retired from active duties in the bank January 1, 1917, but is now honorary vice president.

Among other large business interests which Mr. Mathews has held are the positions of treasurer of The Columbia Steam Ship Company, director of The Hydraulic Pressed Steel Company, stockholder in The National Refin-



A. D. Laurence-Medgarovski

ing Company, The B. F. Goodrich Rubber Company, The Cleveland-Akron Bag Company, The Valley Steamship Company, The Standard Oilcloth Company, The Cuyahoga Telephone Company, The Guardian Savings and Trust Company, The Cleveland National Bank, The Standard Parts Company, The Paragon Refining Company, The Cleveland Metal Products Company, and others.

He is a member of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, the Cleveland Athletic Club, the Union Club, Cleveland Automobile Club, City Club and the Castalia Trout Club of Castalia, Ohio. His recreations are golf, fishing and other outdoor sports. Mr. Mathews has the commanding presence of the successful business man, and at the same time the modest and unassuming deportment which goes well with a career of such experience and ample fulfillment.

He has enjoyed a notable record in Masonry. He is senior past master of Newburg Lodge, No. 379, Free and Accepted Masons, member of Webb Chapter, No. 14, Royal Arch Masons, Cleveland Council, No. 36, Royal and Select Masters, past eminent commander of Holyrood Commandery, No. 32, Knights Templar, and member of all the Scottish Rite bodies. He is a charter member of Lake Erie Consistory and an honorary member of the Supreme Council of Sovereign Grand Inspectors General of the 33rd and last degree for the Northern Masonic Jurisdiction of the United States of America, and has been active in nearly all the Masonic bodies. He is also a member of Al Koran Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and president of the board governing the widows' benefit fund.

Mr. Mathews married at Hudson, Ohio, October 30, 1872, Miss Ida Farrar, daughter of Horace Edward and Lucinda M. Farrar of Hudson. They have one daughter, Lena Farrar Mathews, who finished her education in a private school at Amherst, Massachusetts.

SPENCER DUDLEY CORLETT, Cleveland lawyer with offices in the Society for Savings Building, is a native of Cleveland, was reared and educated here, and since beginning practice has fully justified his choice of a vocation and has opened a promising career.

Mr. Corlett was born at his parents home on East 9th Street, March 17, 1891. His grandfather, Daniel K. Corlett was a Cleveland pioneer, coming to the city in 1835 with his brothers John, William and Philip. The

Corlett family has been well known in the city for over eighty years. The lawyer is the son of George W. and Clara (Hechtman) Corlett. His father has spent all his life in Cleveland. His mother is a daughter of the Minnesota pioneer and legislator, Henry Hechtman.

Spencer D. Corlett was educated in the Cleveland public schools and in Adelbert College and the Franklin T. Baekus Law School of Western Reserve University. Admitted to the bar, he began practice in the summer of 1915.

For a number of years Mr. Corlett has taken an active interest in boys and boys work, and in social settlement work at the Rainey Institute and the Hiram House. He was formerly a member of the Lakewood Yacht Club, the Dover Bay Club and the City Club. Since 1903 he has been a member of the Euclid Avenue Congregational Church. He joined Phi Gamma Delta fraternity in 1908 and was secretary and treasurer of the Cleveland Graduate Chapter of that fraternity until his enlistment in the army. In November, 1912, he became a member of the Phi Delta Phi, international legal fraternity.

When the United States entered the world war, he enlisted in the machine gun company of the old Fifth Ohio Regiment. Politically Mr. Corlett is a republican.

HENRY DU LAURENCE NIEDZWIEDZKI. Until a few decades ago the romance of America consisted in the battle of physical brawn with the forces of the wilderness. Wave after wave and generation after generation of strong and forward looking men pursued their course steadily westward until the ringing blows they struck at the fastnesses in nature aroused only faint echoes in this middle western country. In modern decades the chief source of romantic interest, at least up to the time of the present great war, was found in the adjustment of the individual to the complexities of modern existence. Many of the most dramatic and intense situations and circumstances found in literature have been portrayed in different ways to describe the adjustment of individual character in men and women who have come out of the older centers of Europe and made themselves parts of America.

The most interesting and stimulating facts in the career of the successful Cleveland lawyer above named are concerned with the processes of adjustment by which a well born, educated, but moneyless young Pole succeeded in

winning for himself in a few brief years a position of influence and success in Cleveland.

Mr. Niedzwiedzki was born in Galicia, March 18, 1865, son of William and Bronislawa Niedzwiedzki. His parents were land owners, people of good birth and of good station in their native land, where they spent all their lives. The mother died there in 1908 and the father still remains in a country which has been one of the important theaters of the present world war.

The son attended primary schools, and also that combination of high school and college which in Central Europe is called a "Gymnasium." He graduated in 1885 and then entered in the University of Vienna for the study of law. He was there two years.

The vacation of 1888 he and some student friends spent in Paris. A correspondent of a Cleveland paper told the story some time ago of how one of this happy party, while seated around the table in a Paris cafe, suddenly announced that he was going to extend his vacation visit to America, and how a few minutes later young Niedzwiedzki determined to accompany him. Thus they sailed for New York, intending to return to Vienna in October of that year, where Mr. Niedzwiedzki would complete his law course. But the circumstances of destiny interfered to prevent that return. His money gave out in the United States, his parents were indignant over his truancy, and rather than appeal to them for funds he determined to find a means of livelihood in the New World. His father and mother in fact never became reconciled until some years later when in September, 1892, he received his diploma as a lawyer and could convey to them definite proof that he was doing as well if not better in America than he could have done in his native land.

At this point it will be well to quote the story of his subsequent experience as told in the Cleveland paper above mentioned:

"Lean days and disillusionment began for the young student when he decided in New York to go to work. He found services were not so much in demand as he had imagined they would be. Sleeping in a bakery wagon with clothes turned inside out lest the marks of flour betray him when seeking employment, swinging a twelve-pound sledge ten hours on an empty stomach until he received his first wages of a dollar a day, carrying hod in a New Jersey city, were a few of his experiences during months of adversity.

"Mr. Niedzwiedzki's selection of Cleveland as his permanent place of residence was a pure matter of accident, or perhaps coincidence by destiny. 'I was working in a department store in Toledo about two years after I came to the United States, when I took a boat trip to Cleveland. I was sitting on deck, when an elderly gentleman approached and engaged me in conversation. He seemed to be a just, kindly, solicitous man, interested in his fellow-men. He said judging from my accent I was not an American, and asked me how many languages I commanded. I told him I was a Pole and ventured the assertion I probably knew more languages than any man in Cleveland; that I was versed in all the Slavic languages, especially Polish, Russian, Bohemian, and that I spoke German, French and Italian with equal fluency. He said, 'Young man, why don't you go to Cleveland? With your knowledge you ought to have no trouble in finding a better position than you have. If I were in your place I would go up to Hull & Dutton and see if they couldn't use you.' I thanked him and said I would do as he suggested. And when I came to Cleveland that is what I did. I went to the big department store on Ontario street and asked for Mr. Hull. I was told Mr. Hull was in California. Mr. Dutton, they said when I asked for him and stated my business, saw no one on employment matters. I said I would see Mr. Dutton anyway and probably the emphatic way in which I said it carried conviction. At any rate I gained an audience. And who should Mr. Dutton prove to be but my elderly acquaintance from the boat. This started my career in Cleveland for Mr. Dutton employed me as a salesman.

"During all of my two years in this country I had read law during my leisure hours. I also studied Blackstone with a firm in Toledo and later with Skeels & Bejeck in the old Wick Block in Cleveland. When the Western Reserve Law School was opened in a small frame building at the corner of Euclid Avenue and Adelbert Road I enrolled in the first class formed. On account of my two years of study in the law school in Vienna and the preparatory work I had done evenings I was admitted to the bar a year later, in 1893, graduating third in a class of sixty-six.' Thus briefly told the experience appears to have been a much simpler matter than it really was. Many a time Mr. Niedzwiedzki walked from downtown out to Western Reserve Law School and

back simply because he did not have the five cents ear fare. For six months while attending school he studied twenty hours a day. He was up at four in the morning, studied until breakfast, put in the daylight hours at school, and then went back to the books in his small room until midnight. When qualified for practice Mr. Niedzwiedzki did not possess a dollar. Mr. C. A. Bejcek, one of his old preceptors, loaned him two dollars and the following week Dr. Aaron Hahn made him a loan of fifty dollars. Out of his first week's income as a lawyer he paid twenty-five dollars on office rent, twelve dollars for a set of statutes, twenty dollars for a second hand desk and chair, five dollars for office stationery and still had six dollars left. The old Wick Block in which he had his first office was on the Public Square, where the Illuminating Building now stands. After two years he moved into the Cuyahoga Building and now has one of the well furnished suites on the eighth floor of that office structure. He has long since attained rank as one of the leading lawyers in Cleveland and has a practice which amply recompenses him for his adventurous trip to this country and subsequent hardships and privations. He was the first Pole admitted to the bar in the State of Ohio. While engaged in general practice he has perhaps appeared most brilliantly as a criminal attorney. He has appeared in upwards of forty murder cases and has always succeeded in litigating the severity of the law to some extent for his clients.

"Probably the most noted murder case in Ohio was one against Adam Lange. Lange killed a man at the Standard Foundry Company, in the presence of from about 75 to 100 people. Young Niedzwiedzki about one year after his admission to the bar was retained to defend him. The more he studied the case the more he saw the hopelessness of his client's position. Finally after studying the family history he came to the conclusion that somnambulism was the only defense to make. He had only two precedents to go by: one defended by the famous Rufus Choate in Massachusetts in 1866 and one in Kentucky in 1877. He had to buck against such men as W. A. Neff, who was prosecuting attorney at the time in the case. It was necessary to go to Detroit to take depositions of about 30 or 40 witnesses who knew Lange from his childhood. The trial, before old Judge Hamilton, lasted eight days and resulted in Lange's going for one year to the penitentiary. The papers were full of it at the time, coming out

with headlines as 'DuLaurence's Novel Defense.' When young Niedzwiedzki succeeded in getting his first murder case out with one year penalty he considered himself the best lawyer in the United States.

"Another notorious case was The State vs. Kalinowski * * *. Ignatz Kalinowski was charged with killing his wife and a man by the name of Schmelter. The prosecution holding that the case against the wife was the stronger, tried it first. The trial lasted eleven days. Niedzwiedzki's argument lasted for seven and one-half hours and at the end of it two bystanders in the Courtroom had fainted dead away and there wasn't a juror whose eyes were dry. After twenty-six hours' deliberation Kalinowski was acquitted and the jury then took out Kalinowski and feasted him. * * * After the acquittal the Schmelter case was nollied.

"Mr. Niedzwiedzki has been a resident of Cleveland since 1891, a period of twenty-seven years. During all this time he has constantly worked for the uplift of his people and their betterment, and has well merited the high honors that have been given him by American Poles. For two years he was Vice-Censor of the Polish National Alliance of America, an organization comprising over a hundred twenty thousand Poles in the United States, Canada and South America. This is the second highest office in the gift of the Polish people of this continent. In 1913 he was even named for the highest office, that of Censor, but declined the honor on account of his pressing engagements as a lawyer. Mr. Niedzwiedzki is now president of one of the branches of the Polish National Defense Committee of America."

February 22, 1904, he married Miss Victoria Mrukowski, of Chicago. Their three children are Henry, Jr., Helen S. and Lucia J. The family reside at 6844 Broadway. Mr. Niedzwiedzki formerly found his favorite hobby in horseback riding, but follows the modern custom of motoring and takes keen delight in garden work during summer.

REV. OLIVER BURGESS. The happiness and welfare of mankind are promoted not so much by single individual achievements as by the long sustained devotion and service that is made up of innumerable commonplace duties faithfully performed and each one performed as an item in a general scheme animated by high purpose and an ambition to be of the greatest possible use to the world.

It was such a life and career that was lived by the late Rev. Oliver Burgess, who died at his home in Cleveland, 2680 Euclid Avenue, January 9, 1900, at the age of 82. For over half a century he was a minister of the Gospel, chiefly with the Methodist Church. He was an early day circuit rider, and enjoyed the associations of the famous preachers who were distinguished in the leadership in the Ohio Conference, and in those of adjoining states.

He was born in Frederickstown, Maryland, in 1817. He early showed those traits of character which subsequently brought him into the ministry of service to his fellowmen and to the church. At the age of twelve years it is said he would gather the slaves about him on his father's plantation and pray with them and talk to them, again and again reminding the negroes of the time when they would be free. His earnestness so impressed his father that long before the Civil war the slaves were sold and the family removed to the free State of Ohio, locating at Mount Vernon. From the old home there Oliver Burgess entered Ohio Wesleyan University and also attended a school at Norwalk.

He was only eighteen years of age when he was licensed to preach in the fall of 1835. He was ordained a deacon in 1838, and in 1840 was ordained an elder at Norwalk. During his active ministerial career he had not less than twenty-six different charges in Ohio, Michigan and Iowa. From 1854 to 1860 he served the Congregational Church, but then returned to the Methodist denomination. In 1869 he came to Cleveland from Burlington, Iowa, and in Cleveland spent the remainder of his years. He was at one time pastor of the Wilson Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, which later became the Epworth Memorial Church in Cleveland. He continued in the active ministry for fifty-three years. A number of years of that time were spent as an old time circuit rider, carrying the Gospel on horseback among the log cabins, school-houses and crossroads settlements of sparsely populated communities. Animated with great zeal for the cause, he seemed to take delight in the physical hardships and circumstances of such a work. In fact, to the end of his days he delighted to recall these rides on horseback over the various circuits, with his wife and child in front of him, and on such long rides he was constantly talking of what this or that place most needed for the improvement of its moral condition.

In one of Stevenson's famous prayers is an expression of a desire to live and enjoy a "green and vigorous age." Rev. Mr. Burgess truly attained and preserved the fire and earnestness of his youth to later years, as is well testified to by a letter which he wrote to a friend in 1896, in which he said: "I have just completed looking over the files of the North Ohio Conference of 1854. As I think of these men and my association with them long ago, how the old time fire stirs my heart, and how I wish I were young again and could earnestly engage in the fight against wrong for the good and true and beautiful. We old men, after walking about Zion so long, do not want our trumpets to get rusty and will preach every time the churches and preachers will give us a chance."

After he retired from the active ministry he devoted his time to writing for religious publications. Although with him the church was always first, he was intensely interested in civil and political affairs. He was a conspicuous figure at the regular Monday meetings of the Methodist clergymen of the city, of which organization he was secretary for a long time.

In 1838 Rev. Mr. Burgess married Miss Caroline M. Cogswell. She shared with him much of the arduous work of his circuit riding and preaching, and their companionship was continued into the quiet scenes, which enveloped life at Cleveland for many years. In 1888, twelve years before death sundered the ties of their marriage, they celebrated their golden wedding anniversary in the presence of their five sons and five daughters and numerous other relatives and friends. These wedding anniversaries were always very happy and notable occasions.

Rev. Mr. Burgess died in January, 1900, and a little more than six months later his wife and companion of over sixty-two years followed him to the Great Beyond. She died at Cleveland, July 26, 1900, aged eighty-one. She was a native of New York State, but had lived in the Middle West for sixty years. She was a quiet Christian woman, devoted to her family and church, and in these she found all the vital interests of her long life.

HOWARD H. BURGESS was at one time a Cleveland editor, served six successive terms as city clerk, but for the last fifteen years has been best known because of his relationships with business affairs. Through these connections, his active part in the Chamber of Com-



Fred Schaeffler

mere and in other local organizations his name could be placed in any group of live and constructive Cleveland business men.

He was born in Huron County, Ohio, September 10, 1860, a son of the late Rev. Oliver Burgess and Caroline (Cogswell) Burgess. His father devoted his long life to the service of the ministry, was one of the early circuit riders of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Ohio and worked unceasingly in that cause for sixty years. In the family were ten children, five sons and five daughters, all living except three daughters, and all of them reached mature years.

The youngest son and next to the youngest of the family, Howard H. Burgess grew up in Cleveland, attended the Brooks School and Baldwin University. Entering newspaper work he became city editor of The Sunday Voice, and also assistant city editor on The Herald, publications with which the older generation of Clevelanders are familiar. For four years he also did work as a political writer with the Cleveland Plain Dealer.

In the spring of 1889 Mr. Burgess was elected city clerk of Cleveland for the regular term of two years. His record is almost unique in that he was chosen to that office six times in succession, and for twelve years his office and duties were in the City Hall.

Since leaving office Mr. Burgess has applied himself to private affairs and various business organizations. His offices are in the Citizens Building. Mr. Burgess was president of the Cleveland Desk Company a number of years. Later he was secretary and treasurer of the Bankers Surety Company until that became the property of the Maryland Casualty Company. Following that he was president of the Federal Oil Company until January 1, 1917, when the principal interests of the company were transferred to a New York syndicate. The Federal Oil Company is now a \$4,000,000 corporation, with Mr. Burgess still on the board of directors. He is a director of the Cleveland Tanning Company, vice president of the Cleveland Business University, president of the Stockwell Tax Table Company of Cleveland, and for nearly ten years was treasurer of the Tippecanoe Club, the big social organization of Cleveland republicans. Mr. Burgess was for fully a quarter of a century an active member of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, and prior to that had been identified with the old Cleveland Board of Trade. He is affiliated with Haleyon Lodge of Masons, is a member of the

Union Club, Shaker Heights Country Club, City Club, Civic League and an attendant at St. Paul's Episcopal Church.

Mr. Burgess and family reside on Lake Shore Boulevard in Bratenahl. On February 26, 1885, he married Miss Alice I. Hill. Her father was the late Colonel H. E. Hill, who died August 1, 1917, and was long a prominent figure in Cleveland business and military circles. Mrs. Burgess was born in Boston, Massachusetts, but received her education in Cleveland and in the Painesville Seminary. She is an active member of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, the Brooks Society, the Woman's City Club, and in the local Red Cross organization. Mr. and Mrs. Burgess have one daughter, Helen Hill Burgess, now the wife of George Clark Johnson. Mr. Johnson is a graduate of Yale University, is president of the Enamel Products Company of Cleveland, and member of one of the oldest families of this city. Mrs. Johnson was born in Cleveland, was educated in Miss Mittleberger's School of Cleveland and at Rye Seminary at Rye, New York, and spent a year in a finishing course at Paris, France.

THE SCHAUFFLER REALTY COMPANY. A Cleveland institution that in its growth and success illustrates the value of specialization in one field is The Schaufler Realty Company, in the Leader-News Building. The only people who have business dealings with this office are those who are primarily and exclusively interested in factory and business properties. There are a good many phases of the real estate business in general with which members of this company would confess no acquaintance or ability to advise whatever, but in their own special field their service is unexcelled.

The membership of the company comprises Fred Schaufler, president of the company; J. D. Kunkle, vice president; C. H. Schaufler, secretary and treasurer, and S. L. Garlock and L. W. Mackenzie. The company is not an old organization. The business was begun by Mr. Fred Schaufler in July, 1911, with a single desk in an office in the Williamson Building. His purpose was to deal in industrial and manufacturing properties and sites with track facilities, a business for which his previous experience qualified him already as something of a specialist. For the previous three years he had been traveling agent for the land department of the New York Central lines between Buffalo and Chicago. In that

capacity he had fixed the value of numerous pieces of land rented or leased by the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, the Michigan Central and Nickel Plate lines to manufacturers and other patrons. Thus he acquired the ability of an expert appraiser of this class of land. He had negotiated leases with industrial concerns occupying railroad locations in New York, Ontario, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, and through that he came to know all the requirements for ideal manufacturing locations.

The reasons that caused him to select Cleveland as the center of his operations were stated by Mr. Schaufler as follows: "Before I picked out Cleveland as a location I considered well the probable industrial growth of four or five other cities. I chose Cleveland as offering the best opportunity." Even before renting his first desk in the Williamson Building he had come to the determination to specialize. It was his opinion that any man should become an expert in one line of business, and considering his previous experience it seemed the logical thing for him to handle factory property exclusively. As Mr. Schaufler has said, "When a man wants his watch repaired he prefers to go to a man who does nothing else but repair watches, in preference to one who is also a jewelry repairer, optical goods man, etc. A small town may not have room for a specialist, but in the city you find a man who does one thing only and you expect him to be more competent than the man who does several different lines of work. This applies with equal force to the real estate business."

Early in 1912 The Schaufler Realty Company was organized and incorporated. Mr. Fred Schaufler is also president of The Factory Building Company, a \$25,000 corporation which assists small manufacturers in securing plant sites. It is well known that banks prefer to make loans on dwellings, commercial or apartment buildings, and many worthy small manufacturers find it difficult to secure building sites, since all their capital is required for the operation of the business. It is to supply this service and source of capital that The Factory Building Company was organized. The Schaufler Realty Company has been instrumental in bringing many industries to Cleveland. One of them is the new Chandler Motor Car Company, which built its plant on the Belt line. The company has handled more land along the Belt line than the Belt line itself. The Schaufler Realty Company moved

its headquarters into the Leader-News Building before it was complete, a special suite having been furnished and equipped for their use on the third floor in advance of most of the other floors.

One of the most notable displays in the Perry Centennial parade in September, 1913, was The Schaufler Realty Company's "Factory Float." This represented a brick factory in full operation with the shadow of the revolving wheels on the windows, smoke coming from the stack, and a constant clanging and grinding of machinery. It was carried on an automobile, and it received loud applause all along the line of march.

The business of The Schaufler Realty Company naturally leads to many observations and deductions regarding the growth and development of American enterprise, and especially of industrial cities. It is the object of such a company to save time for the busy men of affairs who frequently lose a great deal of valuable time in seeking locations concerning which the expert realty man has instant information. All of this is due to the rapid transformation within the past twenty-five or thirty years of the United States from an agricultural to an industrial nation. Nearly every big city is vitally related to and dependent upon its industries. Factories are the backbone of American cities, and it is for that reason that Chambers of Commerce, Boards of Trade and Business Men's Associations are organized and working unitedly to secure the location of new factories. The advent of a new factory to a city employing say 200 men, has a vital significance. The result is not a mere increase of population. It means that another grocery store, another meat market, another carpenter, another street car conductor, another milk man, another school teacher, doctor, lawyer and preacher must be grouped around available and accessible in order to supply their services to this new element of population. It has been the policy of many towns and cities to offer bonuses as an inducement to manufacturing concerns, and some have been willing to donate land, and others both land and buildings and even cash in addition. In the experience of The Schaufler Realty Company this policy has not altogether been a wise one. An industry that is incapable of establishing itself on a self supporting basis almost from the start is worth little to any community. In the words of Mr. Schaufler, an industrial concern "that accepts an unsatisfactory location

to earn a bonus is like a board of directors employing an incompetent superintendent because he is willing to pay something for the position."

One of the most important factors in the development of industrial property in Cleveland was the Cleveland Short Line Railway, known as the Belt line. About ten miles of this road runs through land formerly used for agricultural purposes, practically none of which was more than ten miles from the Public Square. Many thousands of acres of this land are available for industrial purposes, and it is for the purpose of increasing that availability and directing the attention of manufacturers to its value that The Schauffler Realty Company has rendered one of its biggest services. This company is in fact doing for Cleveland the same service that is rendered by the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, the only difference being that The Schauffler Company is frankly in the business for business reasons, with a proper consideration of the gain and profit involved. Mr. Fred Schauffler is a familiar figure in gatherings of real estate men and business men in general, and many times has spoken on his line of work and written many articles which have appeared in the daily press on the subject of industrial properties, on which he is without doubt one of the most highly qualified experts in the country.

The Schauffler Realty Company are members of the Cleveland Real Estate Board, and Mr. Fred Schauffler has been a member of the valuation committee of that board a number of years. The company are also members of The Ohio Association of Real Estate Exchanges, members of the Ohio Tax League, Municipal League, Cleveland Fire Insurance Exchange and Civic League.

Mr. Fred Schauffler was born in Millersburg, Ohio, November 24, 1876, a son of Carl and Emily (Joss) Schauffler. Not long ago a Cleveland newspaper considered Mr. Schauffler's position in business affairs of sufficient importance and interest to be worth a column or so of valuable space as a news story. A correspondent was sent out and finally succeeded in eliciting from Mr. Schauffler an interview which has more significance to it than most stories concerning successful business men. This story as reported at the time runs as follows:

"I left school at the age of twelve and took a job 'hopping bells' in a hotel at Pittsburg. My hope in those days was to become a rail-

road man and after working at the hotel several months succeeded in getting a position with the Union News Company and ran from Pittsburg to Wheeling and back each day on the Pennsylvania Railroad. My mother thought I was too young for that kind of work, and after six months I gave it up and went to work in a store in Pittsburg. I worked in various places until the fall of 1896 found me selling sewing machines in New Philadelphia, Ohio. I was then twenty years old, and when McKinley's election was announced I told the family I was going to Cleveland and strike out for myself.

"The Cleveland Trust Company had just started in business in the basement of the Garfield Building, with no entrance except a stairway and elevator in the rear of the lobby, and I ran the elevator there until the Spanish war." At this point it should be mentioned that Mr. Schauffler volunteered during that war as a member of Company L of the 14th United States Infantry, in the regular army, and saw considerable active service during a year in the Philippines. After that, resuming his own language, "I returned to the Garfield building and ran an elevator for some time. I left and worked at other things for several years, but finally took my old elevator position. The spring of 1905 found me running an elevator at forty-five dollars per month. I was then over twenty-eight, and had made up my mind there was no chance for me ever to do better. I had never worked in an office and with little schooling felt that I was not qualified for such a position."

Mr. Schauffler was one day taking up to his office W. J. Hiner, a railroad man. Hiner said to the elevator boy, "There is a job as filing clerk in the office of the superintendent of the Lake Shore Railroad; it pays fifty dollars a month, and if you want it you might as well have it." "I am making forty-five dollars where I am and maybe I'd better stick," responded Schauffler. "This is certain and the other job is uncertain. I do not believe I am systematic enough to be file clerk. I haven't got the education, either." But the next day having revolved the matter in mind, he decided to try the new responsibilities, the extra five dollars a month and the prospect of passes making a strong appeal to him.

Mr. Schauffler says: "I went down determined to do everything in my power to hold the job, but feeling it would be almost a miracle if I did. After I was there a week

I discovered I could do everything that was expected of me and even more; that the other clerks were just like myself; that I could have done the same work ten or even fifteen years before; that a man is foolish to say he cannot do a certain thing because he knows nothing about it, and that a little digging into a seemingly mysterious matter often makes it easy." While this is Mr. Schaufler's personal version of the matter, it is said that he was in reality more than a routine worker. In a few weeks time he had devised a new form of conductor's hat check. While filing correspondence he had discovered that every conductor had his own system of indicating destination of individual passengers, and that no outsiders could check up or understand the system. Mr. Schaufler's recommendation for a uniform plan was soon adopted at a meeting of superintendents. He also recommended a new sixty-ride transportation slip system, and that idea likewise was adopted. The diligence with which he performed his regular duties and the ideas he originated from time to time naturally attracted the attention of his superiors.

To resume his own story, "In a very short time I was getting sixty-five dollars a month, and had my eye on a stenographer's job that paid seventy-five dollars. I started to study at night and got along fine with shorthand, but I could never learn to spell and gave up the idea of being a stenographer. Two years later I was chief clerk of the land department of the Michigan Central Railway and was paying my stenographer as much as I had hoped to earn by learning shorthand. I next served as traveling land agent for the road with headquarters at Detroit and then took the same position with the Lake Shore & Ohio Central, with headquarters at Toledo. The Interstate Commerce Commission refused to allow the railroads to increase their freight rates in 1911, and the New York Central System started to retrench and all the traveling land agents were laid off on July 1st.

"I had by this time wide experience in industrial property. On July 26, 1911, I rented desk room. On October 12, 1911, I received \$51.60, which was my commission on my first deal, and December 11th I received \$80. Those deals were all the business I handled the first six months. I was in business, but during that time I had walked over every mile of railroad in and about Cleveland and enquired into the history of every parcel of land that

appeared valuable for industrial purposes. In the spring of 1912 it was necessary to employ a man to assist me, and on March 6, 1912, we incorporated The Schaufler Realty Company. On May 1, 1912, we went into larger quarters and on May 1, 1913, we moved into our present location in the Garfield Building."

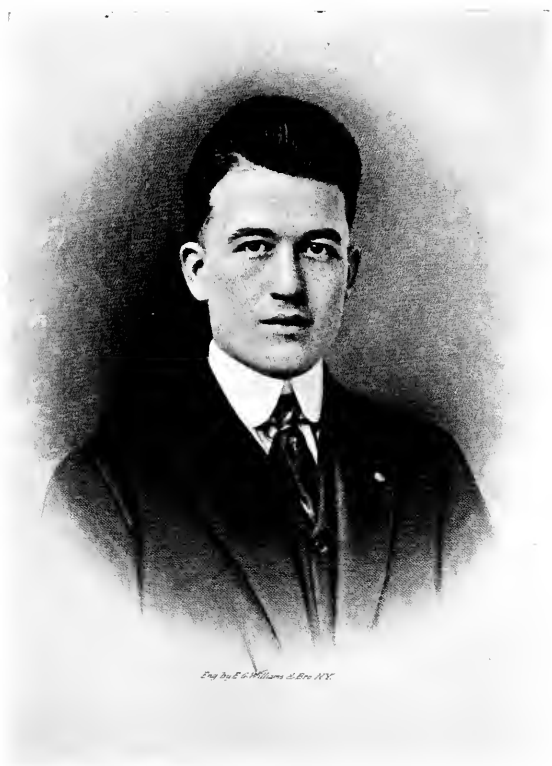
After reading this it is easy for any reader to understand that there is an unusually rare combination of business enterprise and sound and constructive thinking in the man who is at the head of The Schaufler Realty Company.

M. L. BERNSTEEN is a lawyer by profession, being a member of the firm Bernsteen & Bernsteen, attorneys and counselors at law in Society for Savings Building, but not unlike many other professional men his inclinations run strongly in the direction of the active outdoor life, and his special fondness is for ranching. He had several years of actual experience in managing a ranch in Texas, and it would not surprise his many Cleveland friends if Mr. Bernsteen eventually broke away from law practice and resumed the role of landed proprietor.

Mr. Bernsteen was born at Carey, Ohio, February 2, 1881, a son of Harris and Henrietta (Meyers) Bernsteen. His father, a retired business man of Cleveland, for many years engaged in the manufacture of safes, is now enjoying the fruits of his good management and ability. Both he and his wife were born in Germany, and have lived in Cleveland over forty years. They had eight children, four sons and four daughters.

M. L. Bernsteen when two years of age accompanied the family to Cleveland, and was educated in the public schools of this city, graduating from the Central High School with the class of 1899. He then spent five years in Western Reserve University in various departments and was graduated LL. B. from the law department in 1904, and admitted to the bar in the month of June in the same year.

Instead of immediately embarking in practice, Mr. Bernsteen went to southwest Texas and participated strenuously in the scenes and activities of ranch and range until 1909. Returning to his native city he then embarked in the practice of law with his brother, A. E. Bernsteen under the name Bernsteen & Bernsteen. This firm enjoys a splendid reputation in Cleveland law circles, and has special-



Eng. by E. G. Williams & Co. N.Y.

A. M. Naughton.

ized largely in personal injury practice, having about as large a clientele in that field as any other firm or individual.

Mr. M. L. Bernstein is a director of the Consolidated Oil Company of Cleveland and of the M. E. Lazarus Company. In politics he is for the best man regardless of party and is affiliated with Cleveland City Lodge Free and Accepted Masons, Cleveland Lodge, Knights of Pythias, Cleveland Lodge No. 18 Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and is a member of the Cleveland Bar Association. Mr. Bernstein is unmarried.

STEPHEN G. RUSK. The firm Nau, Rusk & Swearingen, certified public accountants, with offices both in Cleveland and New York, has a business practically national in scope, and is one of the most complete organizations of the kind in the Middle West. The second member of this firm is an accountant of long and thorough practical experience, and began his career in Cleveland as a cash boy, and has climbed by his own exertions and abilities to his present position.

A native of Cleveland, Stephen George Rusk was born April 27, 1870, a son of Peter H. and Amanda (Clark) Rusk. On his mother's side he traces his ancestry back to Capt. Jacob Morgan, who was a gallant fighter, in not only the French and Indian war but the Revolution.

Mr. Rusk finished his course in the Cleveland grammar schools in June, 1885, at the age of fifteen. He then found employment as cash boy in Hower and Higbee's dry goods store, but in the fall of the same year entered the employ of Root and McBride, wholesale dry goods, as clerk in their shipping department. He remained with that one business for eight years, being promoted to stock keeper and junior salesman. He left the employ of that firm in 1893 and took up stenography, and in the following year was employed by the Cleveland Cliffs Iron Company, continuing with them as stenographer and bookkeeper for twelve years. In 1906 Mr. Rusk accepted the position of senior accountant with the old and well known firm of public accountants, Ernst & Ernst, but in 1909 became a partner in the firm of Nau, Rusk & Swearingen, certified public accountants.

Mr. Rusk is a member of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, of the local chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution, of the City Club, Civic League, the Cleveland Athletic Club, and is well known in business

and social circles of the city. He is a republican, a member of the Trinity Baptist Church, and is affiliated with the Lodge of Masons. August 11, 1906, at Cleveland Mr. Rusk married Lillian May Seneabaugh, daughter of James and Georgiana Seneabaugh. Mr. and Mrs. Rusk have one daughter, Georgiana Rosamond.

LOUIS BARNES of the law firm Eshelman, Barnes & Richmond in the American Trust Building, has made an enviable record as a lawyer in Cleveland for a young man, and while now identified with general practice he early distinguished himself as a most keen and resourceful criminal lawyer.

Mr. Barnes was born at Newcastle, Beaver County, Pennsylvania, February 8, 1886, and has lived in Cleveland since he was a child. He comes of a family of lawyers, both his great-grandfather and his grandfather having been leading members of the bar in Pennsylvania. Mr. Barnes' parents are of Scotch-Irish ancestry.

He was educated in the Cleveland public schools, graduating in 1906 from the West High School under Charles P. Lynch. He then entered the law department of the Baldwin-Wallace University, taking his LL. B. degree in 1909, and was admitted to the Ohio bar June 23d of that year. He at once began practice in Cleveland, and until 1915 gave his time exclusively to the criminal law. In January, 1915, he became a member of the present firm of Eshelman, Barnes & Richmond. These are all young lawyers, and they handle a large volume of civil practice.

Mr. Barnes, who is unmarried, is a very enthusiastic republican, and has done much good work for the party, both in local and national affairs. He is affiliated with Newburg Lodge No. 379, Free and Accepted Masons, Baker Chapter No. 139 Royal Arch Masons, and is a member of the Gordon Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church. His chief recreation is automobiling.

WILLIAM E. McNAUGHTON. With the advantage that a liberal education gives a young man of industry and ambition he may find the road to success in many vocations comparatively easy, but there are others in which hard, practical experience is the most reliable path. It will be found on investigation that many of the most efficient business men of today have had this kind of training, one that has made them more self reliant than other-

wise and has given a wider sense of proportion. While William E. McNaughton, vice president of several of the most important manufacturing companies of Ohio, may not have needed this experience, he undoubtedly values and gives it due credit as a factor in an unusually successful career.

William E. McNaughton was born at Ashland, Kentucky, August 21, 1888. His parents are John and Florida P. (Walker) McNaughton, both of whom survive. John McNaughton was born December 1, 1860, at Mount Vernon, Ohio, where he remained during his school period and then moved to Ashland, Kentucky. He became an iron worker in a blast furnace and continued there until 1895, when he came to Cleveland and entered the employ of the Cleveland Rolling Mill Company as a blast furnace man. Prompt and reliable, he has never had any difficulty in securing a position of this kind, one requiring skill, knowledge and a sturdy constitution, and later entered the American Steel & Wire Company's plant, at present being connected with the Upson Nut Company. He is well known and highly respected and is a member of the order of Odd Fellows and of the Knights of Pythias. In 1885 he was married at Ashland, Kentucky, to Miss Florida P. Walker, and they have eight children.

William E. McNaughton attended the public schools at Ashland until 1895, and after the family settled in Cleveland continued his education here for three years, returning then to his native place to take his high school course and afterward to become a student in the University of Kentucky, from which he was graduated in June, 1905. After returning to Cleveland he became office manager for the firm of Knauff & Esterbrook, manufacturers of fire brick, and continued until 1909. It was at this time that Mr. McNaughton entered upon his period of practical experience as an open hearth man with the Upson Nut Company.

Mr. McNaughton then became cashier and credit man with the Cleveland Tool & Supply Company, continuing for three years and then, in association with several other men of capital and enterprise, organized the Cleveland Machinery & Supply Company, of which he is vice president and secretary, and additionally is secretary of the Simplex Machine Tool Company. He has proven able and reliable in every business situation and enjoys the confidence as well as the respect of his business associates.

Mr. McNaughton was married at Cleveland, January 26, 1916, to Miss Irene E. Kelly, and they have two sons, John Francis, who was born March 7, 1917, and William E., Jr., born March 17, 1918.

Mrs. McNaughton is a daughter of Frank A. Kelly, who was born on Franklin Avenue, Cleveland, July 23, 1857. He attended the public schools and St. Patriek's Parochial School, and afterward was employed in the Cleveland Rolling Mills. On March 15, 1887, Mr. Kelly entered the police force of this city as a patrolman, and served continuously for twenty-seven years, with an exceptionally clean record. He was highly valued because of his fidelity to duty, for courage and honesty, and was promoted, and when he resigned, May 21, 1913, he was a sergeant of police. He was married at Cleveland October 25, 1879, to Miss Margaret C. Bartlett, and they have had a family of nine children.

In politics Mr. McNaughton is a republican, but in time of national danger (1917) is before everything an American, and is a commissioned ensign in the United States Naval Reserves. In civic matters he has always performed his full duty, and if dire circumstances call for his patriotic duty far from home and kindred there too will he certainly be found ready and efficient. He is one of the active and popular members of the Cleveland Athletic Club, and for many years has been a zealous Mason, in which fraternity he is a Shriner. He is a prominent example of the effective younger business men of this city.

ALBERT HARLAN BATES. The reputation of the eminent attorneys in the field of patent law is not made in a day, unusual ability in this broad department demanding not only natural capacity, but the most thorough preparation and strenuous, continuous and intense application and industry. Broad education and extensive knowledge of business, commercial and industrial principles and conditions, are requisites for success. Commencing practice at Cleveland about twenty years ago, Albert Harlan Bates has steadily advanced to the front in reputation and the legitimate rewards of such a standing, and his contemporaries are quick to acknowledge his special abilities and his high position among the lawyers of the state.

Albert Harlan Bates was born in the City of Cincinnati, Ohio, January 24, 1869, and is a son of Cyrus S. and Lavena S. Bates. He was granted excellent educational advan-

tages, attending Kenyon Military Academy, at Gambier, Ohio, and next completing a course in Lehigh University, from which splendid institution he was graduated with the class of 1889, receiving the degree of mechanical engineer. His legal studies were prosecuted at the Ohio State University, where he received the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1892, and, being admitted to the bar in the same year, joined the legal forces of the Brush Electric Company, with which concern he was identified during 1892 to 1893. Mr. Bates left Cleveland in 1893, temporarily, going to Chicago, where he was associated with Robert H. Parkinson, a prominent patent lawyer. With this added experience, he returned to Cleveland in the latter part of 1896, and in 1897 became a member of the firm of Thurston & Bates, this combination continuing in existence until 1905. In 1906 the firm of Bates, Founts & Hull was formed and soon took prominent rank in patent law and continued to be connected with many important cases during the entire time that it remained together as an association. For some years after 1909 Mr. Bates was engaged in practice alone, but in 1916 formed his present partnership of Bates & Macklin, who maintain offices in the Society for Savings Building. He has attracted to himself a large and representative clientele, and through fine abilities has been able to make his name known as one of the foremost practitioners in his particular field. Mr. Bates is a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the Cleveland Engineering Society, the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce and the City and State Bar associations. He likewise holds membership in the Psi Upsilon fraternity, the City Club and the Cleveland Automobile Club. He is an ardent motorist and likewise is fond of taking fishing trips.

On October 11, 1904, Mr. Bates was married at Atlanta, Georgia, to Miss Kathleen Jones, and they have now two children: Margaret and Darwin.

WILLIAM HOWARD BRETT. Few men have it in them to grow in understanding in proportion to the tremendous growth of modern life. It requires something of genius in the individual to adjust and adapt the capabilities and his service to the changing needs and demands of an ever new time and situation.

It is such a type of service that has made the work of William Howard Brett distinctive as an American librarian. Mr. Brett has been

head of the Cleveland Public Library over thirty years. He came to his post when the library was an almost immobile and unavailing collection of books, and has brought it into intimate and daily contact with the people of a great city. He has given vitality to one of the most important functions of the municipality.

William Howard Brett was born at Braceville, Trumbull County, Ohio, July 1, 1846, a son of Morgan Lewis and Jane (Brokaw) Brett. His father was born in New York State and his mother in Virginia, and both died in Cleveland. In the paternal line Mr. Brett is of New England descent. He is in the seventh generation from William Brett, who came to Plymouth, Massachusetts, from England in 1630. The New England Bretts were associated and related with the families of Alden, Howard & Foote. Mr. Brett's mother was of Dutch Colonial stock. He was the only son among three children. His sister, Ida J., has for many years been a teacher at Cleveland. His sister, Mary V., now deceased, was also a Cleveland teacher.

As a boy William H. Brett attended the public schools of Warren, Ohio. He was not yet fifteen years of age when the war broke out. With most boys of the time he wanted to get to the front. Several attempts to enter the army were frustrated, either because he was rejected as being too young or else was claimed from the ranks by his father. Finally in April, 1864, he succeeded in his desire and was enrolled in the One Hundred and Seventy-first Ohio Regiment. When the time of his enlistment expired he re-enlisted in the One Hundred and Ninety-sixth Ohio. He was mustered out with this regiment at the close of the war.

During 1868-69 Mr. Brett was a student in the medical department of the University of Michigan. During 1874-75 he continued his studies in the Western Reserve University. The degree Master of Arts was conferred upon him by Hiram College in 1894.

During his vacations he had been in the book business, and in 1871 he came to Cleveland and followed that as a vocation until he assumed his present post as librarian of the Cleveland Public Library in 1884. At that time the public library occupied the second and third floors of the old Central High School Building. Its quarters were there until 1900, when it was removed to the old City Hall Annex. At the present time a magnificent library building, to cost \$2,000,000, is

in course of construction on the site of the old City Hall.

As librarian Mr. Brett has been indefatigable not only in developing and extending the collection of books in all departments, but particularly in facilitating the use of the library by the people of Cleveland. He first made it an invaluable adjunct to the work of the public schools, and then sought every opportunity to make the books readily available to the reading public by liberalizing the circulation department and promoting the establishment of local and branch libraries, reading rooms and delivery stations.

Doubtless his greatest contribution to the American library system was in originating and giving the first practical and successful demonstration of the "open shelf" policy. Cleveland was the first large city in the country to inaugurate the plan of allowing free general access to the book stacks. This system was adopted in 1889. In recent years practically every large library of the country has adopted in modified form at least the plan. Mr. Brett says that when he was considering the system librarians over the country said it would prove impracticable, and that Cleveland would soon be without a library because books would be taken out and never returned. Probably with no important exception, the plan has justified itself wherever tried, and it has done more than anything else to remove the formidable barrier which under the old system intervened between the library patron and the valuable contents of the library.

Mr. Brett has seen a magnificent growth not only in the central library, but in its many branches. Andrew Carnegie gave money for the construction of fourteen branch libraries, and eleven of these are in operation. Altogether there are forty-five branches and books are issued through 600 stations.

Mr. Brett has been dean of the Western Reserve Library School since 1903. He was largely instrumental in forming the Ohio Library Association, of which he was the first president in 1895-96. In 1897 he was honored by election as president of the American Library Association. In the following year he was chairman of the Trans-Mississippi Library Congress.

In library circles Mr. Brett is known as the originator of the "Cumulative Index." He was editor of the Cumulative Index in 1896-97. This deserves to rank only second to his achievement in inaugurating the open shelf

library policy. It has served to make available the vast and valuable contents of current magazines in which is stored priceless information which without the cumulative index would be practically lost for purposes of ready reference. Many other practical ideas and plans have been formulated by Mr. Brett and have been incorporated into library work in different parts of the country.

Mr. Brett is a member of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, the Rowfant Club, the City Club, Advertising Club, and City Club of New York. He was married May 1, 1879, to Miss Alice L. Allen of Cleveland. Six children were born to them: Morgan L., who is a graduate of West Point Military Academy, and is now major of ordnance, U. S. A.; Allen V., is in business in Cleveland; George H., major in aviation corps, U. S. A., somewhere in France; Edith A., now the wife of First Lieut. Ralph A. Spengler, Ordnance Reserve Corps; William H., Jr., first lieutenant Ordnance Reserve Corps, and Harold, who died in infancy.

MISS MARY CORINNE QUINTRELL. Cleveland has had no nobler, more generous and effective citizen as an educator, public welfare worker and citizen than Miss Mary Corinne Quintrell, who has spent nearly all her life in this city.

She was born at St. Austell, Cornwall, England, daughter of Thomas and Emma (Brewer) Quintrell. The Quintrells were a prominent family in England dating back to the days of Queen Elizabeth. Many of them were lawyers and occupied high positions in the courts of the kingdom. Thomas Quintrell's grandmother bore the historic name of Bolyne. Thomas Quintrell after coming to America settled on the west side of the present City of Cleveland and conducted a nursery where Edgewater Park is now located. He died in 1876, after twenty-six years, in the City of Cleveland. His widow, Emma Quintrell, died at her home, 799 Euclid Avenue, February 19, 1881, at the age of sixty-eight. She was a woman of remarkable intelligence and a great historian, of noble impulses and large generosity, was greatly beloved by her family and was a sterling worker in the Christian religion, to which she was devoted for fully fifty years. There were seven children in the family, one of the daughters dying in childhood. Those to grow up were two daughters and four sons. Two of the sons distinguished themselves in the Civil war, dur-



Harry G. Quintrell.

ing which both of them gave their lives as a sacrifice to the cause. One of them was Col. Alpheus G. Quintrell, who commanded Company E, Sixtieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, a company of Cleveland and Oberlin men which he raised. He was noted as one of the most intrepid and dashing officers of his command. He especially distinguished himself at the battle of Cold Harbor, where under heavy fire he and his comrades repelled a heavy charge of the enemy which had broken another part of the line. One of the causes of the death three months later of the other brother, Nathaniel Brewer Quintrell, was overwork in the United States Hospital and grief at the loss of his gallant brother. Dr. Quintrell was stationed as a young surgeon at the army hospital at Cleveland, and the loss of his brother with the overtaxing nature of his work took him away at the very outset of his most promising career. Another son, Clifton Quintrell, died in Sioux City, Iowa, and the other daughter, Mrs. Emma Stone, died in Rochester, Minnesota, in 1911. The only survivors of the family are Miss Quintrell and Thomas Quintrell of Cleveland.

Miss Quintrell was educated at Cleveland and as a girl she and her brother Alpheus walked from their father's home the distance of two miles to the schoolhouse in what was then known as Ohio City. Miss Quintrell was the first girl graduate from the West Side Cleveland High School, and the honors of praise given her that day were a prelude to the substantial work and devotion to cultivated objects which have filled her life since then. She was the first graduate of the West High School to teach in the Cleveland public schools. She also edited the high school paper, which was the first publication on the west side of the river. Miss Quintrell continued as a teacher in the public schools of Cleveland for about twenty-five years and first attracted general attention to her work as a teacher by introducing the phonic method of reading. That system, now almost universally used, was a daring innovation at the time, but Miss Quintrell not only demonstrated its splendid results in her own classroom, but at the request of the superintendent of instruction did much to train other teachers to use it successfully. She also prepared a large part of the charts used in teaching reading in the local schools.

Miss Quintrell has supplied the city hospitals of Cleveland with reading matter over forty years. A movement to which she is now

giving much of her time and attention is for the purpose of restoring the reading of the Bible to the public schools of Cleveland. Miss Quintrell was the first woman republican candidate for the Cleveland school council in 1895.

She has traveled extensively in Europe and America and has always kept in close touch with matters of education and general culture. She has written many papers and poems for the Cleveland clubs, which have been published in some of the leading magazines and periodicals of the day. Miss Quintrell is a talented artist, paints in oil, and a number of fine marine pictures have been greatly appreciated by her friends and critics.

Miss Quintrell was one of the organizers of the Sorosis of Cleveland, and served as president and was critic of the Novelist Club for fifteen years. The Science Club of Cleveland chose her as its special representative to the Science Congress of the World's Columbian Expedition at Chicago in 1893, and at one of the meetings of that congress on August 24 she furnished an entertaining and instructive address covering for the most part geological subjects under the name "Sea and Shore, or a Day With Our Science Club."

Much has been written concerning Miss Quintrell and her work. Her biography appears in *Woman's Who's Who of America* for 1914-15. Miss Quintrell resides at 15986 Euclid Avenue.

KARL FENNING, whose position in the Cleveland bar is one of well defined success, has throughout the period of his professional career given his exclusive attention to patent law. Before coming to Cleveland he had an extended experience in this branch of practice, both in his native city of Washington and at New York City.

Mr. Fenning was born at Washington, March 30, 1881, son of James A. and Annie R. (Dey) Fenning. His father, who died at Washington in 1895, was a native of England. The mother, who lives in Washington, is of old American stock, some of her ancestors having come to this country as early as 1660. Mr. Karl Fenning has an older brother, Frederick A., also an attorney by profession, who has been in general practice at Washington for a number of years, but is now serving with the rank of captain in the quartermaster's department with the national army.

Karl Fenning finished his work in the pub-

lic schools of his native city in 1899, and then pursued his higher education in Trinity College at Hartford, Connecticut, where he graduated A. B. in 1903 and master of arts in 1904. In the meantime he had studied law in the National Law School at Washington, from which he received his LL. B. degree in 1904, and in the same year was granted the degree Master of Patent Law by Columbian (now George Washington) University. In the same year he was admitted to the bar of the District of Columbia, and after a short period of practice in Washington moved to New York City, where from 1906 to 1911 he continued his special work. In 1911 he came to Cleveland, and has since built up a very gratifying business in patent causes, trade marks, and all branches of the patent law. While at Washington he was connected with the firm of Baldwin & Wight, in New York City was with the firm of Pierce, Barber & Fenning, but since coming to Cleveland has practiced alone. His offices are in the Citizens Building.

Mr. Fenning's numerous other interests and associations may be gathered from his active connection with the following organizations: University Club of Cleveland, Cleveland Athletic Club, City Club of Cleveland, Union Club, Western Reserve Chapter Sons of the American Revolution, Civic League, Drama League of Cleveland, president of the Cleveland Centre of the Drama League of America, Euclid Avenue Presbyterian Church, American and Cleveland Bar associations, University Club of Washington, Phi Gamma Delta Club of New York City, Phi Gamma Delta of Trinity College, American Society for the Judicial Settlement of International Disputes, and American Patent Law Association. In politics he is a republican in national affairs. Mr. Fenning resides at 1877 East 84th Street. June 7, 1917, he married Miss Hazel M. O'Neil of New York City, who is a graduate of Smith College.

WILLIAM T. ROSSITER. There are many men much older in years whose duties and executive responsibilities are not half those of William T. Rossiter, secretary and general manager of the Cleveland Builders Supply Company. Mr. Rossiter has been a live and coming Cleveland business man almost from the time he left public school, and his record is an enviable one, not only with the present company but with other concerns that have enjoyed his services. He is one of the best

known builders supply men of the country, and at present is president of the Ohio Builders Supply Association, and for several years has been active in national and local association work. The industry is indebted to him among other things for the commodity cost system now generally used throughout the country.

Mr. Rossiter was born at Cleveland, August 19, 1883. His family have been good substantial people in Cleveland for many years. His grandfather, James Rossiter was a native of Ireland, came to the United States on a sailing vessel, and when he located in Cleveland had only his industry and his ambition as a means of promoting himself in the world. He later established and conducted one of the first coal yards of Cleveland, the business being continued under the name James Rossiter & Sons. He was a coal merchant on Columbus Road on the west side for forty years, and altogether was a most remarkable old gentleman and became widely known in Cleveland affairs.

His son, J. C. Rossiter, father of William T., is a native of Cleveland, and is now living retired. At one time he was associated with his father in the coal business, and his last active connection was with the Cleveland Provision Company. He married in Cleveland Catherine Mahon, also a native of this city. She died about 1898. Her father, P. S. Mahon also came from Ireland, and was well known in business circles in early Cleveland, conducting a big tailoring establishment on the west side, where he had between forty and fifty girls employed operating his sewing machines. To J. C. Rossiter and wife were born seven children, three sons and four daughters. Five are still living, and as none of them are married they constitute a lively and interesting home circle around their father. The oldest child, James, died at the age of fifteen. The living children are: Nellie M., John J., William T., Margaret and Catherine. Nellie is a talented musician, having finished her work in one of the famous schools of Italy at Rome. She is a teacher of piano, and has a large class of about fifty pupils. The son, John is in the real estate business at Cleveland.

William T. Rossiter received his education in the old Kentucky school on the West Side, and left that to begin work with the Cleveland Provision Company, in whose employ he remained for about eight years. He rose to the position of auditor of the company. Then



Leon P. Kujawski

for about a year and a half he was assistant manager for the Mason Supply Company, that giving him his first experience in his present line of activity. The Mason Supply Company was then consolidated with the Kelley Line and Transport Company and the Cleveland Builders Supply Company, and Mr. Rossiter was made assistant treasurer of the new corporation. A year later he was promoted to secretary, and three months after that became secretary and general manager. The Cleveland Builders Supply Company is one of the largest organizations of its kind in Ohio. Its business offices are in the Leader-News Building and it maintains eight factories and warehouses in different quarters of the city. It represents a thoroughly efficient organization, a large invested capital, and many experienced men to handle the various departments. To the success and upbuilding of this concern Mr. Rossiter is devoted heart and soul, and his business has so far supplanted in his affections any of those interests which other men find through marriage.

In politics Mr. Rossiter is a republican in national affairs, but is strictly independent locally. He is affiliated with Cleveland Lodge No. 18 Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and member of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, Cleveland Automobile Club, West Side Chamber of Industry, East Shore Country Club and Cleveland Athletic Club.

LEON A. KUJAWSKI, attorney and counsellor at law in the Society for Savings Building, has acquired a splendid practice among the Polish people of Cleveland, where he is recognized as a very able lawyer and, is in fact a man of unusual and most versatile talents. He was active as an educator for some years before he took up the law.

Mr. Kujawski was born in the City of Posen, Province of Posen, Poland, April 11, 1884. Posen, it may be recalled as a matter of history, was during the seventh, eighth and ninth centuries the first kingdom of Poland. His parents, John I. and Stanislaw (Wichert) Kujawski, were both natives of Poland. His mother was born at the Village of Gasawa in Posen, and they were married there. They first met while the father was teaching school in Gasawa. John I. Kujawski finished his education in a normal college at Peplin, Posen, and was a teacher in the old country thirty-five years. After coming to America he taught school four years,

two years in South Chicago, and two years in St. Adelbert's Polish parish in Chicago. He became organist at St. Adelbert's Church, and filled that position twenty-three years. His death occurred in Chicago March 19, 1908. He was succeeded as organist by his son, Bruno S., who served there eight years and on resigning his place was taken by an older brother, Severyn, who continues the work to the present time. Severyn is a graduate of the Chicago Conservatory of Music and also studied the organ under Mendelsohn in Milwaukee. He is rated as one of the finest singers and organists in the country. The widowed mother is now living at Cicero, Chicago. The parents came to the United States in 1888, when Leon was four years of age. John I. Kujawski's old professor in Poland was the late Father John Radziejewski. He had served as a soldier in the Franco-Prussian war, lost a leg in that service and for many years wore an artificial leg. It is said that he was the only cripple who ever became a priest. He had taken up his priestly duties in Chicago and it was through his persuasion that John I. Kujawski brought his family to America. Father Radziejewski was the founder of St. Adelbert's Church in Chicago. The parents brought with them to this country four sons, and three other children were born in Chicago. All these are still living, named as follows: Severyn J. of Chicago; Leon A.; Theodore S., a traveling salesman, living at Chicago; Bruno S.; Helen, wife of Dr. Florian G. Ostrowski of Cicero, Chicago; Edward S., an architect in Cleveland; and Walter, who has been drafted for service in the United States army. The children were all educated in Chicago.

Leon A. Kujawski attended St. Adelbert's parochial school and St. Pius School for Boys, a Jesuit institution in Chicago, graduating from the eighth grade at the age of fourteen and at the age of eighteen he graduated from St. Ignatius College in Chicago.

He then left home and has since the age of eighteen looked out for himself. He studied music, both vocal and instrumental while attending St. Ignatius College. The parents gave all their children splendid educational advantages. Mr. Kujawski on leaving home became a teacher, and worked in the parochial schools of Hammond, Indiana; Lorain, Ohio; Cleveland; Ford City, Pennsylvania; Scranton and Johnstown, Pennsylvania. In the fall of 1908 he returned to Cleveland, entering the Law School of Baldwin-Wallace Univer-

sity, Berca, Ohio, in 1910, and was graduated LL. B., in 1913. Mr. Kujawski was admitted to the bar June 27, 1913, and on March 21, 1916, was qualified to practice in the Federal courts. He began practice at Cleveland alone, and for a short time was associated with Victor J. Conrad. He has been practicing with offices at 418 Society for Savings Building since January 1, 1914.

Mr. Kujawski is a democrat in politics and quite active and influential in his section of Cleveland. He is a member of the Twentieth Congressional District Club, is a member, and from 1913 to June, 1917, was chairman of the Polish Singers Alliance of America. He was elected at the convention in Chicago and re-elected at Pittsburg. He is a member of the Polish National Alliance, of the Sigma Kappa Phi fraternity of Cleveland Law School, belongs to St. John Cantius parish of Cleveland, and is a member of the City Club and the Civic League.

In St. Joseph's Church at Passaic, New Jersey, November 29, 1916, Mr. Kujawski and Winifred M. Stazewski were united in marriage, and they have one son, Robert L. Mrs. Kujawski was born at Wallington, New Jersey, was educated there, attending the Rutherford High School, and she met her future husband while a visitor to the convention of the Polish National Alliance at Schenectady, New York. She is a member of this national alliance. Her parents were Anton and Sophia (Krzeminski) Stazewski. Her mother is still living at the old home in Wallington, while her father, deceased, was in the bakery business there for many years. They were one of the earliest Polish families to settle in Wallington, coming to this country from Poland.

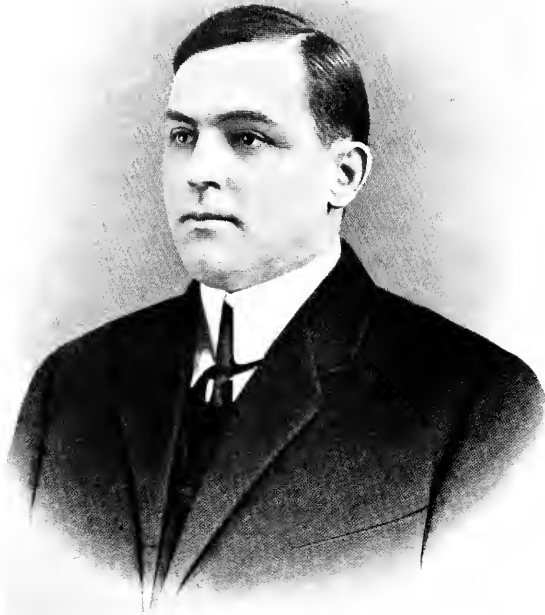
IGNATZ W. DEUTSCH was for many years one of the most prominent Hungarians in America. For over thirty years he was a resident of Cleveland, and widely known both for his social and business connections.

Mr. Deutsch died at his home in Cleveland, October 30, 1905, at the age of fifty-seven. He was born on the banks of the Danube River, near Budapest, in Hungary, and for several years of his early manhood had official rank in the Hungarian army. He served as lieutenant and on account of continued service was promoted to the rank of captain. However, he resigned this commission in order to bring his family to America in 1872. One of his most valued

possessions was a medal received from the late Emperor Franz Joseph for honorable and distinguished service in the emperor's army. Only three such medals are known to have been possessed by American residents. On locating in South Cleveland Mr. Deutsch established himself in the merchant tailoring business, and was active in that line until about five years before his death, when he retired on account of ill health, which kept him an invalid the rest of his days. His business activities made him a man of success and prominence. He was one of the directors of the South Cleveland Banking Company, and had financial interests in a number of other concerns. He was one of the founders of the South End Improvement Association. He was active in both charitable and secret societies, and held official chairs in nearly every prominent Hungarian and Hebrew society in Cleveland. For years he was president of the Hebrew Relief Society, and was also president of the Ladies Charitable Society before that organization was merged with the Jewish Council of Women. He was frequently honored with office in some of the largest lodges of the city. For a time he was inspector general of the Ohio Division, uniform rank, Knights of Pythias, and was also a member in good standing of the Odd Fellows and Masons. Among the leading Hungarian societies which recognized him as an honored and useful member were the Hungarian Aid Society, the Hungarian Benevolent and Social Union, and the Bothanyi.

On coming to America Mr. Deutsch first settled in Pennsylvania and lived in that state three years before coming to Cleveland. In Hungary he married Miss Ethel Hyman, who is still living. She is prominent in Jewish charitable affairs and one of the directors of the Jewish Infants Orphans Home of Cleveland. There are six sons: Louis A., civil service commissioner at Cleveland; Samuel M., a Cleveland druggist; S. J., a prominent Cleveland attorney; Walter P., a brass manufacturer in this city; Dr. Alfred J., a Cleveland dentist, and Harold G., who is now serving with the Twenty-third Engineers in the National Army.

SIGMUND J. DEUTSCH has attained a leading position among Cleveland's real estate and corporation lawyers, has been a member of the bar fifteen years, is a native of the city, and member of one of the old and prominent



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Arthur G. Hyde.

Hungarian families of Cleveland, a son of the late Ignatz W. Deutsch, the record of whose career is briefly told on other pages.

Born in Cleveland, September 11, 1877, Sigmund J. Deutsch was one of six sons, all of whom have some honorable and successful distinctions attaching to their names in this city. He was liberally educated, going from the grammar schools to the South High School, where he finished in 1895, and then continued a student of Adelbert College of Western Reserve University, taking his A. B. degree in 1899. Mr. Deutsch studied law in the Western Reserve University Law School and graduated LL. B. in 1902, being admitted to the Ohio bar the same year.

During his preliminary period of practice he was associated with A. F. Gaughan and H. A. Cummings in the firm of Cummings, Deutsch & Gaughan in the Williamson Building. This firm was succeeded three years later by Deutsch, Howells & Grossman, and they also had their offices in the Williamson Building for five years. Mr. Deutsch's next partnership was with Henry A. Beckerman as Beckerman & Deutsch. When this was dissolved three years later Mr. Deutsch took up an individual practice, and has since had no partnership.

At present his office is at 510 American Trust Building. As a real estate and corporation lawyer he represents several important corporations, and is also attorney in this part of the country for the United Cigar Stores Company, and is a director in the Bronx Realty Company, a subsidiary of that corporation. He is also a director of the Empire Brass Manufacturing Company. Mr. Deutsch has been a man of considerable influence and activity in the republican party since his admission to the bar, though not as a candidate for office. His father was a Mason, and he and all his brothers are members of that order, and he is also affiliated with the Knights of Pythias, Cleveland Lodge No. 18, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and is a member of the Cleveland, Ohio State and American Bar associations. He has membership in the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, City Club, Civic League, Cleveland Automobile Club. Mr. Deutsch is a great lover of books and art. His home is at 1690 East 51st Street.

June 14, 1913, he married Miss Florence A. Coblitz, who was born and educated in Cleveland, being a graduate of the South High

School and a daughter of Phillip A. and Elizabeth (Wodiska) Coblitz. Her father, who died in 1911 was in the wholesale woolen business at Cleveland. Her mother is still a resident of Cleveland. Mr. and Mrs. Deutsch have one son, Robert Philip, born November 28, 1914.

HORACE NEFF has been a member of the Cleveland bar since 1902, and his offices are in the Illuminating Building.

He is a son of Judge William B. and Elizabeth H. (Hyre) Neff, of a well known and highly respected Cleveland family. Horace Neff was born on Bolton Avenue June 24, 1878. He was educated in the public schools and attended the law department of Western Reserve University, from which he was graduated with the class of 1901. For two years he served as deputy city clerk of Cleveland under W. R. Coates. He was admitted to the bar in June, 1902, and in January of the following year began practice. For a short time he was in the law offices of Hile & Horn, and for nearly four years was in the office of Foran & Powell. He has never had a law partnership and for over ten years has practiced alone. For some time he gave considerable attention to the criminal branch of practice, but for the last two years his work has been along general lines. Mr. Neff is a republican in politics. June 15, 1912, he married Miss Lillian Alice Balthaser. Mrs. Neff was born at Amanda in Fairfield County, Ohio, daughter of John A. and Mary (Warner) Balthaser. She was reared there and educated in the common and high schools. Her father was a farmer and business man and the Balthasers were among the first settlers of Fairfield County. Mrs. Neff's great-grandfather, General Kramer, served in the armies of the great Napoleon. The Balthasers are numerous represented in Ohio and only recently a large family reunion occurred at Amanda. Mrs. Neff's parents are both now deceased.

ARTHUR G. HYDE, M. D. For the past eleven years Dr. Arthur G. Hyde has figured prominently in the medical profession of Cleveland, and has maintained throughout his career a high standard of ethics and honorable principles. A man of skill, knowledge and capability, he has risen steadily in his profession, deservedly winning the rewards of devotion to his calling, and in 1914 recognition of his talents and executive powers was

expressed in his appointment as superintendent of the Cleveland State Hospital, a position which he retains at this time.

Doctor Hyde was born January 16, 1876, in Ashland County, Ohio, a son of Anson and Jennie Hyde. His father was born in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, July 5, 1852, and was there reared and educated, and on arriving at man's estate engaged in farming. In 1869 he moved to Ashland County, Ohio, where he has since carried on general farming and dairy operations and is accounted one of the substantial and reliable men of his community. He was married January 21, 1875, to Jennie Gordon, and they are the parents of four children: Dr. Charles W., who is engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery at Washington, D. C.; Dr. David C., a graduate of the veterinary department of the Ohio State University, and now state veterinary surgeon of Ohio; Mrs. Mildred M. Nicholls, a resident of Sullivan, Ohio; and Arthur G.

After attending the graded and high schools of Ashland County, from the latter of which he graduated in 1896, Arthur G. Hyde entered Hiram College, where he was a student for two years, subsequently enrolling at the Ohio Northern University, at Ada, where he was graduated in 1899 with the degree of Bachelor of Science. He continued his education in the medical department of Miami Medical College (now University of Cincinnati) and graduated therefrom in 1901, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine, and to further his training took an internship in the Ohio Soldiers and Sailors Home, where he remained for one year. Doctor Hyde entered upon the active practice of his profession at Rowsburg, Ohio, where he remained four and one-half years, and at the end of that time received an appointment as assistant physician of the State Hospital at Cleveland. His appointment as superintendent of that institution, September 15, 1914, came as due recognition of excellent professional skill and capacity for management. In this position Doctor Hyde has established an enviable record, both as an executive and a physician. His labors have resulted in many needed improvements being made in the institution and in the establishment of a system that makes this hospital one of the best governed in the state. He keeps thoroughly abreast of the progress made in medical science, and is a member of the Cleveland Academy of Medicine, the Ohio Medical So-

ciety and the American Medical Association. Fraternally he is affiliated with Newburgh Lodge No. 379, Free & Accepted Masons. He likewise belongs to the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce and to the Cleveland Athletic Club.

Doctor Hyde was married at Cleveland, June 15, 1910, to Carrie L. Cooke, and they are the parents of two children: Arthur Gordon, Jr., born in 1912; and Caroline Jane, born in 1917.

J. H. SOMERS. It is only during the last half century that the coal industry of the Middle West has assumed proportions overshadowing that of all primary sources of heat and energy. Even some thirty or forty years ago railway locomotives were still burning wood as fuel. These facts are mentioned to indicate the important relations sustained by three generations of the Somers family to the coal industry of the Middle West, the first generation having mined coal for a limited local supply, while the present generation represented at Cleveland is busied with extensive operations proportionate to the indispensable and vital part that coal now sustains to the productive energies of the world.

The middle generation of the family was represented by the late J. H. Somers, who in 1868, half a century ago, succeeded to a coal business established by his father in Columbus, Ohio, and who spent the last twenty-five years of his life at Cleveland, from which point he directed the operation of many extensive mines. He was one of the largest stockholders of the Roby Coal Company, which deals in gas, oil, steam, coal, and in fact, was one of the biggest coal operators in the entire country.

He was born at Marietta, Ohio, in 1842, a son of Jonathan F. Somers, who was the pioneer of the family in the coal business in Ohio. J. H. Somers grew up at Marietta, lived at Newark for some years, but in 1868 took up the business established by his father at Columbus. From there in 1883 he removed to Cleveland. He contributed much to the technique and modern processes of coal mining and coal distribution. He was associated with the movement for the development of the coal fields of Saginaw, Michigan, and also extensive fields in Ohio, Indiana, Pennsylvania and West Virginia. He was an executive in corporations that employed thousands of men and did a business involving many hundreds of thousands of dollars. For many years he was vice president of the J. H. Som-



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D. O. Summers

ers Coal Company, having assisted in organizing that firm and also the Roby Coal Company.

His success was due to the phenomenal energy which characterized him all his life. He practically died in the harness, having been busied with affairs at his office on the day preceding his death, which came suddenly at Cleveland, November 18, 1908. He was laid to rest in Lake View Cemetery.

Of his qualities as a citizen and business man the following has been written: "Those who knew Mr. Somers personally found him at times brusque, and yet his sympathies were easily aroused. He was strong in his likes and dislikes and stood firm for what he believed to be his right. On the other hand he was extremely just and fair, according to others what was their due. He cared nothing for public office, yet was a staunch republican and manifested in public affairs the interest of a business man who wisely recognizes that he is a part of the community, to which he owes an obligation, while at the same time he receives the benefit of all that constitutes the public life. His word was as good as a bond and he was widely known for his unflinching probity, as well as his notable success."

His wife died in 1906, and he was succeeded in business by his only child, Charles W. Somers. He was also survived by a brother, J. O. Somers, a retired coal dealer of Columbus, and a sister, Mrs. Myra Snyder of Cleveland.

CHARLES W. SOMERS. To a vastly discriminating section of the American public that is dominated by one interest and passion throughout an important season of every year, the name Charles W. Somers is best known as one of the founders in 1901 of the American League of Baseball, and as president of the Cleveland Baseball Company. Nearly all of the owners and directors of major league baseball in America are substantial business men and to this rule Charles W. Somers is no exception.

He represents the third generation of a family that has been prominent in coal mining industry since pioneer times, and in the coal circles of America today is rightly classed as a major league operator. Mr. Somers is president of The Roby Coal Company, of The J. H. Somers Coal Company, The Roby-Somers Coal Company, The Massillon Elm Run Coal Company, The Somers Mining Company, The

Somers Company, and throughout the thirty years of his active career not even his strong and insistent interest in the national pastime has run athwart his concentrated energies in this primary family business.

Concerning his father something is said on other pages. Charles W. Somers, only child of J. H. and Philomena (McCrum) Somers, was born at Newark, Ohio, October 13, 1868, but spent much of his early boyhood at Columbus, where he attended public school, and at the age of fifteen in 1883, came with his parents to Cleveland, where his education was completed. From school he entered with characteristic enthusiasm into the business interests of his father and had soon gained the confidence of the senior Somers and made for himself a ranking position among the coal operators of the day. For a number of years before his father's death he assumed many of the heavy responsibilities, and has been a member of the firm since 1896 and practically every year since then has seen some addition to his business responsibilities. He is a member of the Cleveland Athletic Club, Western Reserve Club, and Cleveland Chamber of Commerce. His interest in baseball is not a mature enthusiasm, but has been one of steadily growing volume since early boyhood.

DAVID OTIS SUMMERS has his chief claim to recognition among Cleveland business men as the founder and for thirty years proprietor of The D. O. Summers Cleaning & Laundry Company. This is a business which began on borrowed capital and in restricted quarters. Its growth and prosperity were directly based upon the quality of service rendered. Mr. Summers thoroughly appreciated what was before him in building up a satisfactory business in the face of keen competition, and there has never been a time when he did not emphasize his qualities of thoroughness and promptness and the magnificent establishment of the company today, occupying a large plant at 6202-6220 Carnegie Avenue, Southeast, is a monument to the word service. The plant is now one of the largest cleaning and laundry establishments in Cleveland or in the State of Ohio. It was started thirty years ago as a cleaning shop and for years it has specialized in the higher class work of this nature, the facilities having been developed for cleaning of carpets and rugs, draperies and laces, in addition to the ordinary branches and services rendered by such an establishment.

Mr. Summers was born in Orange Township,

Ashland County, Ohio, June 14, 1860. That section of Ohio was still almost an unsettled portion of the wilderness when in 1817 his grandfather came out of Pennsylvania and settled there and developed a farm. His father, Daniel Summers, was born and reared at that pioneer homestead, was in early life a teacher, and for many years a practical farmer at Charlotte, Michigan. He finally removed to Cleveland, where he spent his last years. Daniel Summers married Mary Wherry, who survived her husband and moved to California.

As a boy David Otis Summers attended public school at Charlotte, Michigan, and in early youth came to Cleveland, where during the day he worked in the lumber and planing mill of Davidson & House, and at night finished his education in the Spencerian Business College. He was with Davidson & House until 1882, and his willingness to assume responsibilities caused the firm to put him in charge of the mill with a force of twenty men under him when he was hardly more than twenty-one. From 1882 to 1887 he was employed as a mechanic with Sterling, Welch & Company.

In 1887 there were four carpet cleaning establishments in Cleveland. With all this competition Mr. Summers believed he saw an opportunity to set up a shop of his own, and though he had to borrow the necessary capital and he started business in an upstairs room on East Prospect Street, he soon had a patronage satisfied and increasing and an outlook for the future that fully justified him in continuing in the business. One of the early features of his business was renting awnings for parties and weddings. One of the first important extensions of the business came in 1896 when he established his rug factory for the manufacture of domestic rugs. He was a pioneer in what is now recognized as the modern and standard practice of cleaning carpets by means of air. At first, however, he utilized compressed air which was forced or expelled through the rugs instead of the now more familiar principle of vacuum cleaning. This was the first establishment of that kind in Cleveland. He developed many of the ideas and practices now used in air cleaning processes. In 1902 another department was added for dry cleaning and lace cleaning, and in 1905 the D. O. Summers Cleaning & Laundry Company was incorporated. Mr. Summers has since been its president and treasurer and he is also a member of the board of the Ohio State Dry Cleaners' and Dyers' Association

and one of its directors. In recognition of his superior knowledge of the cleaning business, Mr. Summers was called to Washington through instructions of the Reclamation Department, Quartermaster General's office, to appear on a board of five experts on dry cleaning to formulate plans and establish a place for the government, that they might know just what to do in the Reclamation Department.

Naturally other business interests have attracted Mr. Summers into active participation, and he is president of the Standard Tire & Rubber Manufacturing Company at Willoughby, Ohio. He was one of the organizers of this business, was elected vice president in January, 1913, and in October, 1917, became president. He is vice president of the Big Lake Land & Lumber Company, a corporation owning and operating timber lands in Arkansas. He was formerly a director of the Hough Bank & Trust Company. He is a member of the Laundry Workers' National Association, of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, the Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America, the Old Colonial Club, Incorporated, of New York, the Cleveland Automobile Club, Cleveland Athletic Club, and is active in Masonic circles. His affiliations are with Woodward Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Cleveland Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Holyrood Commandery, Knights Templar; Al Koran Temple of the Mystic Shrine. Mr. Summers is a member and was first president of the board of trustees of the Hough Avenue Congregational Church at the time the church edifice was constructed.

Mr. Summers has enjoyed an ideal domestic life, and he and his family have both a city home and a country home at Chagrin Falls. He married Miss Josephine Kaighin, a native of New York City and daughter of Philip Kaighin. Mr. and Mrs. Summers have two sons and two daughters. The oldest is Bessie O., wife of John H. Marshall of Erie, Pennsylvania. The older son is Otis D., now secretary of The D. O. Summers Cleaning and Laundry Company. The second son, Harry K., is a director of the cleaning and laundry company. The younger child, Ruth, is still at home. Both sons were well educated, the older having spent one year in the Ohio Wesleyan University. The sons are members of Terion Lodge of Masons. Harry K. Summers had an active experience of three months on the Mexican border with Company C of the First Battalion of Ohio Engineers. This organization

is now the One Hundred Twelfth Regiment of Engineers in the National army. All told Harry K. Summers was with this organization for seven months. Harry K. Summers is president of the Motor Equipment Company of Cleveland and is member of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce. Both sons belong to the Hough Avenue Congregational Church.

RABBI ELIAS ROTHSCHILD. The death of Rabbi Rothschild at Cleveland, June 17, 1914, marked the passing of a man whose goodness, generosity and liberality were of common knowledge to all the people among whom he had lived for nearly forty years, and who in his simplicity, his constant self-sacrifice, measured up to the best elements of greatness in mankind.

He was born at Marienpole, Russian Poland, in 1853, a son of Max Rothschild, who also lived for some years in Cleveland but who later returned to Jerusalem and lived in that sacred city five years before his death and is buried there. Elias Rothschild was brought to America when a mere child, and during his youth was greatly befriended by Mr. J. H. Kantrowitz, a noted philanthropist, merchant and communal worker in New York City. He married his benefactor's daughter, Jennie Kantrowitz, whose father was one of the prominent men among the Jewish population of New York City for over forty years.

After his marriage Rabbi Rothschild moved to Rochester where he carried on his duties as rabbi and from there came to Cleveland. In this city he found constant opportunities for work and the expression of his generous character nearly forty years. He was an ardent worker in the religious, ecclesiastic, educational and social circles. He worked hard for the welfare and good treatment of both the native and the stranger, the old settlers and the new comers, the poor and the needy, sheltering time and again wayfarers and superannuated rabbis in his own scanty apartments and sharing with them his food, drink and raiment, his insignificant salary and small earnings notwithstanding. He was goodness incarnate and kindness personified, having a smile, an expression of comfort and a cheerful word for one and all at all times and seasons. He was a member of both Anshe Emeth and Ohavei Amunah Synagogues, Montefiore Lodge, Independent Order B'rith Abraham, Knights of Joseph and B'nai Isaac Society, and president of Burial Society of Hessed shel Emeth and Ladies Free Loan Society of Gem-

iluth Hassodim. He was also chairman for all funds collected in Cleveland to be used for religious objects at Jerusalem. It is characteristic that a great majority of his kindly deeds were never heralded abroad, and one of his most dominant traits was his modesty. It was a signal tribute to his work and character that one of the largest outpourings of Jewish people ever seen in Cleveland appeared as mourners at his funeral. He was laid to rest in the cemetery of the Anshe Emeth Congregation.

Rabbi Rothschild was survived by his widow, and by twelve children, four sons and eight daughters, all of whom have grown up and have become useful and respected citizens of Cleveland.

ISIDORE J. ROTHSCHILD with his brother Julius compose the firm known as "Rothschild" real estate brokers with offices in the American Trust Building. This is a firm of aggressive and successful young men, both experts in their line, and has done an important business in general real estate. They also handle loans and insurance.

I. J. Rothschild of this firm was born at Cleveland November 9, 1881, son of the late Rabbi Elias Rothschild, elsewhere referred to in this publication. As a boy the son attended the Cleveland public schools, including the Central High School, and his first business experience was in a drug store. It was his intention at the time to become a druggist, but he abandoned this because his employers insisted that while learning the drug trade he also do duty as a soda clerk. Later for a time he was employed in the jewelry establishment of The Charles Ettinger Company in the Taylor Arcade. He was there seven years, and then in 1908 went in the real estate business for himself. He opened his first office in the Williamson Building alone, and sought a clientele about the time the panic of 1907 was still severely felt in all business circles. From the Williamson Building he removed to the Engineers Building, where he was one of the first tenants. In October, 1917, the firm moved to the American Trust Building.

In 1912 Mr. Rothschild organized The Sixth City Realty Company for the purpose of buying property near Euclid Avenue and East 105th Street. After this property was sold in December, 1917, and the object of the company having been realized its organization was abandoned.

Mr. Rothschild has two big interests in life, his business and his home, and other things

are subsidiary to those. However, he is well known in charitable and civic circles. He is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias, the Independent Order of B'nai B'rith, Independent Aid Society, Federation of Jewish Charities, is a contributor to the Denver Consumptive Sanitarium at Denver, Colorado, and a yearly contributor to the schools of New York City for the education of young rabbis. He worships as a member of Anshe Emeth Congregation, with which his father was formerly connected, and was also in the Euclid Avenue Temple. His wife is a member of the Temple organization and of the Jewish Infants Orphans Home.

September 10, 1913, Mr. Rothschild married Miss Dora Mendelson, daughter of Jacob and Ella (Ettinger) Mendelson, who have been residents of Cleveland more than forty years and now retired. Mrs. Rothschild was for ten years a successful teacher in the Cleveland public schools, was educated here and is a graduate of the Central High School and the Cleveland Normal. Mr. and Mrs. Rothschild have one daughter, Alice.

JULIUS ROTHSCHILD is a son of the late Rabbi Elias Rothschild of Cleveland, and a brother of I. J. Rothschild, with whom he is associated under the name "Rothschild" real estate brokers in the American Trust Building.

Julius Rothschild was born in Cleveland April 8, 1886, was educated in the public schools, and from school went to work with The Charles Ettinger Company, a prominent jewelry house of Cleveland. After several years of active experience, he joined his brother in 1912, and in the past five years has become one of the expert men in Cleveland business affairs, and has made the firm one of the leading ones of the kind in the city. Julius Rothschild is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias, with the Independent Order of B'nai B'rith, and is unmarried.

CAPT. ROBERT L. QUEISSER, Next to the national flag itself perhaps the most familiar emblem of war times in America is the "service flag," with its star or stars representing individuals from the home, the church, the business or the factory who are serving under the colors in the uniform of a soldier. Probably not one person in a thousand knows the originator and inventor of this service flag. He is a Cleveland man, for many years prominent in business circles, and has a personal record of military service with the Ohio National Guard

organization, having been in command of the Machine Gun Company of the Fifth Regiment Ohio Infantry on the Mexican border in 1916-17.

Capt. Robert L. Queisser is the originator and designer of the service flag. The service flag and pennants and all manner of novelties using the Service Flag design are now being made all over the United States.

Captain Queisser has been well known in Ohio military circles for a number of years. His record reads as follows: Regimental adjutant, Third Regiment Infantry Ohio National Guard; battalion adjutant, Seventh Regiment Infantry; captain-commissary and captain Machine Gun Company, Fifth Regiment Infantry; and four years aide-de-camp on the staff of Governor Judson Harmon.

Robert L. Queisser was born at Indianapolis, Indiana, August 9, 1866, son of Julius and Caroline Jeanette (Schliebitz) Queisser. He was educated in the grammar and high schools of Indianapolis and the Indianapolis Business College, and spent a number of years of his earlier life in railroad work. He left a responsible position in the traffic department of the Baltimore & Ohio to become manager of The Ohio Press Brick Company at Zanesville. This was one of the subsidiary companies of The Hydraulic Pressed Brick Company, of St. Louis, Missouri. Since then he has gained wide prominence among the clay products manufacturers of the country. He was with the Ohio Press Brick Company five years, and then, with William H. Hunt and C. A. Bliss, organized The Hunt-Queisser-Bliss Company of Cleveland. This firm engaged in the brick and builders' supply business. In 1911 Captain Queisser acquired the Hunt interests and the name of the firm was changed to The Queisser-Bliss Company, and in 1915 to The R. L. Queisser Company. Captain Queisser is a former president of the Brick Builders Association of America, was for five years secretary of The Ohio Face Brick Manufacturing Association, and for three years secretary and treasurer of the Face Brick Dealers Association of America, is president and general manager of The R. L. Queisser Company, and a member of the Cleveland Builders Exchange and the Cleveland Engineering Society. He is also a director of The Doan Savings & Loan Association, The Guardian Mortgage Company and president of The Oak Investment Company.

While a resident of Zanesville Captain Queisser also served as president of its cham-



A. H. Quisenberry

ber of commerce. He is past exalted ruler of Springfield Lodge No. 51, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and is past grand esteemed leading knight of the order. In Masonry he is affiliated with Windermere Lodge No. 627, Free and Accepted Masons, is past high priest Windermere Chapter No. 203, Royal Arch Masons; is thrice illustrious master of Windermere Council No. 113, Royal and Select Masters and past commander Coeur de Lion Commandery No. 64, Knights Templar; Seoto Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite Thirty-second Degree, and is a member of Al Koran Temple Mystic Shrine and Al Sirat Grotto. He was past vicegerent snark of Ohio, Concatenated Order of Hoo Hoos, and in 1913 was president of the Cleveland Rotary Club and later was a director of the International Association. He is a member of the Hermit Club, Cleveland Athletic Club, Tippecanoe Club, Masonic Club, Cleveland Automobile Club, and is a member and was a director in 1914 of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce. Captain Queisser's business offices are in the Schofield Building.

At Springfield, Ohio, November 24, 1887, he married Miss Jessie L. Fried. They have two sons, Charles Fried and Robert L., Jr., both now serving as first lieutenants in the army.

CHARLES LINCOLN STOCKER. In legal circles at Cleveland the name of Mr. Stocker is associated with sound ability and substantial success as a lawyer and outside of his profession he has come to be widely known in the city by his active connection with various civic and business organizations. His professional career covers nearly twenty years, and he is a member of the firm Young, Stocker & Fenner, with offices in the Society for Savings Building. For a number of years Mr. Stocker was associated with the late Judge Carpenter, of the Appellate Court.

The family associations of Mr. Stocker connect him with some of Ohio's earliest and most interesting history. Through his mother he is a great-grandson of David Peter. The name of David Peter is found in Howe's Historical Collection of Ohio, where he is represented as one of the pioneers of the state. He was a member of the Moravian sect, and came from Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, to Ohio as one of the followers of the great Moravian missionary, David Zeisberger. David Peter arrived in Ohio in 1797 and was appointed a merchant by the Moravian Society, and in 1798 opened the first store in Eastern Ohio,

trading with the Delaware Indians of the Tuscarawas Valley. The historic center of the Moravian movement was Gnadenbutten, Tuscarawas County. The Moravian missionaries had made their first effort to Christianize the Indians there in 1772. Congress gave them a grant of 12,000 acres of land in the Tuscarawas Valley, but this land subsequently reverted to the Government. David Peter died and was buried at Gnadenbutten.

The Stocker family is of Swiss ancestry, and were colonial settlers at Easton, Pennsylvania. Solomon Stocker, father of the Cleveland lawyer, was born in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, in 1838, and celebrated his eightieth birthday in January, 1918. Before the war he became acquainted with Abraham Lincoln, then a practising lawyer at Springfield, Illinois, and is one of the few men now living who "knew Lincoln," and his unbounded admiration for that great president and statesman led him to name his son in his honor. Solomon Stocker promptly took up the cause of the Union when the Civil war broke out, volunteered his services and for four long years of the struggle followed the flag and did every duty assigned him. He was first a private in Company I, of the 30th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and subsequently was a noncommissioned officer as a hospital steward. He was slightly wounded three times, but never left active service, and at the conclusion of his first term re-enlisted as a veteran. He has served as commander of his Grand Army Post. In a business way his career is notable as a farmer. While in active life he owned three large farms in Tuscarawas County, and it was a matter of pride with him to keep these farms in the most perfect condition. His fields represented an acme of cultivation, the equipment was always the best, and he was very successful with live stock. In a public way he has served as township trustee, and has long been active in church and Sunday school work. During the past twenty-seven years it is said that he has missed only two or three sessions of church or Sunday school.

Solomon Stocker married Miss Julia E. Peter, a granddaughter of the Moravian settler above named. She died in April, 1910, at the age of sixty-seven. Their six children are still living, three daughters and three sons, Charles Lincoln being the oldest. Mary Agnes, now at home, received the degree A. B. from the Teachers College of Columbia University, New York, and has taught in the Asbury Park schools of New Jersey. Egar A., the third

child, graduated from Oberlin College A. B., did considerable educational work in high school and also in the schools of Collinwood and Youngstown, Ohio, and is now treasurer of the Youngstown Ice Company, one of the principal firms dealing in ice and builders supplies in the state of Ohio. James A. graduated with the degree Civil Engineer from Ohio State University and is now chief engineer of the Toledo and Ohio Central Railway. Jessie L. finished her education in the Musical Conservatory of Oberlin College, and is now the wife of Frederick W. Taylor, who is at the head of the agricultural department of the state institution at Durham, New Hampshire. Emma C., the youngest child, is a graduate in the classical course of Oberlin College, took special work in physical training, and is now the wife of William Fendrich, of New York City, at present employe as inspector of electrical equipment on the great American battle-ships.

Charles Lincoln Stocker was born at the old family home in Gnadenhutten in Tuscarawas county, Ohio, August 22, 1868. He was educated in the public schools of his home locality, at Oberlin College both in the academy and regular collegiate departments and graduated A. B. with the class of 1894. He is a graduate of the Gnadenhutten High School with the class of 1886. Mr. Stocker had considerable experience in educational work, having taught two years in the district schools and in the Collinwood High School, and for three years was an instructor in the city night schools of Cleveland. During one year in the Collinwood High School he was assistant principal and practically performed all the duties of that office since the principal was absent on account of illness.

Mr. Stocker took his law work in Western Reserve University Law School, graduating LL. B. in 1898 and was admitted to the bar in June of the same year. He had in the meantime worked as office boy and clerk with the law firm of Carpenter and Young, and six months after his graduation these lawyers offered him a partnership under the name Carpenter, Young & Stocker. This title existed in Cleveland law partnerships for sixteen years, from 1899, and was dissolved when Judge Carpenter was elevated to the Appellate Court Bench. Since, the firm has been Young, Stocker & Fenner. Mr. Stocker has specialized in probate law and corporation law, and much of his time has been taken with trusteeships. He is director and general

counsel of The Guarantee Banking Company, is counsel for The Bankers Guaranteed Mortgage Company, and handles the work of a number of other corporate interests.

Since beginning practice Mr. Stocker has never withheld his active support and cooperation with any worthy public enterprise that seemed to need him. He is now president of the Board of Education of Bratenahl, is a director of Providence Hospital, is president of the Unitarian Club, member of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, the Cleveland Real Estate Board, the Civic League, Cleveland Bar Association, and National Security League, and in politics while nominally a republican is in these critical times a straightforward and undiluted American. In matters of local politics he gives his support to the best man. He served as solicitor for the Village of Collinwood nine years, until that suburb was incorporated in the city. Mr. Stocker retains his membership in the Sons of Veterans organization at his old home town. His church is the First Unitarian of Cleveland.

On October 6, 1900, Mr. Stocker married Miss Emma B. Parks of Cleveland. Mrs. Stocker belongs to a family of pioneers in Northern Ohio. Her grandfather Sheldon Parks came from Connecticut in 1834, and settled seven miles east of the Public Square of Cleveland on the shores of Lake Erie. It is a part of the old Parks estate, formerly a farm, that is now occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Stocker as their home. This homestead comprises five acres on Lake Shore Boulevard at 13022. Mrs. Stocker is a daughter of Joseph and Maria Jane (Thorpe) Parks. The Thorpe family came to Cuyahoga County in the very first years of the last century. Mrs. Stocker's parents are both now deceased. She was educated in Cuyahoga County, and in 1898 graduated A. B. from Western Reserve Woman's College, and for two years was a teacher in the Collinwood schools. She has served two terms as president of the Alumnae Association of her college and is now president of the Phi Kappa Zeta Sorority. She is active in Sunday School work as a teacher and is a member of the Red Cross. Mr. and Mrs. Stocker have a family of four sons and one daughter: Edgar Parks, Joseph C., Norman Arthur, Charles L. Jr., and Agnes Jane, all of whom were born at the Stocker home on Lake Shore Boulevard.

HON. JOSEPH S. BACKOWSKI, present representative from Cuyahoga County in the State

Legislature, began the practice of law here about four years ago, and has found his way to success paved with the durable stones of hard work, earnest and conscientious attention to every interest entrusted to his charge, and by a willingness to assume responsibilities in behalf of the community and the people at large.

Mr. Backowski was born in Cleveland September 24, 1889, of poor but hard working and respectable parents. He is a son of Stanislaw and Frances (Rucinski) Backowski. Stanislaw Backowski died January 16, 1918. Both parents were born in that part of Poland which is now under German rule, and they came to the United States when young people, first meeting in Cleveland. At that time Stanislaw Backowski was driver of a milk wagon at eight dollars a month. The father worked at various lines of employment as a young man to get a start and after being successful in various lines of industry he finally became proprietor of one of the best conducted meat markets in the city.

Joseph S. Backowski was the second child of his parents. He was educated in the St. Stanislaus parochial school, graduated from the South High School with the class of 1909, then entered Adelbert College of Western Reserve University, and subsequently the law school of the University, where he was graduated LL. B. in June, 1913.

In the same year he was admitted to the bar and at once began practice in the Society for Savings Building, where he is located today.

Mr. Backowski has been a leader in democratic politics in Cuyahoga County since he began practice. In the fall of 1915 he was a candidate for councilman from the 14th ward. Among six candidates for that position he stood second and lacked less than a hundred votes of being elected. In the fall of 1916 he was a successful candidate for the State Legislature, elected for the term of two years. His presence in the legislature has been a matter of satisfaction to the entire county and especially to his constituents who loyally supported him. He has given careful attention to every matter that has come up during the session of 1917, and among other services he introduced the bill to permit cities and counties to make joint use of county buildings.

Mr. Backowski is one of the oldest members of the Polish Chamber of Commerce of Cleveland, in which he is a director. He is unmarried.

EDWARD W. DISSETTE, in practice as a lawyer at Cleveland since 1902, is a son of the venerable Judge Thomas K. Dissette, the dean of the Cleveland bar, was for many years actively associated with his father and through his work and experience has gained a recognized place as an authority on real estate and tax law.

Though Mr. Dissette has spent most of his life in Cleveland, he was born at Bradford, Ontario, Canada, which was also his father's birthplace. He was born November 3, 1867. A complete account of the unusual record of his father Judge Thomas K. Dissette appears on other pages of this publication. Edward W. Dissette was educated in the Cleveland public schools, in Brooks Military Academy and in Baldwin University at Berea. He graduated from the law department of Baldwin University with the class of 1902 and the degree LL. B. Admitted to the Ohio bar in June of that year before the Supreme Court of Columbus, he began practice and from the first has had his offices in the building where he is today, the American Trust Building. Mr. Dissette practiced alone until his father retired from his service on the Common Pleas Bench, and there was then organized a firm consisting of the senior Dissette, and his two sons, Edward W. and George C. under the name Dissette, Dissette & Dissette. In February, 1912, George Dissette retired from the partnership and since then it has been T. K. and E. W. Dissette, a title still retained, though Judge Dissette has not been in active practice since 1915.

Not only as a lawyer but in other ways Mr. Dissette has been closely identified with the fortune and welfare of his home city for many years. He served as city claim agent from 1895 to 1899, and was tax collector in 1908-09. He was deputy clerk of the Court of Common Pleas from 1888 to 1892. He has proved himself a vigorous exponent of republican politics, and in 1911 was his party candidate for judge of Municipal Court, when that court was first organized. He was defeated, since in that year Cleveland went democratic by nineteen thousand votes during the Baker landslide.

Mr. Dissette was a member of the Cleveland Grays from 1887 to 1891, and served as second lieutenant of the Fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry from 1886 to 1899. He was with that regiment during the Spanish-American period, with the rank of second lieutenant. He was on active duty about a year, but the regi-

ment never got further than Tampa, Florida. He still takes an active interest in military affairs, is a member of the Military Order of Foreign Wars, the Army and Navy Club and the Cramer Camp, Spanish-American War Veterans.

Business interests also claim a large share of his attention. Mr. Dissette is secretary and a director of the Blaine Mining and Reduction Company of Colorado; is secretary of the Nichols Hat Company of Cleveland, and a director of the Macoban Realty Company of Cleveland.

He belongs to the Ohio State Bar Association, the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, to Woodward Lodge No. 508 F. and A. M., the Colonial Club, Cleveland Lodge No. 4 International Ship Masters Association of the Great Lakes, to the Cleveland Museum of Art, and is active in the Twentieth Ward Republican Club. Aside from his profession and business he finds his recreation chiefly in boating and other water sports.

Mr. Dissette was married February 21, 1888, to Miss Ruth D. Morgan of Cleveland, daughter of Captain Arthur and Laura Dell (Bates) Morgan. Her mother is still living, and Captain Morgan was drowned at Alpena, Michigan, when Mrs. Dissette was a child. Mrs. Dissette finished her education in the Moravian Seminary at Bethlehem, Pennsylvania. They are the parents of two children. The daughter, Ruth Margaret, graduated from high school in 1914 and is now attending the Woman's College at Western Reserve University. The son, Thomas K. Dissette II, is a member of the class of 1918 in the Cleveland High School.

CAPT. RUFUS C. SPROUL up to forty years ago was one of the best known mariners of the Great Lakes. Altogether he spent nearly forty years as a sailor and vessel captain on salt and fresh water seas, and while he was a familiar figure and well known in nearly every port around the Great Lakes, he had a specially large following of friends and acquaintances of Cleveland, where he lived for many years.

He was born in Windsor, Maine, February 22, 1821, and died at his home in Cleveland February 7, 1878, aged fifty-six years, eleven months, fifteen days. He was of Scotch-Irish ancestry. His family originated in Scotland, went from there to the north of Ireland, and thence came to America. Captain Sproul like many New England boys early evinced a fondness for the sea, and at the age of thirteen he

enlisted for service on the ocean with a whaling vessel. In the course of his experience he rose through the various grades until he was captain of an ocean boat, and about 1845 he came to Cleveland and for many years sailed as a captain and officer on Great Lakes boats. During the last seven years of his life he was proprietor of a livery business on the west side of Cleveland. He came to be well known to all the older residents of the city and bore a reputation for probity and honor that is one of the best legacies he could have bequeathed to his children. He was also active in politics, an out and out republican, and at one time served as assistant street commissioner.

He married Miss Lydia Blake, who is still living in Cleveland in her eighty-sixth year. She is of English ancestry and some of the Blakes came to America on the boat that followed the Mayflower to the bleak coasts of New England early in the seventeenth century. Captain and Mrs. Sproul had seven children, five sons and two daughters. Four of them are still living. The oldest was Capt. William H. Sproul, who for over fifteen years followed the Great Lakes, part of the time as captain, and died at his headquarters in Chicago in the spring of 1914, aged sixty-two. The daughter, Ella, is now the wife of U. B. Hird, a farmer at Geneva, Ohio. Hattie is the wife of Dr. J. G. Lewis of Cleveland. Frank B. was in the livery business at Cleveland until his death in the fall of 1914, aged fifty-six. Ernest B. is connected with the Newburg & South Shore Railroad. The youngest of the family, Herbert R., is a well known Cleveland attorney.

HERBERT RUFUS SPROUL has been one of the busy lawyers of Cleveland since his admission to the bar in 1899, and his activities as a lawyer have been both agreeable and profitable and have brought him high standing in the bar of his native city.

Mr. Sproul was born in Cleveland June 3, 1875, a son of Capt. Rufus C. and Lydia (Blake) Sproul. Of his father, who died in 1878, a more complete account will be found on other pages. The mother, though eighty-six years of age, is still strong and active, and lives with her son, Herbert. Out of a family of seven, two daughters and two sons are still living.

The youngest of the children, Herbert R. Sproul, was three years old when his father died and he grew up and received his early education in Cleveland. He is a graduate of



Engraving of the author

J. M. Spruy

the West High School and took his law work in the law department of Western Reserve University, where he graduated Bachelor of Laws in 1898 and Doctor of Laws in 1899. After his admission to the bar in the fall of the latter year he began practice, was alone one year, and then formed a partnership with W. H. Hill under the name Sproul & Hill. For ten years this firm did a large and varied business with offices in the Society for Savings Building. The partnership was dissolved when Mr. Sproul undertook a commission to promote a sugar company in Cuba, and he was absent in that island about two years. Since his return to Cleveland he has resumed the practice of law as an individual, with offices in the Engineers Building for three years, but since 1913 his offices have been in the Rockefeller Building. He returned from Cuba in 1910. While he handles a general practice, much of his time is taken up with his duties as attorney and general counsel for the Locomotive Engineers' Mutual Life and Accident Insurance Association. This association, which furnishes insurance protection to the order Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, is one of the oldest companies of its kind in America, having been founded fifty years ago. The headquarters of the association are in Cleveland, and as its general counsel for the past four years Mr. Sproul has handled its legal work from all parts of the country.

Mr. Sproul has appeared as a figure in local politics only once as a candidate, though he has always taken an active part in promoting the welfare of the republican organization. In 1905 he was a candidate for the state senate on the ticket headed by Governor Herrick, in which year the entire state ticket went down in defeat.

For variation and pastime from his office Mr. Sproul indulges a more than passing interest in baseball, but his chief hobby and pleasure is chicken raising. This side issue is staged on his little two-acre farm at his home at Bay Village. In the season of 1917 Mr. Sproul raised 1,700 chickens of one of the best egg producing types known.

Fraternally he is affiliated with Emanuel Lodge No. 605, Free and Accepted Masons, and with Al Sirat Grotto No. 17, M. O. V. P. E. R. He was formerly very prominent in the Improved Order of Red Men in Cuyahoga Tribe, served six years on the state board of appeals of the order, filled all the local chairs, and resigned the former office in 1908, when he went to Cuba. He is a member of the Ohio

State Bar Association, the Cleveland Bar Association, the Civic League of Bay Village, and attends worship at the Methodist Episcopal Church.

June 30, 1912, he married Miss Ellen M. Quinn, of Lakewood, daughter of John and Mary (Wilkins) Quinn, both of whom live at Youngstown, where Mrs. Sproul was born and educated.

VERNON H. BURKE. The tendency of the able lawyer to become identified in increasing measure with business affairs is illustrated in the case of the late Vernon H. Burke, whose position at the Cleveland bar was one of highest standing and who for years enjoyed a practice that would satisfy the desires of the most ambitious attorney. At the same time he had almost as many interests in a business way as in the direct line of his profession. And the decided versatility of his mind is shown in the fact, that though burdened with material affairs, he paid constant and devoted attention to the realm of pure literature and the humanities.

An able lawyer, a business man, a one time leader in republican politics, and devoted friend of charity and civic welfare, Cleveland felt and expressed a sense of heavy loss in the death of Mr. Burke, which occurred at the Charity Hospital, following an operation for appendicitis, on January 10, 1918.

He was born at Saybrook, Ashtabula County, Ohio, December 22, 1866. His father, John F. Burke, was born in Dublin, Ireland, and came to America at the age of fourteen, locating in Ashtabula County, Ohio. Mr. Burke's mother was Minerva C. (Stewart) Burke. Her father was A. M. Stewart, of New York State, a distant relative of the great New York merchant, A. T. Stewart.

That Mr. Burke possessed the qualities of an unusual mind is shown by the rapidity with which he assimilated knowledge and covered the various courses of schools and colleges as a boy. He attended the district schools of Saybrook, also had a course in Bryant & Stratton's Business College, and at the age of fifteen entered Canisius College at Buffalo, New York. On returning home he took up the study of telegraphy, and was soon pronounced a proficient operator. At sixteen he entered Notre Dame University at South Bend, Indiana, and in 1886, at the age of twenty, he received from that institution degrees representing the completion of satisfactory work in four different departments of the univer-

sity. The degrees from Notre Dame are LL. B., S. B., A. B., and C. E. He was soon afterwards admitted to the Indiana bar and the Ohio State bar and then removed to Cleveland.

For a year and a half Mr. Burke was connected with the law offices of Everett, Dellenbaugh & Weed. He then formed his first partnership with Capt. M. B. Gary under the name of Gary & Burke. In the law his success was due not so much to specialization as to the handling of a broad general practice. For over a quarter of a century he handled a voluminous practice, involving nearly every branch of the civil and criminal law, and in recent years had specialized in automobile law. He defended more automobile cases than any other lawyer in the United States and became a recognized authority on all branches of the law governing that industry.

At the time of his death Mr. Burke was a director in a large number of Cleveland business enterprises and his sound judgment was a well recognized source of power and helpfulness to the success of many of these concerns.

Whether in meeting with clients or business associates or with his friends, Mr. Burke always was pronounced a most genial gentleman. He was an eloquent orator and at one time an active leader in local and state republican politics. However, only once did he turn aside from his devotion to the law and business into the field of practical politics. In 1897 he was nominated by his party as candidate for state senator. He made an aggressive and hard fought campaign, one that attracted much attention over the state, and was elected in the following November. After his term he retired from office and his service in the State Senate from 1897 to 1899 was the only position he ever filled by election.

But this single term constitutes an important record in itself. He was the author of much legislation which met with opposition at the time of its enactment, but which is now greatly appreciated by residents of Cleveland. This legislation provided for the expenditure of millions of dollars for the establishment and maintenance of Cleveland Park, the Market House and the new City Hall, which has been built under authority of one of his bills. That he had some insight into the future and some conception of the requirements of a city like Cleveland is evidenced by the fact that although there was bitter opposition to his ideas of building boulevards, parks

and public buildings, his City Hall bill having once been defeated and the other projects considered useless expenditures, yet after a period of years this legislation meets with the approval of the people and materially assisted in making Cleveland one of the most attractive cities in the country. The story is told that in order to get favorable consideration for his City Hall Bill Mr. Burke brought the state senators to Cleveland in a body and conducted them through the old city hall to show them the necessity for a new municipal building.

Another project of his legislative work was his authorship of what is known as the "Burke Ten Per Cent Bill" which permits grocers, merchants and all who furnish the necessaries of life to enforce payment from delinquent debtors by subjecting ten per cent of their wages or salaries to the processes devised by this law. This bill met with opposition throughout the state but was finally passed and still stands on the statute books and is continually being used by the courts and has had a very salutary effect in inducing the payments of debts for the necessities of life, as well as correcting an evil which had existed since Ohio was made a state.

From 1898 to 1900 Mr. Burke was a trustee of the Ohio Republican League. He was a close personal friend of the late Senator Foraker, and politically was allied with the Foraker element of the republican party and took part in all of those great contests known as "the Foraker-Hanna fights of Ohio." He was a great friend of the late Asa S. Bushnell, and represented the legislative interests of the state administration while Mr. Bushnell was governor of Ohio. He was the leader in the opposition to the election of M. A. Hanna to the United States Senate and came within one vote of accomplishing Hanna's defeat.

Reference has already been made to his eloquence as a lawyer. He was more than an eloquent speaker, was a master of logic and repeatedly aroused the admiration of all his contemporaries at the bar by his ability, regarded as second to none, to marshal facts before a jury. It was this power which made him one of the best trial lawyers in Cleveland. He often won cases through his sheer ability to sway a jury, and one of his former legal associates says that Mr. Burke enjoyed no part of his profession more than his formal and extemporaneous speeches before juries. That was his forte, whereas many lawyers fail of the highest success because of some distinctive

aversion to or failure of adequate performance in that one department. He was in his real element in court work, and it was the constant encouragement of repeated successes that brought him the heaviest burdens of trial and court practice, and accounted for the reputation he long had of having tried more cases than any lawyer now practicing at the Cleveland bar.

Mr. Burke was a liberal giver to Cleveland charities and identified himself actively with those organizations that represented the city's civic and social spirit. He was a member of the Chamber of Commerce and Chamber of Industry, and of the Cleveland Athletic Club, the Willowick Club, the City Club, and was one of the founders and president of the Ashtabula County Society of Cleveland. While so much of his life was spent in contact with men and affairs, he was none the less a devotee of the standard and classical literature. It is said that he possessed one of the most complete private libraries in Cleveland.

Mr. Burke enjoyed an ideal family life. In 1893 he married Miss Tillie H. Hahn of Cleveland. She still occupies her old home at 2064 East 81st Street, and only a short time before his death Mr. Burke had completed remodeling a new family residence at Plainessville. Mrs. Burke has one son, Vernon H. Burke, Jr.

JOHN F. RUST, Sr. Not at any time in the last half century could the fortune and welfare of Cleveland as a city be said to depend upon any one individual or even a half dozen men. The city is too great, too complex in its activities, and represents the force and energy of thousands and hundreds of thousands of participating lives. But moving through and vitalizing the mass have been many conspicuous individuals, bulwarks of power and prestige, and whose names and careers are emblematic of what Cleveland as a city means to the world.

Of these individuals one of the most noteworthy was the late John F. Rust, Sr., who lived in Cleveland over thirty years and died in that city August 9, 1899. He was of New England birth and parentage, born at Rutland, Vermont, June 15, 1835. His parents were Amasa and Charlotte (Ward) Rust, and he was the youngest of their five sons and three daughters. When he was two years old the family came west to Marine City, Michigan, where he grew to manhood and attended the public schools. At the age of eighteen he

went to work as an engineer in his brother's saw mill. Soon afterward he was in the lumber business at Saginaw with his brothers. He also became connected with the firm Ward Brothers, prominent ship owners and lumbermen.

Mr. Rust came from Saginaw to Cleveland in 1865 and used his experience and capital to establish one of the leading lumber firms of the city under the name Rust, King & Company. Later this firm was Rust, King & Clint. As lumber merchants their interests covered a wide field, and the business was conducted on profitable lines for many years. Mr. Rust finally retired from the lumber trade in 1883.

In that year he was associated with Messrs. King, Newcomb, Leuty and other business men in founding the Citizens Savings & Trust Company of Cleveland. Mr. Rust became a director and vice president, and the founding of the business on conservative and safe lines was largely due to his activity and management in the first years. He continued as vice president of the Citizens Savings & Trust Company many years, was vice president of the Western Reserve National Bank, and was a stockholder in every national bank in Cleveland. Much of his wealth was also represented in large real estate holdings. He owned property on Euclid Avenue and in the downtown district, and he was also an owner of vessel interests on the Great Lakes and in the mining districts of the West and in the lumber fields of Michigan.

His name is otherwise remembered than merely as a successful business man. It is said that he never allowed personal interests or ambition to dwarf his public spirit or activity. He was an influential member of the Chamber of Commerce and Chamber of Industry, was a director of the Huron Street Hospital, was a trustee and a liberal supporter of the Second Presbyterian Church and a member of the Union Club, Enclid Club, Colonial Club, Roadside Club, and Gentleman's Driving Club. He was also a Master Mason. Outside of home his chief recreation was found in driving and the management of good horses.

December 15, 1863, at Saginaw, Michigan, Mr. Rust married Miss W. A. Smith, daughter of Isaac and Weltheina (Stevens) Smith. Her father was at one time a jeweler at Knowlesville, New York, where Mrs. Rust was born in 1845. Mrs. Rust died at Philadelphia in December, 1909, just ten years after her husband passed away. She was the mother

of five children: Frank P., who was born in Saginaw in 1864 and died in California in 1901; Gertrude, who married George N. Chandler of Cleveland; Charlotte, who married Wilson Potter of Philadelphia; Clara, wife of W. E. Brigham, Providence, Rhode Island; John F., Jr., a resident of Cleveland.

GEORGE F. HART. That George F. Hart is a very capable Cleveland business man his many friends and associates abundantly testify, and his position as one of the executive officers of the great Guardian Savings and Trust Company is one that makes further commentary on that subject superfluous. There has been nothing spectacular in Mr. Hart's career. It has consisted of a quiet and faithful performance of duty, beginning in a humble position, and is a record of service from boyhood to mature manhood in banking.

He was born at Allegan, Michigan, December 25, 1872, and he received his first instruction in that little city in the public schools. When he was eleven years of age his parents moved to LaPorte, Indiana, where he continued to attend public school until he was sixteen. At that early date in his career he found a position according with his experience and abilities in the bank of A. P. Andrew, Jr., and Son at LaPorte. Larger responsibilities were given him as he proved himself capable, and when he left the LaPorte Bank on February 1, 1900, he had been occupying the position of teller for some time.

From LaPorte Mr. Hart came to Cleveland, and his service with the Guardian Savings & Trust Company has been continuous since that date. He worked as clerk in different departments, in 1901 entering the trust department, was subsequently promoted to assistant treasurer, was then elected treasurer, and is now the second vice president. He has specialized in the handling of the trust department of this great bank, and nearly all of his seventeen years service has been in that department.

Mr. Hart is a member of the Cleveland Athletic Club, Hermit Club, City Club, Chamber of Commerce, and he is a republican and a member of the Episcopal Church. At LaPorte, Indiana, October 17, 1894, he married Miss Sarah Whiting. Their one child, Helen Cornelia, is a graduate of the Cleveland public schools and is now attending LaSalle Seminary at Auburndale, Massachusetts.

MICHAEL ALBL. Cleveland has every reason to be proud of its Bohemian population.

They constitute a body of useful and industrious citizens and nowhere are American ideals better exemplified than in the Bohemian quarter. Fifty years ago there was a mere handful of Bohemians in Cleveland. One of the pioneers of this nationality was the late Michael Albl, who died at his home 4944 Broadway Southeast, April 4, 1916. He lived in Cleveland nearly half a century. He attained business success and great influence, particularly among his own people.

He was born at Stenovie, Province of Pilsen, Bohemia. He first came to the United States and located at Cleveland at the close of the Civil war in 1865. His father, Joseph Albl, came with him to the United States, but his mother, then an invalid, was unable to make the trip. His father in time became dissatisfied and lonely and Michael also went back to Bohemia mainly for the purpose of accompanying his father to his native land. Joseph Albl died in Bohemia at the advanced age of ninety-five, while his wife died at ninety-three.

Before coming to America Michael Albl married Catherine Peeh, who was born in a little hamlet or village near Stenovie, Bohemia. Both were quite young when they left the old country and settled at Cleveland. Michael Albl was a cooper by trade and for a time was employed in that line for the firm of Rockefeller and Andrews. He was also a musician and his skill in that art furnished him other means of earning a living. After a short time he engaged in the grocery business, and was developing a promising trade before he went back to the old country with his father. In the latter part of 1873 Michael Albl again returned to America and came to Cleveland and resumed the grocery business which has been continued since his retirement by his son, Joseph, at 4950 Broadway Southeast. It is one of the largest stores in that section of the city and is a monument to the business enterprise of the late Michael Albl. His first location was at the corner of Broadway and what is now Forty-ninth Street, but he sold that corner and bought property about half a block away on Broadway. He continued in business there until 1892, when he retired, and after that was in the real estate and insurance business and became connected with a number of enterprises. He was one of the organizers of The Forest City Brewing Company and its first president, an office he filled until his death. For several years he was treasurer of the Svet Printing and



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George Hart.

Publishing Company, publishers of the Bohemian daily newspaper of that name.

Mr. Albl represented a fine type of citizenship. He was public spirited to a marked degree and concerned himself with everything that was connected with the city welfare. He was a power in politics in his ward and at one time served as a waterworks trustee. He was a director of The Broadway Savings and Loan Company. He belonged to Bratim V. Kruhu Branch No. 22 of the Bohemian Slavonic Benevolent Society (C. S. P. S.), was a member of the Bohemian Old Settlers' Association and of Branch No. 60, Knights of Pythias.

Mr. Albl's good wife died at Cleveland, November 20, 1901, at the age of fifty-eight. They reared six sons, all of whom have become good and useful citizens in Cleveland. Joseph M. is a grocer on Broadway and has taken over the business originally established by his father there. Dr. M. A. is a successful physician and surgeon. Edward J. is a prominent Cleveland lawyer. Frank E. and Oswald E. are both pharmacists and conduct the drug store on Broadway known as Albl Brothers Pharmacy. Dr. Charles J., the youngest, is also a physician and surgeon. The sons were all born in Cleveland except Edward J., who was born in the old country after his parents had returned there. The sons now all live along Broadway, in the same community, where their honored father and mother settled over fifty years ago.

EDWARD J. ALBL, attorney at law in the Society for Savings Building, has attained a substantial degree of success in the legal profession, has a fine reputation and enviable business connections in this city. He is one of the six sturdy sons, all prominent in Cleveland business life, of the late Michael and Catherine (Pech) Albl, Bohemian pioneers of Cleveland whose lives are made matter of record on other pages.

Of these sons, Edward J. is the only one not a native of Cleveland. As related elsewhere, his parents went back to Bohemia after some years of residence in Cleveland and while in that country Edward J. Albl was born at Stenovice in the Province of Pilzen, September 2, 1873. When he was three months of age his parents returned to Cleveland and he has spent practically all his life in this city.

Mr. Albl attended the public schools graduating from the Central High School with the

class of 1892. Both inclination and opportunity led him to the legal profession. Soon after leaving high school he entered the law office of Frank Friend, one of the oldest practicing Bohemian attorneys in Cleveland. Mr. Albl remained in Mr. Friend's office studying law and giving faithful attention to such duties as were assigned him by his preceptor and continued a factor in the Friend law office even while a student in the Western Reserve University Law School. He was in law school three years, and then took the State Bar examination at Columbus and was admitted to practice in December, 1904. Even after setting up as an attorney for himself he kept an office with Mr. Friend, though they had no partnership relations. Thus for more than twelve years he was daily associated with Mr. Friend. Mr. Albl is in the general practice as a lawyer, and among his influential connections is counsel for the Broadway Savings and Trust Company of Cleveland, the Forest City Brewing Company and counsel and Director of the Home Investment Company.

While independent in politics he has strong leanings toward the democratic faith. He is a member of Newburgh Lodge No. 379, Free and Accepted Masons; Palacky Lodge of the Knights of Pythias, the Bohemian Turners, C. E. C. H., and the Bohemian Benevolent organization known as C. S. P. S. He is a member and was formerly a director of the South End Chamber of Enterprise and belongs to the Cleveland Bar and the Ohio State Bar associations. His favorite diversions are baseball and motoring and he is a member of the Cleveland Automobile Club.

On August 22, 1898, he married Miss Rose M. Mally of Cleveland, daughter of Peter and Antoinette (Simek) Mally, an old Bohemian family of Cleveland. Her parents are now deceased. Her father was a gardener by trade. Mrs. Albl was born at Cleveland and was educated in the city schools. She has made her home the center of her best affections and interests and participates to only a limited degree in club and social affairs. Two children were born to their marriage. The daughter Eleanor Rose was born June 16, 1900, and died June 11, 1907. The son Edward J., Jr., was born at Cleveland February 4, 1909.

RICHARD EDWARD DEVNEY, a resident of Cleveland since 1902, is one of the leaders in real estate circles and has specialized and concentrated his work almost entirely in Euclid

Avenue property. Mr. Devney had a thorough and interesting experience as a business man and salesman before entering the real estate field at Cleveland, and is member of an old and well known Ashtabula family.

He was born in Cattaraugus County, New York, July 31, 1868, a son of James P. and Margaret F. (Jordan) Devney. His father, a native of Ireland, left the old country at the age of fourteen and satisfied by long experience his boyish longing for the sea. He sailed on the ocean for a number of years and finally settled at Quebec, Canada, where he learned the trade of ship building. In 1851 at Quebec he married and about 1860 moved to Buffalo, New York, and from there to Cattaraugus County. In 1869 he came to Ohio, first locating at Conneaut. In all these years he was working as a practical ship builder. At Conneaut he took charge of the shipyards of the late M. Capron and supervised the building and outfitting of many of the old time sailing vessels that came out of that yard and played their part in Great Lakes transportation. He was more than a thoroughly competent mechanic, and in 1877, moving to Ashtabula, established a shipyard of his own and it is still in business and known as Devney's Shipyard. He constructed a large number of boats of different types, and developed a large and successful business. His death occurred in Ashtabula in 1894 when about seventy years of age. His widow came to Cleveland with other members of the family in 1903 and died in this city December 20, 1914. At Ashtabula James Devney also invested his surplus capital in the building of numerous homes, which he kept for renting purposes, and left a large estate at the time of his death. He and his wife reared a family of ten children, five sons and five daughters, and four of the sons and two of the daughters are still living, some of them in Ashtabula and some in Cleveland. One of the oldest sons, John P., was for a number of years deputy collector of customs at Ashtabula and is now in the real estate business there. He has succeeded his father as manager of the Devney Shipyard. Another son, Henry J., was successor to his brother John and is now active head of the Devney Shipyard, having conducted the business for the last twelve years.

Richard E. Devney was educated in the public schools of Conneaut and Ashtabula, attended New Lyme College in Ashtabula County, taking a commercial course, and following school work he learned the ship caulking

er's trade. For a time he also had a practical experience as a seaman on the Great Lakes. Beginning in the fall of 1890 he was for a year and a half associated with his brother John in the real estate business at Ashtabula. In June, 1892, Mr. Devney became a traveling salesman for a manufacturing company in West Virginia. He was with this firm a number of years and in that time traveled over nearly the entire United States, covering many thousands of miles annually and placing business for the company in thirty-seven different states.

In August, 1902, Mr. Devney, having left the arduous work of the road, located in Cleveland and entered the real estate general brokerage business. Since 1907 he has specialized in property along the principal thoroughfare of the city. He is one of the reliable representative men of his business in Cleveland and has a thorough understanding of real estate values and business opportunities here. He is a member of the Cleveland Real Estate Board, which he served as president in 1916, a member of the National Association of Real Estate Boards, and is on the Governing Board of the Ohio Association of Real Estate Boards. In the fall of 1917 he was captain of one of the teams of the Cleveland Real Estate Board for the sale of Liberty Bonds and stood fourth in the list of captains.

One of his chief interests for a number of years has been in building up organizations to work in the interests of the orphan asylums of Cleveland. He is a member of St. Thomas parish and active in the Knights of Columbus. His skill and ability as a promoter received significant testimony during his work in connection with several of the local Guilds. For two years, in 1909-10, he was president of St. Joseph's Guild. He was elected to that office when the Guild had a membership of 112. Before the two years of his term were over there were 900 active working members and the Guild was an institution of power and influence and its work has been going forward on the same high plane to which Mr. Devney brought it. After that he became president of St. Anthony's Guild, and here had similar success during 1911. The membership of forty at the beginning was 539 by the close of his term. In 1913 he became president of St. Vincent's Guild, which had only forty-eight active members. In six months' time the active membership was 900, and by the end of the year was 1,200, while today 2,400 persons are giving their loyalty and their work to this organi-



John Danneley

zation. Mr. Devney is now identified only in a general supervisory and advisory way with these institutions, and was well satisfied to build them up and give them the vitality and power which their place in the scheme of correlated church activities deserve.

Mr. Devney, who is unmarried, is a member of the City Club, the Civic League, the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, Highland Park Club, and the Ashtabula County Society of Cleveland. He finds his recreation in golf. His home is at 9917 South Boulevard.

WILLIAM E. DONNELLY, though now living retired in Portage County, is one of the widely known men of Cleveland, where for over a third of a century he enjoyed the prominence of an authority in various branches of the patent law.

He was born at Cleveland, May 20, 1855, was educated in the public schools, and early in his career went to work for the late General Leggett in handling different branches of patent examinations and causes. His ability as a patent expert brought him into more active association with General Leggett and for a number of years he was member of the firm M. D. Leggett & Company. After the dissolution of this firm in 1896 Mr. Donnelly became a member of Lynch, Dorer & Donnelly, patent attorneys, from which he withdrew in 1899 and thereafter practiced alone until 1908, when his son became associated with him under the name W. E. and J. J. Donnelly. Mr. Donnelly retired from practice October 1, 1917, and the business of the firm is now handled by his son, John J. Donnelly.

William E. Donnelly was admitted to the Ohio bar in 1892. He is a former member of the Knights of Pythias, a member of the Early Settlers Association of Cuyahoga County, and since retiring from practice has lived at Mantua in Portage County.

His first wife was Mary O'Brien of Cleveland, who died in February, 1892, leaving six children, three sons and three daughters, all living except one daughter. These children are: Lillian, a milliner at Cleveland; Edna, wife of Virgil J. Terrell, present state senator from Cuyahoga County; Albert B., a draftsman and designer for The Bohn Steel Range Company of Cleveland; William F., a captain in the regular United States Army now stationed at Fort William McKinley in the Philippine Islands, and John J., who is successor to his father's patent law business. Wil-

liam E. Donnelly married in March, 1894, Miss Albertina W. Schraner of Cleveland.

JOHN J. DONNELLY is one of the younger men in the legal profession in Cleveland, and for nearly ten years has been handling an increasing share of responsibilities as a patent attorney. He is a son of William E. Donnelly, who recently retired from practice as a patent lawyer, and during their association the firm was known as W. E. and J. J. Donnelly, the latter having succeeded to the business of the firm as patent experts and patent solicitors.

John J. Donnelly was born at Cleveland, February 20, 1892, son of William E. and Mary (O'Brien) Donnelly. His mother died at his birth. The father retired from practice October 1, 1917. Further reference will be found to him and his career on other pages. John J. Donnelly is the youngest of six children. He was educated in the Cleveland public schools and also St. Thomas and Blessed Sacrament parochial schools, graduating from the latter.

In 1906, at the early age of fourteen, he began the study of law with Judge George Schwan and also with his father, and became a regular fixture in his father's office in 1908. He was admitted to practice as a patent lawyer before the United States Patent Office in 1910 and is still carrying on his studies in the Baldwin Wallace College of Law, preparatory for admission to the Ohio bar. The large clientele of the former firm of W. E. and J. J. Donnelly has had every reason to express confidence and trust in the judgment and ability of the younger man, who is one of the leading specialists in Cleveland on patents, trade marks and many of the complicated subjects of patent and trade mark law.

Mr. Donnelly is also well known in athletic circles, and is giving much of his time as a physical director to different institutions. He has been interested in Y. M. C. A. work since 1908, is the physical director for two orphan asylums, and is paid director of the Institutional Department of the Highland Congregational Church. He is a member of the Catholic Order of Foresters and of St. Patrick's Catholic Church.

Mr. Donnelly resides at 12809 St. Clair Avenue. August 4, 1914, he married Miss Martha E. Buell of Cleveland. They were married at St. Aloysius Church. She was born in Illinois, but was educated in Cleveland, being a graduate of the Lincoln High School. Her parents, George A. and Cora B. (Chancey)

Buell, still live at Cleveland, where her father is a carpenter. Mr. and Mrs. Donnelly have two children, George W. and Roberta M., both born in this city.

RALPH BLUE. One of Cleveland's most accomplished lawyers, Ralph Blue began practice in that city ten years ago and his work has been mainly in the field of corporation law, a practice he has served with exceptional powers as a lawyer and also with striking business ability.

Mr. Blue was born on a farm west of Lancaster in Fairfield County, Ohio, December 29, 1881. He is a son of George W. and Emma (Reber) Blue. Both parents were natives of the same section of Ohio and are now residents of Amanda, Ohio. Mr. Blue's great-grandfather Blue came into Fairfield County, Ohio, on horseback direct from Virginia. The Virginia location of the family was Blue's Gap. It is a name that has been identified with Virginia history since colonial times, and there is extant a genealogical work on the Virginia Blues. Through his mother Mr. Blue is descended from typical Yankees, who were pioneers of Fairfield County, Ohio.

George W. Blue was an active farmer until 1912, but since then has lived in the Village of Amanda, where he has been active in banking. He was one of the men who established the Farmers and Merchants Banking Company of Amanda in 1906 and is now its vice president and a director. He also owns his farm of 400 acres near that village. Ralph was the second of three sons. Max B., the oldest, is a farmer near Lancaster, Ohio, and a graduate of the Ohio Northern University at Ada. Homer, the youngest, was always more interested in horses than in books, never attended college, and is now a successful farmer near Stontsville, Ohio. All the sons were born on the old farm west of Lancaster, and were educated in the country schools and the high school at Amanda.

Mr. Ralph Blue graduated from the Amanda High School in 1900. He then entered the Ohio Northern University at Ada, where he took both literary and law courses, and in 1904 was granted the degrees Bachelor of Science, Master of Science and Bachelor of Laws. In December, 1904, he was admitted to the bar and in January, 1905, began his practice at Cleveland. Since then it has been a steady and sturdy climb to success. His first office was on one of the lower floors of the Society for Savings Building, and he has been in that building ever since, his office

being now No. 1030. Mr. Blue has never had a partnership in practice. He is attorney and legal adviser for a number of companies in Cleveland, and is also secretary and treasurer of the Nottingham Savings Bank of Cleveland, is interested in The Cascum Realty Company of Cleveland, and is a director in several other corporations.

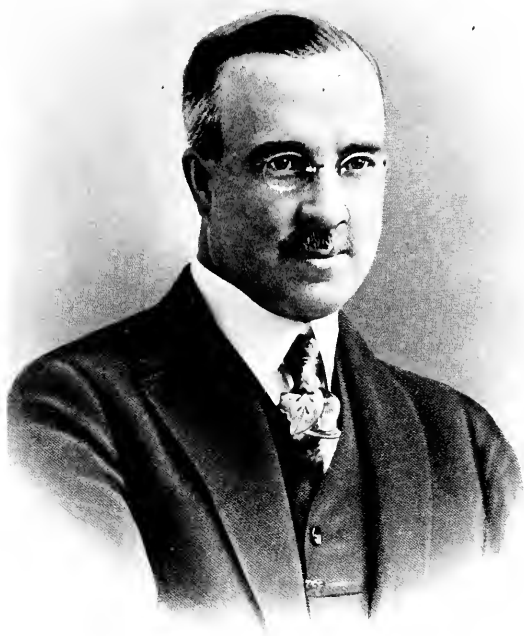
Mr. Blue both preaches and practices the gospel of the outdoor life. His home is at Euclid, and he owns a considerable acreage there and takes special delight in developing and working his suburban farm. He raises chickens, rabbits and is a keen student of nature in its every aspect. He is also a trustee of public affairs at Euclid.

Mr. Blue is a republican, and is a member of the Ohio State and Cuyahoga County bar associations. He was married November 19, 1912, to Miss Angie J. DeRico of Cleveland, where she was born and educated. Mrs. Blue is a daughter of John and Anna (Neilson) DeRico, old settlers of Cleveland. Her father is a railroad man and in the employ of the New York Central lines. Mr. and Mrs. Blue have one son, Robert Roy, born at Euclid September 28, 1913.

GEORGE H. CHANDLER. Cleveland had a splendid exemplar of substantial business character in the person of the late George H. Chandler, who at the time of his death on December 9, 1910, was one of the city's oldest business men. He had lived here over half a century and until he retired fifteen years before his death his name was intimately associated with the grocery and provision business.

He was born at Stroud, England, May 6, 1835, and was in his seventy-sixth year at his death. He was educated in his native village, and at the age of twenty-two, with nothing but his native ability and character and wholesome ambition to make himself useful in the world and accept the rewards the world gives for good service, he set out for America and soon came to Cleveland. Here he entered the employ of his uncle, C. Chandler, whose name today is carried by the firm C. Chandler Sons, an old established commission house at Broadway and Central avenues, S. E. George H. Chandler spent ten years with his uncle and acquired a thorough knowledge of every branch of the foodstuffs and produce business.

He left that firm to form a partnership with Mr. Abbott and they established the



John O'Brien

grocery house of Chandler & Abbott. A few years later Mr. Abbott retired and sold his interest to W. C. Rudd, and in the reorganization which followed the name was changed to Chandler & Rudd. In 1895 Mr. Chandler sold out his interests to his partners in order to retire from business, and at that time the Chandler & Rudd Company was incorporated.

Aside from business and home one of Mr. Chandler's most important associations was his membership of fifty years in the Euclid Avenue Baptist Church. During that time he filled the positions of trustee and deacon for a long period of years. He was a republican voter, did much for his party's welfare and the upbuilding of the city, but was never a seeker for any office.

In 1864, during one of his frequent trips back to his old home in England, Mr. Chandler married Miss Annie Newcombe. She was born in England in 1836, and died at Cleveland March 4, 1906, at the age of seventy. She had lived in Cleveland forty-two years, coming here as a bride. She was also a member of the Euclid Avenue Baptist Church and for many years prominent in the charitable and other causes fostered by that religious organization. Mr. and Mrs. Chandler had four children: Miss Dorothea Chandler of Cleveland; George N. Chandler of Cleveland; Mrs. C. W. Baker and Mrs. Samuel Chandler, both of New York City.

JOHN O'BRIEN. Among the representative business men of Cleveland no one stands higher than does John O'Brien, who has been identified with large enterprises here for some years and at present is treasurer of the Simplex Machine Tool Company, and also treasurer and a director of the Cleveland Machinery and Supply Company, of which he was one of the organizers.

John O'Brien was born in the great City of Liverpool, England, April 27, 1872, and is a son of John and Elizabeth O'Brien, most estimable people who furthered in every way they found possible the educational ambitions of their son. The latter attended the public schools and afterward was a student in St. Wilfred College in North Staffordshire, England, until 1887, displaying such large measure of mental promise that he was given further educational advantages in the English college that was affiliated with the University of Valladolid, at Valladolid, Spain, and from that institution was graduated in 1890. He returned then to his home in Liverpool and

for two years was associated with his father in the building contracting business.

In the meanwhile, however, Mr. O'Brien had decided to branch out for himself, and, with plans well laid, in 1892 he came to the United States and located at Columbus, Ohio. Shortly afterward he found himself well placed as office manager for the Standish Machine Company, entering into a line of business that had always interested him and with which he has continued. Mr. O'Brien severed his relations with the above company in 1907 only to engage with the Osbourne & Sexton Machinery Company, becoming secretary of this concern and acting as such until 1912, when he came to Cleveland. Here he immediately became a factor in the manufacturing field, accepting the office of treasurer of the Lake Erie Machinery & Supply Company, with which organization he remained until 1915, when he resigned. Very shortly afterward, with other men of capital and progressiveness, he organized the Cleveland Machinery & Supply Company, in which he accepted the position of treasurer and is also a member of its directing board. He has additional business interests and is treasurer of the Simplex Machine Tool Company, as above mentioned. In all these large enterprises with which Mr. O'Brien has been officially connected he has been an exceedingly valuable factor, honest and sincere and bearing his responsibilities in every emergency with thorough efficiency.

On October 1, 1896, Mr. O'Brien was united in marriage with Miss Beatrice McCarthy, of Columbus, Ohio, and they have two children, Mary Beatrice and John Francis, the former of whom is a graduate of the Columbus High School and the latter is a student attending St. Rose parochial school. Mr. O'Brien and family are members of the Roman Catholic Church. In politics he is affiliated with the republican party and lives up to its principles of good citizenship. Socially he is connected with the Cleveland Athletic Club.

WARREN W. RICHMOND. Among the promising younger generation of Cleveland lawyers one who is acquiring reputation and the emoluments that go with high position in the profession is Warren W. Richmond. Though engaged in practice only since 1906, he has gained a place that entitles him to the esteem and regard of his fellow practitioners and the public at large.

Mr. Richmond has a most interesting family record, one that identified him not only

with Cuyahoga County from pioneer times but with the foundation of American institutions. He is in the ninth successive generation of the American family of Richmond.

The Richmonds originated in Brittany. The first generation in America was represented by John Richmond, who was born in 1594 and came to America from Ashton Keynes, Wiltshire, England. He left England probably about 1635, and in 1637 was one of the purchasers of the townsite of Taunton, Massachusetts. He died there March 20, 1664, aged seventy.

The great-grandfather of the Cleveland lawyer was Elishu Richmond, who was born at Taunton, Massachusetts, June 22, 1770, and died May 7, 1838. He was the pioneer of the family in Cuyahoga County. He arrived here in January, 1815, about the close of the War of 1812, and located in Euclid Township in what has ever since been known as the Richmond settlement. He was one of the largest buyers of land in that community, purchasing an entire section at a dollar and a quarter an acre. He died there May 7, 1838.

Edmund Richmond, grandfather of Warren W., was born at Peru, Massachusetts, July 5, 1801, and died in Cuyahoga County in the Richmond settlement December 11, 1878. He grew up here and had a hand in clearing the large and extensive acreage owned by his father.

Thomas C. Richmond, father of Warren W., was born in the Richmond settlement January 28, 1841, and died June 30, 1913. His death occurred at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, while visiting his son. He spent his life as a farmer, and was one of the leading vineyardists, horticulturists and vegetable raisers around East Cleveland. He made an enviable record as a Union soldier, being a corporal in the One hundred Eighty-eighth Ohio Infantry. His name is registered on the monument in the public square of Cleveland. He belonged to the Brough Post of the Grand Army at Cleveland, being commander of the same at the time of his death. Thomas C. Richmond married Sarah Linscott, who is still living. She was born at Kennebunkport, Maine, and when a small girl her people moved to Marshall, Michigan, where she was reared and educated. She and her husband married at Ludington, Michigan, but afterwards came to Cleveland to live. There were three sons in the family: Warren W., Thomas E. and Clark S. All of them were born in East Cleveland, and all are graduates of the

Shaw High School. Thomas E. graduated from the agricultural department of the Ohio State University and is now a chemist in the agricultural station at Wooster, Ohio. Clark S. is a graduate of Western Reserve University at Cleveland and is assistant branch manager for The White Motor Company at Pittsburgh.

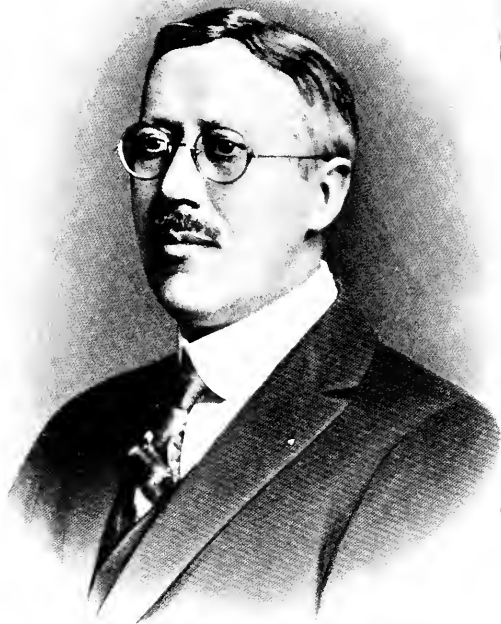
Warren W. Richmond was born at East Cleveland May 14, 1884, was graduated from the Shaw High School in 1902, and in 1906 graduated LL. B. from the Baldwin-Wallace College. He was admitted to the bar the same year and has since been in individual practice, specializing in real estate law, probate work and corporation law. His offices are in the American Trust Building.

Mr. Richmond is a democrat, a member of Woodward Lodge No. 508, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; McKinley Chapter No. 181, Royal Arch Masons; Woodward Council, Royal and Select Masters. He also belongs to the City Club, Civic League, Cleveland Bar Association, is active in the Presbyterian Church of Cleveland and treasurer of its benevolent fund.

May 18, 1912, Mr. Richmond married Miss Eleanor Corleissen, who was born at Port Arthur, Canada, but was reared and educated in Cleveland. Mr. and Mrs. Richmond reside at 1895 Charles Road in East Cleveland. Their two sons, both born there, are Warren W., Jr. and Thomas Clark.

EVERETT J. SHORT has been a resident of this section of Northern Ohio for the past eleven years, and is especially well known in West Park, one of the suburbs of Cleveland, and more recently has become a member of the well known real estate and general insurance firm of Hall-Short-McWilliams Company in the Cuyahoga Building.

Mr. Short was born in Wacousta, Watertown Township, Clinton County, Michigan, September 8, 1886, a son of Clarence A. and Edna E. (Brace) Short, being their only living child, two other sons having died in infancy. Clarence A. Short was born at Dayton, Ohio, and was a year old when his parents moved to Michigan and settled in Clinton County, where the Short family were among the pioneers. Clarence Short has followed farming all his life with the exception of a few years when he was in the butcher business and insurance business at Lansing and Grand Ledge, Michigan. Edna E. Brace was born near Birmingham, Oakland County,



Pushlett.

Michigan, and she and Clarence A. Short were married at Battle Creek May 30, 1883.

Everett J. Short was educated in the public schools of his native town and at Grand Ledge, Michigan. His life was spent on a farm until he was eighteen, after which he began learning the trade of upholsterer. For a short time he was also employed in a furniture factory at Grand Ledge, Michigan. He moved to West Park, a suburb of Cleveland, where he has had his home for the last ten years. Until 1911 Mr. Short followed his trade, but since that year has been in the insurance and real estate business. He built up a large clientage alone and conducted a prosperous individual business until May, 1917, when he formed a partnership as member of Hall-Short-McWilliams Company.

Mr. Short has been quite active in West Park politics as a republican, and in 1915 was elected justice of the peace, beginning his four years on January 1, 1918. He is a member of O. N. Steele Lodge No. 621, Free and Accepted Masons, at Cleveland; Robert Wallace Chapter No. 98, Royal Arch Masons; and Cleveland Council No. 36, Royal and Select Masters. He took a prominent part as an associate member of the Legal Advisory Draft Board No. 1 of Cuyahoga County.

February 15, 1908, Mr. Short married Miss Ida Viola Smith of Berea, Ohio, where she was born and educated. She graduated from the Berea High School in 1903, then attended Baldwin-Wallace College at Berea, and for five years was a popular teacher. All her work was done in Cuyahoga County. Mr. and Mrs. Short have two children, Durward E. and Genevra M. both of whom were born at West Park.

RALPH M. HULETT. There was a time when the darkest caves and the rudest of shelters evidently fulfilled all that our far-away ancestors demanded in a home. Utility alone was considered and ages had to pass before artistic ideas were born and became fruitful in the planning for comfort and beauty of habitation, as well as security. This was the beginning of architecture, and its encouragement and development have given beauty, luxury and safety not only in the unequalled magnificent structures in different lands that have enthused the world, but in the every-day office building, church, schoolhouse, factory plant and residence of modern times. Life would be much less worth living in a world

where the talent and trained skill of the architect had never been known. Among the prominent architects of Cleveland, Ralph M. Hulett, president of the Ralph M. Hulett Company, occupies a foremost place.

Ralph M. Hulett was born at Cleveland, March 28, 1873. His parents were M. P. and Esther (Fawcett) Hulett. The father was born and educated at Rutland, Vermont, and from there came to Cleveland in 1870, where he embarked in a planing mill business, and continued the manufacture of blinds for houses and general planing-mill work. He was married here in 1871 to Esther Fawcett, and died here in 1879. Ralph M. Hulett is an only child. He attended the public schools and was graduated from the high school when eighteen years of age. He had artistic faculty, which he determined to develop along practical lines and secured a position as draftsman in the office of B. F. Van Develde, architect. After two years of experience there Mr. Hulett entered the employ of George H. Smith, architect, with whom he continued for five years, and during the next five years occupied the same position in the office of George H. Steffen, architect, afterward working with other architects, becoming thoroughly acquainted with different methods and every year more certain of his own technical skill. In 1900 Mr. Hulett opened his own office and in February, 1916, he incorporated his business under the style of the Ralph M. Hulett Company, of which he is president. This company does a general architectural, building and real estate business.

A few of the most important buildings for which Mr. Hulett prepared the architectural designs are as follows: Farmers and Merchants Bank, Philip Bing Monumental Works, Palm apartment house, a \$50,000 residence for E. C. Deibel at Akron, Ohio, the Central School at Talmadge, Ohio, and churches, schools, residences and factory buildings at other points.

An architect often finds himself hampered by conflicting interests in the way of building material and location sites, and in a way Mr. Hulett has overcome some of these obstacles by becoming associated in allied business trades to the extent of being a director in the Carpathian Realty Company, in the Fire Safe Development Company and others. He is possessed of decided artistic talent, as his beautifully designed buildings show, but he also has decided business ability and has been very generally successful in his undertakings.

Mr. Hulett was married at Bradford, Pennsylvania, in August, 1895, to Miss Clara Townsend, who died in April, 1902, survived by one son, Coulter T., a talented young man of nineteen years, who is a draftsman in his father's office in preparation for the same profession. Mr. Hulett was married in May, 1913, to Miss Clara Goodyear. They attend the Episcopal Church.

As a citizen Mr. Hulett has been active and useful and is a leading factor in the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, but his political activity has largely been confined to casting his vote with the republican party. He belongs to Brooklyn Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and to the Elks, and is also a member of the Southern Athletic Club.

IVAN T. QUICK. A resident of Cleveland for twelve years, Mr. Quick had several business connections, but is now giving all his time to insurance work, as local representative of The Columbus Mutual Life Insurance Company. Mr. Quick has all the qualities that mark the successful business getter in the field of insurance, and though he became identified with The Columbus Mutual only on April 1, 1917, in competition with some forty other agents, he was the leading producer of business for the second quarter of that year and headed the honor rolls of the company for the months of April, May and June. The company gave Mr. Quick personal credit for most of the five hundred policies of the company in force at Cleveland representing over a million dollars of insurance.

While a successful man from every point of view Ivan T. Quick is only twenty-nine years of age, and his own exertions and resources have been responsible for his advancement since he was a small boy. He was born at Leamington, Ontario, Canada, April 5, 1888, a son of Oscar and Clara M. (Clark) Quick. His father was a native of Leamington and his mother of Goderich, Canada, and they were married at Leamington. Oscar Quick was a blacksmith by trade, followed that occupation in Canada, and in 1892 removed to Aurora, Illinois, where he lived until his death in 1895. His son Ivan was only seven years of age when the father died, and that event had much to do with the early fortunes and experiences of Mr. Quick. The widowed mother is still living, and since 1906 has been a resident of Cleveland. There were three sons, Ivan, Russell and Fred O. Russell is a resident of Cleveland and is in business,

while Ivan and Fred are both life insurance men, representing The Columbus Mutual Life Insurance Company. While a resident of Canada Oscar Quick served as a captain in the Leamington Guards and was also an active member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

After his father died Ivan T. Quick was placed in the Odd Fellows Orphans' Home at Lincoln, Illinois, where he remained from the age of seven to sixteen and was given a good home and the equivalent of a public school education. When he left the institution he received a five dollar gold piece and the good wishes of the officials of the home. His subsequent education was largely achieved by attending night school at Aurora for a year and also by a generous study, which he has not yet interrupted, of such writers and thinkers as Robert Ingersoll and Elbert Hubbard. He was a great admirer of the late Elbert Hubbard, and that admiration is testified in a portrait which hangs on Mr. Quick's office walls. Mr. Quick has a splendid library at his home, and in books he confesses his one dissipation.

After leaving the Odd Fellows Home Mr. Quick clerked in a wholesale grocery house at Aurora, Illinois, and after a brief residence at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, came to Cleveland in 1906. Here for a year and a half he was in the employ of the East Ohio Gas Company, during 1908 was with The Paul E. Krochle Company, merchandise brokers, and in 1909 was a salesman for The Manhattan Soap Company of New York City.

In March, 1910, Mr. Quick entered the insurance field as an employee of James J. Shipley. In 1911 the firm of Shipley & Quick was formed, and in 1912 the business was incorporated as The Shipley-Quick Company, of which Mr. Quick was president until April, 1917. This firm was one of the leading insurance producers in Cleveland. In April, 1917, Mr. Quick sold his interest to Mr. Shipley and since then has given his entire time to the life insurance business with The Columbus Mutual.

In 1913 he and other associates organized The Cooperative Investment Company, which started with a capitalization of \$1,000 and which today has \$65,000 invested in mortgages. Mr. Quick is secretary of the company. He is also a director in The C. H. Clark Oil Company, the head of that company being his uncle.

June 4, 1913, Mr. Quick married Miss Ger-

trude Louise Tovell of Cleveland, daughter of Reuben and Emma (Wright) Tovell. Her father is connected with The White Sewing Machine Company of Cleveland. Mrs. Quick was born in Guelph, Ontario, and was educated there and in Toronto, being a graduate of the Toronto High School. Mr. and Mrs. Quick have two children, Ivan Thomas, Jr., and Alice Gertrude, both born in Cleveland. The Quick family resides at 2653 Princeton Road.

CALVIN J. HINDS has been a Cleveland lawyer since 1912 and is a recognized authority on real estate values on the East Side. In 1917 he was one of the five men appointed in the twentieth ward to fix values of taxation in that district. Mr. Hinds has his offices in the Williamson Building.

He is a man of interesting experience and an interesting personality, having few of the characteristics which make up the conventional type of man.

Mr. Hinds was born at Girard, Pennsylvania, July 13, 1880. His father was Calvin J. Hinds, Sr. and his mother Frances (Stewart) Hinds. The mother is now living with her son Calvin in Cleveland. Calvin J. Hinds, Sr., and his two brothers married for their first wives three sisters, daughters of the late Hon. George H. Cutler, who was a very prominent Pennsylvanian and at one time president of the Senate of that state. Frances Stewart was a first cousin of the first wife of Calvin J. Hinds, Sr.

Calvin J. Hinds, Sr., was born in Pennsylvania, while his second wife was a native of New York. He died at Girard in 1911. For over half a century he had practiced law at Girard, and was widely known and prominent in his profession and had some very prominent clients. He was for more than twenty-five years attorney for Dan Rice, the famous old time showman. Calvin Hinds and the late Denman Thompson, who played "The Old Homestead" to two generations of playgoers, were intimate friends from boyhood and had grown up in adjoining homes. Calvin Hinds, Sr., held the postoffice at Girard during the administration of President Lincoln. It was from him that the Cleveland attorney acquired the independence and positive qualities of his mind. The senior Hinds was independent in everything he did, and it could not be said of him that he was ironclad and fixed and rooted in any affiliation, whether in politics, in which he normally gave support to

the republican party, or to religion, in which he was in fact a free thinker. He had a long and useful life and died at the age of seventy-nine. He was the father of nine children, one son and two daughters by his first wife, and four sons and two daughters by his second wife, all of them living. Those in Ohio are Calvin and two daughters and their mother.

During his boyhood years in Girard, Calvin J. Hinds attended the public schools, graduating in 1899, and soon afterward entering the Western Reserve University Law School at Cleveland. He graduated LL. B. in 1904 and in the same year was admitted to the bar. Returning home to Pennsylvania he was admitted to the bar of that state in 1905, and for about three years practiced law at Girard with his father.

In 1907, a year made notable by the admission of Oklahoma to the Union and by the financial panic, Mr. Hinds started for Oklahoma for the purpose of identifying himself with the new state as a lawyer and citizen. He was admitted to practice at Ardmore but most of his work while there was in connection with the United States Government Indian Bureau. While on his way from Oklahoma to Pennsylvania Mr. Hinds and a traveling companion became involved in a deep and long continued argument on religion. Mr. Hinds was never slow to express his free and independent convictions on that subject, just as his father had done before him. A kindly old gentleman who overheard the argument also joined in the discussion, and when everything had been settled according to the individual convictions and free conceived ideas of the disputants, as is always true of such storms of argument and discussion, in the course of the free and easy conversation which followed Mr. Hinds divulged to the old gentleman that it was his intention to go to Oklahoma and practice law. To this the older gentleman said: "Young man, I am a lawyer myself, I live in Oklahoma, and I am the first man you will have to see in that state before you can practice." He presented his card, which bore the name of Judge Dickinson, and Mr. Hinds and the judge were warm friends from that time forward.

Mr. Hinds remained in the law and Indian service in Oklahoma until 1911, when on account of the death of his father he returned to Pennsylvania to settle up the estate, and in 1912 came to Cleveland, where he has enjoyed a rising practice as an attorney, though his principal work has been in real estate law,

conveyancing and dealing in east side real estate, real estate mortgages and loans.

Mr. Hinds in politics is a republican and has been more than ordinarily active in behalf of the party. He was secretary of the Cleveland committee of the Republican National Committee during the Hughes campaign and in the same year was a candidate for the primaries for state senator. While a resident of Oklahoma Mr. Hinds belonged to the National Guard, with the Fifth Infantry Regiment, and has an honorable discharge from that regiment. He is a member of the Civic League of Cleveland and is a free lance in religion. He is unmarried and he and his mother reside at 1830 East 81st Street.

HON. MARTIN A. FORAN, judge of the Cuyahoga County Common Pleas Court, has been a resident of Cleveland a half century and has been honored with many of the best distinctions of the lawyer and the citizen.

Born in Choconut Township of Susquehanna County, Pennsylvania, November 11, 1844, Martin Ambrose Foran is a son of James and Catherine (O'Donnell) Foran. The first sixteen years of his life were spent on his father's farm, attending country school and learning the trade of cooper. His achievement of success was a case of limited opportunities and unlimited endeavor and ambition. By study at home he acquired a knowledge of mathematics and grammar and at the age of sixteen entered St. Joseph's College near Montrose, Pennsylvania, and by hard study obtained a good education. For two years he was a teacher, and on February 12, 1864, at the age of nineteen enlisted in Company E of the Fourth Pennsylvania Cavalry. He was with that regiment throughout its movements and engagements until the close of the war. He was a part of the Army of the Potomac and served until the surrender of Lee, being mustered out in August, 1865.

After a few months of teaching he found work as a cooper at Meadville, Pennsylvania, and on March 11, 1868, arrived in Cleveland. Judge Foran was a skilled artisan long before he was a lawyer, and became prominent in his trade in Cleveland, having been elected president of the Coopers International Union, and from 1870 to 1874 was editor of the Coopers Journal. While working at his trade he studied law and was admitted to the Ohio bar May 11, 1874. In 1873 he had been elected a member of the Ohio Constitutional Convention and in 1875 was elected city prosecutor

of Cleveland an office he held two years, 1875-77. His ability, personal popularity and large acquaintance made him a ranking leader in the democratic party. In the spring of 1881 he was unsuccessful candidate for police judge, being defeated with the rest of the party ticket. Judge Foran was elected for his first term to Congress in 1882, overcoming by a large majority his opponent S. T. Everett. He was reelected in 1884 against C. C. Burnett and in 1886 defeated Hon. Amos Townsend. Judge Foran represented the twentieth and the twenty-first districts of Ohio and was one of the able members of the House of Representatives at Washington from 1883 to 1889. On leaving Congress he resumed private law practice with the late Judge J. P. Dawley as his partner. Judge Foran always enjoyed a splendid private practice, and it meant a personal sacrifice when he gave up his clientage to take the office of judge of the Court of Common Pleas on his election in 1910. He has continued to fill that judicial post to the present time.

Judge Foran is affiliated with Cleveland Lodge No. 18, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, is member of Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, the Grand Army of the Republic, the Cleveland, Ohio State and American bar associations and belongs to the Catholic Church. On December 29, 1868, he married Miss Kate Kavanaugh, who died leaving two children, Gertrude M. and Margaret O. Gertrude M. married Dr. Franklin A. Handrick, now deceased, by whom two children were born, Martha A., who died at the age of seven years, and Martin F. Handrick, graduate of Loyola High School, class of 1918. Margaret O. married James Connolly, who died leaving two children, Katherine R., who married Lieut. W. H. Brett, U. S. Army; and James. In December, 1893, Judge Foran married Miss Emma Kenny.

WALTER A. COY. In years of continuous service Walter A. Coy is one of the oldest members of the comparatively new profession of certified public accountancy, and has had some highly responsible business connections in Cleveland for many years. His prominence in the profession is indicated by the fact that he was president of the Ohio Society of Certified Public Accountants in 1915 and is now secretary and treasurer of the Cleveland Chapter of the Ohio Society. For four years he taught accounting in the Cleveland Y. M. C. A., and during that time classes of from twenty



John D. Homan

to seventy men sought the advantages of his instruction.

Mr. Coy has had unusually varied experience, though he is by no means an old man. He was born at Salem, Ohio, April 17, 1869, son of George W. and Kate L. (Heacock) Coy.

The earlier generations of the family were from Germany and grandfather Henry M. Coy, who was born either in Germany or in Baltimore, Maryland, spelled the name Koy, and that was probably a variant from a still older method of spelling. Grandfather Henry M. Coy has a distinction in Ohio history as having constructed the first brick house at Salem, Ohio, in 1809. George W. and Kate L. (Heacock) Coy were both born near Salem, and the former died there in 1906, having spent practically all his life in that one locality except the three years he was away doing the duty of a soldier in the Civil war. He was a member of Company B of the 104th Ohio Infantry, and was a corporal. His wife died at Salem in 1874 and after her death he left the farm and for some years followed the profession of photographer. After that he filled such offices as town marshal, assessor and other positions. He was a man of high principles, enjoyed much esteem in his community, but was not ambitious for a fortune and led the rather easy going existence so familiar among people in small villages. There were three children in the family: Clifford G. of Phoenix, Arizona; Cora M., wife of W. B. Cope of Chagrin Falls, Ohio; and Walter A., the youngest, who was only five and a half years of age when his mother died. The children all grew up at Salem and received their early educational advantages there.

Walter A. Coy acquired his higher education in the intervals of self sustaining work. He was a student in Mount Union College, from which he received the degree of B. C. S. in 1887. Later he was a student in the Ohio Northern University at Ada, graduating Bachelor of Science in 1892. The five years after that he spent in Phoenix, Arizona, where he was a teacher and during vacation periods was a reporter on the principal daily paper. For one year he was assistant principal of schools and the last year was principal of the Central School, with sixteen teachers under him. From Arizona he returned to Salem, Ohio, and for a short time was in the job printing business. He had learned the printer's trade at Salem in the days of the old hand

press. His printing shop he conducted at Salem about three years. Some years before he had also taught school in his native city during several winter terms, while attending Ohio Northern University in the spring and summer. Thus his education was paid for by his own earnings and efforts.

Mr. Coy came to Cleveland in 1900. At first he was employed as a bookkeeper and later as a public accountant. He was connected with the Cleveland branch of E. L. Suffern of New York City, and subsequently was with the Western Reserve Audit Company of Cleveland, being secretary and manager of that company from 1903 to 1909. The business was in the Western Reserve Building but finally was moved to the Rockefeller Building. In 1909 Mr. Coy began practice as a certified accountant under his own name, and established his first offices in The Arcade, later moving to what is now the Guardian Building, then called the New England Building, and after being there seven years came to his present location in 1915 in the Citizens Building.

Mr. Coy takes his greatest pleasure in his profession and in his splendid family. His has been an ideal home life since he married at Salem, July 22, 1896, Miss Minnie M. Moore. They were married by the Rev. T. E. Cramblet, who is now president of Bethany College, the fine old institution founded by Alexander Campbell in the rugged district of Western Virginia, at Bethany, a college which from the first has trained many hundreds of young men for the ministry of the Disciples Church. Mr. Coy was himself brought up in that faith, but in the absence of the Christian Church at Cleveland Heights he and his family are active members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he is one of the stewards and a teacher of the Bible class, and his wife and daughters are also active in church affairs. Mrs. Coy is a daughter of N. H. and Hannah J. (Woods) Moore of Salem. Her father is still living there, a carpenter by trade. Her mother died in 1897. Mrs. Coy was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, was educated there and also at Humboldt, Kansas, where her parents lived for five years. She is a talented musician, and was given a thorough training in the Mount Union Conservatory of Music. While living at Salem she played the pipe organ in the Disciples Church. She is now pipe organist for the Eastern Star, of which she is an active member. Mr. Coy is a charter member of Heights Lodge No. 633, Free and Accepted Masons, charter member of Heights

Chapter No. 206 Royal Arch Masons, and is a member of the Cleveland Automobile Club. After his marriage he and his wife took their wedding trip to Phoenix, Arizona. They now reside at 2952 Somerton Road in Cleveland Heights. Mr. and Mrs. Coy have three talented daughters: Ione F., Marian R., a junior in the Heights High School; and Alice M., who is still in the grade schools at Cleveland Heights. The oldest daughter Ione is a favorite in Cleveland musical and social circles and has many distinctions for a young woman of her years. She was graduated from the Cleveland Heights High School in 1916, and in 1915 graduated in violin from the Fessler School of Music in Cleveland. Her skill as a violinist has won her a place in the hearts of thousands in Cleveland, and her programs have brought many excellent and commendatory press notices. She is interested in social settlement work at the Goodrich House, and teaches music in that settlement. She is also a member of the Fortnightly Club and the Eastern Star. Ione was born at Salem, while the two younger daughters are both natives of Cleveland.

RICHARD ARTHUR BOLT, M. D., who in June, 1917, became chief of the Bureau of Child Hygiene of the Division of Health of Cleveland, brought to his office such qualifications and experience as to assure the community of Cleveland that no backward step will be made in the conservation and safeguarding of child welfare because of the abnormal conditions presented by America's entrance into the world war. Cleveland has long enjoyed an enviable record among the larger cities of the United States in the matter of infant care, and there is widespread satisfaction that this department of the municipal service is now in the hands of a man recognized as one of the leading child hygiene workers in the country and one who has made a life study of this particular department of public health.

Though his professional experience has made him a thorough cosmopolitan, Doctor Bolt has looked upon Cleveland as his home city for a number of years. He was born at St. Louis, Missouri, March 12, 1880. His father is a prominent business man of that city, Richard Orhard Bolt, who was born at Bosecastle, Cornwall, England, in 1854. It has been the custom of the Bolt family to assign the name Richard to the oldest son running back for six generations. Doctor Bolt's grandfather was a village cobbler and was appointed

by Queen Victoria as constable of Bosecastle. The Bosecastle constable and cobbler married a direct descendant of Sir Francis Drake.

R. O. Bolt came to America at the age of thirteen, stopped for a short time in Cleveland and going on to St. Louis found work there as an errand boy in a jewelry store. He had the capacity and the industry that assured success and promotion and step by step was advanced until he became secretary and stockholder in the well known firm of Mermod & Jaceard Jewelry Company of St. Louis. At the present time he is in active business in the new "Jaceard" jewelry department of Seruggs, Vandervoort & Barney of St. Louis. From the increasing cares and responsibilities of business life R. O. Bolt has found more or less constant recreation in music, and has trained many large choruses in St. Louis.

Doctor Bolt's mother was a daughter of Capt. Lloyd T. Belt. She is his only living daughter, but there are three living sons. Capt. Lloyd T. Belt was of Yankee stock, was born at Lebanon, Illinois, in 1825, and died at St. Louis in 1902. He has been described as a tall, dignified man of kindly disposition and was for fifty years a captain on Mississippi River steamboats. Through the wife of Captain Belt Doctor Bolt's ancestry is traced directly back to Susan Franklin, a close relative of Benjamin Franklin. Susan Franklin has been described as a "tall, stately, proud, high-strung Kentucky belle." June 13, 1826, in Mercer County, Kentucky, she married Abraham B. Wolff. Abraham Wolff, who was born in London, England, on Threadneedle Street, was a tailor, came to America when a young man and established himself in his trade. An old account calls him "a very devout man; small, broad, stocky Englishman." The family records show that his ancestry merges into the Rothschild family. Thus Doctor Bolt has old English and Cornish blood in his veins through his father's family, and is of composite English and Yankee stock through his mother.

Doctor Bolt acquired his early education in the public schools of St. Louis, Missouri, graduating from the Central High School in 1898. He then spent a year in Washington University of St. Louis and continued his higher education in the University of Michigan, where he graduated A. B. in 1904 and M. D. in 1906. During 1906-07 he did post-graduate work in the Children's Hospital and Boston Lying-In Hospital of the Harvard Medical School, and in 1907 was an interne in the New York

Lying-In Hospital. Doctor Bolt came to Cleveland in the summer of 1907 and for a year was identified with the interne service in St. Vincent's Charity Hospital. He was then appointed pathologist of the Charity Hospital and later visiting physician to the Gynecological Out-Patient Department of Charity Hospital. During 1909-10 he was acting medical director of the Babies' Dispensary and Hospital of Cleveland.

For six years prior to his return to Cleveland and taking up his present work Doctor Bolt was engaged on an important mission in the Far East, acting as medical director of the United States Indemnity College, the Tsing Hua College at Peking, China. He filled that post from 1911 to 1916. During his residence in China Doctor Bolt had active service in the Red Cross work at the front during the first Chinese revolution. In recognition of this work he was presented with silver medals by President Yuan Shih Kai and Gen. Li Yuan Hung, and was made an honorary life member of the Red Cross Society of China. He traveled throughout Mongolia, Korea and Japan, and spent some time as physician to the Unsan Gold Mines in North Korea.

During 1916-17 Doctor Bolt pursued post-graduate public health work in the University of California, in May, 1917, being awarded the degree Gr. P. H. While his experience has called upon him for work in all the branches of his profession, Doctor Bolt has given special attention to obstetrics and pediatrics.

In addition to his position as chief of the Bureau of Child Hygiene at Cleveland, he is by appointment instructor in pediatrics in the Western Reserve Medical School and is welfare director of the Babies' Dispensary and Hospital. He is a member of the research committee of the China Medical Missionary Association, of the American Medical Association, the Cleveland Academy of Medicine and a director of the American Association for the Study and Prevention of Infant Mortality. Besides his extensive work with institutions and in the broad public health movement, Doctor Bolt has contributed much to medical literature, and is author of a number of articles in medical journals and of some treatises on social and welfare work. Out of his intimate experience he compiled a number of articles on conditions in Korea and is also author of a book entitled "Japanese Justice on Trial in Korea."

Doctor Bolt's stand in politics might be accepted as a definition of strict independence.

It is his custom to study every issue and judge every candidate upon his merits at the time of election. Among national issues he believes the greatest is national prohibition, and in 1916 he expressed himself by voting the straight national prohibition ticket. Doctor Bolt is a member of Alpha Kappa Kappa medical fraternity, being one of the charter members of the chapter of that fraternity at the University of Michigan, and was Primarius of the chapter when it was first established at the Western Reserve Medical School in 1910. He is a member of the Quadrangle Club and Toastmaster's Club of the University of Michigan, of the City Club of Cleveland, the Faculty Club of the University of California and the Chinese Social and Political Science Association. In his home city he is a member of the Epworth Memorial Methodist Church.

July 21, 1908, at San Jose, California, Doctor Bolt married Beatrice Rebecca French, daughter of Henry and Rebecca (Tetheway) French. Henry French, her father, was a close friend and a schoolboy companion of Doctor Bolt's father at Boscastle. Henry French was born near Boscastle, spent his early life on a farm, and later entered the British navy, his ten years of active service taking him to all parts of the world. Doctor Bolt and wife have four young children of their own and they are doubtless a big source of inspiration to him in his work in behalf of the infant welfare of Cleveland. The names of this little family are: Elizabeth Rebecca, born July 12, 1909, at Cleveland; Richard Henry Bolt, born April 22, 1911, at Peking, China; Marrion Jane Bolt, born September 9, 1913, at Tsing Hua College; and Robert Bashford Bolt, born March 20, 1917, at Berkeley, California.

CHARLES C. BELLOWES. Cleveland recently welcomed an important addition to its financial circle in Mr. Charles C. Bellows, investment banker and resident partner of the banking firm of Merrill, Lynch & Company of New York City. Merrill, Lynch & Company has long been a name and organization familiar to the financial public as investment bankers. This firm have handled as underwriters and brokers many prominent bond and stock issues and through their membership in the New York, Cleveland, Detroit and Chicago Stock exchanges they are in close touch with the financial interests of America.

Mr. Bellows has had a rapid rise in the financial district of New York. He was born

at Brooklyn April 26, 1891, a son of Arthur C. and Katherine (Strang) Bellows. His parents were both born at Brooklyn and are still living in that city. His father is head of the firm M. E. Bellows & Son of New York City, importers. This business was established by the family in 1820.

The only child of his parents, Charles C. Bellows was educated in the high class private school, the Polytechnic of Brooklyn, graduating in 1909. He left school to go into Wall Street and rapidly accumulated experience with the banking houses of Brown Brothers and with several other financial firms on Wall Street.

April 1, 1917, he came to Cleveland as resident partner of Merrill, Lynch & Company, and opened a handsome suite of offices in the Guardian Building. The establishment of this branch office gives to Cleveland another important financial service, since the Merrill, Lynch & Company has in many respects unsurpassed facilities as dealers in bonds, preferred stocks, short-time notes, and the firm also does a general banking business. The office at Cleveland was opened April 15, 1917.

Mr. Bellows looks upon Cleveland as his home city, and is a member of the Union, Shaker Heights, County and Cleveland Athletic Clubs, and recently bought a home in the beautiful suburb of Shaker Heights Village on Brighton Road. At Brooklyn April 24, 1915, he married Miss Doris Rude of that city, where she was born and educated under private tutors.

WILLIAM HARPER. In reviewing the careers of the notable men of a community, the thoughtful person is impressed by the number of foreign-born individuals who have risen to high places among the leaders in almost every line. The question naturally arises whether the older countries give their men a better early training than can be obtained here, or whether in the United States those who have labored under disadvantages of a more constricted form of government expand under the liberal laws of this republic. But, whatever the cause, the effect seems to be the same, the men of foreign birth who have succeeded exceed those of strictly American stock. In the great coal industry one of the best known figures in Ohio is William Harper, who is of foreign birth although thoroughly Americanized. He was born at Newcastle-on-Tyne, England, and there attended a private school. His first business experience was connected with

the coal industry, for he was in his young manhood a salesman for a coal company. In 1883, on immigrating to the United States, he settled first at Chicago, where he became a salesman for the Brazil Block Coal Company, an enterprise with which he was identified for twelve years. He then went to Columbus, Ohio, where he became manager of the Cambridge Consolidated Coal Company.

Mr. Harper came to Cleveland in 1896, and here became associated with the Ellsworth Morris Coal Company as manager of the company's mines at Cambridge. In 1897 the name was changed to the Morris Coal Company, with the following officers: Calvary Morris, president; John E. Newell, vice president; and William Harper, secretary and treasurer. In 1912, upon the death of Mr. Morris, Mr. Harper succeeded him as president and retains also the position of treasurer, H. C. Steffen being secretary and P. T. White, vice president. This company owns two mines, one known as Black Top and the other as Cleveland, located at Cambridge in Guernsey County, Ohio, where there are still left over 45,000 acres of fields to mine. There are 350 people employed, and the headquarters of the company are located at Cleveland, with executive offices in the Citizens Building. Mr. Harper is also secretary and treasurer of the Morris Poston Coal Company of Cleveland, a subsidiary company of the Morris Coal Company. He belongs to the Union Club, is a republican, and attends the Presbyterian Church.

Mr. Harper was married in December, 1895, to Miss Edith Murchy, of Chicago, and they are the parents of two children: Wallace, who is twenty-one years of age and now attending Dartmouth College; and Evelyn, a graduate of the Laurel School for Girls, Cleveland, and now attending Smith College.

FRANK S. DAY. It would be idle to speculate on Mr. Day's attainments had the circumstances of his life been different, but one is probably justified in saying that the advantages of wealth and family position and education acquired without special effort could not have made him a better lawyer or citizen than he has become without such influences.

Mr. Day was born on the West Side in Cleveland on Washington Street, September 9, 1881. His parents were Michael William and Margaret (Lareey) Day, the former a native of Wexford and the latter of Limerick, Ireland. The father came to America alone at the age of eighteen in 1865. The mother came



M. J. Harsco

to this country also alone, being at the time fifteen years of age. They first met in Cleveland, and were married April 10, 1870. Michael W. Day was a teamster in Cleveland and died here July 4, 1913, and his widow is still living. They had a family of five children, four sons and one daughter, all still living, as follows: Thomas J., an attorney with offices in the American Trust Building; Nellie G., widow of Henry F. Poelking of Cleveland; Michael W., Jr., a horseshoer by trade; Richard P., connected with the municipal light department of Cleveland; and Frank S.

Frank S. Day, the youngest of the family, was educated in the Scranton School, in St. Patrick's parochial school two years, spent six years in St. Ignatius College, and for three years studied law in the law department of the Baldwin-Wallace University. It should be remembered, however, that this education was not consecutive, and there were long intervals of work, hard knocks, and other vicissitudes in the intervals. Mr. Day graduated from St. Ignatius College in 1900 and received his Bachelor of Law degree from Baldwin-Wallace University in June, 1907.

After graduating from St. Ignatius he spent eighteen months working for the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad Company. Impairment of eyesight caused him to leave that job, and he then became a mail carrier from Station A of the Cleveland postoffice. He carried mail about the city five years, from December 1, 1902, to April, 1907. While carrying mail he managed to devote an hour or so every day to the study of law.

He was admitted to the Ohio bar in June, 1907, and in the following year was admitted to practice in the United States District Court. About the time he was admitted to the bar he entered he law office of Judge Foran, who was then head of the firm Foran, Pearson & Powell. He remained with Judge Foran until June, 1908.

In the fall of 1907 Mr. Day was a candidate for councilman in the old 24th now the 21st ward against John Durkin. John Durkin had the support and backing of the city administration, but young Day who had lived in the ward only forty-five days, while his opponent had been there about fifteen years, made such a vigorous fight that he was defeated by only one hundred ninety-two votes. At that time the late Tom Johnson was mayor of Cleveland. In January following Mr. Day's race for councilman, Tom Johnson sent for him. Mr. Day describes that incident. "I

remember so well the circumstances of that appointment. Tom Johnson sent for me. He was working on his fare box (preparatory to the installation of the three-cent fare system) and Sylvester McMahon and Billie Stage were with him. He said, 'We're going to make you assistant county solicitor, young man.' I was so astonished I could say nothing for a minute. Then I managed to ask him if he thought I could fill the position. 'You'll fill it and with credit,' was his answer. I recovered enough to say thank you before I went to the county commissioner's office." That was Mr. Day's active entry into Cleveland politics.

He filled the duties of assistant city solicitor about a year until the change of administration. He was at the time fresh from law school and the salary attached to the position seemed a very attractive one.

After this experience Mr. Day began the private practice of law associated with Senator William T. Clark, and a few months later they formed a partnership known as Clark & Day. This was one of Mr. Day's important associations in his early legal career and continued for three years. On January 1, 1911, he was appointed first assistant prosecuting attorney of the City of Cleveland, and filled that office four years. In the fall of 1915 Mr. Day was candidate for judge of the Municipal Court and stood fourth in a list of twenty-three candidates. Governor Cox appointed him to fill an unexpired term as judge of the Municipal Court and he resigned January 1, 1918, to resume the practice of law. Politically Mr. Day has always been an ardent democrat since the days of Tom Johnson. A close friendship developed between him and that veteran municipal leader and business man, and to this time Mr. Day looks upon the late Mayor Johnson as one of the biggest men America has produced. After he retired from his legal association with Judge Clark Mr. Day was alone in practice and his present offices are in the Society for Savings Building. It is recalled that while Mr. Day was first assistant city prosecutor that much of the business coming before him was settled out of court, and as a matter of fact it was his definite policy to settle any trouble that could be settled without resort to court procedure. Mr. Day is counsel for a number of well-known companies and corporations in Cleveland, among them the Theodor Kundts Co. and he represents the Retail Credit Men's Association, and for the past two years has represented the On Leong

Tong, the Chinese merchants' association of Cleveland.

He is affiliated with Cleveland Lodge No. 18, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Loyal Order of Moose, the Cleveland Bar Association, the Law Library Association, and attends Villa Angeline Catholic Church. He is a baseball fan and for three years while attending St. Ignatius College played on the college team.

June 20, 1911, in St. Agnes Church at Cleveland Mr. Day married Miss Susan J. O'Brien. She was born in Ireland on the banks of the River Shannon, coming to the United States at the age of seventeen with her mother, brothers and sisters. She was educated in Ireland and for two years before coming to America taught school in the old country. Mr. and Mrs. Day have one daughter, Josephine Jane, born in Cleveland. Their home is at 17810 Windward Road.

JAMES EDWIN EWERS has a degree as a lawyer from Yale University, but his real work in the profession has been in welfare work and social service. Mr. Ewers is now general agent for the Cleveland Humane Society, and was called to this city on account of his able work in connection with a similar organization at Boston.

Few men have practiced the gospel of self help more faithfully than Mr. Ewers. He was born at Fredericktown, Knox county, Ohio, August 22, 1880, a son of George J. and Annetta (Adams) Ewers. His parents still live on the farm four miles from Fredericktown, which came into the family in the person of the great-grandfather of James E. Ewers. The title to the land was conveyed in a warrant signed by President James Madison. George J. Ewers and wife were both born in Knox County, and grandfather George Ewers and grandmother Ewers were natives of the same county. Annetta Adams' father came from Pennsylvania and was probably born in that state. Annetta's mother was Sarah Brown. George J. Ewers has always been an extensive farmer in Knox county, and has shown himself a man of progressive ideals, having filled various township offices and is one of the highly respected citizens of his community. He and his wife had four sons: Frank A., a physician and surgeon of Akron; James E.; Floyd, on the old farm with his parents; and Walter, who died just before graduating from high school.

Mr. Ewers is eligible to membership in the

Sons of the American Revolution, as ancestors on both sides were in the struggle for independence. One of them, Nehemiah Royce, is great-great-grandfather on the maternal side, was born at Plymouth, Connecticut, September 1, 1753, graduated from Yale College in 1774 and was given the Master of Arts degree in 1778. October 15, 1775, he entered the service of the Continental Army, was appointed a lieutenant in Colonel Samuel Elmore's Connecticut Regiment, raised for duty in the northern department, and on January 1, 1777, was commissioned adjutant of Colonel Chandler's Eighth Connecticut Continental. In November, 1777, he was promoted to captain and during the fall of 1779 served with Wayne's Light Infantry Corps. At the Morristown winter quarters in 1779-80 he was in temporary command of his regiment. By the new arrangements of January 1, 1781, he went on duty with Sherman's Fifth Connecticut, and served with that until his retirement January 1, 1783. He died in Watertown about the first of September, 1790. He had one son, Amos H. Royce. For services in the Revolution Nehemiah Royce acquired a land warrant for four hundred acres of land, which was located in Berlin Township of Knox County, Ohio. His son Amos settled on that land.

James E. Ewers while a boy lived on the home farm and attended the district school in the vicinity. His parents were not wealthy people, though they lent every encouragement to their sons to make the best of their time and talents. An older son was in medical college, and as there was not enough in the family purse to keep two sons in college at the same time, James E. Ewers undertook to gain an education by his individual efforts and earnings. The school he selected was for many years one of the noblest institutions of its kind in the country, Berea College at Berea, Kentucky. He earned his way throughout his course in that institution. With another young man of about the same age he had a position as a porter in the Ladies' Hall, doing such work as ringing the bell, tending lights and looking after the mail, etc. For this he was given room rent and board. Berea College was originally established in 1856 by Father Fee, an abolitionist, to educate the blacks. For many years its scholars were drawn irrespective of color largely from the poorer districts of the mountainous region of Eastern Kentucky. In 1903 the Legislature of Kentucky passed a bill prohibiting the education of blacks along with whites in the same insti-



J. House

tution. Berea College was maintained as nearly as possible a free institution, with only incidental fees, and practically every student earned the greater part of his expenses there. Aside from the instruction he received from books Mr. Ewers counts it a great privilege to have been a student there, since it brought him into close touch with the mountain people and their children. He finished his course there in 1900.

During the summer of 1902 Mr. Ewers worked on the Brooklyn Rapid Transit in Brooklyn, New York, being employed every day during the summer, Sundays included. Here again he had a splendid opportunity to meet all kinds of people and study human nature, and he regards it one of the chief courses in the progress of his liberal education. In the fall of that year he entered Yale University and took the regular academic course, graduating in 1906. He followed that with work in the law department, receiving his LL. B. degree from Yale in 1908.

While at Yale Mr. Ewers paid his expenses by tending furnace and later found work as a checker in the Yale Commons dining hall, that work paying for his board. The following two summers he again worked with the Brooklyn Rapid Transit and the third summer was employed in a hotel at Asbury Park and at the same time tutored a boy preparing for Princeton. The next summer he was a tutor and companion for a wealthy family who had a summer home at Norwalk, Connecticut. The summer after that he was employed as tutor for two boys of wealthy parents in New London, Connecticut. Thus his college education meant more to him than to sons of wealthy parents who go through such an institution in contact only with books and its social life. His college experiences included waiting on table in a students' boarding house, attending furnace, serving as checker, selling tickets for the Yale Athletic Association, collecting for a law firm, working as agent for a life insurance company, tutoring students, and at one time he served as a professional pall-bearer for undertakers, and during one winter vacation worked for the American Express Company at New Haven. For four years he was employed at nights as head of the gymnasium department of the Orange Street Boys Club of New Haven, and for another year worked with the Oak Street Boys Club in New Haven. This brought him into close touch with boys and has largely influenced his subsequent career.

Mr. Ewers was admitted to the Massachusetts bar in February, 1909, and then became counsel for the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children in Boston. He handled much of the legal work of this society from July, 1908, until February 1, 1917, when he resigned and came to Cleveland to accept his present position as general agent of The Cleveland Humane Society with offices in the City Hall. During 1916 Mr. Ewers also looked after a private practice as a lawyer in Boston.

Mr. Ewers is a sincere independent in politics, and seeks out the best man for the place and casts his vote accordingly. He is a member of the Alpha Chi Rho college fraternity and while living in Boston was a member of the Boston City Club, and the Boston Y. M. C. A. He is a member of the Cleveland City Club, and several other clubs. On subjects connected with his active experience Mr. Ewers has made numerous public addresses both at Cleveland and in Boston. In the summer of 1916 he was at Plattsburg and took the Training Camp Course. He is unmarried.

J. ARTHUR HOUSE. Aside from some very desirable assets, due partly to inheritance and partly to early environment and training, J. Arthur House started life on the same footing with any number of thousands of other young men. It has been one of the long boasted advantages of American democracy that any one of the many may attain by his own efforts and power a place among the few. In that respect Mr. House is a typically and thoroughly representative American.

He belongs to an old Cuyahoga County family. His grandfather, Ruel House, came from Glastonbury, Connecticut, in 1818 and settled at Euclid, now a Cleveland suburb. In 1837 he moved to East Cleveland, and lived there until his death in 1880. J. Arthur House was born at East Cleveland October 20, 1871, a son of Joseph W. and Clarissa House. His father, who was born in Cleveland in March, 1840, grew up and received his education in his native city and during the Civil war enlisted in the Union army as a member of Battery B, First Ohio Light Artillery. With a creditable record as a soldier he returned to Cleveland and for a number of years was engaged in gardening about the city. In 1884 he entered the contracting business and has now been retired only a few years.

J. Arthur House attended the grammar and

high schools of Cleveland until he was sixteen years of age. His first employment was as office boy at wages of \$15 a month with the Nickel Plate Railroad. The former office boy now sits as one of the directors of that great transportation company. When he left the railroad 3½ years later he was occupying the position of claim clerk. For the following year he was clerk with Pickands-Mather Company, and then for two years was clerk with the Republic Iron Company.

It was this varied experience and training that he brought with him when he first became connected with the Guardian Savings and Trust Company. As clerk in that institution he was successively advanced to teller, book-keeper, in 1899 to assistant treasurer, in 1902 to assistant secretary, in February, 1906, was elected secretary, in 1912 became fifth vice president, and in 1914 was elected first vice president which office he held until December 4, 1917, when he was elected president of one of Ohio's largest and best known banking institutions.

Mr. House holds the position of director in a number of prominent corporations, including the Cleveland National Bank, Wheeling and Lake Erie Railroad, N. Y. C. & St. L. Railroad, Paragon Refining Company, Cleveland Brass & Copper Mills, Incorporated, Metal Craft Company, Triton Steamship Company, of which he is treasurer, The Morris Plan Bank, The Alleghany By-Products Company, the Cleveland Macaroni Company.

Mr. House is a member of the Masonic Order and the Union, Hermit and Cleveland Athletic clubs, the Country Club and the Shaker Heights Country Club, is a republican in politics, a member of the Euclid Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church and has found time to serve various public institutions. He is a trustee of St. Luke's Hospital, assistant treasurer of the Lakeside Hospital, and a trustee of the Deaconess Home. In Cleveland June 14, 1899, he married Miss Maude Marie Mills. They have two children. James A., Jr., aged twelve, attending the University School, while the daughter, Helen Elizabeth, is a student of the Hathaway Brown School for Girls.

GARRETT STEVENS first came to Cleveland as representative of an insurance company and was identified with the claim departments of several companies both in Cleveland and elsewhere until 1916, when he opened his office for the private practice of law in the Guardian Building. Mr. Stevens has been a lawyer for

many years, and grew up in the atmosphere of that profession and in close association with democratic politics in Old Berks County, Pennsylvania.

Mr. Stevens was born at Reading, Pennsylvania, December 19, 1877, a son of Garrett B. and Catherine Mary (Zeller) Stevens. His father was born on a farm near Feasterville in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, while the mother was a native of Reading, and in that city they were married. Both parents are now deceased. Garrett B. Stevens practiced law at Reading for more than thirty years, and for twenty years was the recognized democratic leader in Berks County. He never held an office for himself. His death occurred in 1910 at the age of sixty-five, while the mother passed away in 1911, aged sixty-six. During most of the time Garrett B. Stevens practiced law alone, but subsequently was associated with Judge W. Kerper Stevens under the firm name of Stevens & Stevens. These partners were not related. Later he had his son John B. Stevens as a partner under the firm name of Stevens & Stevens. There were five children in the family, Garrett being the oldest. Wallace, who took special work in Harvard University, graduated in law from the University of New York and is now an attorney and vice president of a bonding company at Hartford, Connecticut. John B., still in practice at Reading, graduated A. B. from the University of Pennsylvania and studied law under his father. The two daughters are Elizabeth B. and Catherine M., both living in Philadelphia. Elizabeth holds the degree Bachelor of Domestic Science from Drexel Institute of Philadelphia while Catherine is a graduate of the Reading High School. Elizabeth is now a teacher of domestic science in the public schools of Philadelphia while Catherine is secretary of the correction department of Municipal Court at Philadelphia. All the children were born at Reading, and all the sons are successful lawyers.

Garrett Stevens graduated from the Reading High School in 1895, spent two years in the literary department of Yale College and from there entered Dickinson College of Law at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, where he was graduated LL. B. in 1899. In 1898 at the outbreak of the Spanish-American war his entire class with the exception of two members enlisted in Company G of the 8th Pennsylvania Infantry. Mr. Stevens got only as far as Camp Alger at Washington, where he suffered a sunstroke and after three months was sent home. He

then resumed his studies, and on December 20, 1899, was admitted to the Pennsylvania bar. He at once began practice at Reading, and had an office alone for about six years. He then became connected with the Maryland Casualty Company and came to Cleveland as resident claim manager for two years. He was admitted to the Ohio bar in 1908. From Cleveland he was transferred to New York City and then to Baltimore, where he was assistant manager or examiner of claims. Mr. Stevens again came to Cleveland, this time as claim attorney for The General Accident, Fire and Life Insurance Corporation, Limited. He returned to Cleveland September 17, 1912, and in September, 1916, he gave up his work with the insurance company to engage in the general practice of law. He is secretary of The International Motors Accessories Company of Cleveland and secretary and a director of The H. E. McMillan & Son Company of Cleveland. While connected with insurance companies he tried cases in thirty-seven states of the Union.

Mr. Stevens is a noted orator and was on the National Board of Speakers of the democratic party during three of the Bryan campaigns. He was nineteen years old when Bryan was first a candidate for president, and during the summer and early fall of 1896 he went all through the New England states speaking for Bryan and was widely known as the "schoolboy orator." He was also a member of the campaign committees of Berks County, Pennsylvania, and for several years was his father's right hand man in politics in that section. It is characteristic that he has never been a candidate for office himself. Mr. Stevens is a member of Reading Lodge No. 549 Free and Accepted Masons at Reading, Pennsylvania, and was formerly a member of the Berks County Bar Association. His church is the Presbyterian.

September 4, 1901, he married Miss Sarah S. Stayman of Carlisle, Pennsylvania, daughter of Joseph B. and Mary S. (Shelley) Stayman, both deceased. Her people were retired farmers and an old family of Carlisle. Mrs. Stevens was born at Mechanicsburg, Pennsylvania, where she received her early education, and graduated from an academy at Carlisle. Mr. and Mrs. Stevens reside at 1608 East 84th Street. Their two children are Garrett Barea-low, born at Reading, Pennsylvania, and Mary Catherine, born in New York City.

PIERRE A. WHITE was born at Sandusky, Ohio, April 21, 1889, son of Charles and May

A. (Zerbe) White. His mother is a resident of Cleveland on Prospect Avenue and was born at Sandusky. The father, who died at Cincinnati when Judge White was about eight years of age, was born in New York City and spent much of his active life in newspaper work.

The only child of his parents, Judge White was educated in the public schools of Cleveland, graduating from the East High School in 1905. From high school he entered the old and prominent law firm of White, Johnson & Cannon, and was employed by them as a collector and in other business, and from 1907 for three years, though still a junior in years and not yet admitted to the bar, was employed in many matters usually given to the attention of a mature lawyer. In the meantime he was studying law in the Cleveland Law School of Baldwin-Wallace College, and graduated LL. B. in June, 1910. Judge White is now a member of the faculty of the Cleveland Law School, and for some time has been professor of the law of agency. Judge White after his admission to the bar continued his connection with the firm of White, Johnson, Cannon & Neff until he was appointed judge of the Municipal Court, December 21, 1915, by Governor Frank Willis. He succeeded Judge Fielder Sanders, who had been made traction commissioner as successor of Peter Witt. At the time of his appointment Judge White had the distinction of being the youngest judge of a court of record in the United States, being only twenty-six years of age. The appointment of such a youthful judge was commented on by many newspapers throughout the state and the United States. His term expired January 1, 1918. He is now a member of the law firm of Calfee, Fogg & White with offices in the Williamson Building.

From early manhood Judge White has been one of the most aggressive young republicans of Cleveland. In the Municipal Court he was assigned as automobile judge during the last three months of 1916, while sitting in the criminal branch of the court. Judge White is a member of the Cleveland and Ohio State Bar Associations, the Commercial Law League of America, the City Club, the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, Cleveland Athletic Club, Law Library Association of Cleveland, the Knights of Pythias, the Loyal Order of Moose, the Fraternal Order of Eagles, the Tippecanoe Club, Western Reserve Club, the League of Republican Clubs, the John Hay Club, the Lawyers Republican Club, the Obiter Club, and the Gyro Club. In college

he was a member of the Delta Theta Phi fraternity. He is an enthusiast of outdoor life, is a baseball and football fan, and a tennis player.

A Cleveland paper not long ago noted a striking similarity in the careers of Judge White and of Judge Ralph W. Sanborn, who became an associate justice of the Municipal Court in 1918. Judge White and Judge Sanborn were both graduated from high school in the same year, practically worked their way into the legal profession, were members of the same college fraternity and of the Knights of Pythias, and both were married by the same pastor Rev. A. B. Meldrum of the Old Stone Church. Judge White married August 1, 1914, Miss Shem Lowe of Lakewood. She was born at Meadville, Pennsylvania, was educated in that city, graduating from the Meadville High School, and took a technical course in the Cleveland Library School of Western Reserve University. Besides her practical experience in the University Library she was before her marriage assistant librarian of the Carnegie branch on the west side of Cleveland. Her father the late Frank Lowe was an attorney at Meadville, Pennsylvania. Her mother lives in Cleveland. Judge and Mrs. White have two children, John Winthrop and Nancy Fairbanks, both born at Cleveland.

C. J. BENKOSKI. While an active member of the Cleveland bar less than twenty years, Mr. Benkoski has the distinction of being the first genuine Polish attorney in Cleveland, and therefore the oldest in point of service practicing Polish lawyer of the city. He is a man of high attainments and in a professional way is connected with many of the prominent institutions of the city.

He was born in the City of Barcin, Posen, Poland, March 18, 1875, a son of Ignatius and Frances (Bialecki) Benkoski. When he was six years of age he came with his mother and other children to the United States, landing in New York and coming on direct to Cleveland, where they joined his father, who had located here two years previously and after getting settled sent on for his family. The father was born in the Province of Ploek, Russian Poland, while the mother was a native of Posen. The father died in Cleveland in 1911 at the age of seventy-eight and the mother in 1909, aged seventy-six. Ignatius Benkoski followed the trades of miller and carpenter in the old country, but in Cleveland was a general workman. The mother was a member of a well to do

family of Poland, and was a graduate of the Medical University of Vienna. She practiced medicine in Cleveland for many years. She was the type of woman who is constantly doing good. While she had a large family of her own, her range of interests and service was never confined entirely to her home, but extended practically to the limit of her energy and strength among all who called upon her. While she was thoroughly trained in medicine, her bigness and kindness of heart always surpassed her skill, and made it doubly effective. She was ready to go at an instant's notice to help among the poor and needy, and the best tribute given to her life of unselfish effort came at the time of her funeral when the big church in which it was held was utterly inadequate to hold the concourse of sorrowing friends who gathered to pay her tribute. She was the mother of fifteen children, nine sons and six daughters, ten of whom grew up and six are still living. All of them were born in Poland and C. J. Benkoski was next to the youngest.

Mr. Benkoski was educated in Cleveland in St. Stanislaus Parochial School and then took a commercial course in St. Joseph College at Teutopolis, Illinois, where he also remained as a classical student but finished his classical education in St. Ignatius College at Cleveland, where he graduated in 1895. For a year he studied law in the office of the late P. J. Brady, and then entered Western Reserve University Law School, where he finished the three years' course in two years, graduating LL. B. in 1898. He associated with Mr. Brady until 1899. Mr. Benkoski was admitted to the Ohio bar in 1898 and in 1907 was qualified to practice in the Federal courts. He has a large general practice derived from the Polish, German, English and Slavonian peoples of Cleveland.

He is a director and general counsel for The First Slavonian Building and Loan Association, The Tatra Savings and Loan Association, general counsel for The St. Hyacinth Building and Loan Association, member of Supreme Law Council of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association, attorney and general counsel for Polish Roman Catholic Union of Ohio, attorney for Polish Roman Catholic Union of the Immaculate Conception of Ohio, and is member and trustee of St. Stanislaus Parish and at one time its secretary, and is now general legal adviser of the parish and was at one time of the entire diocese under the late Bishop Horstmann. He is also attorney for The Cleveland Slavonic Union.



C. J. Bentzki

Politically Mr. Benkoski is a republican and member of the county executive committee and was appointed January 7, 1918, by Mayor Davis and confirmed by the council city clerk of the City of Cleveland, being the first Polish man in Cleveland to be distinguished by this honor. He is a member of the Polish Roman Catholic Union of America, of Ohio, of the National Polish Alliance and of the Alliance of Poles in Ohio, the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association, is a fourth degree member of the Knights of Columbus, is affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Cleveland Bar Association, Polish Chamber of Commerce, the Polish Non-Partisan Political League, the Tippecanoe Club, City Club, Cleveland Automobile Club, and Cleveland Law Library Association. Mr. Benkoski finds his recreation in baseball and motoring. In earlier days he played professional baseball, and spent three seasons with the Southern League.

June 21, 1899, in St. Stanislaus Church, he married Miss Helen Mosinski. Mrs. Benkoski was born in Cleveland, a daughter of Frank and Josephine (Russiek) Mosinski, both natives of Poland and now living retired at Cleveland. Her father was formerly a business man and one of the first Polish settlers of Cleveland. Mrs. Benkoski attended St. Stanislaus Parochial School and the Cleveland High School. She is secretary of the Ladies' Aid Society and a member of various other organizations. To Mr. and Mrs. Benkoski were born five children, one of whom died in infancy. Flora is now a member of the class of 1918 of St. Joseph Academy at West Park, while Frank, Martha and Stanley are students in St. Stanislaus Parochial School; Frank and Martha will both graduate in 1918. The children were all born in Cleveland. The Benkoski home is at 6703 Fleet Avenue.

WILLIAM ROCKWELL has been a practicing lawyer forty years, and since 1903 has been an active member of the Cleveland bar. Much of his work as a lawyer has been taken up with land matters, especially land titles, and for a number of years he was connected in that field with the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway. Mr. Rockwell has an enviable military record.

He represents an ancient family of New England and New York. He was born at Fort Hamilton Village, Town of New Utrecht, in Kings County, Long Island, his birthplace now being included in the Greater New York. He

is a son of William and Susan L. (Prince) Rockwell. His first American paternal ancestor was Deacon William Rockwell, of Litchfield, Connecticut, who was a leader of one of the early colonies of New England, and subsequently founded a town in Connecticut. The Rockwell family more remotely is descended from Baron de Rocheville, a Norman officer who went to England with William the Conqueror. The family connections contains some of the best blood in England. By marriages since the family came to America there is a relationship with the family of Gen. U. S. Grant. Mr. Rockwell's grandfather and great-grandfather both served in the Revolutionary war, the latter as an officer.

Mr. Rockwell's mother was descended from William Brewster, who was the elder and religious head of the Plymouth Colony and went with the first load of colonists in the Mayflower. Her immediate relatives were among the best families of Brooklyn and Flatbush. Major Duffield, one of her ancestors, was a surgeon in General Washington's staff.

William Rockwell, Sr., was also a lawyer, a graduate of Yale College with the class of 1822. He studied law at Sharon, Connecticut, and while in practice at Brooklyn served as United States District Attorney and afterwards was a justice of the Supreme Court of New York for the Second Judicial District, which office he was holding at the time of his death. After his death his wife Susan became the wife of Rev. William P. Strickland and moved to Bridgehampton, Long Island, where Mr. Strickland was pastor of a Presbyterian church. She died in 1877. The old Prince homestead stood on Fulton Avenue near Duffield Street, the farm covering a large area in the heart of the present business section of Brooklyn.

Mr. William Rockwell was graduated Ph. B. from the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University with the class of 1874 and studied law in the Columbia Law School, from which he received his law degree in 1877. He was admitted to the New York bar in that year and at once began practice. He was a member of the bar of New York City from 1877 until 1898. Mr. Rockwell became a member of the Seventy-first Regiment New York National Guard in 1891, and was twice called out for active duty, at first during the Switchmen's strike at Buffalo in 1892, and in 1895 was on duty during the Brooklyn street car strike. At the beginning of the Spanish-American war he enlisted and saw active service at San-

tiago, Cuba, being first lieutenant of Company D. He was mustered out in the fall of 1898 and honorably discharged and after the war he went with the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad Company at Toledo. He moved to Cleveland in 1899, and was employed in looking after real estate and title matters for the railway company until 1910, at which date he began practice for himself.

Mr. Rockwell is an associate member of the Cleveland Real Estate Board, and at present is examiner of land court titles appointed under the Torrens Law by the Common Pleas Court. Mr. Rockwell's offices are in the Society for Savings Building and he is associated with the law firm of Litzler & Schaefer. Politically he is a republican in his affiliations but has never engaged actively in politics. He is a member of the Delta Psi college fraternity, a member of the Cleveland Bar Association, and is unmarried.

JOHN FISH, assistant treasurer of The Guardian Savings and Trust Company is a lawyer by training but has given his services continually since he was admitted to the bar to the great financial institution in which he is now one of the executive officers.

Mr. Fish was born in Auburn, Geauga County, Ohio, November 5, 1877, son of Dr. John and Mary Spencer (Peabody) Fish. His parents, both now deceased, represented old families in Geauga County. His father, who was born in a little town in Northern New York on the Welland Canal, was brought to Ohio when about eight years of age, locating in Auburn. The mother was a native of Newport, Rhode Island, and was also about eight years old when her people came to Ohio, both families arriving about 1843. Dr. John Fish was a surgeon by profession, and was in the Union army in a professional capacity with the rank of major. John Fish is the youngest in a family of four children. His three sisters are: Mrs. A. P. Ruggles of Cleveland; Mrs. W. S. Wing of Auburn; and Mrs. S. L. Hill of Berlin Heights, Erie County, Ohio.

Mr. Fish was graduated from the Central High School of Cleveland with the class of 1898. He then entered Adelbert College of Western Reserve University, receiving his degree Bachelor of Philosophy in 1902 and Master of Arts from Western Reserve University in 1903. Taking up the study of law, he completed the course, and received his degree LL. B. in June, 1908, from the law department of Baldwin-Wallace University.

Admitted to the bar in June, 1908, Mr. Fish entered the legal department of The Guardian Savings & Trust Company. He filled the position of Assistant Counsel until July, 1917. At that date the legal department was abolished and he was retained in the company as assistant treasurer in charge of the mortgage and loan department. Mr. Fish is a thorough business man, and his abilities and personality have made him one of the most valuable men in the organization of The Guardian Savings & Trust Company. Experience has brought him a most comprehensive knowledge of the technique and details of banking and finance, and the fact that he makes friends wherever he goes is another undoubted asset to any institution with which he is connected.

Mr. Fish is active in Masonry, having his affiliations formerly with Forest City Lodge No. 388 Free and Accepted Masous, but in 1916 took a demit and became a charter member of Heights Lodge Free and Accepted Masons. He also belongs to Cleveland Chapter No. 148 Royal Accepted Masons, is a member of the City Club and the college fraternity Alpha Tau Omega. His church home is the Wade Park Methodist Episcopal.

September 30, 1911, Mr. Fish married Miss Eva M. Hauxhurst of Cleveland, daughter of George I. and Emma A. (Mott) Hauxhurst. Her father died a number of years ago and her mother is still living. Mrs. Fish was born at Lakeside, Ohio, but was reared and educated in Cleveland and graduated from the Central High School in 1898 in the same class with her husband. She afterwards entered the College for Women of Western Reserve University, took her A. D. degree in 1902, and then taught school until her marriage. She taught two years in the schools of Huntsburg, Ohio, and for five years was a teacher in the Lincoln High School of Cleveland. Mr. and Mrs. Fish have two children, both born in Cleveland, named John Spencer and Betty Wolcott.

DAVID EDWARD GREEN, of Smith, Griswold, Green & Haddon, attorneys, with offices in the Marshal Building, has been a Cleveland lawyer for the past thirteen years, and his work has been almost entirely in the field of commercial and corporation law.

Mr. Green has lived a very active life and has identified himself with many interests, particularly in church and civic affairs. His early life was spent on a farm. He was born at Renock in Noble County, Ohio, April 3,



W. E. Irvine

1874, son of David J. and Mary (Fairchild) Green. David J. Green, a native of the same locality, has for many years been a successful breeder of thoroughbred cattle. In 1894 he represented Noble County in the State Legislature. He is still living in that locality, and owns a fine farm of 355 acres. He is a member of the Masonic Order, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and has always taken an active part in civic affairs. His wife Mary Fairchild was born in Illinois and died at Renrock in 1881 at the age of thirty. She was the mother of four children, three sons and one daughter, all of whom are living. The father's second wife, Mary Wilson, whom he married in 1884, was a splendid mother to these children. Charles F., the oldest, is a farmer at Pataskala, Ohio; David E. is second in age; Mr. Otis Green is with Otis & Company of Cleveland. The only daughter, Luella M., is a student nurse at St. Luke's Hospital.

David E. Green while a boy attended public schools at Renrock. He learned much about farming as a youth, though his aspirations were early set for the law. In 1897 he graduated from Doan Academy at Granville, Ohio, and continued his higher studies in Dennison University at the same place, where he took the Bachelor of Science Degree in 1901. This is followed by the full course of the Western Reserve University Law School, from which he graduated LL. B. in June, 1904, and received admission to the Ohio bar in the same month. He has since been admitted to the United States District Court. His first connection, formed immediately after graduating, was in the office of Amos Burt Thompson at Cleveland, but on May 1, 1905, he began private practice in partnership with Walter E. Myers. The firm of Myers & Green received an additional member on January 1, 1913, in Mr. William C. Keough, making the style of the firm Myers, Green & Keough, which continued until February 1, 1917. On October 1, 1917, Mr. Green became a member of the firm of Smith, Griswold, Green & Haddon.

Mr. Green is a republican but has been chiefly active in politics as a leader in the temperance forces. He was manager of the dry campaign committee of Cuyahoga County in 1914 and 1915 and was vice chairman of this committee in 1917. For the past three years he has served as chairman of the Legislative Committee of the Cleveland Association of Credit Men. He is an active member of the First Baptist Church of Cleveland, and was

recently related to the office of trustee, which he has held for ten years. For a similar time he has been a trustee of the Cleveland Baptist City Mission Society, a corporation holding most of the real estate of that denomination in Cleveland. He has also been chairman of the Legal Committee of this society for a number of years. In 1916-17 he was president of the Federated Churches of Cleveland. Since 1915 he has been a trustee of Denison University, and is a member of the Board of Trustees of Cleveland Welfare Federation, and is also trustee of the Hungarian Baptist Seminary of Cleveland. He is a member of the Phi Delta Phi legal fraternity, the City Club, the Civic League, the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, and the Cleveland and Ohio State Bar Associations.

Mr. Green and family have their winter home at 2030 East Sixty-ninth Street, and their summer residence on Blue Stone Road in Cleveland Heights. July 30, 1909, he married Miss Alice Dunham of Cleveland. Their marriage was celebrated in London, England. Her father was for many years active in mercantile affairs at Cleveland, being a member of the firm of Griswold & Dunham, linseed oil merchants. This business was finally taken over by The Sherwin-Williams Company. Mr. Green's mother, Mrs. Truman Dunham, is still living at Cleveland. Mrs. Green was born in Cleveland, is a graduate of the Central High School and the Woman's College of Western Reserve University with the degree Bachelor of Arts. She studied abroad three different times, first when she was nine years of age, again for one year between high school and college, and another year after completing her college course. She takes an active part in church work.

WILLIAM E. PERRINE. Assistant general manager and director of production of the Standard Parts Company, while still a young man has had a most unusual and varied business experience and training, and his record is one of consecutive advancement from minor roles to those higher places which are familiarly associated with business success.

Mr. Perrine was born at Freehold, Monmouth County, New Jersey, July 22, 1879, a son of William Augustus and Amie (Conk) Perrine, and a descendant from one of the early Jersey families. William A. Perrine learned the iron molding trade and stove making in Freehold, and for some years was general superintendent of the Abraham Cox

Stove Corporation at Philadelphia. For a number of years past he has been general manager of the Thatcher Furnace Company at Newark, New Jersey, and president of the Peerless Flask and Molding Machine Company of Newark.

In 1883, when William E. Perrine was four years old, his parents moved to Brooklyn, New York, in which city he grew up and received his education. While attending school, during vacation periods, and for the first few years after leaving school, he gained business experience in many fields, as follows: Manufacturing jewelry, lithographing and engraving, wholesale drugs, fire insurance and wholesale dry goods.

Mr. Perrine's early manufacturing experience was with the American Can Company, beginning as factory clerk, and during the eight years of his connection with that corporation he was frequently promoted, finally becoming factory manager of several of their different plants throughout the country, resigning from the American Can Company to accept a position with the F. B. Stearns Automobile Company, Cleveland, Ohio, as assistant production manager. This position he held for 4½ years and resigned to enter the employ of the Perfection Spring Company as manager of their No. 2 plant.

In 1917 the Perfection Spring Company was consolidated with the Standard Parts Company, and in September of that year Mr. Perrine was made director of production of the Standard Parts Company. He has under his immediate control the twelve plants situated in Michigan, Ohio, Indiana and Missouri. In March, 1918, Mr. Perrine was appointed assistant general manager of the Standard Parts Company, also continuing in the capacity just mentioned.

Mr. Perrine is well known in Cleveland civic and social circles. He is a non-commissioned officer of Cleveland Chapter of the Red Cross Society, a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, the Society of Automotive Engineers, of the Cleveland Athletic Club, Rotary Club, Shrine Club, Willowick Country Club, Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, City Club, Civic League, Automobile Club, Detroit Athletic Club, and the Toledo Club. In Masonry he is affiliated with Iris Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Webb Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Cleveland City Council, Royal and Select Masters; Oriental Commandery, Knights Templar; the various Scottish Rite bodies and Al Koran Temple of the Mystic Shrine. Po-

litically he is a republican. At Chicago, Illinois, July 19, 1905, Mr. Perrine married Florence Madline Strick. They have had three children, William Craig, born June 20, 1906; Florence Elizabeth, born June 12, 1912, and Elinor Thorel, born April 6, 1915, died May 1, 1916. The son is a student in the Cleveland public schools and has spent his summer vacations in Culver Military Academy in Indiana.

EMMA E. GROSS, attorney and counsellor at law with offices in the Engineers Building, is a young woman with a wealth of intellect and ability, and has entered with enthusiasm and zeal into the great work of her profession. With her the law is a profession and one abounding in opportunities for social service and not merely a means of livelihood.

She has spent most of her life in Cleveland, but was born at Berlin, Germany, a daughter of Jonas and Rebecca (Haberman) Gross. Her parents were natives of Hungary and were married in that country in 1879. Her parents are of very old Hungarian stock and were connected with prominent families both in Hungary and in Germany. A cousin is Dr. Ludwig Stein, one of the political factors in Germany today. Jonas Gross was a man of wealth and influence in the old country, and before coming to the United States he lived in Hungary, Germany and Holland. The family arrived in New York City, May 29, 1897. Jonas Gross was for a number of years active in newspaper work in Cleveland and founded several newspapers in that city. He is still in commercial life though not as a newspaper man. Mrs. Rebecca Gress died at Cleveland August 5, 1913, at the age of sixty. She was widely known in Hungarian circles in Cleveland. Mr. Jonas Gross has always been a deep student. He is a progressive republican in politics. In their family were one son and six daughters who grew up and all are now married except Emma Esther. Six of them reside in Cleveland. Emma Esther and her two younger sisters were born in Berlin. One of the children is a resident of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. In order of age the family are: Mrs. Anna Gross Hollander of Cleveland; Mrs. Max Book of Pittsburg; Mrs. Julius N. Galvin of Cleveland; Anton F.; Emma Esther; Mrs. Louis Kaufman; Mrs. Samuel S. Rosenberg. The oldest daughter was born in Hungary, while Mrs. Book, Mrs. Galvin and Anton were born at The Hague in Holland.

Emma Esther Gross was eight years of age when her parents came to Cleveland. In the

meantime she had been instructed by private tutors in Germany and Hungary. She early manifested that independence of mind and spirit which has made her a formidable advocate in the ranks of woman suffrage. Since the age of fifteen she has been dependent upon her own efforts, beginning as a stenographer and drifting almost naturally into the legal profession. Miss Gross studied law and at the same time attended night school at the Cleveland Law School, the law department of Baldwin-Wallace College. She graduated with the highest honors of her class from Baldwin-Wallace College in the class of 1915 and the degree Bachelor of Laws. This was a well won and merited distinction and the ability she showed in her work and preparation has been translated into mature achievement since she began practice.

Miss Gross was admitted to the Ohio bar July 1, 1915, before the Supreme Court of Columbus. On the same day she began practice at Cleveland and in the same building where she is located today. She handles a general practice and in addition to her knowledge of the law she has special ability as a linguist. She speaks, reads and writes German, English and Hungarian and can read and write the Hebrew.

Miss Gross is treasurer of the Wage Earners Suffrage League of Cleveland, is secretary of the Cleveland Law School Club and associate editor of the Cleveland Law School Journal. She is very active in the suffrage cause and is vice president of Cleveland Chapter of "Hadassah." She is a woman of many positive convictions, possesses great depth and sincerity of sympathy with the struggling classes, and is a factor to be reckoned with in the life of Cleveland. She is a member of the board of directors of Alumni of Euclid Avenue Temple.

AARON GARBER. A rising young man of public affairs, and one who is making a reputation for himself in legal circles, Aaron Garber is one of those of foreign birth and of Cleveland training who have so truly absorbed the spirit of the times and of the city. Mr. Garber was born in Vilna, Russia, in September, 1877, and is a son of Israel L. and Feiga (Krans) Garber, the former being a laborer who died in Russia. There are four sons and one daughter in the family, Aaron being the middle child and the only one now unmarried. The rest, like himself, are residents of Cleveland, as is the mother.

In 1905, during the Russian-Japanese trouble, the children came to the United States, arriving January 13th at New York City, from whence they immediately came to Cleveland, the mother being sent for in the following year. The Jews had always been a greatly persecuted race in Russia, and as the Garbers did not approve of the policy of the Russian government in its dealings with the smaller nationalities and its citizens, it was felt that the best course would be to leave their native land behind and to come to America, where there was an opportunity for advancement without the fear of persecution or death. When he arrived, Aaron Garber was well prepared to make a position of standing for himself in his new surroundings. He had been given liberal educational advantages in his native place in Russia, having been sent to the public school and then prepared to become a rabbi, although this latter course was not completed, the young man becoming a teacher instead. On coming to the United States, he became principal of the Cleveland Hebrew School and Institute, at that time a private school of the Hebrew religion. This was later opened by Mr. Garber as the Community Hebrew School, which was modernized and placed in charge of up-to-date teachers, and the institution now teaches the pure Hebrew language as it was spoken in Palestine. There are today few people in the City of Cleveland who can speak the pure Hebrew tongue; of these Mr. Garber is one. Mr. Garber continued as the principal of this institution for a period of six years, or until 1912. This active line of work threw him into contact with the people of his community, and a general recognition of his popular qualities was soon followed by an acknowledgment of his ability and powers of initiative. While the law has since claimed him, he has not lost interest in the institution with which he was identified on first coming to this country, but still looks after its welfare as a member of the board of education, directing its policy.

Mr. Garber began the study of law not long after his arrival in America, and, entering the Cleveland Law School, he completed the course and graduated from that institution with the class of 1909, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws, thus graduating before he had become a citizen of the United States. He has continued to be engaged in practice ever since and has a splendid business among his people, his offices being located in the Society

for Savings Building. He was made a citizen 1910.

Mr. Garber is president of the Youngstown Flint Hill Realty Company, of Youngstown, Ohio, and is also largely interested in Cleveland real estate. His national political belief makes him a socialist. He belongs to various societies, including the Sons of Zion, the Council Educational Alliance and the Zionist Provisional Committee, and is very active in Jewish organizations. Among these are the Congress Organization Committee, of which he was elected congressman; the Jewish Colonization Society of Cleveland, under the name of "Achuzah," of which he is also president, and a number of educational societies. He is very active in and a member of the Peoples Relief of Jewish War Sufferers, an organization which makes house-to-house collections every week of nickels and dimes, thus getting from \$300 to \$400 every week and having already raised \$75,000 in Cleveland just from this source, coming from the poor people. Mr. Garber is a close student and a fluent linguist, speaking the real Hebrew, Yiddish, Russian, English and some German, and being able to converse in French with the aid of a dictionary. His continued progress to his present prominent standing has been the pure result of personal exertions and worth, as he has never been able to apply the assistance of family influence or inherited wealth to his individual affairs. Fortunately, he located in a city where he had many brothers in the unaided struggle for advancement, and where those who have fought their way to an advanced position are quick to recognize merit and manliness.

JAMES MADISON HOYT. The annals of the Cleveland bar have been enriched and dignified by a continuous membership of the Hoyt family through a period of eighty years. As a lawyer the late James Madison Hoyt long stood at the head of his profession, but he rendered services almost equally notable in other fields. For many years he was not in active practice but gave his time to his real estate interests and his work as an active promoter of religious enterprises.

This Cleveland citizen of a previous generation was born at Utica, New York, in 1815. Both by training and by nature he was a man of culture. He was graduated from Hamilton College, New York, in 1834, and at once began the study of law. After coming to Cleveland he continued his studies in the office of An-

draws & Foot. In 1837 he was admitted to the firm, which became Andrews, Foot & Hoyt. When Mr. Andrews went to the bench of the Superior Court in 1848 his partners continued practice as Foot & Hoyt until 1853. In that year James Madison Hoyt withdrew from active practice, and thereafter his business duties were largely in connection with his real estate interests in Cleveland and vicinity.

His life touched Cleveland at many points and always for the good of the city and its people. After retiring from the law practice he was in 1854 licensed to preach the Gospel, though he was never ordained. To a singular degree he exemplified the virtues of true Christian manhood, and was closely identified with the work of Protestant churches. In 1854 he was chosen president of the Ohio Baptist State Convention, and was annually re-elected to that position for more than twenty-four years. He was also president of the American Baptist Home Mission Society, the national organization for Baptist missions in North America, and he performed the many arduous duties of that office until resigning in 1890. For fifteen years he was president of the Cleveland Bible Society, an auxiliary to the American Bible Society, of which he was one of the vice presidents at the time of his death. While he was never conspicuous in politics, he was elected in 1870 a member of the State Board of Equalization, and in 1873 represented the citizens of Cleveland on the Board of Public Improvement.

During his practice as a lawyer he was noted for his thorough scholarship, and with the ample means and leisure of his later years he acquired a genuine and liberal culture such as few men in Ohio excelled. He was well versed in the physical sciences, philosophy and history, and in recognition of his attainments Dennison University at Granville, Ohio, conferred upon him in 1870 the degree LL. D. Through all his active years he contributed liberally to religious and charitable objects, and during the Civil war gave valuable aid in numerous ways to the Union.

The death of this honored old Cleveland citizen occurred in April, 1895. He was married in 1836 to Miss Mary Ella Beebe, of New York City. Six children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Hoyt: Rev. Dr. Wayland Hoyt; Ella; Colgate Hoyt; Mrs. Farmer, of Cleveland; James H.; and Elton Hoyt. The two living are Colgate and Elton.

JAMES HUMPHREY HOYT was one of the distinguished members of the Cleveland bar for forty years. Besides his prominence in the profession he exerted an influence as a vigorous thinker and a courageous public leader, and the republican party of Ohio recognized him as among its ablest advisers.

His position in the bar was well indicated by his senior membership of the firm Hoyt, Dustin, Kelley, McKeehan and Andrews. Much of the splendid prestige of that firm can properly be credited to Mr. Hoyt.

Cleveland knew Mr. Hoyt only in the vigor of his manhood, with mind undimmed and with resources unabated. From his large practice as a lawyer he sought recreation during the early winter of 1917 at St. Augustine, Florida, and after a brief illness of pneumonia he passed away in that city March 21st.

He was a son of the late James Madison and Mary Ella (Beebe) Hoyt, and was born at Cleveland November 10, 1850. His father, to whom reference is made on other pages, gave up active practice at the Cleveland bar soon after the birth of James Humphrey. The latter was educated in the public schools, prepared for college at Hudson, Ohio, spent one year at Western Reserve University and two years at Amherst College. In 1871 Mr. Hoyt entered Brown University, where he was graduated in 1874.

For a year he read law with Spaulding & Dickman, and in 1875 entered the Harvard Law School, where he was graduated LL. B. with the class of 1877.

Mr. Hoyt began his career as a lawyer at Cleveland in partnership with the firm of Willey, Sherman & Hoyt. The firm subsequently became Sherman & Hoyt, and finally Sherman, Hoyt & Dustin. With the death of Mr. Sherman, Hoyt and Dustin continued in practice, and those two names have stood at the head of a partnership which by various stages has been Hoyt, Dustin & Kelley and now Hoyt, Dustin, Kelley, McKeehan & Andrews. For years the firm had their offices in the Western Reserve Building, but since Mr. Hoyt's death they have been located in the Guardian Building.

Mr. Hoyt for the better part of his career gave his primary attention to the civil law. In earlier years he was a resourceful trial lawyer but latterly he was not a familiar figure in the trial courts. He was retained in many of the most important cases involving corporation and business law, and no Ohio lawyer was better versed in the complications

of business law and practice than Mr. Hoyt.

Besides his activities as a lawyer Mr. Hoyt was secretary and director of the Cleveland Cliffs Iron Company, was vice president of the National City Bank, was second vice president and general counsel of the Hoeking Valley Railway, was secretary and director of the Pittsburg Steamship Company, the Peavey Steamship Company, the Lake Superior and Ishpeming Railway Company, and a director of the American Shipbuilding Company and the Superior Savings and Trust Company.

He had extensive practice and experience as an orator and was famous as an after dinner speaker. His speeches were distinguished by an exceptional clarity of argument and a breadth and liberality of views which displayed his extensive acquaintance with economic, sociological and political problems. He was also interested in literature, and was a writer of verse at times, several of his collections of poems having been published. He was a member of the Cuyahoga and Ohio Bar and American Bar associations and a director of the Carnegie Pension Fund. He was also a veteran of Troop A of the local Cleveland Military Organization.

For years his counsels were an influence and factor in shaping the policies of the republican party in Ohio. In 1895 he was republican candidate for the nomination for governor. He had a wide acquaintance with prominent men all over the country. Former President William H. Taft, President William McKinley, Elihu Root, Elbert H. Gary and Henry Frick were some of the people entertained at different times at the Hoyt home in Cleveland. As a native son of Cleveland Mr. Hoyt seldom failed to grasp an opportunity to give expression to his loyalty and to ally himself with the progressive movement in municipal affairs. He was a director and was identified with various movements promulgated by the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce.

He found his chief recreations in motoring and golf. He was a member and president of the Union Club, and a member of the Tavern, Country, Euclid, Roadside, Mayfield Golf, Chagrin Valley and University clubs of Cleveland. He also belonged to the Alpha Delta Phi college fraternity, to the Century Association, the University Club, the Sewanaka-Corinthian Yacht Club, New York Yacht Club and Metropolitan Club of New York City.

The Hoyt family home is at 2445 Euclid Avenue. This home has long been one of the distinctive centers of Cleveland's best social life. He was married June 17, 1885, to Miss Jessie P. Taintor, of Cleveland. Mrs. Hoyt has done much to build and support two of Cleveland's best known institutions, the Day Nursery and the Lakeside Hospital, and is a director in both. Mr. and Mrs. Hoyt had two children: Katherine Boardman and Elton. Elton was graduated from Yale University in 1910.

MAX P. GOODMAN. Of the native sons of Cleveland who have won recognition and standing in professional circles, few are better known than Max P. Goodman, accounted as one of the leading factors in legal and financial circles of the "Sixth City." Mr. Goodman was born at Cleveland, August 28, 1872, being a son of Jacob and Rosa (Herskovitz) Goodman, both of whom were born in Austria-Hungary. They came to the United States in 1864 and located at Wellsville, Ohio, and two years later came to Cleveland, where Mr. Goodman became connected with various mercantile enterprises. He retired about 1898 and lived quietly until his death, which occurred in June, 1912, the mother having passed away in April, 1905. They were married in their native land and were the parents of two sons and three daughters, of whom the living are: Max P., who is the youngest; Mrs. A. M. Frankle, of Youngstown, Ohio; and Mrs. G. M. Wohlgemuth, of Cleveland. Joseph Goodman, who was in active business at Cleveland died some years ago when he was thirty-two years of age; Emma, who was Mrs. Frank Frankfort, of Toledo, died in that city a number of years ago.

Max P. Goodman, in his career, has furnished an excellent example of an individual rising from a humble position to one of prominence. Those things which he has undertaken he has accomplished, and what he has done he has done himself, for he could look for no family assistance, his parents being in modest circumstances. He received his education in the public schools of Cleveland, continuing his course until he became a high school student, when, at the age of twelve years, he was obliged to put aside his textbooks, on account of his father's business reverses, which made necessary his assisting in providing for the family's support. Accordingly he faced the situation courageously and began work, at first starting with a small

peanut stand, with which he was so successful that it finally developed into a grocery store. After a time his father opened a meat market in connection with this latter enterprise, and they also engaged in selling coal. Max Goodman displayed splendid business ability, and not only possessed strong commercial instinct, but was also endowed with much musical talent, which he cultivated as opportunity offered, and at the age of seventeen years began to play a violin in an orchestra, thus adding to his income. For several years he devoted his evenings to studying music, with the intention of following that art as a profession, but during this period found time also to follow his high school studies at home in the evenings, giving particular attention to Latin, grammar and algebra. Two years later he took up the study of shorthand at the Spencian College of Cleveland and made such rapid advancement therein that after five weeks, Mr. Humphreys, the superintendent, secured a position for him in the law office of the late Charles Zucker. Mr. Goodman did not consider the arrangement anything but temporary, but it proved permanent, for after a short time spent in the office he took up the study of law, to which he devoted the hours usually given over to leisure. He also continued his orchestra work in the evenings and wrote several musical compositions among which was "McKinley's Inaugural March" used at McKinley's inauguration as governor of Ohio. In 1894, when but twenty-two years of age, Mr. Goodman took the law examination before the Supreme Court at Columbus, passing with the highest average except one in a class of fifty-two, this one being a woman. He was then admitted to the bar and began his active practice at Cleveland in what was then Charles Zucker's office, but which is now his own, in the Society for Savings Building. He was associated in the same office with Mr. Zucker until the latter's death, which occurred in 1906, and since then Mr. Goodman has remained alone in the practice of general law, although he specializes in commercial, real estate and corporation law. His ability has taken him into some very important litigation, and his practice at this time is very important and extensive. Mr. Goodman was the promoter of the Youngstown & Ohio River Railroad Company and is one of the directors of that road today, as he is also of the Frankle Brothers Company of Youngstown, the United Knit Goods Company of Cleveland, the M. M. Brown Realty Company of Cleveland, the

United Furniture Company of Cleveland, the Oppenheim-Collins Company of this city, and the National Safe & Lock Company. He is a member of the advisory board of the Superior Building and Loan Company of Cleveland, and counsel for the American Fire Clay Products Company of this city. Although not now actively interested in politics, for some years he was well known in the ranks of the republican party. In 1900 Mr. Goodman was elected a member of the Cleveland City Council and served one term (two years) as representative of the Fifth District, then comprised of the Fifteenth, Sixteenth and Seventeenth Wards, during which time he introduced the ordinance which resulted in the appointment of the first grade-crossing committee by Mayor Farley, and which finally accomplished the work of abolishing grade-crossings in the City of Cleveland. While on a pleasure trip to the East he had noticed that numerous cities were abolishing grade-crossings, and, after investigating the systems and securing an outline of the same, returned to Cleveland and drew up the ordinance mentioned, introduced it before the council and had it duly passed. This was later turned into a bill by that body and passed in the State Legislature, thus compelling the railroads to comply with the new plan and authorizing the appointment of a grade-crossing commission by the mayor of Cleveland.

Mr. Goodman is a member and one of the trustees of the Euclid Avenue Temple. He is an officer in the Boy Scouts of America, and belongs to the Masons, as a member of Forrest City Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, to the Independent Order B'nai B'rith, of which he is a past president, the Cleveland Bar Association, and the Tippecanoe Club. Mr. Goodman has never lost his love for music and still makes his indulgence in this taste his hobby.

Mr. Goodman was married December 14, 1909, at Cleveland, to Miss Julia E. Bamberger, of this city, a Gentile lady, and daughter of Frederiek C. and Katherine (Wagner) Bamberger. Mr. Bamberger, who was formerly engaged in the undertaking business on the West Side, is now retired from active affairs, and Mrs. Bamberger is deceased. Mr. Goodman was educated in the public schools of Cleveland, and is a member of the Sisterhood of Euclid Avenue Temple. Mr. and Mrs. Goodman are the parents of two children: Julian Max and Maxine Katherine Rosalind, both of whom were born at Cleveland.

ALFRED L. STEUER. Among the younger members of the Cleveland bar, one who has made rapid advancement during the comparatively short time that he has been before the courts and has attracted to himself a good practice, is Alfred Lawrence Steuer. Mr. Steuer is a native son of Cleveland, and was born June 15, 1892, his parents being Dr. David B. and Emma (Kraus) Steuer. His father is one of the prominent physicians and surgeons of Cleveland, and both father and mother are among the highly respected people of the city, where they have resided for many years. The family consists, in addition to the parents, of three sons and one daughter, Alfred L. being the oldest of the children.

Alfred L. Steuer was given his early education in the public schools of Cleveland, and is a graduate of the Cleveland Central High School, class of 1909. After some preparatory work, he then entered Harvard College, from which noted institution he was graduated with the class of 1913, degree of Bachelor of Arts, and following this enrolled as a student in the law department of the same institution. After studying there for a time he began teaching school at Auburn, Ohio. He was admitted to the bar of Ohio before the Supreme Court at Columbus, in December, 1915. Mr. Steuer commenced the practice of his profession at Cleveland, in the office of Max P. Goodman, in the Society for Savings Building. Mr. Steuer is a clean-cut young lawyer, enthusiastic and energetic, with a thorough knowledge of the principles of his calling and the kind of ambition that makes for a splendid future. During the short time that he has been engaged in practice, his clientele has grown steadily, and as his abilities have been shown and have become recognized he has attracted to himself a splendid and healthy business.

Mr. Steuer belongs to Cleveland Lodge No. 18, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and to the local lodge of the Knights of Pythias, in which he has numerous friends, as he has, in fact, in the various circles, professional and business, in which he congregates. He has several growing business interests, and is secretary of the Arden Building and Realty Company, and belongs to the Cleveland Bar Association and the Cleveland Civic League. In political matters he has maintained an independent stand, and has found no time from his profession to engage in political affairs. His particular hobby is piano music, of which he has made some study.

RALPH W. SANBORN has made a name for himself in the law and in republican politics in East Cleveland, and now enjoys a substantial general practice as a lawyer and is also serving as judge of the Municipal Court of East Cleveland.

He was born in Cleveland July 14, 1888, a son of Horace R. and Rose M. (Horne) Sanborn, well known residents of East Cleveland. His parents were both born in Cleveland and his father is now assistant cashier of The First National Bank of Cleveland, one of the largest national banks in Ohio. Ralph W. was the second child and the oldest son. Grace, the oldest child and the only daughter is the wife of Capt. Frank E. Locke of Camp Custer, Battle Creek, Michigan. Of the two younger sons, Robert H. is a lieutenant in the United States service as instructor at the United States Engineers Officers Training Camp at Petersburg, Virginia, and Norman P. is a member of the United States Naval Auxiliary Reserve Force. All the children were born in Cleveland.

Ralph W. Sanborn attended the East Cleveland grammar schools and graduated from the East High School at Cleveland with the class of 1908. He subsequently took two years in the engineering course at the University of Michigan, but on returning home entered the Cleveland Law School and was graduated LL. B. in 1914. He was admitted to the Ohio bar before the Supreme Court at Columbus in June, 1914, and at once began practice in Cleveland. After a short period alone he formed his present partnership of Sanborn & McConnell. This firm has offices in the Society for Savings Building and has a growing general practice.

He was appointed justice of the peace in September, 1916, by the East Cleveland Council and in November, 1916, was elected judge of the Municipal Court of East Cleveland. He was re-elected justice of the peace in November, 1917. His term as municipal judge is for four years, beginning January 2, 1918.

Judge Sanborn has been an active figure in republican politics. He is president of the John Hay Club, is vice president of the East Cleveland Republican Club, is a member of the Cleveland Civic League, the Cleveland Bar Association and the City Club. He is past chaneellor of Criterion Lodge No. 68, Knights of Pythias in Cleveland.

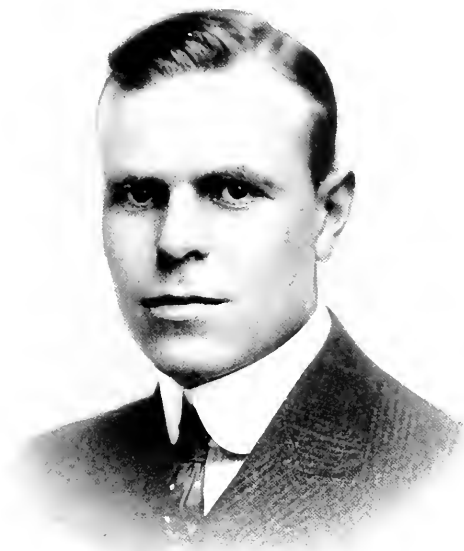
On December 9, 1916, at the Old Stone Church in Cleveland, Mr. Sanborn married Miss Marion G. Herrick, daughter of the late

Colonel and Mrs. J. F. Herrick of East Cleveland. Mrs. Sanborn was born in East Cleveland, is a graduate of the Shaw High School of that city with the class of 1906, and has since studied vocal music with some of the best masters of the art. She is now a soloist in one of the church choirs of Cleveland. Mr. and Mrs. Sanborn reside at 15332 Richmond Place, East Cleveland.

AUGUSTUS W. BELL is an attorney engaged in a general practice. He spent most of his life in Cleveland and is a graduate of both the literary and law departments of Western Reserve University.

Mr. Bell was born at Keene Center, Essex County, New York, February 10, 1886, son of Thurlow W. and Ida I. (Palmer) Bell, the father a native of Wilmington, New York, and the mother of Elizabethtown that state. They were married at Westport, New York. The Bells were Scotch-Irish people who came from the north of Ireland and settled around Montreal, Canada. Grandfather William Bell was born in Canada, removed to Wilmington, New York, and died there in 1902 at the age of eighty-two. Thurlow W. Bell grew up and learned the business of merchandising at Keene, New York, where he had a general store but for many years has been a traveling salesman representing the Williams Manufacturing Company of Cleveland. He formerly gave all his time to traveling, and has carried his grip and sold goods in practically every part of the United States. He now travels only in the winter and spends his summer looking after his farm of 136 acres in Essex County, New York, near Wilmington. His wife's people are an old New York State family of English and French extraction. Mrs. Bell's great-grandfather served in the Revolution. Mrs. Thurlow Bell died suddenly of heart failure at Cleveland, August 30, 1913. She was born September 18, 1861.

Augustus W. Bell is the only surviving child, his brother Richard having died in infancy. He was educated in Elizabethtown, New York, and in 1904 graduated from the East High School of Cleveland. He then entered the literary department of Western Reserve University, took the classical course and graduated A. B. in 1908. The next three years he spent in the study of law at Western Reserve, and received his Bachelor of Law degree in 1911. He was admitted to the bar in December of that year, and took up general practice on February 29, 1912. He main-



Ralph W. Sanborn



Alfred H. Pope

tained offices in the Society for Savings Building until January 1, 1918.

Mr. Bell is a member of the Cleveland Bar Association, of the Euclid Avenue Baptist Church, of which he has been retained as legal adviser, and takes considerable part in local republican politics, being a member of the Lincoln and Willis Republican clubs. He was formerly a member of the Cleveland Grays. His college society is the Phi Beta Kappa. Mr. Bell is very fond of outdoor life and of books and literary things in general, his chief pastimes being golf, tennis and swimming.

ARTHUR B. NEWMAN was a factor in Cleveland business circles even before he completed his high school course. His friends know him as a young man of inexhaustible energy, much given to hard and serious work, all of which accounts for his successful position today in the coal trade of the city.

Mr. Newman was born at Cleveland August 10, 1886, a son of Herman C. Newman. His father, who was born in Germany in 1856, learned the building trade there, and in 1873 came to Cleveland and from superintendent became a partner and secretary of the William Dall Company, contractors. He married in Cleveland Julia C. Whicher, and of their three children Arthur B. is the second.

Arthur B. Newman was a regular attendant at the Cleveland public schools until 1900, when at the age of fourteen he went to work for the Hough Avenue Bank & Trust Company as clearance clerk. He was subsequently promoted to teller, but in 1904 resigned to resume his education in the East High School, from which he graduated in 1908. As a result of his experience he was well equipped for a business career at the time of his graduation. For a couple of years he was assistant chief clerk in the claim department of the city water works, but in 1910 resigned to become salesman for the Valley Camp Coal Company. This brought him to his real field of work, the coal business. After selling coal for the Valley Camp Company three years, he was employed in a similar capacity by the Morris Coal Company four years, and then for a year represented the Jefferson Coal Company. For the past year or so he has been manager of the Cleveland office of the Henderson Coal Company, one of the largest coal organizations in the Middle West, with headquarters at Pittsburgh.

Mr. Newman is a member of Euclid Lodge Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and in

politics is independent. On December 14, 1910, at Cleveland he married Miss Iva E. Rudd and they have one child, Donald Rudd, born September 20, 1913.

HENRY B. PUMPHREY. While he was formerly a railroad man, Mr. Pumphrey's name is chiefly associated with some of the important real estate activities and developments in and around Cleveland. He is now practically retired from business.

Mr. Pumphrey was born in Harrison County, Ohio, September 14, 1863, a son of Beal W. and Barbara (Ross) Pumphrey. Until he was twenty years of age he lived at home and attended public and select schools in Harrison and Belmont counties. In 1883 Mr. Pumphrey learned telegraphy as an employe of the Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling Railroad at Piedmont, Ohio. A year later the company sent him to Beach City, Ohio, as their station agent; he remained there seven years, coming to Cleveland in 1891.

Following this experience in the railroad business Mr. Pumphrey spent six months in the Spencerian Business College at Cleveland, and forthwith entered the real estate and insurance business. Almost from the first he made a specialty of allotments, and was one of the pioneers in that line in developing Lakewood property. In 1902 he organized the Pumphrey Realty Company, of which he was president. In 1907 he organized the Clifton Land Company, and was president of that corporation until 1913, having made both these organizations highly successful in their special fields. Mr. Pumphrey deserves much credit for the part he has taken in upbuilding Lakewood, and with others he was instrumental in extending Clifton Boulevard from Edgewater Park to Rocky River in Lakewood.

While always public spirited and eager to forward any movement in the direction of the welfare of Cleveland, and environs, Mr. Pumphrey has not been active in politics and is an independent voter.

ALFRED ATMORE POPE. As a builder of industry the activities of the late Alfred Atmore Pope were not confined to Cleveland, although that city represented his primary work and was his business headquarters for a long period of years. It is his just fame that he was the greatest leader of the malleable iron industry, and had been identified with that important branch of the iron trade for forty-four years.

He was born at North Vassalboro, Maine, in 1842, a son of Alton and Theodate (Stackpole) Pope. The Pope family had prominent relationships with a number of well known Quaker families of New England and Pennsylvania. The family during his early boyhood moved to Salem, Ohio, and he was educated in that old Quaker town. In 1861, at the age of nineteen, he came to Cleveland and in this city acquired his first business experience after spending a year in the high school. He soon entered the woolen manufacturing business conducted by his father and brothers under the name Alton Pope & Sons.

In 1869 he entered the malleable iron industry. In the words of the Iron Trade Review: "This became the leading commercial interest of his life and he, associated with men who became his lifelong friends and partners, was foremost in developing the present process of making malleable iron and in extending its manufacture, until now it has become one of the important iron industries in the United States. Rare patience, foresight, fine judgment, absolute justice, untiring devotion to detail, and a gift for inspiring and rewarding the best efforts and stimulating the best qualities of other men were among the many striking elements of Mr. Pope's successful career. His remarkable personality impressed itself upon all who met him."

It was under his leadership that the Cleveland Malleable Iron Company grew in importance and reputation. He and his associates extended their operations and finally their several interests were grouped together under the corporation the National Malleable Castings Company, with plants at Cleveland, Chicago, Indianapolis, Toledo, Sharon and Melrose Park. The local business was established in 1868 as the Cleveland Malleable Iron Company by Robert Hanna, S. C. Smith, Orson Spence, L. M. Pitkin and Frank L. Chamberlain.

Still another of his enterprises was the Eberhard Manufacturing Company of Cleveland, established in 1879 for the production of carriage and wagon hardware and saddlery hardware in malleable iron. From a small concern this developed into one of the largest manufacturers of vehicle and saddlery hardware in the world. Mr. Pope's management contributed largely to the development of the Ewart Manufacturing Company of Chicago and Indianapolis, originators of detachable link belting, now part of the Link-Belt Company.

At the time of his death Mr. Pope was presi-

dent of the National Malleable Castings Company and the Eberhard Manufacturing Company, positions he had held since their organization; was a director in the Link-Belt Company of Chicago; the North & Judd Manufacturing Company; the Landers, Frary & Clark Company of New Britain, Connecticut; the Indiana & Michigan Electric Company of South Bend; the Colonial Trust Company of Waterbury, Connecticut; and the Century Bank of New York. He was a member of the advisory board of the Guardian Savings & Trust Company of Cleveland.

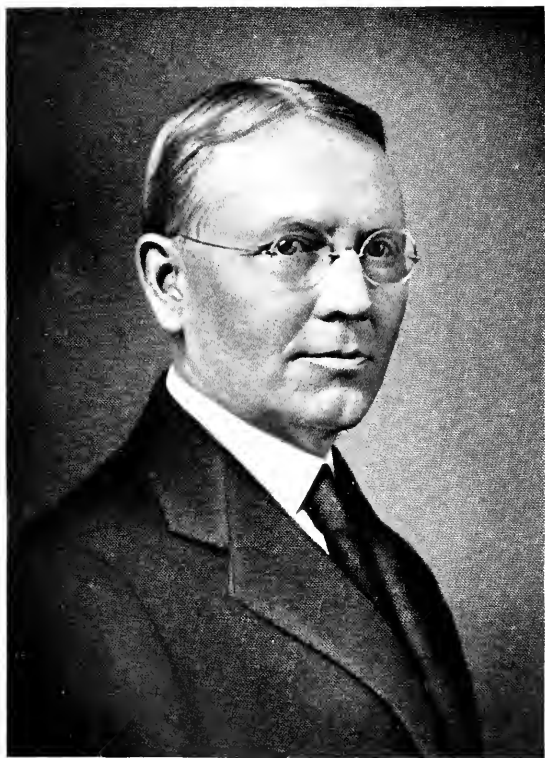
With all the weight of responsibilities of these large affairs he found time to serve as trustee of Western Reserve University, as president of Westover School at Middlebury, Connecticut, was a member of the Royal Society of Fine Arts of London, the 'Visitors' Committee of the Fogg Museum of Fine Arts of Harvard University, was a member of the Union and Country Clubs of Cleveland, the Metropolitan Club of New York City, the Union League Club of Chicago and the Farmington Club of Farmington, Connecticut, where he had his home for a number of years. At Salem, Ohio, in 1866, Mr. Pope married Ada B. Brooks. Their only child is Theodate, wife of John Wallace Riddle of Farmington, Connecticut.

In conclusion of this brief sketch of a man whose life meant so much to Cleveland and American industry there should be quoted the memorial adopted by the directors of the National Malleable Castings Company at their annual meeting on September 24, 1913:

"Alfred Atmore Pope, the President of this Company ever since its organization in 1891, died at his home in Farmington, Connecticut, Tuesday, August 5, 1913.

"From the time he entered the malleable iron business in 1869, first as Secretary and Treasurer and soon as President of the Cleveland Malleable Iron Company, he devoted himself with boundless energy and enthusiasm to its development. He was also largely interested and influential in the malleable iron industry as it developed in Chicago, Indianapolis and Toledo, and under his leadership the properties of all four companies were brought together into one organization. As the steel casting business was added, first at Sharon and more recently at Melrose Park, Mr. Pope was the optimistic, intelligent, guiding spirit.

"When we think of his remarkable intellect, his sound judgment and keen vision, his pow-



Henry F. Pope

ers of absorption and zeal for thoroughness in knowledge and workmanship, his youthful enthusiasm, his great patience and physical endurance, we understand to some extent the reason for his preeminence. His interest in art, in history and philosophy, in higher education, to which he contributed largely of his time and means, not to speak of his intense enjoyment of many of the popular recreations, evidences the breadth and versatility of his nature. His unusual appreciation of the beautiful, not only brought him great pleasure in the realm of art, but added a unique distinction to many products of his commercial genius. He was an idealist, and he made his idealism practical and effective in his business."

HENRY F. POPE is of the second generation of a notable group of iron and steel manufacturers of Cleveland and is now president of the National Malleable Castings Company, a business with which he has been identified in different capacities for more than a quarter of a century. He is a nephew of the late Alfred A. Pope, whose talents as a business organizer made possible the vast interrelated industries of which the National Malleable Castings Company was the chief and of which he was president until his death.

The grandfather of Mr. Pope was Alton Pope, who came to Cleveland in 1861 and engaged in the woolen manufacturing business under the name Alton Pope & Sons. This industry was discontinued in the '70s and Alton Pope then retired. He died in 1885. He married in Maine, Theodate Stackpole. Their four children, all now deceased, were: Ellen, Edward C., John L. and Alfred A.

John L. Pope, father of Henry F., was born in Manchester, Maine, June 13, 1837. He was educated in his native state and spent a number of years of his early life in Salem, Ohio, and in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. He came to Cleveland in 1861 with his father and in 1864 took an active part in the Alton Pope & Sons woolen factory until the business was discontinued. After that he, too, retired, and spent most of his leisure years in developing various inventions. His death occurred in 1909. At Cleveland in 1865 he married Frances E. Whipple. Of their seven children five are living: Henry F.; Herbert, of Chicago; Dr. Carlyle, of Cleveland; Walter S., of Cleveland; and Arthur, of Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Henry F. Pope was born at Cleveland Sep-

tember 10, 1867, was educated in the grammar and Central High schools, graduating from the latter in 1884. He then went to work, first as office boy, then as bookkeeper with the Cleveland Malleable Iron Company, and when in 1891 the National Malleable Castings Company was formed he was promoted to assistant treasurer. This was followed by his election as vice president in 1909 and upon the death of his uncle, Alfred A., he assumed the presidency in September, 1913.

He is also a director of the Eberhard Manufacturing Company and the Cleveland Trust Company of Cleveland, and the Link-Belt Company of Chicago. Mr. Pope is a prominent Cleveland man, a trustee of the Western Reserve University and a member of the Union, Country and Mayfield clubs. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church. April 18, 1900, at Cleveland, he married Sarah R. Collins. Their three children are Harriette Frances, attending the Laurel School; John C., a student in the University School; and Sarah, in the Laurel School.

JAMES THOMAS CASSIDY is a Cleveland lawyer, now assistant director of law in the civil department. All his life has been spent in Cleveland and he is a member of a well known family of the city. He was born August 18, 1886, son of the late John M. Cassidy and Bridget (O'Hare) Cassidy. His father was born in Belfast and his mother in Limerick, Ireland, and they were married in Cleveland, where Mrs. Bridget Cassidy still lives. She came to this country with brothers and sisters, other members of her family having preceded her. John M. Cassidy, who came to America alone at the age of seventeen, was a stationary engineer by trade. He filled the position of engineer of the Cleveland City Hall under the late Mayor Robert E. McKisson and was also city hall engineer from 1909 to 1911 under Mayor Herman C. Baehr. He was very active in his ward in republican politics, was a man who made and retained friendships and had a large following in the city. He died at Cleveland, May 21, 1914, when nearly sixty years of age. In the family two sons and one daughter died in early childhood and those still living are four daughters and three sons. James T. Cassidy is a twin brother of Charles A., and they were fourth in order of birth. Charles A. is now manager of The Progress Cloak Company at Columbus, a store owned by the Sunshine Cloak and Suit Company of Cleveland. May is now Mrs. Ferd A. Henry;

Florence is now Mrs. E. J. Burke of Cleveland, while Anna, Agnes and Harry are still at home.

James Thomas Cassidy received his education in the Hough School, one year in the St. Thomas Aquinas Parochial School, and subsequently was a student in St. Ignatius College and for a year and a half in Adelbert College. In preparation for the law he entered the Western Reserve University, spending two years there and then studying privately. In June, 1913, he passed the Ohio State Bar Association and began practice alone with offices in the Engineers Building. He practiced until January, 1916, when he was appointed assistant director of law. He has the responsibility of looking after the negligence branch of the law and the trial of personal injury and damage cases.

Mr. Cassidy is an active leader in republican politics in Cleveland. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus, City Club, Cleveland Lodge No. 18 of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Young Men's Business Club of Cleveland, the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce and St. Thomas Aquinas Catholic parish. Mr. Cassidy is fond of all forms of out-of-door sports. He is still unmarried and lives at home with his mother at 1339 East Ninety-third Street.

EDWARD J. HANRATTY has been a familiar figure in public affairs in Cleveland and Cuyahoga County for many years, and is now sheriff of the county. Mr. Hanratty was born at Avon Springs, New York, October 31, 1869, a son of Peter Hanratty, who was born in Ireland and was a settler at Avon Springs, New York, in the early '60s. He was a farmer, but later became a broom manufacturer. He died October 5, 1912. In Ireland he married Mary McConville, and they were the parents of nine children, six sons and three daughters. The mother of these children passed away June 16, 1916.

Edward J. Hanratty attended the grammar and high schools of Avon Springs, graduating at the age of eighteen. After a year of work as salesman in a jewelry store at Buffalo he came to Cleveland in September, 1885, and accepted the position of clerk with the old Newburg House. In 1895, having mastered the hotel business, he bought the Newburg House and operated it as proprietor and manager until May, 1899. He then sold the property and since then has been largely engaged in official affairs. He was appointed city weigher

and filled that office until January, 1906, at which date he was appointed chief jailer under George McGorray, county sheriff. In the fall of 1906 he was elected councilman from the thirteenth ward, serving two terms, and the following year was in the council as councilman at large. He resigned from the city government to become chief deputy under Sheriff Smith, and after four years was elected sheriff, the office he now holds.

Mr. Hanratty is a life member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Fraternal Order of Eagles, and is also affiliated with the Loyal Order of Moose, Knights of Columbus, Knights of St. John, and Ancient Order of Hibernians. He is a member of the City Club and the Automobile Club.

On September 22, 1910, at Cleveland, Mr. Hanratty married Miss Julia M. Chap. They have two children, Joseph E. and Marie J.

ANDREW SQUIRE has been a member of the Cleveland bar more than forty years. His firm, Squire, Sanders & Dempsey, with offices in the Leader-News Building, has maintained this title and an uninterrupted service in the city for over a quarter of a century, and it is not only one of the oldest but one of the strongest legal combinations in the State of Ohio.

Mr. Squire possesses good ancestry and birth, was fortunate in his early environment, and to an enviable degree has been able to realize much that he set out to attain in his profession.

He was born at Mantua in Portage County, Ohio, October 21, 1850. His parents were Dr. Andrew Jackson and Martha (Wilmot) Squire. Through both father and mother he is descended from old New England families. His father was a capable physician and surgeon, and was born in Ohio in 1815, a date which shows how early the Squire family came West and located in the Western Reserve.

His early education was the result of attending the local schools and the Western Reserve Eclectic Institute at Hiram, Ohio, until the age of seventeen. His thoughts as to a future career had been largely influenced by the example of his father, and for a time he pursued medical studies in Cleveland. In a short time he became convinced that his talents and preferences were for the law, and he read law as well as medicine. Subsequently he entered Hiram College, where he was graduated in the regular academic course in 1872.



Andrew Aguirre.

In October of the same year he entered the office of Cadwell & Marvin at Cleveland as a law student, and in December, 1873, was admitted to the bar. Since then he has been continuously engaged in professional work and has never allowed politics or other interests to interfere seriously with his distinctive professional service. Not long after he began practice his former preceptor, Mr. Cadwell, was elected to the Common Pleas Bench, and Mr. Squire then formed a partnership with Mr. Marvin. Lieutenant-Governor Alphonso Hart was subsequently admitted to the firm, which became Marvin, Hart & Squire. After this association was dissolved in 1878 Mr. Squire was successively identified with the firms of Estep & Squire and Estep, Dickey & Squire. On January 1, 1890, he established, with Judge William B. Sanders and James H. Dempsey, the firm of Squire, Sanders & Dempsey, which exists today.

With increasing knowledge and experience Mr. Squire has become known as one of the soundest and ablest members of the Ohio bar. For many years he has represented various large corporations, and as a corporation lawyer he is among the first in Cleveland. Mr. Squire is a director of the Bank of Commerce, the Citizens Savings & Trust Company, the Cleveland Stone Company, and has various other financial and business interests. For some years he was a director of the Cleveland & Pittsburg Railway Company, and upon the death of R. F. Smith succeeded the latter as president.

Mr. Squire is a republican, has helped maintain the principles of the party and has worked for its success, but has firmly adhered to his policy of never accepting political office for himself. He was a delegate to the Republican National Convention at St. Louis in 1896.

Outside of his profession Mr. Squire is perhaps most widely known as a prominent Mason. In the Scottish Rite he has acquired the supreme honorary thirty-third degree. Mr. Squire is a trustee of the Garfield Memorial Association, a member of the American Bar Association and the International Bar Association, in 1909 was president of the Country Club of Cleveland, and is a member of the Union Club, the University Club, both of Cleveland, and the University Club of New York.

PROF. JOHN STRONG NEWBERRY. As one of the earliest graduates of Adelbert College of Western Reserve University, and as resident

of this city during a portion of his career as a scientist, Cleveland may properly assume some of the credit due to the attainments and achievements of Prof. John Strong Newberry, one of the most eminent scientists and scholars of his time. All his children were born in Cleveland, and two of the sons are among the prominent business men of the city.

Professor Newberry was born on the ancestral homestead at Windsor, Connecticut, December 22, 1822. About two years later the Newberry family emigrated to the Western Reserve of Ohio and settled at Cuyahoga Falls. Here the childhood and youth of the future scholar were spent. Making diligent use of the restricted opportunities of the time he was able to enter Adelbert College, where he graduated in 1846 with the degree A. B., and later received in course the degree Master of Arts. As a vocation he first chose medicine. In 1848 the Medical College of Cleveland awarded him the degree M. D., and he then spent two years abroad at Paris and Vienna. Doctor Newberry located at Cleveland in 1850 and for five years was engaged in a general practice as a physician. He abandoned this work for the more congenial field of botany, geology and paleontology. From 1855 to 1861 he served as surgeon and geologist of expeditions dispatched by the United States War Department to explore Northern California and Oregon under Lieutenant Williamson, and Southern California, New Mexico, Colorado and other sections of the Southwest under Lieutenant Ives and Captain Macomb. Voluminous reports by Professor Newberry of his work on these expeditions were published by the United States Government, and in many cases they constitute the first authoritative accounts of the scientific riches of the Far West.

Early in the Civil war Professor Newberry offered his services to the Federal Government and in 1861 was appointed secretary and chief of the Western Department of the United States Sanitary Commission, and the duties of that office kept him busy throughout the war.

It was in 1866 that he entered upon his most important work. At that date he was appointed Professor of Geology and Paleontology in the School of Mines, Columbia College, New York City, and in 1878 was advanced to the same professorship in Columbia University. He held that chair in this noble old institution until 1890, and rendered most efficient service in establishing and expanding to large propor-

tions the remarkable and valuable paleontological collections of the institution. In 1869 he was appointed director of the Ohio State Geological Survey, for which he made an extensive report. In 1884 he was commissioned paleontologist of the United States Geological Survey.

Professor Newberry was a leading member of many learned societies in America and of several in Europe. For many years he held the office of president of the New York Academy of Sciences, was president of the Torrey Botany Club, president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, was a charter member of the National Academy of Sciences, and a Fellow of the Geological Society of London. He was an indefatigable and enthusiastic worker and besides his university duties, research studies and public services, his publications on geology, paleontology, zoology and botany comprise over two hundred titles.

In recognition of these eminent scientific attainments and services he received numerous honorary distinctions, among them the Murchison Medal in 1884 from the Geological Society of London, and the degree of LL. D. from Western Reserve University in 1867.

Professor Newberry possessed high ideals and a distinctive individuality. Prominent in his character were the qualities of justice, prudence, temperance, fortitude and charity. Though always kind and genial, a serious earnestness reflected his sense of right and of the responsibilities of life and its labors. As an instructor he was beloved, respected, and successful, was ever ready with sympathy and assistance for fellow workers in similar scientific pursuits, and to the poor and needy his helping hand was freely extended. He was a great naturalist in the broadest sense of the word, and with his indomitable energy accomplished an extraordinary amount of valuable and important work.

Failing health in 1889 obliged Professor Newberry to retire from most of his activities. He died at New Haven, Connecticut, December 7, 1892, in his seventieth year.

At Cleveland October 12, 1848, he married Sarah Brownell Gaylord. She was born at Madison, New York, December 16, 1823, a daughter of Erastus F. and Lucretia (Cleveland) Gaylord. The seven children of their marriage, all natives of Cleveland, were: Cleveland Gaylord, born January 28, 1851, and died February 10, 1882; Arthur St. John, born December 17, 1853, died November 30, 1912; Spencer Baird, born May 11, 1857;

Elizabeth Strong, born August 23, 1860, died in 1894; Wolcott Ely, born September 26, 1862, died June 12, 1898; Robert Thorne, born January 22, 1865; and William Belknap, born January 15, 1867.

SPENCER BAIRD NEWBERRY, oldest living son of the late distinguished scientist, Professor John Strong Newberry, whose life record is elsewhere published, had many of the scientific inclinations of his honored father and was liberally educated and for some years occupied a chair in one of the leading eastern universities. He then turned his scientific knowledge into the commercial field and for many years has been identified with the manufacture of cement, and is now executive head of the Sandusky Cement Company, one of the largest organizations of the kind in America.

Mr. Newberry was born at Cleveland May 11, 1857, and received his early education here, graduating from the Central High school in 1875. He then entered Columbia College at New York, with which his father was then identified, and graduated from the School of Mines in 1878. The following year was spent as an instructor in the department of geology, but in the summer of 1879 he went abroad and was a student of chemistry at the University of Berlin and in the Ecole de Medicine at Paris for two years.

After his return to the United States he was awarded the degree Doctor of Philosophy by Columbia University, and then successively served as instructor, assistant professor and acting professor of chemistry at Cornell University until 1892. In 1889 he had been chosen as a United States Commissioner to the Paris Exposition.

Mr. Newberry returned to Ohio in 1892 and with his brother Arthur St. John Newberry organized the Sandusky Portland Cement Company, with a factory near Sandusky, now the Sandusky Cement Company. The business of the company steadily increased, and other factories were built at Syracuse, Indiana; Dixon, Illinois, and York, Pennsylvania. At the latter plant white Portland cement is made, a product invented and perfected by Mr. Newberry, and now largely used for ornamental architectural work. Mr. S. B. Newberry was general manager of the business until the death of his brother Arthur St. J., and then succeeded him as president. At this writing The Sandusky Cement Company has a total daily capacity of 7,500 barrels of gray cement and 400 barrels of white cement.



Hervey C. Miller

Mr. Newberry is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, the American Chemical Society, Society of Chemical Industry, and is one of the directors of the Association of Portland Cement Manufacturers. He is a member of the Union Club and Rotary Club of Cleveland, the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce and is a republican voter.

HERVEY E. MILLER. From the crucible of hard and difficult experience Hervey E. Miller has attained a successful position in the Cleveland bar. His career is another example of what a youth of exceedingly limited means and unlimited energy and determination can accomplish.

He was born at Valier, a village in Jefferson County, Pennsylvania, May 21, 1878. He has behind him solid and substantial American ancestry. In the paternal line he is of Swiss stock, where the name was spelled Mueller. These Muellers came out of Switzerland to Pennsylvania along with some of William Penn's colonists. In the maternal line the Bair ancestry is Holland Dutch and has been in America many generations. Mr. Miller's parents, Henry S. and Mary A. (Bair) Miller, were both natives of Armstrong County, Pennsylvania. The greater part of their lives they lived on a farm near Valier, where the father died December 27, 1915, at the age of eighty-four, and the mother on March 24, 1917, aged seventy-eight. Henry S. Miller in his earlier days assisted his father in operating a ferry at Braddock, Pennsylvania, also operated a ferry on the Allegheny River, but his chief work was farming. For over forty years he was in continuous service in the Sunday school of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Valier, and was its superintendent when he died. He and his wife were married at Kittanning, Pennsylvania, and became the parents of sixteen children, ten sons and six daughters. Two of them died at the age of twelve and fourteen, all the others grew up and ten are still living. The only members of the family in Ohio are Hervey E. and his next younger brother, Ira A. Miller, of the Miller Studios at Cleveland. Hervey E. Miller was twelfth in age of this large family.

As a boy and member of a large household there was little opportunity to acquire an education in Pennsylvania. For several years he attended a school conducted in a log school-house close to home. At the age of fourteen he left home and went to New York City, where he willingly accepted any opportunities to work and earn an honest living and thereby

secured the means of further education. In New York City he became one of the proteges of William R. George, founder of the George, Jr., Republic, which was started as a fresh air camp for boys from the slums of New York. The history of that institution is well known. Mr. George gathered together some 500 or 600 boys, taking them out to Freeville, New York, and from them organized the George, Jr., Republic. Young Miller was assistant helper with Mr. George when only sixteen years of age and spent about three years at Freeville. During a portion of that time he attended high school at Dryden, three miles away, and later spent a year at Fabius, where he was graduated in the high school in 1898.

On leaving high school Mr. Miller went to Pittsburgh and found work in the steel mill district. The object of working there was to secure funds for a college course. Just about that time the Spanish-American war broke out. Young Miller rented a hut near the steel mills, boarded himself, doing his own cooking, since he was unable to put up with the food eaten by the foreign laborers in the boarding camps. Only those who have actually lived in such an industrial community can appreciate Mr. Miller's experience. There is perhaps no more desolate environment than that around the steel mills. In such an atmosphere not a tree nor a blade of grass grow. Work in the mills is always hot and tedious toil, and the conditions in the summer season would seem almost intolerable. As Mr. Miller describes it, there was nothing to do but eat, sweat and work and try to keep clean. That chapter of his life is one that Mr. Miller will never forget. After working there for some months he was stricken with the typhoid fever, but even this did not put a stop to his determination to attend college.

From Pittsburgh he went to Ada, Ohio, and presented himself at the doors of the Ohio Northern University. His funds then consisted of two \$20 bills. He worked while in college to pay his way, and during vacations earned money in the Schoen Steel Car Works at Pittsburgh. He gave unremitting diligence to his studies, "double teamed" both the scientific and law courses, and in June, 1904, received the degrees Bachelor of Science and Bachelor of Laws. He was admitted to the Ohio bar in June of the same year.

The following year he spent as a teacher in the Winona Agricultural Institute at Winona Lake, Indiana, and then returned to Cleveland to enter the service of the Land, Title and

Abstract Company, with whom he remained three years as title attorney and assistant secretary. He left that firm to take up tax work with Mr. Guy Warson, who had a contract for looking after the tax dodgers in Cuyahoga County. Mr. Miller went at this business with characteristic aggressiveness and brought many Standard Oil stockholders to time, and in three months collected \$274,000 previously withheld from the tax returns. The tax dodgers then woke up and through the courts secured a decision that the tax law was unconstitutional. As a result Mr. Miller and associates were denied their fees of 20 per cent on collections, and he has never received anything for the work he did.

After this experience he entered the general practice of law in Cleveland, and since 1909 his offices have been in the Society for Savings Building. Mr. Miller handles a large amount of real estate, tax and title matters and is one of the best informed men on those subjects among the Cleveland bar. He is secretary of The Suburban Building Loan & Savings Company, of Berea, which was incorporated in 1916 with a capital stock of \$100,000, and is also legal adviser and a stockholder in several other business organizations.

Mr. Miller has always been a keen student of public problems and was formerly quite active in politics. To describe his politics it would be necessary to use the three words democratic progressive republican. In the main doctrines of his political faith he is a republican, but he voted for President Wilson and was formerly a leader of the progressive party. In 1911 he was candidate for councilman of the Sixteenth Ward of Cleveland. In 1914 he was on the progressive ticket as candidate for Congress from the Twenty-first District, his opponent being the present Congressman Crosser, democrat. The turmoil of politics has been merely an experience of Mr. Miller's career, and he feels that he is completely cured of any desire for participation so far as office seeking is concerned. After his campaign for Congress the press of the country referred several times to Mr. Miller's experience. A brief article from Washington correspondents might properly be quoted: "In filing the account of his expenses as required under the Corrupt Practices Act. Hervey E. Miller of Cleveland, progressive candidate for Congress in the 21st District, indulged in soliloquy which reached Clerk Trimble of the House of Representatives today. After saying he had expended eighty-three dollars seventy-

five cents, Miller reported: 'I received large quantities of advice of no practical value, many pledges of support (uncollectable), generous donations of criticism from enemies and good wishes from friends. No promises made except never to do it again, I'm cured.' "

Since 1915 Mr. Miller has had his home at Berea, a town twelve miles from Cleveland in Cuyahoga County, and in a scholastic atmosphere. He is now one of the councilmen of Berea, and a movement was recently instituted to get him to accept the nomination for mayor of Berea in the fall of 1917. In matters of social reform Mr. Miller has always been on the side of prohibition, and in 1915 had charge of the dry campaign organization in the first six wards of Cleveland and the towns and townships west of the river in Cuyahoga County. While at Cleveland he was superintendent of the Sunday school of the Grace Methodist Episcopal Church seven years and was teacher of one of the largest Baraca Bible classes in Cleveland, consisting of seventy-five young men. This class won the city baseball championship cup two years in succession.

Mr. Miller has been admitted to practice in the United States courts and has a rapidly growing general practice. He is a member of the Civic League of Cleveland, the Cleveland Bar Association and the Berea Methodist Episcopal Church. He was a charter member of the Chapter of the Theta Nu Epsilon fraternity at Ohio Northern University.

At Detroit, July 4, 1904, he married Miss E. Blanche Slaughaupt. Mr. and Mrs. Miller were children together in Valier, Pennsylvania. She was born in Titusville, Pennsylvania, daughter of E. H. and Harriet M. (Daubenspeck) Slaughaupt, both of whom are now living in Berea. Mrs. Miller was educated at Jamestown, New York, a graduate of the high school there, and also of the Jamestown Business College. They are the parents of five children, the first two born in Newark, Ohio, the next two in Cleveland and the youngest in Berea. Their names are: Hervey E., Jr., Melvin Van Lehr, Leila Ruth, Alfred Frederick Byers and Harriet Lucile.

CHARLES A. PATTERSON is one of Cleveland's leading foundrymen, and that is a business which both he and his father have followed through an aggregate of nearly half a century. Charles A. Patterson is now manager and secretary of the Fulton Foundry & Machine Company. This is one of the big and important industries of its kind in the city. It was es-

established in 1872 by Samuel Carpenter. In 1889 it was taken over by C. J. Langdon and S. W. Tecker and in 1901 incorporated with Mr. Born as president, C. J. Langdon vice president and manager, and S. W. Tucker secretary and treasurer. Mr. Langdon succeeded to the position of secretary and treasurer resigned by Mr. Tucker in 1905. E. E. Manning came into the corporation in 1915 as president and treasurer, C. J. Langdon returning to the former position as vice president, while at that time Mr. C. A. Patterson became identified with the business as secretary and general manager. In January, 1917, at the death of Mr. Manning, C. F. Mead was elected president and treasurer.

The Fulton Foundry & Machine Company manufactures gray iron castings and specializes in an acid-proof material which they have been putting on the market for forty years or more. They also specialize in machinery castings and castings for rolling mills and furnaces. It is a business which employs from 170 to 185 men, and the plant covering two acres of space has been in complete and continuous operation for a number of years.

Charles A. Patterson was born at Cleveland March 6, 1872. His father, Charles Patterson, Sr., who was born in Cavan, Ireland, November 8, 1838, was brought to Cleveland by his parents in 1848. Here he continued to attend public schools until the age of eighteen, and learned the foundry trade by an apprenticeship of five years with the old firm of Pettingill & Glass. Following that he traveled throughout the South and West as a journeyman foundryman until 1868, in which year he accepted an opportunity to engage in the grain business at San Francisco. A few years later selling out his interests in the West he returned to Cleveland and here he first took up contracting and in 1882 established the City Foundry Company. This was operated by him until 1898, when he sold the plant and established The Patterson Foundry Company. This industry was sold to the Ajax Manufacturing Company in 1907. After that Charles Patterson lived retired until his death in 1909. He was independent in politics and a member of the Catholic Church. At Cleveland in 1862 he married Eliza Farrell. She was born on Bolivar Street in Cleveland in 1840. One of a family of seven children, Charles A. Patterson acquired a liberal education as a preparation for his life work. He attended the local grammar schools, the West High School from which he graduated in 1890, and in 1894 he

completed his literary education in Assumption College at Sandwich, Ontario, Canada. From that time forward he has been identified with some phase of the foundry business at Cleveland. He first served an apprenticeship of two and a half years as a moulder with the City Foundry Company, which at that time was owned by his father. He gradually assumed more and more responsibilities in connection with the management of this until it was sold in 1898. He was an active associate with his father and other brothers in establishing the Patterson Foundry Company, and was its manager until the business was acquired by the Ajax Manufacturing Company in 1907. For the past ten years his associations have been with the Fulton Foundry & Machine Company, first as assistant manager, and since 1915 as secretary, manager and director. He is also secretary and director of the Atlantic Foundry Company.

Mr. Patterson is a member of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, votes his politics independently, and with his family worships in the Catholic faith. At Cleveland October 11, 1899, he married Margaret M. Deasy. Their three children are: Charles J., Kent J., and Margaret M. The two sons are both in high school and the daughter is attending Notre Dame Convent.

GILBERT EUGENE MORGAN, junior member of the law firm of C. F. & G. E. Morgan, for several years past has been particularly interested in his profession in connection with the organizations of export corporations.

He was born at Cleveland, Ohio, December 18, 1887, a son of Charles F. and Mary (Roach) Morgan, and a grandson of John and Elizabeth (Leonard) Morgan. Charles F. Morgan, his father, was born at Oberlin, Ohio, August 3, 1851, and was graduated from Oberlin College August 7, 1872, being admitted to the bar of Ohio at Cleveland in 1874. Since that time he has been engaged in the practice of law. After attending the graded schools of Cleveland, Mr. Morgan, Jr., entered Shaw High School, of East Cleveland, and graduated therefrom in 1905. His education was completed at Western Reserve University in 1910, in which year he was graduated, and the same year was admitted to the bar of Ohio. At that time he engaged in a general practice, but in the following October entered the employ of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, in organizing sales companies in the Argentine Republic, the republic

of Paraguay and Western Brazil, in South America, but resigned his position in 1914, and on January 29, 1915, formed a partnership with his father, under the style of C. F. & G. E. Morgan, with offices in the Engineers Building. Mr. Morgan is a member of the Cleveland Bar Association and the Ohio State Bar Association. He is independent in politics and is interested in needed civic reform. He belongs to the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce and to the foreign trade committee of that body, is president of the Foreign Trade Club of Cleveland, and manager of the Standard Trading Company. He is greatly interested in philological research as relates to modern languages and dialects, and is acquainted with Italian, Spanish, German, French, Hungarian and Russian languages. This knowledge makes possible his coming into close contact with foreigners here and abroad. His religious connection is with St. John's Beckwith Memorial Church, where he is superintendent of the Sunday school.

Mr. Morgan was married at Vermillion, Ohio, August 30, 1915, to Ruth Adelaide Schulte, daughter of Edward S. Schulte, of Cleveland.

WILLIAM M. HARTY'S position in Cleveland industrial circles will be readily appreciated when it is said that he is general manager of The Cooper Spring Company, an industry that was established here forty years ago and has had a remarkably solid and substantial growth and development and with an extraordinary increase in facilities and volume of product since Mr. Harty, who is a veteran spring manufacturer, took charge of the plant.

Mr. Harty was born at New Haven, Connecticut, September 8, 1869, a son of William M. and Jane (Markham) Harty. Until he was twelve years of age his education was supervised in a private school at Johnstown, Pennsylvania, and after that he was in the public schools of Portsmouth, Ohio, until sixteen. Leaving school he prepared himself for a useful life by a six months' service as apprentice mechanic with the Detroit Steel & Spring Company. He served in the same capacity one year in Chicago with the Chicago Spring Company, and after that traveled from city to city working as a spring maker in various spring manufacturing plants for a period of ten years. Again returning to Detroit he had charge of the vehicle spring department of the Detroit Steel & Spring Company, and was subsequently transferred to the railroad spring

department of the same industry. In 1901 that business was consolidated with the Railway Steel Springs Company, with which Mr. Harty continued as superintendent until July, 1902. The corporation then sent him to another plant at Oswego, New York, where he was superintendent until January, 1903.

Returning to Detroit Mr. Harty was one of the men who organized The Detroit Steel Products Company, and was its superintendent a year. From there going to St. Louis he was superintendent of the Railway Steel Spring Company's plant for three years and then came to Cleveland and joined forces with The Cooper Spring Company as general manager. The history of this old, and substantial institution began in 1878, when it was established by George Cooper. At that time the business was one of jobbing in carriage hardware and the manufacture of carriage springs. For forty years the location of the plant has been at the corner of Main and Center streets. In the past ten years since Mr. Harty took charge as superintendent the business has grown five-fold, and the company now employs between 120 and 175 hands and occupies all of the 55,000 square feet of floor space in the factory. Almost all the facilities are now used for the manufacture of automobile springs. The president of the company is I. C. Cooper, Benjamin Neals is vice president, I. W. Osborne is secretary and treasurer, and Mr. Harty general manager.

Mr. Harty is also secretary and treasurer of The F. J. Nice Burner Company. He is a member of the Cleveland Automobile Club, is a republican, and a Presbyterian. On June 23, 1889, at Jackson, Michigan, he married Miss Carrie H. Hodges. Their only son, Charles H., is superintendent of The Cooper Spring Company.

STEPHEN HENDERSON PITKIN is vice president of the Wellman-Seaver-Morgan Company of Cleveland, one of the largest engineering corporations in the world. He came into this larger corporation through his former associations with one of the oldest iron manufacturing concerns of Akron, the Globe Foundry, which was established at Akron when it was a small and unpretentious village seventy years ago. One of the original members of the firm was Charles Webster. Webster retained a place in the business for many years, and in 1869 the firm became the Webster, Camp & Lane Machine Company. This firm made a specialty of heavy machinery for



L. H. Parker

hydraulic and mining and factory purposes. About fifteen years ago the company built extensive shops in South Akron, and at the same time the company's interests were transferred to the Wellman-Seaver-Morgan Company of Cleveland, and the Akron works have since been operated as the Webster, Camp & Lane division of the larger corporation.

Some thirty or thirty-five years ago S. H. Pitkin went to work for the Webster, Camp & Lane Machine Company of Akron as an apprentice in the machine department. He was advanced to the position of mechanical draftsman and finally became secretary and general manager of the company. He held those offices from 1887 until 1903, when, the company having been consolidated with the Wellman-Seaver-Morgan Company, Mr. Pitkin was made vice president of the larger corporation.

Mr. Pitkin was born at Troy, Illinois, October 26, 1860. Though he is himself a native of Illinois his family has a prominent place in the history of the old Western Reserve of Ohio. His grandfather, Caleb Pitkin, was born at New Hartford, Connecticut, February 27, 1781, and he graduated from Yale College in 1806, was installed as pastor of the Second Congregational Church of Milford, Connecticut, March 6, 1808, and continued its pastorate until his resignation in October, 1816. The following year he came to the western frontier, locating in the new Connecticut of Ohio, and in April of 1817 was installed as pastor of the First Congregational Church of Charlestown, Ohio.

Cleveland is especially interested in his history because he was one of the founders and early supporters of Western Reserve College, while that institution was located at Hudson. He made the address at the laying of the cornerstone of the first college building at Hudson. For many years afterwards he carried the heavy responsibilities of looking after the finances of the college and traveled and preached all over the Western Reserve, seeking collections and donations toward the support of the institution. In 1828 he took up his home at Hudson and continued his arduous labors in behalf of Western Reserve College almost to the time of his death, which occurred February 5, 1864. On June 15, 1807, he married Anna Henderson, of New Hartford, Connecticut. They were the parents of three sons and two daughters.

Caleb Johnson Pitkin, father of S. H. Pitkin, was born at Old Milford, Connecticut, December 4, 1812, and was a small child when his

family came to the Ohio Western Reserve. In 1836 he graduated from Western Reserve College and in 1839 completed his theological course in the same institution. His life was distinguished by many years of ministerial service. He was pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Bloomfield in Trumbull County, Ohio, from 1843 to 1850 and was pastor of Presbyterian and Congregational churches at Sandusky from 1850 to 1853. In 1856 he moved his scene of labors to Winchester, Scott County, Illinois, and was successively pastor of Presbyterian churches at Winchester, Troy, Marine, and Vandalia, Illinois, also at Cerro Gordo in Piatt County of that state until 1873. He died at Vandalia in May, 1887. At Granville, Ohio, May 27, 1840, Rev. Caleb J. Pitkin married Elizabeth Baneroft, a daughter of Gerard P. and Jane Baneroft, of the prominent New England family of that name. Caleb J. Pitkin and wife became the parents of nine sons and two daughters. One of the sons, Albert J. Pitkin, was one of the organizers of the American Locomotive Company and was president of the corporation at the time of his death.

S. H. Pitkin was reared in several communities where his father was a minister, but finished his education in the high school of Akron. From high school he at once went to work for the Webster, Camp & Lane Machine Company. Mr. Pitkin is a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers and of the American Institute of Mining Engineers. He belongs to the Engineers' Club of New York, is a member of the Portage Country Club of Akron, Cleveland Athletic Club and is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason and Shriner.

May 1, 1895, he married Bessie Hamilton Alexander, of Akron. They have four children; Marion M. is the wife of Rev. Charles N. St. John, of Cuyahoga Falls; Elizabeth A., who spent two years at Erie College at Painesville, Ohio; Grace A., a student in the Akron High School; Francis, aged eighteen, now a student in the Case School of Applied Science at Cleveland.

OTTO A. HASSE. Some men come very rapidly to maturity of responsibilities and abilities, but it is doubtful if any Cleveland man has made better use of the opportunities of the passing years than Otto A. Hasse. While it would be difficult to emulate him, his career is in fact an inspiration to all ambitious young men.

He was born at Cleveland August 2, 1886, son of Charles and Helen Hasse.

One of three children, Otto A. Hasse was educated in the public schools, graduating from the Cleveland High School in 1905, at the age of nineteen. What he has accomplished in a business way has been done in a period of thirteen years, which is not a long time even in a human life. His first position was as cost clerk with the Sherwin-Williams Company, paint manufacturers. After about six months some special proficiency discovered in him caused his advancement to the advertising and editorial department. Six months later the company sent him to the same department in the offices at Newark, New Jersey, where he remained two years. The next step was to the sales department where he continued two years, and was then transferred back to Cleveland as assistant to the manager of the insecticide department. He was there two years, then became manager of various departments. In another year he had position of manager of the entire sale of varnishes conferred upon his already rapidly accumulating duties, and six months later he took still further responsibilities as manager of trade sales. In February, 1917, the Sherwin-Williams Company made Mr. Hasse manager of the entire sales department of paints and varnishes. This position needless to say is synonymous with an almost nation-wide prominence in the paint industry of America. In December, 1917, however, he resigned to accept the more attractive offer as vice president and director of the Glidden Company, paints and varnish manufacturers of Cleveland.

Mr. Hasse is a member of the Cleveland Athletic Club, Union Club, Mayfield Country Club, Dover Bay Country Club, and is affiliated with Tyrian Lodge Free and Accepted Masons, Webb Chapter Royal Arch Masons, Holyrood Commandery Knights Templar, and Al Koran Temple of the Mystic Shrine. As to politics he is independent in the choice of his candidates for office and is a member of the Unitarian faith. At Cleveland June 17, 1912, Mr. Hasse married Viola Peairs. They have two children, Arthur Peairs, born in 1915, and Phyllis Eileen, born in 1917.

JOHN HARRIS. While a manufacturer, founder and head of The Harris Calorific Company, John Harris is pre-eminently an inventor, originator, and an expert authority on all phases of the science which employs the use of high temperature gas apparatus for

weldings and cutting of metals. The use of acetylene and other gases for the production of high temperatures in different classes of mechanical and manufacturing practice is hardly more than twenty years old, and from the very first Mr. Harris has been a student and experimenter with these materials. There could be found none to question his pre-eminence as an authority on high temperature gas combustion and utilization.

The Harris Calorific Company, which was established in 1905 and incorporated in 1906, publishes a catalogue containing a large and varied line of welding apparatus, and the various torches, burners, generators and other apparatus, and of practically everything illustrated in that catalogue Mr. Harris is the designer and inventor.

His is another illustration of the power and resources of the individual mind sufficient to raise a boy from humble condition and environment to a place of real and substantial success in American industry. He was born at Frackville, Pennsylvania, January 17, 1872, son of William J. and Emma (Bauchman) Harris. His education was limited, being finished when he was only eight years old. But his was the type of mind, eager, ardent, thirsting for discovery and utilization of the resources about it, which could not be hampered by lack of formal education. For seven years his life was a dull round of hard work as a boy laborer picking slate on the breakers of the Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Company. He was paid only \$3 a week for his labor. At the age of sixteen he had what he regarded as a distinct promotion when he was made brakeman with the Philadelphia & Reading Railway Company. Later he was employed as a fireman with the same road. Mr. Harris came to Cleveland in 1895. Here for two years he was engaged in building machinery for the Loew Filter Company. He resigned that position to start The Harris Manufacturing Company, of which he was director and manager. This company manufactured some of the first and crude types of generators for acetylene house lighting plants. Mr. Harris left that business in 1901 to go to Buffalo to design and construct the apparatus for the Pan-American Acetylene Company at the Pan-American Exposition. He remained at the exposition for seven months. Returning to Cleveland, he established the J. Harris Company, manufacturing acetylene stoves and instantaneous water heaters and high pressure acetylene bunsens.



H. C. Osborn

Selling out his interest in that business, Mr. Harris in May, 1905, established The Harris Calorific Company for the manufacture of high temperature laboratory appliances using primarily acetylene gas. In 1906 he organized the business anew under the name of The Braze-Weld Company and The Metals Welding Company, and designed all the equipment manufactured by these firms, including the high pressure generators for welding and the Oxy-acetylene welding and cutting torches. He was consulting engineer and director of the latter company until 1914. In that year he again established The Harris Calorific Company, and in 1916, when it was incorporated he became vice president and general manager. The president is John Hall, the secretary and treasurer Wilber Harris.

This business was begun on a capital of \$25,000, but in March, 1917, the capital was increased to \$150,000. Today the industry is 100 times as large in point of manufacturing facilities and general importance as it was when it started. Mr. Harris had only six men to assist him in the laboratory and shop at the beginning, and today there are twenty-eight employes. Beginning with 1,100 square feet of floor space in October, 1917, the company moved into a specially fitted new building at 2828 Washington Avenue, where they have 13,000 square feet of floor space available.

Mr. Harris is also president of The Radiant Heater Company and is consulting engineer of The Carbo-Hydrogen Company of America and president and manager of The American Aeroplane Company. Since Mr. Harris came to Cleveland about twenty-three years ago he has perfected and taken out 110 patents on his ideas, and the majority of them cover appliances and apparatus actually in use and in daily performance in connection with the employment of high temperature gases in welding of metals.

Politically Mr. Harris is a democrat. In 1902 at Cleveland he married Miss Caroline A. King. They have one son, William Earl, now in charge of the chaplet department of The Fanner Manufacturing Company.

HENRY CHISHOLM OSBORN is one of the successful young business men of America. Forty years old, he has for the past fifteen years been the directing executive head and president of The American Multigraph Company. That position alone would be sufficient to inspire interest in his personal career and

achievements on the part of probably a majority of the world's workers in commercial affairs.

There are many ties and associations to identify him with Cleveland. He is a native of the city, born May 10, 1878. The family has been prominent in Cleveland for over half a century. Before coming to Cleveland the Osborns were residents for several generations of New York State. Grandfather William Osborn was born February 6, 1799, in Albany, New York, and for many years was a merchant tailor of that city. He had an active personal friendship with many of the prominent public men of New York, and was especially intimate with Thurlow Weed of the Albany Journal. He was one of the New York abolitionists. William Osborn died in 1887. He married Ann Amelia Hotchkiss, a native of New York, and she was the mother of five children.

Alanson T. Osborn, father of Henry C., was born in Albany County, New York, April 11, 1845, and for many years was prominent in manufacturing and business affairs at Cleveland. He acquired a public school education in New York State and his business experience prior to coming to Cleveland was as chief clerk in the Horseheads postoffice in New York. In September, 1862, at the age of seventeen, he arrived at Cleveland and his first employer was R. P. Myers, a stove, tinplate and tinnery supply manufacturer. Eventually he acquired an interest in the business, conducted as Myers, Osborn & Company. In 1868 he transferred his active business connection to the Sherwin-Williams Company and for fourteen years was one of the contributing factors to the success of that great paint industry. In 1882 he employed his wide and valuable experience to engage in the retail paint and supply business, and conducted a successful enterprise at Cleveland until he retired in 1906.

Almost from the time he came to Cleveland Alanson T. Osborn took a prominent part in church and civic affairs. He became one of the leading members of the Euclid Avenue Baptist Church, was president of the Board of Trustees of the Baptist Home of Northern Ohio, was president and vice president of the Cleveland Baptist Mission Society, and was trustee, treasurer and served on most of the important committees of the Young Men's Christian Association. He was early identified with the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce and in politics has steadily adhered to the cause of the republican party, having come

into that party largely as a result of his boyhood service as a Union soldier. He served a brief time with the One Hundred and Fiftieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

On October 7, 1868, Alanson T. Osborn married Catherine A. Chisholm, daughter of Henry and Jean (Allan) Chisholm of Scotch ancestry. Henry Chisholm was one of the founders and later president of The Cleveland Rolling Mills. Mrs. Alanson T. Osborn shared with her husband an active interest in many causes, served as member of the Board of the Protestant Orphans Home, as president of the Board of Lady Managers of the Baptist Home of Northern Ohio, and in the Ladies Society of the Euclid Avenue Baptist Church. The fine old Osborn home was at 2317 Euclid Avenue, where the family lived until 1912, when they moved to East Seventy-Fifth Street. They also have a country home at Hazeldean on Gardner Road in Nottingham. Alanson T. Osborn and wife have two sons and a daughter. William A., the oldest, is a graduate of Cleveland Public and High schools and Yale University, completing his post-graduate work in the latter institution in 1894. He was for a time chief chemist for The American Steel & Wire Company at Cleveland and has devoted much of his time to amateur photography and chemical research and was one of the first amateurs to use color photography. The daughter, Jean, is the wife of R. G. A. Phillips, vice president of The American Multigraph Company.

Henry Chisholm Osborn undoubtedly acquired some prominent talents from his forefathers, though inheritance would not be sufficient to account for his achievements. He was educated in the public schools of Cleveland, in the University School and the Case School of Applied Science. With a thorough training as a mechanical engineer he became connected with the Amstutz-Osborn Company, which he organized for the purpose of developing inventions. The firm name was later changed to The Osborn-Morgan Company. Thus was provided the business organization in which the multigraph invention found a favoring environment. It was in 1901, while Mr. Osborn was president of The Osborn-Morgan Company that Mr. H. C. Gammeter, inventor of the multigraph, and concerning whom an interesting sketch is published on other pages, brought to Mr. Osborn's attention what was then called the Gammeter multigraph. It was described as nothing more than an inventor's dream. Mr. Osborn for-

tunately for the inventor and for the business world, realized its value and the possibilities of the future. He placed at the disposal of the inventor every means in his power for the adequate development of the machine.

In 1902 The American Multigraph Company was organized with Mr. Osborn as president. This new company took over the property of The Osborn-Morgan Company, which then consisted of a one-story frame factory, with 4,000 square feet of floor space located at East Fortieth Street and Kelly Avenue in Cleveland, and a general equipment of machinery. The first multigraph was placed on the market in March, 1905. As a machine, the multigraph, one of the greatest additions ever made to commercial office and labor saving machinery, is too well known to require elaborate description. Its popularity was almost immediate, and the business grew so rapidly from the start that in July, 1906, a four-story brick building with 36,000 square feet of floor space was erected on the site of the old factory. In March, 1909, two additional stories were added, in July, 1913, an entirely new building was constructed, and in February, 1918, a 50,000 square foot addition was added. In March, 1909, the Universal Folding Machine Company of Chicago was absorbed, giving the Multigraph Company a line of machinery for the folding of stationery and thus increasing the company's list of office appliances.

At the present time The American Multigraph Company has branch offices in London, Berlin and Paris and forty-one branch offices in the United States and Canada. These are all under the business supervision of The American Multigraph Sales Company, a subsidiary organization of The American Multigraph Company. The officers of the latter company are: Henry C. Osborn, president and general manager; R. G. A. Phillips, vice president and secretary; W. C. Dunlap, treasurer; L. W. Jared, general sales manager; A. E. Ashburner, foreign sales manager.

As illustrating the versatility of American industry, The American Multigraph Company's plant has recently been adapted for an important service to the foreign governments and now to the American Government. Besides manufacturing multigraphs the company has turned out large quantities of munitions for England, and the plant has been running day and night on materials for the United States, since it entered the war, for both the Army and Navy. Fourteen hundred people work in the plant on East Fortieth Street.

In 1916-17 this plant produced a million time and percussion fuses for the British government, as well as 6,000,000 artillery cartridge case primers.

Mr. Osborn was the founder and is the president of The Cleveland Brass and Copper Mill, Incorporated, a \$3,000,000 corporation, which has erected and put in operation a large plant in Cleveland for the production of brass and copper sheets and rods. He is a member of The National Marine League and the American Defense Society, and has active affiliations with the Union Club, Country Club, Tavern Club, Roadside Club, Cleveland Automobile Club, and the Chamber of Commerce. He is a member of the Euclid Avenue Baptist Church. Mr. Osborn is a man of many interests not only in a business way but in the pursuits and pastimes of home and society. He was one of the first of Cleveland's motorists, delights in golf, fishing and other outdoor sports. On April 25, 1905, he married Miss Marion DeWolf Tracy, a native of Escanaba, Michigan, and daughter of Dr. James Horace and Marion (DeWolf) Tracy. They have two children: Henry C. Jr., attending the Hawken School for Boys; and Tracy K.

JOHN S. ORAM. It is by no means an ordinary honor when a man achieves distinction in a community so large and populous as that of Cleveland. But it is still more and a decided tribute to the qualities of his mind and character, when his name becomes accepted throughout the country if not throughout other counties as a synonym of achievement in a large and important industry.

That was the distinction enjoyed by the late John S. Oram of Cleveland, who founded and built up in this city an industry for the manufacture of barrel making machinery which in the course of years became known through its products in coeprage circles throughout the civilized world.

His home was in Cleveland the larger part of his active life, but both birth and death occurred in England. He was born at Somersetshire November 24, 1847, and died while on a visit to his sister at Ilfracombe, England, June 14, 1913. He had numerous relatives including brothers and sisters in England, and Ireland, and it had been his custom for several years to visit annually members of the family in Great Britain. His last trip abroad was begun in April, 1913, and death interrupted his plans to return to Cleveland in August of the same year. He was the oldest

of ten children. When he was three years of age in 1850 his father removed with the family to Ireland, and most of John S. Oram's early associations are with a farm. At the age of fourteen he was apprenticed to learn the machinist's trade in the Swindon Railway Shops.

In 1866 at the age of nineteen he came to the United States, following his trade for a time, but about 1872 he began to specialize in coeprage machinery. His success in that business was largely due to the working and perfection of ideas and inventions of his own, and for years before his death and until today the big factory at Cleveland is producing the perfected Oram inventions which are used in practically every country where coeprage is an important industry. He was one of the best known members of the National Coopers Association and of the Tight Barrel Stave Manufacturers Association, and was one of the leading men of affairs at Cleveland. He was a member of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, the National Metal Trades Association, the Manufacturers Association, was a director in the Lake Shore Banking and Trust Company and did much in the way of personal influence and through the use of his means to promote the Cleveland Young Men's Christian Association. For nearly forty years he was a faithful, ardent and generous Christian and one of the most useful and best beloved members of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Cleveland.

The National Coopers Journal of Philadelphia, in referring to his death, spoke of his name as inseparably bound up and woven in the life and history of the Journal, and for years he had been a personal friend and business adviser to the late editor and president of the Journal. Editorially the Coopers Journal referred to Mr. Oram in the following words: "Personally Mr. Oram was possessed of a large, attractive, individual magnetism, was a congenial companion and a steadfast friend, one whom adversity could not crush nor prosperity spoil. That the business world in general and coeprage industry in particular sustained a distinct and heavy loss in his passing we know." The Journal also quoted a tribute from a prominent man in the coeprage industry, Robert Welch of St. Louis, who said: "I have had business dealings with John S. Oram for forty years, and have been personally acquainted with him for that length of time. He was a broad-minded Christian gentleman in the best sense of the word. He

was absolutely trustworthy with all his dealings with his fellow men, and had a world of sympathy for them when adverse circumstances gave them distress. He has made an indelible mark on the cooerage industry through the introduction of the Oram machinery, which lessened the eost of manuffecture while it increased production. Throughout all the long years of our connections, both business and social, his character proved such that I feel his loss as that of a brother. He was a sterling upright man and I mourn his death sincerely."

In 1867 John S. Oram married Miss Jane Clark, who was his helpmate during the years of struggle, and a true wife and loving mother in time of prosperity until her death in January, 1890. Five children were born to them, two sons and three daughters: Arthur J. and Oscar T., Ida, is wife of William H. Keim; Lillian, is Mrs. William Harmon, and Miss E. Jean Oram.

The remains of John S. Oram were brought home and were laid to rest at his old home in Cleveland.

OSCAR T. ORAM is a son of the late John S. Oram, and at the death of his father in 1913 became secretary of the John S. Oram Company, where the inventions and improvements of his father in cooerage maehinery are still manufactured and distributed to the world.

Oscar T. Oram was born at Cleveland January 29, 1878, and grew up in a home of high ideals and with every incentive to a life of effectiveness and purpose. He attended the grammar and high schools of Cleveland, until the age of sixteen, and then went to work as a maehinist's apprentice in his father's shops. He gained experience both in the technical and business side of the industry, and in 1907 was made superintendent of the factory, responsibilities which he carried until he took up his present duties Mr. Oram is independent in politics. In August, 1902, he married at Cleveland Maude Losey. They have two children, John Samuel and Kathryn Belle.

CLAYTON H. WARNER. Business achievements and associations have formed rapidly for Clayton H. Warner, who came to Cleveland less than ten years ago, and for several years was a law student. While studying law he operated on a small scale in real estate and soon abandoned his idea of a profession in order to work out his ideas and finds the best scope for his unusual talents in the field of

real estate and general finance. It is repeating only the current testimony of real estate circles to say that he is one of the successful young operators in the city.

Mr. Warner was born at New Haven, Connecticut, November 15, 1889, a son of Frank B. and Myra (Rochford) Warner. Through his mother he is descended in the fifth and sixth generations from Grand Marshal Rochforte of France, as the name was spelled. Frank B. Warner has been a resident of Geneva, Ohio, since 1902, and is one of the directors of The Chamberlain Clothing Company, a large and wealthy concern of that city. He is also a deacon in the Disciples Church at Geneva. Clayton Warner's mother died in New Haven, Connecticut, when he was eighteen months of age and for his second wife the father married Miss Lillian Brainard, of Geneva, Ohio.

The only child of his parents, Clayton H. Warner was educated in the public schools of New Haven, Connecticut, and from the age of thirteen attended the public and high schools of Geneva, Ohio. He graduated with the class of 1908, and during his high school course showed a general all around ability in other matters than his studies. He was secretary and general business manager of his graduating class, had much to do with getting out the creditable class Annual of 1908, and was also a leader in the theatrical enterprise of the high school during that year.

After leaving high school Mr. Warner came to Cleveland and entered the Western Reserve University Law School, where he spent eight months. The next two years he spent studying law with Attorney Glen E. Griswold, keeping up his studies for his own personal benefit, knowing that a knowledge of the law would be of inestimable advantage to him in his business career. At the same time he kept an office in Collinwood, where he spent the mornings and evenings as a real estate operator and there developed an extensive collection business almost before he had formally launched into a business career. Since November 1, 1909, he has been dealing in real estate, mortgages and insurance, and has always been an individual operator, never connected with anyone else nor working for anyone else. He specializes in first and second mortgages, real estate, general insurance and bonds, and has demonstrated splendid ability in the general financial field and in handling many important business investments.

Mr. Warner is a member of the Cleveland Real Estate Board, and is secretary and treas-



Clayton F. Garner

urer of The Warner-Davis Building Company, general building contractors and cement construction work. He is also secretary and treasurer of The Woodruff-Warner Engineering Company, a director of The Park Heights Realty Company, president of The Commercial Motors Company, and was one of the organizers and is director and general manager of The Economy Investment Company, dealers in second mortgages. Mr. Warner is rated as being the largest individual dealer in second mortgages in Cleveland today. In 1918 Mr. Warner and associates organized a \$1,000,000 company to be known as the Ohio Mortgage Company, which corporation will deal exclusively in Cleveland second mortgages. He has directed his influence to the building up of Cleveland Heights, where he has erected over \$50,000 worth of various types of buildings.

In politics he is a republican and was formerly quite active and for four years was a judge of the election board of the Twenty-sixth Ward in Collinwood. In late years business matters have proved too exigent for him to do much in party politics. Mr. Warner is a member of the Tippecanoe Club. He is a member of the Disciples Church at Geneva, Ohio, and is unmarried, living at 9608 Parmelee Avenue.

WILLIAM J. PINKETT is one of the younger business men of Cleveland, and from a humble start has found his way to influence and power and is one of the responsible officials with the Van Sweringen extensive interests in and around Cleveland.

Mr. Pinkett was born December 7, 1884, at Cleveland, a son of William and Jessie (Walker) Pinkett and had the advantages of the local public schools only to the age of thirteen. His father was in the retail meat business in the firm of Gibbons & Pinkett, and it was in that shop that William J. Pinkett went to work as a clerk and finally gained a partnership.

He left the meat business in 1905 to become identified with O. P. and M. J. Van Sweringen, real estate operators. Since then he has had increasing duties and responsibilities with the tremendous operations of this firm, the remarkable story of which is told on other pages of this publication. Mr. Pinkett was first assistant bookkeeper for the Van Sweringens, has promoted himself through different grades until he now has charge of much of the financial affairs and the office management. He is also

secretary and treasurer of The Van Sweringen Company, secretary and treasurer of The Cleveland Interurban Railway Company, assistant treasurer of The Terminal Building Company, and is an officer in a number of other business organizations.

Mr. Pinkett is a member of the Colonial Club, is a Methodist and a republican. On August 27, 1905, at Cleveland he married Miss Ella Selman. They have one child, William, a student in the public schools.

FRANK A. PECK is a business man of first magnitude in Cleveland, executive head of The Cleveland Railway Supply Company and whose career has been a record of steady promotion from minor to major responsibilities.

Mr. Peck was born in Syracuse, New York, June 21, 1875, a son of Frank A. and Elizabeth R. Peck. He attended the grammar and high schools of his native city, at the age of seventeen went abroad to Germany and for two years was a student in Freiburg University.

With this liberal training and experience Mr. Peck came to Cleveland and entered the service of the Brown Hoisting Machinery Company. He worked in different positions and in course of time was promoted to manager of the Canadian office at Montreal, Canada, from 1910 to 1913.

Mr. Peck resigned his work with the Brown Company to become vice president of The Cleveland Railway Supply Company. In May, 1916, the business was reorganized and since then Mr. Peck has been president, treasurer and general manager. The other officers are R. G. A. Phillips, vice president L. B. Bacon, secretary, and A. R. Warner and Charles F. Lang directors. This is one of the larger enterprises of its kind in the United States. The company are both manufacturers and jobbers of railroad switch stands, guard-rails, tie-plates, and rail-braces. They handle standard products and their clients compose some of the largest railway systems in America. At the present time they are also handling a considerable export business.

In a social way Mr. Peck is a member of the Roadside Country Club, Cleveland Automobile Club, Cleveland Athletic Club, Chamber of Commerce, Montreal Engineers Club of Montreal, and in politics is a republican. He and his family are members of the Episcopal Church. At Syracuse, New York, December 14, 1902, he married Miss Lita E. Waggoner.

Their two daughters, Elizabeth D. and Marion E., are both students in the Hathaway-Brown School of Cleveland.

WILLIAM GENT. It is no exaggeration to claim that literally millions of people have derived entertainment, value and benefit from the products manufactured and controlled by William Gent, of The William Gent Vending Machine Company. It is the only industry of its kind in Cleveland. Until recently this was The United Vending Machine Company, of which Mr. Gent was manager.

The company has been very successful in the development of some very unusual types of automatic vending machines, technically known as "coin-controlled machines." The company manufactures, of course, the standard types of weighing machines which are found practically everywhere, and they have also manufactured and have put on the market such unusual machines as the Auto-Electric scales, etc.

Mr. William Gent was born at Rockford, Illinois, February 3, 1871, a son of William and Mary S. (Taylor) Gent.

In 1903 he became associated with the Mark Wagner & Company, a firm at Buffalo operating coin controlled machines. Mr. Gent managed the business for the company in various cities until 1906, in which year he came to Cleveland and became manager of The United Vending Machine Company. In August, 1917, this business was reorganized and the name changed to The William Gent Vending Machine Company, of which Mr. Gent is secretary and treasurer and his brother, Arthur Gent, is manager. They have a large factory at 800-840 East Ninety-third Street and it is an industry as successful as it is unusual and distinctive among the business institutions of Cleveland.

Mr. Gent is a member of The Cleveland Advertising Club and is a republican in politics. On June 14, 1904, at Bloomington, Illinois, he married Lillian Dark. They have three children, William, Jr., Helen and Virginia, the two older being students in the Cleveland public schools.

HON. WILLIAM G. ROSE. Certain periods in Cleveland's history as a municipality have central personalities, reflecting and dominating the spirit and enterprise of the time. Forty years ago that personality was the late William G. Rose, then mayor of Cleveland, who exemplified through his office a singular

power of leadership and qualities of statesmanship that are more than ever interesting and instructive after the passage of so many years. It is at the risk of some repetition that Mr. Rose's administration is briefly reviewed here, as an important chapter of his own long and useful life.

Mr. Rose came to Cleveland when thirty-eight years old. He was born in Mercer County, Pennsylvania, September 23, 1829, and came of a family that produced many strong and rugged men. He was the youngest of eleven children, all of whom reached mature years and became heads of families. His parents were James and Martha (McKinley) Rose, his father of English and his mother of Scotch-Irish descent. The record of the Rose family goes back into early Colonial history of Pennsylvania. Rose and Ross are the same name. Betsy Ross was of Doylestown, Pa. The founder of the name was Andrew Rose, a native of England, who located at Doylestown in Bucks County, Pennsylvania. It is said that he made cannon for the Colonial army in Revolutionary days. James Rose, his son, and father of William G. Rose, was born at Doylestown and served his country in the War of 1812. His four brothers were also in the army in that war and ten of his grandsons were Union soldiers. The wife of James Rose, Martha McKinley, was the daughter of David McKinley, great-grandfather of President McKinley, and a soldier of the Revolution.

William G. Rose grew up among the rugged hills of Western Pennsylvania. He had a farm experience, dividing his time between the common schools and the duties of the fields. He finished his literary education in the Austinburg Grand River Institute in Ohio and the Beaver Academy. He acquired a fair knowledge of Latin, Greek and Higher Mathematics, and for a time taught Latin and Mathematics in Beaver Academy. In 1853 he took up the study of law with Hon. William Stewart at Mercer and was admitted to the bar April 7, 1855. For ten years he enjoyed success and prominence in his native county. He came to manhood when new issues were making the realignment of parties in America, and while the allegiance of the Rose family for years had been strongly democratic, he was one of the thoughtful young men of the time who went into the republican party at the time of its organization. For a time he was editor and proprietor of the Independent Democrat in Mercer



Wm. Rose

County, and in 1857 was elected a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature, serving from 1858 to 1860. In 1860 he was chosen a delegate to the National Republican Convention at Chicago, which named Abraham Lincoln, but did not attend. He was twice nominated on the republican ticket in his congressional district for member of Congress.

Mr. Rose served with a three months regiment of Pennsylvania in the Civil war, and was in the army when Morgan was captured.

Mr. Rose came to Cleveland in 1865. His business activities in the oil field and in real estate brought him much success and rapid accumulations, and in 1874 he practically retired from business.

It is literally true that the honors and responsibilities of public office which came to Mr. Rose in Cleveland were unsolicited and unsought. His material affairs had been so ordered that he was practically independent when forty-five years of age and his position and character were such as to make him an ideal public servant. He steadily resisted influences brought to bear to make him a candidate until 1877 when he accepted the republican nomination for mayor and was elected by a generous majority. It was a critical time in the affairs of the city and of the nation economically. The most disastrous panic in history still exercised its blighting influence over industry. The keynote of his administration was necessarily one of retrenchment and extreme economy. It is a splendid tribute to his tact, his financial judgment and his courage that he put into effect his program of economy without materially lessening the efficiency of vital municipal departments. His services were especially valuable in abruptly checking the extravagant customs of the past which had annually added to the burden of bonded debt carried by the citizens.

But some other points of his administration are of even greater interest at present time because of the foresight and breadth of mind that seemed to put him far in advance of the thought of his day in municipal and governmental matters. In his address to the council in April, 1879, at the conclusion of his term of office he foreshadowed the modern juvenile court and probation system for delinquent youth when he said: "All those confined in the house of refuge are children under sixteen years of age. Our duty does not end when we have seen them fed and clothed and protected from the storm, but demands that we do what we can to help them lead good and useful

lives. * * * Nothing but evil can result from bringing these innocent boys and girls into such close proximity to criminals. We should send them from our care with no taint upon them, and no check to their ambitions. Give them a suburban home removed from the contaminating influence of criminals and from the din and smoke of the city."

One of the outstanding features of the industrial history of the nation in 1877 was the great railway strike which paralyzed the transportation system. Cleveland was a vital center of transportation interests, being the headquarters of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway. Modern public officials upon whom devolved the responsibility of keeping law and order and maintaining equal justice between conflicting elements in our society may gain sound and valuable lessons in wisdom from the course followed by Mayor Rose in that crisis. A writer in the magazine of Western History, more than thirty years ago, reviews the subject as follows:

"As soon as there were evidences of trouble here Mayor Rose coolly and quietly applied himself to an investigation and discovered the need for preparation to preserve peace here, if there should be an outbreak in any direction. He also discovered the fact that hasty or ill-considered action on part of the authorities would cause the appearance of that danger of which all had fear, and that a show of force might be the chief means of making that force necessary. It was not the strikers who were feared, but that large body of law breakers who, as at Pittsburg, were only too ready to burn, pillage and kill at the first sign of riot, or a conflict of any sort. All the dangers of the situation forced themselves on Mayor Rose's mind, and he felt the full meaning of many of the responsibilities he had assumed. Not a moment was lost. A consultation was held with some of the leading citizens, and with no show of power and no outward parade, the city was placed within a few hours in such a position that it could successfully cope with any disturbance that might arise. The police, the artillery, the militia, and a strong force of organized veterans of the late war were massed and held in such shape that an overmastering force could have been thrown into the streets at the first stroke of an alarm. Newspapers and authorities were discreet and the great majority of the people never knew until long afterward of the forces that slept on their arms night after night in the armories and police station. All the force

was there in shape for needed use and yet there was no show of that force, and no boast made of what would be or could be done. Mayor Rose was on duty night and day, and no man could have shown more nerve, courage and determination, aided by a large fund of tact and good sense, than he did all through this dangerous trouble. Those who stood near him speak in the highest praise of his course, and certainly a glance at the admirable results that followed his policy, is its best defense and eulogy. He held one grand advantage that might not have been open to all men in his position. The strikers, and working men generally, knew that he was their true friend and had their interests at heart; and that while he would enforce the law with power and vigor if need be, he would never allow it to be used as an instrument for their oppression. He was in constant communication with the strikers, and knew all their plans and purposes; while its leaders sought his advice and were held to their law abiding purposes largely by his influence. It was indeed fortunate for the city that Cleveland possessed a chief executive who held the confidence of all classes, and who had the will and courage to see that the right thing and the safe thing was done, no matter whose purpose might be aided and retarded thereby. It was during the same year that the great strike of the coopers occurred in Cleveland, and the mayor's responsibility and course as described in the above were here duplicated on a smaller scale. Not a life was lost, nor a dollar's worth of property destroyed."

There came also during his administration many opportunities that proved his value and dignity as the official spokesman of his city. He delivered a number of addresses of welcome at gatherings of various organizations more or less national in character. That he was a force forty years ago for the sturdy Americanism which the present situation of a world war requires is indicated by a sentence taken from his address of welcome to the Catholic German Central Association of the United States: "I have not the honor to be a member of your association, neither am I fully acquainted with its objects and purposes, but there is one association to which, I am proud to say, we all belong, and to which we all owe our highest allegiance, and that is the organization known as the government of the United States. We are all American citizens; and as such I am here in behalf of the citizens of Cleveland to tender you fraternal greet-

ings." A thought that is now expressed as a hope if not a determination on the part of the peoples of the world was expressed by him when he greeted the Knights Templar assembled at Cleveland in conclave: "May the influence of the mystic tie which binds you together so obliterate sectional prejudices, so educate man into the belief and practice of universal brotherhood, that the time will come when all nationalities, now divided by imaginary lines, will be cemented into one harmonious government."

Forty years ago Mayor Rose indicated his sympathy for the fundamental rights of women as co-equal partners with men in the vital affairs of social organization. Twice he was called to preside over Cleveland meetings of Irishmen, once to celebrate the hundredth anniversary of the birth of Robert Emmet and the second time to welcome the Irish patriot Michael Davitt. A few of his striking sentences at the Emmet anniversary deserve quotation: "The history of the world demonstrates beyond the power of refutation the fact that every footfall in the march of civilization and in the interest of equal rights, has been indelibly stained with human blood. Despotism never yields without a struggle. It disputes every inch of ground, and retreats only at the point of the bayonet. These opposing forces, freedom and despotism, have stood face to face in deadly conflict for six thousand years. This life and death struggle will continue until every form of oppression over the minds and bodies of men shall be banished from the earth. It may take ages to accomplish this result; but the final triumph of self government will surely come; it may cost millions of lives and billions of treasure; but come it will as surely as the God of truth is omnipotent over the powers of darkness."

Following his retirement from the mayor's office in 1879 Mr. Rose by no means lost his interest in municipal affairs, and in fact his experience gave him a heightened appreciation of the usefulness of a thorough-going study of municipal government. Thus more than twelve years later, in 1891, he was again put in the mayor's chair and he brought to his new administration the fruits of his mature study and of his close observation of the municipal politics and methods gained by extensive travel through the cities of Europe. One of the outstanding results of his second term was in securing a material reduction in the cost of gas to consumers. He also settled a street



Mrs Wm. G. Rose

railroad strike, reduced the debt and provided for increasing sinking funds in the city, and at the same time carried forward a generous program of street paving and other practical improvements.

The efforts on the part of his friends and admirers to get him into the wider field of state politics was successful only once. In the republican state convention of 1883 as a result of a spontaneous movement among the delegates he was unanimously nominated as candidate for lieutenant-governor. His own friends among the Cleveland delegation knew Mr. Rose's wishes with respect to any nomination in the gift of the convention. He had steadfastly and emphatically refused to allow his name to be considered. But in response to the earnest wishes of the convention he allowed his name to stand as a candidate. In a year when the republican organization went before the people heavily handicapped and with hardly a prospect of success, the name of Mr. Rose on the ticket meant more probably than any other. He led the ticket all over the state, even in the City of Cincinnati, the home of Mr. Foraker, candidate for governor.

It was with full knowledge of his many substantial qualities as a business man and citizen that the people of Cleveland continued to honor him both during his lifetime and since. He was easily one of the outstanding figures in the life of Cleveland during the last period of the nineteenth century.

William G. Rose passed away September 15, 1899, a few days before his seventieth birthday. He married in 1858 Miss Martha E. Parmelee, daughter of Theodore Hudson and Harriet (Holcomb) Parmelee of Summit County, Ohio. They had four children, Evelyn, Hudson, Frederick and William Kent.

MRS. WILLIAM G. ROSE was born March 5, 1834, in Norton, Summit County, Ohio, youngest of the children of Theodore Hudson Parmelee and Harriet Holcomb Parmelee, formerly of Litchfield County, Connecticut. When Martha Emily was three years old the family removed to Tallmadge, ten miles distant, for greater educational privileges, there being an academy taught by Rev. E. T. Sturdevant, a graduate of Yale, and two graded public schools.

In 1843, when eight years old, Mrs. Rose's father died and in 1847 her mother went to Oberlin with four of the younger children.

Here Mrs. Rose heard President Charles G. Finney, who came for the college year, and his thrilling sermons made her very thoughtful. She thought she could not fulfill the vows required of church members, and if she resisted, the Holy Spirit would be taken from her. When eighteen years of age she was told fifty would join the church at the next communion and among so many they would not criticize her, so she went to the meeting where they were to be examined. President Finney said to them: "Do you think Christ was sent by God to live and shed his blood for you to save you from eternal death? All who believe this raise the hand." Every hand went up. Then he said: "Go home and live the life you know you ought to live."

She asked an officer of the church what she ought to do. He said, "Ask God, I do not know, nor anybody else." She offered to watch with the sick. There were no hospitals or nurses in small towns, and she was called for often, once in particular, when a family was made sick by eating rotten fish. That night Martha Parmelee watched, no one being with her except the mother. The father and one of the daughters died that night and she felt the spirits hovering around, waiting to take them to another world, she was chilled through when she stood in the door for fresh air and at daylight was so glad to see the doctor. She then went home to tell her mother how awful was the house where every room had a sick person and two had died that night. The mother said, "You are too young," and told Miss Winters, who lived with Professor Morgan, but she said there are so few watchers, let her go where the sick are not so dangerously ill. There was no provision for a lunch and Martha had to take one with her or go without.

About this time Mrs. Dascomb, the principal of the Ladies' Department, sent a letter to Eliza Parmelee, who was home on a vacation, that there was a vacancy in a ladies' seminary in Mercer, Pennsylvania, asking her if she would accept the place of principal. Eliza Parmelee went and took Martha with her. This seminary was started by a legacy of \$1,000 left by Robert Hanna for a girls' school. He had recently come from Cadiz, Ohio. The school was held in the basement of the Free Presbyterian Church and had been in operation for a year. Wednesday afternoon was given to composition and at 4 o'clock a prayer meeting. Only a few stayed for the prayer meeting, but of those

there were three who went to Hampton, West Virginia, to teach the colored people. They wrote home that all the pupils seemed glad to learn to read and sew but not one would attend the prayer meeting. Finally the old crippled janitor told the teachers "black folks have no use for the white man's God for he let them separate families and sell father and mother to different persons. We worship the black man's God."

When the Civil war came the three girls returned to Mercer. Sarah Pugh to take charge of a soldiers' home, Callie Forest to teach in public schools of Cleveland, and Susan Clarke to remain at home, for she had an accident that made her an invalid for life. The school at Mercer continued for several years until it was merged into a graded public school.

In 1855 Martha Parmelee graduated from Oberlin and returned to teach in Mercer. She then met and married Attorney Wm. G. Rose in 1858, an editor of a weekly paper, and the following year a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature.

Oil was discovered in Western Pennsylvania and Mr. Rose founded a company and put down several wells in Tidioute. One was a "gusher" and he was sent by the company to Philadelphia to sell it on the stock board. Here he made about \$30,000 and had enough to go to a larger town. They selected Cleveland, and in 1865 he located at 65 Cedar Street. He opened an office for real estate, for in looking at different cities he found Cleveland sold land at \$1,000 per acre, a third less than St. Louis or Chicago.

In 1878 Mr. Rose was elected mayor and again in 1901. Meanwhile he had been in Columbus to tell the members of the Legislature "a Mayor was helpless in making city improvements unless he could choose his own 'Board of Improvements.'"

The ordinance was passed, and he was the first mayor to put in practice "The Federal Plan" as it was called. He began paving streets and as those adjacent to the main only brought mud on to them by the delivery wagons, he had a city law passed that the residents could choose brick or stone and the city would pay half the cost of paving. He also finished the viaduct, the bridge over the gully that separated East Side from West Side.

The contractor, Elisha Ensign, from Buffalo, brought laborers from his own city. He was slow in building the arches required,

sending stone to other bridges he had contracted for. Mayor Rose put the contract before him, it saying, "for every day after the time for the delivery of the bridge he would forfeit fifteen dollars." No attention was paid to it, so Mayor Rose put Cleveland men on to finish it with structural iron which has lasted as well as the arches of stone. The city was sued by Ensign for \$1,500 but he lost the case.

Mrs. Rose interested herself in work for women and joined the Women's Employment Society that gave sewing to those who applied for work at the Bethel. She joined the Health Protective Association that provided playgrounds in three places and also a lot to be cultivated as a garden, prizes being offered for the best vegetables. These were exhibited at the High School on Euclid Avenue near Ninth Street. H. Q. Sargent, the superintendent, said he would be glad to teach agriculture. Unfortunately he was not re-elected. The Health Protective Association spoke to Mayor McKisson about waste-paper boxes. Five hundred were contracted for he said to be paid by the advertisements written on them. The first lot read: "You Need a Biscuit." The next contractor paid \$800, the city not asking what he would put on the boxes. The advertisement being "Wilson Whiskey, That's All."

The Health Protective Association wished to have a law against expectoration in street cars and signs regarding the law were posted in street cars announcing a \$5.00 fine. This led to clean cars and no protests. The anniversary meeting of the Health Protective Association was held at the Pan-American Fair in Buffalo in 1900 and Mrs. Rose was there elected national president.

In November, 1895, Mr. and Mrs. Rose visited France, Italy and Egypt. From Cairo, Egypt, they went to Cheops, and as a German woman was with a party inside the Pyramid Mrs. Rose went in it unattended except by three sheiks. The queen's chamber was at the foot of an inclined plane of marble of 167 feet. The sides of the queen's chamber were of blocks of dark polished marble so closely joined as to be scarcely discernible—on them with red chalk was written the names of Wilkinson and Rawlinson. The king's chamber was at the top of this inclined plane with no names on the walls and no place for a casket. The queen's casket had been taken to the British Museum, and now a law is enforced that all curios from Egypt should be placed in the Boolak Museum, which was visited soon

afterward. A line of sphynx were at the entrance. In the first room were the mummies of Rameses and his predecessors. The former had Jewish features and a pronounced Roman nose. It did seem marvelous to Mr. and Mrs. Rose that they were looking at the very man who had threatened the Israelites with perpetual slavery, and that they had to ride over Goshen where the bricks were made by them for the pyramids. They went to the Mesa Hotel where English ladies and gentlemen were going from parlor to dining room dressed in most extravagant style. The porch and parlor were decorated with carved wood. Because of great sand storms the furniture was kept covered except on such an occasion as this.

In Italy they visited Rome where they saw in the Vatican the painting by Michael Angelo of the Judgment Day, and the rooms decorated by Raphael, and rows of statues of eminent men; also the interior of St. Peter's where stood the catafalque of St. Peter and the statues of many well known men. In St. Paul's Church near which St. Peter was executed they saw a painting of St. Paul's conversion as he neared Damascus, and in the adjacent hall a statue of St. Peter and one of St. Paul on either side a stairway where could be seen that of St. Mark. What was the thorn in the flesh of St. Paul? Maybe one leg was shorter than the other? It looked so, and St. Peter had nose and chin close together as we have seen old ladies who did not wear any teeth.

They visited Naples, looked into the crater of Vesuvius, and walked through its deep sand—pulled along by a boy who gave them a rope to hold on to. Here were Germans also who were looking into places that had steam coming out. So Mrs. Rose tried it and the effect was as when you breathe the smoke from a match. Mr. and Mrs. Rose then saw the Coliseum of Rome, rode out on the Appian Way until they came to the burial place of the bones of Christians torn to pieces by the bulls in the Coliseum. The return voyage from Naples was in the worst storm on the Atlantic for many years, the Elba being wrecked off the coast of France at that time. Their own boat was covered with ice as it entered New York Harbor on January 27th. They intended visiting the Holy Land but the rainy season had commenced. They thought they could go again, but in four years Mr. Rose had passed to the beyond, leaving a wife and four children: Mrs. Charles R. Miller, an

alumnus of Cornell; Hudson Parmlee, also of Cornell; William Kent, of classical course of Harvard College, and Fred H. Rose, a graduate of Institute of Technology of Boston, Massachusetts.

Hudson, the eldest son, went to New York in 1895 and for twelve years dealt in real estate in the Bronx until it became what it is now, one of the best divisions of New York City. He then went to Hastings-on-Hudson Heights, near Tarrytown, and with his brother, William K. Rose, now they have more than 700 houses built there. It is a station of the New York Central that gives out more commutation tickets than any other on its lines.

Fred H. Rose is with the American Box Company of Cleveland. He settled the estate of A. S. Upson of the Nut and Bolt Company that gave to each of the children more than \$1,000,000. Maj. Charles R. Miller, who married Evelyn Rose, was in the Spanish war and was appointed colonel. He was the first president of Ohio Spanish War Veterans.

In 1900 Mrs. Rose went again to Europe with the Literary Digest Company of eighty-five. Her grandson, Will Rose Miller, fifteen years of age, accompanied her. They took in Ireland, England, Scotland, Germany and France. In Ireland they went to the top of Blarney Castle, and at the entrance bought large red strawberries on vine leaves from the peasants. They saw a school house on second story with nice white curtains at the windows. They rode through Ireland to Dublin and saw the thatched roofs of the peasants and the sleek cattle in the fields. In Scotland they spent a day in Edinburgh, saw the Highlanders march with their bare legs and tunics, also St. Margaret's Chapel and at the foot of the hill was the Church of Knox, his name in gold on the plank where he lies buried. They saw in Holyrood the home of the unhappy Mary Queen of Scots, went out to Stirling Castle and bought strawberries at a store.

They went to Germany, visited Potsdam and the art galleries and saw Emperor William II on horseback on the streets of Berlin.

In 1901 Cleveland Sorosis was formed. She sent to New York for its Constitution and sixty-five joined at the first meeting. They invited Mrs. M. C. Croly and she came to inform them of its management. She said, "Business women have everything but social life, therefore we began by having a banquet every month at Delmonico's, and would invite any noted woman to address us. We had

eight divisions, such as House and Home, Physical Culture, Drama, Music, Art and Literature. Each division met separately and only appeared on the Sorosis program once a year. That made about ten officers to each division and eighty altogether. Most of these would come and bring their friends and then we had an audience of 125."

Sorosis means many in one, and it is therefore a club made out of many clubs. Cleveland Sorosis invited Mrs. Potter Palmer and she sent Mrs. Charles Henrotin, acting president of Columbia Auxiliary, World's Fair.

To meet the expenses of repairing the rooms on the fifth floor of the City Hall they had six banquets, four given at the Hollenden Hotel and two at Sorosis rooms. Mayor Rose told them all rooms in City Hall had to be rented and he gave them all for one dollar a year and fifty cents a session to the janitor for running the elevator one more story than was required. At these banquets they invited Dean A. A. J. Johnson of Oberlin Literary Department, Miss Mary Evans of Erie College, and Miss Kiefer, one of its teachers. In 1892 the General Federation of Women's Clubs met in Chicago. Ten of Sorosis members went to it. The meetings were in Central Music Hall. Charlotte Emerson Brown of East Orange, New Jersey, was president. She said, "Shall we admit reporters?" It was seconded by Mrs. S. M. Perkins, who said, "Business men are glad for all advertisements, we should also favor such an opportunity." They voted to admit reporters. The next meeting, Mrs. Perkins received a bouquet from the reporters, and the papers spoke of it and our Sorosis got a boom.

The next meeting of General Federation of Women's Clubs in 1894 was in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and we could have a private car if twenty-five would go; Sorosis had thirty-one. They went via Washington, D. C., and Mt. Vernon. A conductor of the B. & O. led them to a restaurant when they arrived in Washington, also took them to the Mt. Vernon cars. This place is kept up as it was when Washington resided there. In the garden were old fashioned beds of flowers surrounded by a border of box. In the parlor were several portraits of Washington, the one by Gilbert Stewart being the one generally known. In the chambers were beds covered with white cotton cloth tufted with candle wick. On the front porch the Potomac was visible and at the side were the graves and monuments of Washington and his wife.

They returned by boat on the Potomac called the "John Marshall," had an excellent dinner, and had time to go to White House, where General Grant then resided, and to call for a few minutes at Senate and House of Representatives. At 5 o'clock they took the special car for Philadelphia. They had telegraphed to the Metropole, "Save rooms for thirty guests during convention of General Federation Women's Clubs." On arrival the clerk said, "More than 300 women have arrived, we expected seventy-five, but we will send you to the Rittenhouse. The carriages are at the door." They found the Rittenhouse a neat hotel with sunny connecting rooms and the Cincinnati delegation already there. It was only two blocks from the 12th Ave. Women's Club House, the headquarters of the convention. Only three cities had a special car. Boston, 178 delegates; Chicago, 75; and Cleveland, 29. Some had stopped off with friends in Washington, D. C. The Ohio delegates appointed five to draw up a constitution for Ohio. They were Mrs. M. A. Harter and Mrs. Huggins of Mansfield, Mrs. Buckwalter of Dayton, Mrs. Roberts of New London, and Mrs. Rose of Cleveland. They met in Mansfield in a room in the library which is set apart, by the state, for women's clubs. Mrs. Buckwalter, chairman, said, "Ladies, what do you propose?" Mrs. Rose said, "Why not study Ohio by counties as is done in the Ohio Geological Survey, know its flora and its strata."

Mrs. Buckwalter said, my club of Dayton would not join, they are for literature only. But this is literature; however, it was not considered. Why not meet when the Columbus Legislature meets and have our subjects published so as to affect legislation? Also have every meeting opened with scripture and prayer, ask God to direct us in our work. The latter was accepted unanimously.

The first Ohio Federation was in Dayton. Mrs. Buckwalter in the chair. She came to Mrs. Rose and said, "Will you offer prayer, the woman we expected is not here." Mrs. Rose at once went to the front of the platform and God gave her the words and also the voice to be heard as he has promised in scripture. Since then Cleveland Sorosis has had a chaplain to offer prayer at its meetings and it is the largest and most efficient club in the state. In this way God sets his approval on any act of ours.

The next meeting was in Cleveland and the next in Toledo, where Mrs. Jones, wife of the



Chas E. Pope

mayor had a choir of sixty female voices to sing at beginning and close of sessions.

The General Federation has met in St. Louis where Mrs. Dennison of New York was made president, also at Los Angeles, California, where David Starr Jordan gave them greeting.

The subject of whether colored woman's clubs should be admitted was discussed and although Miss Jane Addams of the Hull House spoke in its favor, it was lost by a small majority. Reciprocity in the shape of an exchange of papers was endorsed. Clubs of Indian women were admitted by a small majority.

In 1876, Cleveland held its Western Reserve Centennial. Twelve Counties constituted the Western Reserve. It is one hundred and twenty miles north and south and sixty miles east and west. A banquet was to be given in Grey's Armory July 5, 1876. President McKinley accepted the invitation at a late hour. The caterer refused to add more tables, but Miss Zerbe and others provided their own and those not able to be seated at the forty tables had seats in the gallery for one-third the price. There they could hear all the addresses and could give their approval by cheers. Mrs. M. B. Ingham, leader of the late temperance crusade, was made president, and Mrs. Rose chairman of the committee on tables. In the welcome Mrs. Rose gave she said, "The twelve counties represented here today with a delegate from each one and another from the city who is a native of that county, we claim they are the suburbs of Cleveland and in the future will visit us and partake of our festivities. Suburban ears will be put on for their accommodation and for our mutual benefit." This in a few years came true—we have now suburban ears in every direction out of Cleveland and if they haul freight "less than a carload" as is proposed, will meet all expenses. Governor Bushnell gave an interesting address, also Berea professors and Oberlin alumni and Mrs. Taylor of Warren and others. As a souvenir of the Centennial the committee on tables had a book similar to New York Sorosis with portraits of men, women and parks. Four hundred and ten photos it contained and sold for 50 cents each, paper cover, and one dollar if stiff covers. Six hundred dollars were taken in at the banquet sufficient to pay all of the expenses of the Woman's Auxiliary of the Cleveland Centennial. In a few years Mrs. Rose published by the firm

that got out the album "Travels in Europe and Northern Africa," also "Character Building or the Life of the College-bred Woman," and later she published two volumes of "The Western Reserve—Some of Its People, Places and Woman's Clubs." In these she gave the life of Lucy Stone Blackwell in her efforts for an education. The "Life of Liberty," which is the story of Salley Holly, daughter of Myron Holley who built the Welland Canal and involved himself in a debt of \$30,000, which he paid by giving up his large estate and home near Rochester and supporting his family by produce he raised near Lyons, New York. He was called "the gentleman gardener." It has also the life of B. F. Wade, partner of Joshua Giddings of Jefferson. He was in the State Legislature when some Kentuckians asked them to return fugitive slaves. "Do you do this?" he added. They said, "No." "Why should you ask Ohioans to do what you do not do?" And with this they returned home, and his replies lead to his being sent to Congress where for eighteen years he was ready to oppose the South in their secession and to aid Abraham Lincoln in his efforts to give the colored man a vote. He married Miss Rosekrantz, who would read to him at night the doings of the day and give her comments on them, which was a great help to him in his wage against slavery.

CHARLES E. POPE, whose offices are in the Guardian Building, has practiced his profession as mechanical engineer for a quarter of a century, most of the time in connection with some of the larger industrial concerns of Cleveland, and now as a general consulting engineer. Mr. Pope is also one of the prominent Masons of the city.

He was born at Cleveland May 13, 1867, son of Edward Cobb Pope. He graduated from the Central High School in 1887, spent two years in the Case School of Applied Science, and then entered Cornell University, leaving there in 1891. Since then his service as a mechanical engineer has been continuous at Cleveland. He was employed in that capacity for six years by The Eberhart Manufacturing Company, and after that in a similar capacity was The National Malleable Castings Company until 1914. In that year Mr. Pope resigned to open offices of his own as a general consulting engineer. He is regarded as one of the leading experts in the Middle West on many phases of industrial organization and

operation and the general technique of mechanical efficiency.

Mr. Pope was at one time Captain of the Ohio Engineers of the National Guard. In Masonry he is affiliated with Iris Lodge Free and Accepted Masons, Webb Chapter Royal Arch Masons, Oriental Commandery Knights Templar, of which he is present eminent commander; Lake Erie Consistory of the Scottish Rite, and Al Koran Temple of the Mystic Shrine of which he is potentate. He is also past sovereign of the Red Cross of Constantine. Mr. Pope is a member of the Cleveland Athletic Club, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the Cleveland Engineering Society, the Electrical League, is a Delta Kappa Epsilon and a member of St. Paul's Episcopal Church. Politically he is a republican.

On June 16, 1903, he married at Sharon, Pennsylvania, Mary Carver. They have one child, Conrad Carver, a student in the University School of Cleveland.

HERMAN J. NORD is a successful Cleveland lawyer, and is also vice consul of Sweden for this state. Mr. Nord is now member of the well-known law firm of Newcomb, Newcomb, Nord & Chapman, whose offices are in the Illuminating Building. His partners in practice are R. B. Newcomb, A. G. Newcomb, and E. C. Chapman.

Mr. Nord grew up on an Ohio farm. He was born at Ashtabula, Ohio, March 31, 1877, a son of Otto and Mary (Erickson) Nord. Both parents were born in Sweden, where they grew up and received a common school education. Otto Nord came along to the United States in 1872 and was one of the first Swedish settlers of Ashtabula, Ohio. Miss Erickson came to this country in 1873, and they first met in Ashtabula, where they married. They were among the pioneer leaders of the Swedish people in Ashtabula County. Otto Nord lived in Ashtabula about ten years. He then removed to a farm twelve miles from Ashtabula and five miles from Jefferson, and is still engaged in agricultural operations. He came to Northeastern Ohio long after the pioneer era had passed, but he did his part as a pioneer in acquiring a tract of undeveloped land and cleared it.

Herman J. Nord completed his early education at the Jefferson Educational Institute, now the Jefferson High School. He graduated there in 1896. When only sixteen years of age he taught a country school in Ashtabula

County for one year. After leaving high school he also taught two years in the same county. Most of his higher education he acquired as a result of his own working and earnings. In Adelbert College of Western Reserve University he graduated in 1902 with the degree Bachelor of Science. He continued his law studies in the law department of the same institutions, receiving the degree Bachelor of Law in 1904 and admission to the bar of Ohio in June of the same year. Mr. Nord began practice at Cleveland and for nearly ten years handled his growing practice alone. He then became member of the firm Reed, Eichelberger & Nord, and for three years they had their offices in the Rockefeller Building. November 1, 1916, Mr. Nord became a member of his present firm above noted.

On August 30, 1916, he was appointed vice consul of Sweden for Ohio.

Mr. Nord is a member of the Cleveland and Ohio State Bar Association and a member of the Scandinavian Fraternity of America. He belongs to the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, the City Club, Cleveland Athletic Club, Adelbert Chapter of the Phi Gamma Delta, and his Masonic affiliations are with Woodward Lodge No. 508 Free and Accepted Masons, McKinley Chapter No. 171 Royal Arch Masons, and Oak Lodge No. 77 of the Knights of Pythias.

His marriage to Miss Elizabeth Bertha Cristy was celebrated at Providence, Rhode Island, on Thanksgiving Day, November 26, 1908. Mrs. Nord is a daughter of Rev. A. B. and Wilhelmina (Lindsey) Cristy. Both her parents are of New England ancestry for many generations. Mr. and Mrs. Cristy were born in Connecticut and are of Puritan stock. Rev. A. B. Cristy was a Congregational minister. Mrs. Nord was born in Massachusetts and in 1903 received her Bachelor of Science degree from the Woman's College of Western Reserve University. Mr. and Mrs. Nord met while they were students in the university. She is also a graduate of the Central High School of Cleveland with the class of 1899. Mr. and Mrs. Nord's two children, both born in Cleveland, are named Otto Cristy Nord and Sarah Elizabeth Nord.

JUDGE WILLIAM E. AMBLER. As a lawyer Judge Ambler's work was done chiefly in the State of Michigan, where he was a successful practitioner and where he became prominent in public affairs, serving as state senator and as judge of probate. Since 1891 his home



W. E. Aubler

has been in Cleveland, and here he has figured as one of the leading real estate men. Judge Ambler is a man of exceptional attainments and his ability has been tested in the law, business, in public affairs and he has many interesting and useful associations with prominent men and with pleasant avocations.

Judge Ambler is now president of the Curtiss-Ambler Realty Company, with offices in The Arcade. He was born in Medina, Ohio, December 18, 1845, a son of Chester C. and Margaret (Eglin) Ambler. His family is of New England origin. His father was born in Vermont, and was for many years engaged in merchandising in Spencer, Medina County, Ohio. In 1859 the family moved to Hillsdale, Michigan, but Chester Ambler and his wife spent their last years in Cleveland, where he died July 5, 1905, at the age of ninety, and his wife in 1906.

William E. Ambler was fourteen years old when he moved to Michigan. Besides the public schools he attended Hillsdale College, graduated Bachelor of Science from Albion College in 1865, and pursued his law studies in the Albany Law School at New York, where he was a classmate of the late President William McKinley. He completed the course in 1867 and spent the following year in study of the classics at Adrian College, Michigan, from which he received the degree Bachelor of Arts in the spring of 1868.

Judge Ambler did his first practice of the law in Minneapolis, Minnesota, but after a year returned to Michigan and located at Pentwater. That was his home for over twenty years, and throughout that time he was devoting his energies to a rapidly growing law practice and to his duties in public life. His work and attainments gained him a high estimation in the public, recognized by Adrian College, which conferred upon him the degree Master of Arts in 1870, and by Hillsdale College, which gave him a similar degree in 1875. Judge Ambler was elected a trustee of Hillsdale College in 1888, and has served continuously in that office to the present time and for the past eleven years has been chairman of its board of trustees. Educational progress and the humanities have always claimed a large share of Judge Ambler's interests and work.

He was elected a member of the State Senate in 1878 and again in 1880. During his first term he was a member of the judiciary committee, and in the second term served as president pro tem of the Senate and chair-

man of the committee on appropriations and finance. He demonstrated unusual capacity for handling many of the larger questions which were considered by the Michigan Senate during his two terms. His service as Judge of Probate was in Oceana County, Michigan.

Since coming to Cleveland in 1891 Judge Ambler has been in the real estate business, and in that field and as a judge of values he has few peers. Besides the Curtiss-Ambler Realty Company, of which he is president, he is president of the Ambler Realty Company and vice president of the Cuyahoga Building and Loan Company. He is also president of the Hampton-Ambler Realty Company. Judge Ambler is a member of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, the Cleveland Athletic Club and the Colonial Club. He has served as a director of the Colonial Club. One of his special interests and pursuits for many years has been the collecting of autographs and autographic letters and manuscript. Those who are in a position to judge say that he has one of the largest collections of the kind in the country, his library being filled with autograph books. Judge Ambler has always been a strong republican in politics. In 1909 he erected a modern residence at 1696 Magnolia Drive, near Wade Park, and there he and his family have since made their home. Judge Ambler married at Lyons, Michigan, December 25, Christmas Day, 1871, Miss Flora E. Lewis, daughter of Charles E. and Ann (Tufts) Lewis. To their marriage were born two sons and two daughters. Jay C., the oldest, is a graduate of Hillsdale College and is now located at Manchester, Tennessee. Angell, the older daughter, was educated in the Woman's College of Western Reserve University, subsequently completed a course in the Teachers' College of New York City, and is now the wife of Dr. S. M. Weaver, a Cleveland dentist. The son, William, graduated from the Case School of Applied Science of Cleveland, also took the literary course in Hillsdale College and the electrical course in Cornell University, was for two years an instructor in the electrical department of Cornell, two years assistant professor in electricity in the Case School of Applied Science, and then left educational work to enter business for himself as a real estate man. Marguerite Faye is a graduate of Miss Mittelberger's School of Cleveland and the National Park Seminary of Washington, D. C., and is now the wife of H. Horton Hampton, one of the leading real estate men of Cleveland.

O. C. SAUM, a resident of Cleveland since October, 1895, having removed hither from Washington, D. C., where he was connected with the real estate business for three years, is a veteran in that line of work, having had twenty-five years of experience.

Since 1900 he has been in business for himself at Cleveland as a specialist in real estate service, acting as buyer, appraiser, counsellor and adviser primarily in the interests of real estate buyers during the past six years. There is practically nothing touching any phase of realty property in Cleveland on which Mr. Saum is not prepared and equipped to give expert service, from executing of deeds or leases and adjusting taxes, to transactions of the largest magnitude involving sale or purchase of blocks or parcels of property.

Behind Mr. Saum's success there was an idea, an ideal also, a carefully considered plan and a desire to make his success the direct result of a specialized service which his own experience and intelligent study enabled him to render. Therefore it is with utmost propriety that he calls his business "real estate service." Mr. Saum has new and specially equipped offices in the Williamson Building, which has been his office home for seventeen years in Cleveland, and it was in that building that he first offered his pioneer services in his specialized field of real estate work. Mr. Saum has handled much business for out-of-town investors and has worked with singularly high aims for the promotion of the best interests of the business in the city.

He is an enthusiast in real estate organization, has served as vice president and secretary of the Cleveland Real Estate Board, has served two terms as a member of its valuation committee, and is a member of the National Association of Real Estate Boards. He is also secretary of the Cushman Land & Investment Company.

Mr. Saum was born in Saumsville of the Shenandoah Valley, Virginia, March 8, 1872, a son of James W. and Sarah E. (Maphis) Saum. His education was acquired in the public and high schools of Shenandoah County and also in a business college at Lynchburg, Virginia. In December, 1899, at Springfield, Ohio, he married Vesta Josephine Rupert. They have two daughters.

Mr. Saum has done some public speaking along his lines of work in various cities and is a man of expert qualifications covering practically the entire field of real estate. He is a member of the Fire Insurance Exchange,

Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, Cleveland Advertising Club, and is secretary of the Hiram House Social Settlement.

ARTHUR F. YOUNG. Both through his professional and through his business and civic relations Mr. Young has had a successful career since his admission to the Ohio bar in 1913. He is now assistant secretary and assistant trust officer of The Guardian Savings & Trust Company of Cleveland.

Mr. Young was born at Norwalk in Huron County, Ohio, July 31, 1889, a son of Ed. L. and Carrie M. (Houfstater) Young. Both parents were born in Huron County and are still prominent residents of Norwalk. The Young and Houfstater families have been identified with Huron County since early days, and most of the members have been practical farmers. Ed. L. Young is widely known over Ohio as grand commander for the state of the Knights of the Maccabees. Norwalk is the state headquarters for that order.

The only child of his parents, Arthur F. Young was accorded liberal educational advantages and after attending the grammar and high schools at Norwalk entered the Adelbert College of Western Reserve University, where he was graduated in the classical course with the degree A. B. in June, 1911. He studied law in Western Reserve, taking his LL. B. degree in June, 1913, and being admitted to the Ohio bar the same year. Mr. Young began practice at Cleveland as an associate with though not a partner of Judge F. A. Henry. He was soon afterwards made assistant city solicitor of Cleveland under mayor, now Secretary of War, Newton D. Baker, and his time was taken up with those official duties during 1914-15. On January 1, 1916, Mr. Young entered the service of The Guardian Savings and Trust Company as assistant counsel. On January 1, 1917, he was promoted to assistant trust officer, having charge of the estates and the living trusts department. He is now also assistant secretary of the company.

His name is also quite well known in democratic party politics. During the presidential campaign of 1916 he did much work on the stump. He is a clean-cut progressive citizen and is known through various associations in Cleveland. He retains his Masonic membership at Norwalk, Ohio, has been affiliated with the Knights of the Maccabees since he was seventeen years old, and is a member of the Cleveland Bar Association, the Civic League of Cleveland, the City Club and the First



Sampson H. Miller

Methodist Episcopal Church of Cleveland. Of college societies he belongs to the Phi Gamma Delta, Phi Delta Phi legal fraternity, and the Phi Beta Kappa and the honorary debating fraternity Phi Rho Sigma. On February 24, 1915, he married Miss Gladys M. Kellum, who was born and educated at Norwalk, graduating from the high school in 1912. They have one daughter, Jean Elizabeth, born at Cleveland, and a son, Arthur F. Jr., also born in Cleveland. Mrs. Young is a daughter of William M. and Margaret (Riedle) Kellum, her father is a traveling salesman at Norwalk.

SAMPSON H. MILLER, with offices in the Society for Savings Building, is one of the good substantial lawyers of Cleveland of the younger generation, and a man of high principles and good connections who has performed excellent work in whatever field his energies have been engaged.

Mr. Miller has spent most of his life in Cleveland, but was born in New York City, October 3, 1887, son of Joseph H. and Esther F. (Engelman) Miller. Both parents were born and married in Germany and for their honeymoon trip they came to America. They landed in New York in 1885 and that city was their home for several years. The father was engaged in the picture frame and portrait business in New York and also for a brief time in Baltimore, and for several years he traveled and sold frames and portraits in Ohio. It was a chance visit to Cleveland that caused him to select this city as his permanent home and he brought his family here in 1889. At Cleveland he engaged in the wholesale liquor business with the firm of J. and S. J. Firth, wholesale liquors, and was one of their salesmen for seventeen years. Later he engaged in the same line of business for himself for seven years at 917 Woodland Avenue. Selling out that establishment he became city salesman for the Adler Company, wholesale liquor merchants, but on July 1, 1917, retired from business. At one time he was a director of The Double Eagle Bottling Company of Cleveland. The family consisted of nine children, five sons and four daughters, all living, Sampson H. being the oldest. All the others were born in Cleveland, as follows: Rose M., at home; Gussie S., wife of Edward H. Goldfein, an architect with offices in the Garfield Building; David E., at home; Albert E. with the East Ohio Gas Company; Edna, Edward T., Beatrice and Orville W., who are all members of the family circle. The children were all edu-

ated at Cleveland and all graduated from the high school except David and the two youngest who are still in school.

Sampson H. Miller graduated from the Central High School of Cleveland with the class of 1906. For about two years he worked for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and after that spent a year in Columbia University at New York City and then began his preparation for the law in Western Reserve University Law School.

In 1911 Mr. Miller left school to take up social work as local secretary of the Industrial Removal Office, a New York philanthropic organization for the purpose of distributing emigration from the eastern seaboard cities to the interior. He continued in that work until shortly after the world war began, when, owing to the difficulty of getting funds from France, the organization suspended.

At that time Mr. Miller resumed the study of law with the Cleveland Law School of Baldwin-Wallace College, graduating LL. B. in June, 1915, and was admitted to the bar on the 1st of July of the same year. He has been in the general practice of law since October, 1915. Mr. Miller is a member of the Cleveland Bar Association, the Owatonna Lodge of Knights of Pythias, is a Zeta Beta Tau college fraternity man, and also belongs to the B'nai B'rith, the Euclid Avenue Temple and his wife is active in the Euclid Avenue Temple Sisterhood, and is a member of the Cleveland Council of Jewish Women and has done much in the organization known as the Jewish Infant Orphans Home at Cleveland.

Mr. Miller and family reside at 10218 Ostend Avenue. October 17, 1916, he married Miss Jeanette Feinstein, of Cleveland, daughter of Charles and Freda Feinstein and they have one child, Sheldon H., born October 13, 1917. Both of Mrs. Miller's parents are living in Cleveland and her father conducts a cigar factory on 105th Street. Mrs. Miller was born and educated in Cleveland, graduating from the Central High School in 1907 and for several years was connected with The Standard Sewing Machine Company as statistician.

MALVERN E. SCHULTZ, senior partner of Schultz & Schultz, attorneys and counsellors in the Engineers Building.

Mr. Schultz was born at Elyria, Ohio, November 29, 1886, son of E. F. and Edith C. (Crisp) Schultz, and is a brother of Carlton F. Schultz, referred to on other pages.

He graduated from the Elyria High School

in 1905, took his A. B. degree in Adelbert College of the Western Reserve University in 1908, and in 1910 finished the law course of the Franklin T. Baekus Law School of Western Reserve University with the degree LL.B. Mr. Schultz was admitted to the Ohio bar in June, 1910, and has since been admitted to the Federal courts. For about a year he was in the law offices of Weed, Miller & Rothenberg, but then entered private practice alone and in October, 1912, joined his brother Carlton in the firm of Schultz & Schultz.

Mr. Schultz is a republican in politics, is a member of Euclid Lodge No. 599 Free and Accepted Masons, Webb Chapter Royal Arch Masons, Forest City Commandery Knights Templar, the University Club, Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, City Club, Civic League, the Cleveland, Ohio State and American Bar associations, and the Delta Theta Phi law fraternity.

LEO OPPENHEIM, attorney at law with offices in the Engineers Building, is one of the younger members of the Cleveland bar, but has already acquired an influential clientele. He is member of an interesting and prominent family of Cleveland.

Mr. Oppenheim was born March 5, 1892, in Indianapolis, Indiana. At that time the Oppenheim home was next door to the residence of the late James Whitecomb Riley. His parents were Elias and Annette (Bernstein) Oppenheim. His father died at Cleveland October 14, 1916, and the mother makes her winter home at Cleveland but spends the summer at Lake Zurich, Illinois. The father and mother were both natives of Poland, and were married at Paris, France, in the summer of 1867. Ben Rothschild of the famous banking family of Rothschilds was a guest at their wedding and his name appears as a witness on their marriage certificate. For about ten years after their marriage they lived in Paris and during that time Elias Oppenheim served as a soldier in the Franco-Prussian war. On coming to America he first located in Detroit, a short time later moved to Grand Rapids, Michigan, from there to Des Moines, Iowa, and then to Indianapolis and finally to Cleveland. Elias Oppenheim was in the hardware and house furnishing business at Indianapolis for about twenty-five years. For ten years before his death he lived retired. There were twelve children in the family, nine sons and three daughters, all of whom are still living. Jacob, the oldest, has for the past twenty-five years

been with the Cleveland Press. Blanche is the wife of Sam Miller, a resident of Burlington, North Carolina, where he is owner of the Goodman Hosiery Mills. Joseph, a resident of Cleveland, is proprietor of a chain of stores handling the Oppenheim shoes. Sam is in the cutlery and leather goods business under the firm name of Oppenheim Brothers, with a store on the public square of Cleveland. Max is the business partner of Sam. Diana married Robert Manus of Cleveland. Harry is owner and operator of three vaudeville theaters and two movie picture houses at Detroit, Michigan. Sol is in the jewelry business at Indianapolis. Dorothy is Mrs. J. D. Schmidt of Chicago. Ben is a member of The Lincoln Hardware Company of Cleveland. Elmer is also associated with The Lincoln Hardware Company. The youngest of the family is Leo. The two oldest children were born in France, the third in Detroit, Michigan, the fourth in Grand Rapids, the fifth in Des Moines, while all the others claim Indianapolis as their birthplace.

Leo Oppenheim was educated in the public schools of Indianapolis, graduating from the high school of that city in 1908. For one year he was a student in Leland Stanford University in California, where he supported himself by work as a reporter on the San Francisco Post. He then came east to Cleveland, entering the Baldwin-Wallace College in the law department and completed his course and received his degree in June, 1914. In the same year he was admitted to the Ohio bar and has since been in active practice at Cleveland. He is secretary and attorney for the Merchants Welfare Association, composed of east end merchants, is attorney for The Oppenheim Shoe Company and otherwise enjoys a general practice as a lawyer. He is private secretary for Judge Samuel Sielbert of the Cleveland Municipal Court.

Mr. Oppenheim has also identified himself with many interests of a civic and benevolent nature. He is president of the Jewish Infants Orphans Home of Cleveland and a member of its Board of Trustees. He belongs to the Civic League, the Knights of Pythias, the B'nai B'rith, the Euclid Avenue Temple and is quite active in democratic politics. Mr. Oppenheim's hobby is swimming and all outdoor sports. His home is at 8504 Carnegie Avenue.

EDWARD DAVID. Beginning his career as a boy clerk in a Cleveland law office, Edward

David familiarized himself by practical experience and by detailed work with many of the complications of the law and later by the good fortune of an appointment in a government position at Washington had the opportunity of pursuing his law studies formally in a regular law school. Mr. David won his ambition to the bar by hard work, and for the past quarter of a century has been one of the leading attorneys of the city.

He was born in Cleveland July 31, 1868, a son of Joseph and Catharine David. He had a brief schooling in the public schools of Cleveland, and at the age of fifteen was employed as a clerk in Willson & Sykora's law office in Cleveland. He was with this firm until he was twenty-one years of age. Mr. David was then appointed chief clerk of the office of Publication of the Official Records of the Rebellion in the War Department at Washington. He held that office four years, during President Benjamin Harrison's administration. While in Washington he entered the Georgetown University Law School, and received his degree LL. B. in June, 1891, and the degree LL. M. in June, 1892.

At the close of his official service he became a member of the Cleveland bar. He was admitted to practice law in Ohio June 9, 1892, and has been in uninterrupted practice at Cleveland since March 15, 1893. He is now a member of the well known firm of David & Heald, with offices in the Engineers Building. He has handled a large amount of general law practice, and has been connected with some of the most important cases tried in the local and state courts.

Mr. David is a member of the Cleveland Bar Association, is affiliated with Forest City Lodge No. 388, Free and Accepted Masons. He was married at Massillon, Ohio, June 4, 1894, to Vlasta A. Erhard, daughter of Karl F. and Anna Erhard. They have two children, Carl Edward David, now of Company B, Seventy-ninth Division, United States Engineers, Camp Meade, Maryland, and Edytha Vlasta David.

DAVID LONG, M. D. Cleveland in disclosing its memorials to the honored figures of the past might appropriately establish something permanent to symbolize the services of its first physicians. Chief among these was Dr. David Long, to whom history accords the distinction of being the first resident physician of the town.

Among the doctors of the old times David

Long was a man of rare human greatness—strong but tender, brusque but true, with a devotion to duty that bested him through all storm and stress. He was a successful doctor, a high minded and valuable citizen. He possessed a spirit of tender and knowing love for his brother man.

While it would be impossible to record fully the impress which his services made upon the early life of Cleveland, there is justice in attempting a brief survey of his career.

David Long was born at Hebron, Washington County, New York, September 29, 1787, the year the makers of the federal constitution were assembled at their labors in Philadelphia; he located at Cleveland in 1810; for thirty years diligently pursued his professional work at Cleveland and the surrounding community; and when still in his sixty-fourth year was called to his final reward, September 1, 1851. His father was a physician and had also given service in the Revolutionary cause.

David Long took up the study of medicine in Massachusetts under his uncle, Dr. John Long. From there he removed to New York City, attended medical college, and was granted his degree. He was in his twenty-second year when, in June, 1810, he came to Cleveland, then little more than a village, and less than fifteen years after General Moses Cleveland had brought his party to this Lake Erie port.

When David Long began practice at Cleveland there was no other physician nearer than Painesville on the east, Hudson on the south-east, Wooster on the south and River Raisin (now Monroe) at the west. It was a wild and almost trackless region. The streams had no bridges, and the cabins of the pioneer settlers in many places were ten miles apart. No modern day physician can comprehend all the conditions that made difficult and arduous the performance of professional duty in such a country when David Long began practice. In rain or snow, winter's cold and summer's heat, at midnight or in midday, he cheerfully responded to all the calls for his services, and forgetting self he exemplified that self-sacrificing zeal for which the old time doctor has been idealized in literature.

Some of the journeys he made over this region seem nothing less than remarkable when the condition of the country is recalled. One day his assistance was asked in a case of extreme emergency. The patient was fourteen miles away. He rode that distance in fifty minutes, changing horses twice. On another time he was called out at midnight. His

horse carried him nine miles in fifty-one minutes. During the War of 1812 he was a surgeon in the American army. When General Hull surrendered Detroit it was Doctor Long who brought the news all the way from the mouth of Black River to Cleveland, a distance of twenty-eight miles. He covered that stretch of ground in two hours and fourteen minutes. Just one more instance may be recalled. During the winter of 1823 he and a Mr. Sears started from Sandusky for Cleveland in a one horse sleigh. After going a short distance the snow melted, and they then determined to risk themselves on the ice of Lake Erie. This dangerous ride of nearly fifty miles was accomplished in safety, though it required constant vigilance on the part of the drivers.

The first home occupied by Doctor Long was on Water Street near the old Light House. From there he removed to a double log house which had been built by Governor Huntington and which stood back of the present American House. In later years he occupied more modern residences which for comfort and pretention ranked with the best in the rapidly improving city.

Doctor Long had a part in the business and civic life of his community. At one time he was proprietor of a dry goods and notion store on Superior Street. This store was managed by John P. Walworth. Doctor Long joined heartily and liberally with other Cleveland citizens in constructing a section of the Ohio Canal. His investment in that enterprise caused him severe financial reverses. For many years he steadily practiced his profession, but toward the close of his life gave the most of his time to business affairs. In public spirit and disinterested helpfulness to his community he was not excelled by any other Cleveland man of his generation. But he did his work retiringly and without the slightest manifestation or desire for the honors of public office. Only once did he deviate from his strict rule to avoid political honors. When the question of a location of a new county court house came up for decision he was persuaded to stand as a candidate for the office of county commissioner. His personal popularity brought him election, and as a member of the board he passed the determining vote by which Cleveland was given the court house rather than Newburg.

Doctor Long especially had close to his heart and desire the welfare of the community as represented in the institutions of schools and

churches and those influences that make for culture and right living. He personified generosity, kindness and unrestricted human sympathy. Both he and his wife were noted for their thorough culture, and at the same time for the amiability which distinguished their relations with the community.

In 1811, the year after he arrived at Cleveland, Doctor Long married Juliana Walworth. She was a daughter of Judge John Walworth. Doctor Long and wife had only one child to survive them, Mary H. Long. She became the wife of Solomon Lewis Severance, and special attention is given to her name on other pages.

MARY H. SEVERANCE. The record of Cleveland's notable women of the past might well begin with Mary H. Severance. Wealth and social position were hers by inheritance. She dignified and elevated this heritage by the way she did in rearing two sons who became notable business men and philanthropists, also by her direct participation in church and philanthropy of wide extended usefulness.

She was the only daughter and child of Dr. David Long, Cleveland's pioneer physician. Her birth occurred in the double log cabin on Superior Street, near the site of the late American House, then a fairly pretentious dwelling among the group of humble log and frame structures that adorned and made up the Village of Cleveland. She was born March 1, 1816. During her childhood her father erected a substantial stone house on the site of the old log structure, and she was reared in other homes built by her father and more in keeping with his reputation and the rising standards of living in the city.

Being an only child and her father a man of wealth and influence, she was accorded the most liberal training at home and in the best schools then available for the education of young women. She attended boarding schools in Warren and Elyria.

Miss Long was only seventeen years of age when, in 1833, she married Solomon Lewis Severance. Mr. Severance was at that time a young merchant in Cleveland and had before him a career of great promise. He had come to the city in 1830 from Shelburn, Massachusetts. After five years of married life Mr. Severance died, survived by his widow and son, Solon L. The son, Louis H. Severance was born after his father's death. Mrs. Severance and her children then returned to the home of her father, and for many years following his death, which occurred in 1851,

she continued to live in the fine old Long homestead on Woodland Avenue, at the corner of what is now East Thirty-first Street. She finally removed to the corner of Euclid Avenue and East Eighty-ninth Street, and there spent her last days. Mrs. Severance died October 1, 1902, at the age of eighty-six years, seven months.

A native and life-long resident of Cleveland, the daughter, wife and mother of prominent, useful citizens and intimately associated by family connections or social interests with most of the representative people for three generations, there was no woman of her time who was more widely known or beloved in the community. Possessed of an energetic nature and animated by a strong desire for usefulness, she was identified with much of the work done for the promotion of Christian and benevolent enterprises and generally for the advancement of the best civic interests.

Mrs. Severance became a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Cleveland when only fourteen years of age. For many years she sang in the choir. She was enthusiastic in the spirit in which she entered into every religious activity. Much of her zeal for missionary undertaking descended to her son, the late Louis H. Severance. It was Mrs. Severance who assisted in organizing the society that equipped and sent out the pioneer missionary to the east coast of Africa. She became a charter member of the Second Presbyterian Church, and in 1872 assisted in founding the Woodland Avenue Presbyterian Church and contributed generously to its upbuilding.

The home of Mrs. Severance was a center for some of the agitation and work done in Cleveland in the anti-slavery cause. When the war actually came she proved her loyalty and patriotism by an increasing efficiency in the work of the sanitary commission.

In all that she did for Christian uplift and charity, the work was characterized by a singular disinterestedness and unselfishness and a steadfast direction toward one object alone, the substantial good of others. Of Cleveland's institutions that are something of a memorial to her generosity should be mentioned the Protestant Orphan Asylum, which she assisted in establishing, and also the Lakeside Hospital, of which she was a trustee until her death.

OLON L. SEVERANCE. In the death of Solon L. Severance, May 8, 1915, at the age of eighty-one, Cleveland lost not only one of its oldest native sons but a man who had been closely

and intimately identified with the upbuilding of that financial power which makes Cleveland today one of the greatest money centers of America. Solon L. Severance was a banker from early manhood. He possessed little less than genius in financial matters, and his name and influence came to be respected at every gathering and meeting of bank and business directors at which he appeared.

His was a clean record, made without ostentation. The influence which his character necessarily exerted cannot be measured by the ordinary standards of achievements. Outside of business he was known for his love of the fundamental things of life. He was a great traveler, and he made his travels a source of inspiration and instruction to many who must perforce stay at home. Above all his devotion to the practice of simple honesty in the affairs of men is a most enduring legacy.

Member of a family that has long been prominent in Cleveland, son of Solomon Lewis and Mary H. (Long) Severance, he was born at Cleveland, September 8, 1834. As a boy he attended district and private schools, and on leaving school he formed a connection with a local banking house and by perseverance and ability rose to eminence in financial affairs.

When the Euclid Avenue National Bank was established he participated in the organization and became its first cashier. He afterward served as president of the bank until it was merged with the Park Bank. The Euclid Park Bank subsequently was succeeded by the present First National Bank of Cleveland, the largest bank in the State of Ohio. Mr. Severance was officially connected with all these institutions and remained a director of the First National Bank until his death.

During those many long years whatever concerned the welfare and advancement of Cleveland was the matter that received his utmost attention and loyalty. He was also sincerely devoted to religion and philanthropy, and at an early age united with the Second Presbyterian Church and subsequently became a charter member of the Woodland Avenue Presbyterian Church, which he served many years as an elder and also as superintendent of its Sunday School.

While he accepted many of the opportunities for leisurely enjoyment of world travel, he was never a mere sightseer nor one who traveled to get away from himself. He was a student of life in many phases, and travel meant to him a great opportunity for self culture and the means of making his own

work and influence more efficient. It is recalled that he was one of the voyagers on the Quaker City, the pioneer tourist craft that went from America into Eastern waters. The story of that cruise is subject of the great American classic by Mark Twain, "Innocents Abroad." Later Mr. Severance made two visits to China and Japan and encircled the globe. The results of his observations abroad he turned into illuminating addresses for entertainment and instruction at home. He introduced the stereopticon when that was a new device, and his travel talks became noted, especially in his home city. One of the fundamental purposes in giving these talks was to betray conditions and enlist co-operation in behalf of the missionary cause.

On October 10, 1860, Mr. Severance married Emily C. Allen. She was born in Kinsman, Trumbull County, Ohio, and both her father and grandfather were prominent pioneer surgeons in that locality of Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Severance had three children. The daughters are Julia W. and Mary H. Julia W. graduated from Welles College and married Dr. B. L. Millikin. The son is Prof. Allen D. Severance, who graduated from Amherst College in 1889, subsequently pursued his studies at Oberlin and at Hartford Theological Seminary and in the Universities of Halle, Berlin and Paris. For nearly twenty years he has been connected with Adelbert College and the College for Women of Western Reserve University. He now holds the chair of Associate Professor of Church History.

LOUIS H. SEVERANCE. The life of such a man as the late Louis H. Severance is a great gift, a splendid boon to any city or community where its influences and activities are spread. While the greater part of his years was spent in Cleveland, where he was conspicuously successful in business affairs, Mr. Severance was cosmopolitan in his interests. Like the sage of old he might have said truly "Nothing that is human fails to touch my heart and interests." He was peculiarly gifted as a financier and business executive, and for many years he made his life and fortune a great gift to the extension of civilization and Christianity to the uttermost parts of the world.

He was born at Cleveland, August 1, 1838, and died in that city June 25, 1913. A very few words will suffice to indicate his family relations. He was a son of Solomon Lewis and Mary H. (Long) Severance. His father was an enterprising young merchant of Cleve-

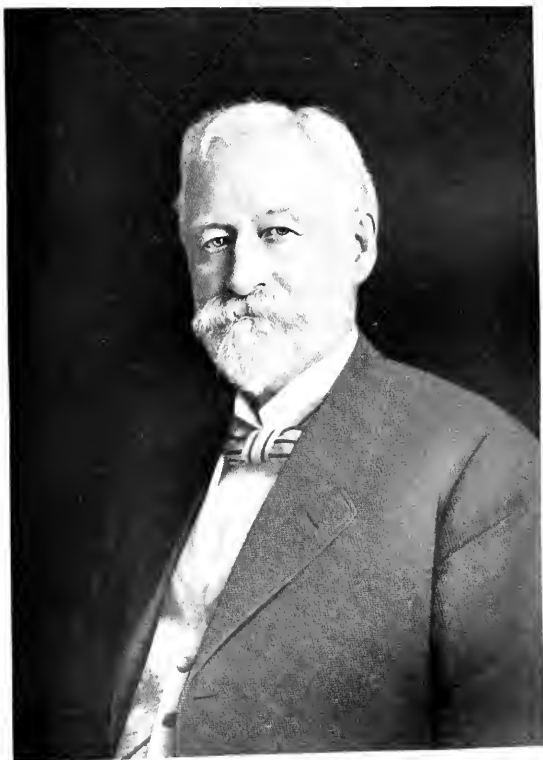
land, and died less than a month before the birth of his son Louis. The mother was the only daughter of the noted Dr. David Long, Cleveland's first physician.

After attending the public schools of Cleveland until the age of eighteen Louis H. Severance entered the Commercial National Bank of that city and remained with it connectedly for eight years, save for his hundred days' service in the Union army in 1863. After the war he went to Titusville, Pennsylvania, and became connected with the oil industry. While there he formed connections and associations which later made him a power in that group of men who established and developed the colossal Standard Oil Company. He returned to Cleveland in 1874, and from 1876 to 1895 was treasurer of the Standard Oil Company and one of the chief factors in its successful management. After resigning the office of treasurer he continued as one of the large stockholders of the corporation.

It would be a difficult task and perhaps superfluous to enumerate all his varied associations with business and financial undertakings. He was a stockholder and director in railway companies, banks and industrial corporations. Shortly before his death he was elected vice president of the Society for Savings, which he had previously served as trustee.

Louis H. Severance was a Cleveland citizen whose reputation is based not only upon wealth and substantial influence, but upon honorable character and useful activities in every business and personal relation. The door which opened to him the widest usefulness in humanitarian enterprise was the Presbyterian Church of which he was a consistent member from boyhood. In 1875 he united with the Woodland Avenue Presbyterian Church, and was one of its active members until death. He became assistant superintendent of its Sunday School in 1882, was elected superintendent in 1897, and from 1894 until his death was a church elder. Of his home church associations Rev. Dr. Stanley White wrote in the *Missionary Review of the World* in the issue of December, 1913: "Mr. Severance's love and devotion for this church never wavered. He gave it his time, his thought and his support. It was a noble tribute to him that at the memorial service on Sunday, September 8, the great church was almost filled by those who had learned to consider Mr. Severance not simply their benefactor, but their brother and servant for Christ's sake."

It was his individual generosity that made



L. A. Lawrence



possible the building of the Mayflower and Boulevard chapels of Cleveland, both of which institutions were dedicated in 1897. Another cause, the worthiness and value of which he early recognized, was the Young Men's Christian Association and the Young Women's Christian Association, and he contributed to their work both in Cleveland and elsewhere. From 1893 until 1903 Mr. Severance was president of the Cleveland Presbyterian Union. The Presbyterian churches of the nation and the world owed much to his thought and liberality. In 1900 he was a delegate to the Ecumenical Conference, held in Edinburgh, Scotland, and in 1904 was vice moderator of the General Assembly.

Few men even of great wealth have exceeded the breadth of his devotion to Christianity as the fundamental principles of life. Reference to this phase of his character is found in the Oberlin Alumni Magazine of October, 1913, where Dr. Dudley P. Allen, his son-in-law, writes: "While his philanthropies were very broad and he responded to appeals of every sort, he seems to have been dominated by one fundamental idea,—the building up of the Christian church. His chief ideas seemed to be that by the training of young men to enter the Christian ministry the church would be furnished with the motive power essential to its usefulness. With this in view he turned his attention to the subject of Christian education."

And in the field of Christian education and missionary enterprise the best monuments of his career are found. He was a trustee of Wooster University, Oberlin College and the Western Reserve University. He donated special buildings to each of these, and furnished assistance in other ways. Wooster University in particular owes him a heavy debt of gratitude for his liberality after the fire which destroyed so many of the buildings on its campus. Numerous other American colleges were at different times indebted to him for assistance. Large sums came from him for the benefit of the Presbyterian College board. While he found such abundance of opportunities through the manifold enterprises of his home church, he was only less interested and in sympathy with Christian effort of other denominations both at home and in foreign lands. His name is connected in a practical way with federation work in the United States. The International Young Men's Christian Association had his active co-operation particu-

larly in Manchuria, Japan and other parts of the Orient.

Doubtless it was from his mother, known as an earnest promoter of missionary enterprise, he inherited his early zeal in that cause. One of the most enduring satisfactions of his life came from the financial means he was able to furnish missionary endeavor. It has been said that during the last twelve years of his life he was "Known to have given about five hundred thousand dollars to the work for missions—probably but a small part of the total amount, since it was his habit to give in a way that would not be publicly known."

In addition to the many thousands of dollars that were contributed to the regular and current work of missions, Mr. Severance undertook at different times enterprises of his own. He bought tracts of land and erected residences, schools and hospitals and other buildings at missionary stations. Noteworthy among these should be mentioned the Severance Hospital and Severance Medical College at Seoul, Korea. Both of these have proved highly successful institutions. During 1907-08 Mr. Severance made a tour around the world, continuing sixteen months. Perhaps the larger part of the time was devoted to a personal examination of the mission fields. As a result he was able to see for himself conditions and needs, and in many cases applied a prompt and generous remedy. The tour also gave him an opportunity to acquire a personal acquaintance among the missionaries, and during the remainder of his life he maintained an active correspondence with these practical workers for Christianity. Significant is the fact that of many letters that have come from the foreign missionary field since his death the dominant note was emphasizing not so much the material benefits received from Mr. Severance as the friendly co-operation, wise counsel and sympathy which he manifested for the individual missionaries in their labors and in all times of need.

On his return from abroad Mr. Severance was elected a member of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions. To that cause he devoted a large part of his time thenceforward. For a number of years Mr. Severance had a home in New York City. He was a member of some of Cleveland's leading social organizations, including the Union Club, the Country Club, the Euclid Club, the Mayfield Country Club.

In 1862 he married Fannie B. Benedict.

She died in 1874, leaving three children: John L. Severance, Elisabeth S. Severance and Anne Belle Severance. Elisabeth S. Severance married Dr. Dudley P. Allen, and after his death became the wife of Mr. F. F. Prentiss. In 1894 Mr. Severance married Florence Harkness, who died in 1895.

JOHN L. SEVERANCE. To the notable record of the Severance family in Cleveland, covering a period of over eighty years, John Long Severance has contributed achievements and abilities that rank him at once among the foremost business leaders of the city and of the nation.

His grandfather was a pioneer merchant of Cleveland, and his father, the late Louis H. Severance, was for many years an official of The Standard Oil Company and also prominent as a banker and philanthropist. There was nothing in the character of John L. Severance which would allow him to remain the son of a successful father. He accepted the fortune of good birth and family position merely as a starting point in the attainment of still larger success.

Born at Cleveland May 8, 1864, he was educated in the common schools of his native city and graduated from Oberlin College in 1885. His active career began as an employe of the Standard Oil Company of Cleveland. He became identified with the broadening scope of that corporation's activities, and for several years was treasurer and secretary of the Cleveland Linseed Oil Company. Later he became a factor in organizing the American Linseed Oil Company, a corporation which took over the interests of the Cleveland company.

His principal business connection in recent years has been as president of the Colonial Salt Company. He organized this company and has done much to fortify its position as one of the largest business concerns of Ohio. Mr. Severance also had a part in the organization and for several years was secretary and treasurer of the Linde Air Products Company. Among other corporations with which he is connected are the Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company of Youngstown, director; was for years with the Cleveland Steel Company of Cleveland, vice president and director; the First National Bank of Cleveland, director; the Cleveland Trust Company, director; and the National Carbon Company of Cleveland.

His own career, like that of the business institutions in which he has been an executive officer, has nothing of the meteoric and has

been rather persistent than brilliant. Those most familiar with his business life say that he has come up from the rank and file because he possessed exceptional qualities as a business builder and organizer, and his early training and the sheer force of his inherent ability fitted him well for a captain's rank in the army of industry. In any well conceived list of Cleveland business men the name of John L. Severance would appear in the first dozen if not at the very top.

As his business connections are of national scope and importance, so he is also well known in social centers of other cities. He is a member of the Union Club, Country Club, Mayfield Country Club, University Club, Rowfant Club, Cleveland Yacht Club and Cleveland Automobile clubs, and also belongs to the University Club of New York, the Automobile Club of America and the New York Yacht Club. He is a trustee of Oberlin College, trustee of Auburn Seminary, Auburn, New York, is an active member of the board of foreign missions of the Presbyterian church and is one of the representatives of that great denomination on the board of Nankin University, Nankin, China, and the Pekin University of Pekin, China. On November 3, 1891, Mr. Severance married Elizabeth Huntington DeWitt, of Cleveland.

REV. EDWARD WILLIAM WORTHINGTON was for nearly twenty years rector of Grace Episcopal Church at Cleveland and death interrupted a career which had been full of honors, but was especially distinguished for the strength and devotion of his service as a churchman and humanitarian.

He was born at Batavia, New York, May 10, 1854, a son of Gad Belden and Anna Maria (Dixon) Worthington. He was in his sixty-second year when he died at Cleveland on Easter Sunday, April 15, 1906.

Rev. Mr. Worthington prepared for college in the high school at Batavia, Carey Seminary at Oakfield, and in 1871 entered Trinity College at Hartford, Connecticut. He graduated from that institution A. B. in June, 1875, being salutatorian of his graduating class. In 1878 Trinity College conferred upon him the degree Master of Arts. In the meantime he had studied theology in the Berkeley Divinity School of Middletown, Connecticut, where he completed his course in 1878. During 1876-79 he was private secretary to the Bishop of Connecticut. He was ordained deacon by Bishop

Williams of Connecticut in 1878, and in the following year received the orders of priest at New Haven.

Mr. Worthington had charge of the church of St. John the Evangelist at Yalesville, Connecticut, in 1878-79; was rector of Christ Parish, West Haven, Connecticut, 1879 to 1882; of St. John's Parish at Mount Morris, New York, 1882 to 1887; and was with Grace Episcopal Church at Cleveland from 1887 until his death.

Among the many honors and responsibilities conferred upon him by his church he was assistant secretary of the House of Deputies of the General Convention from 1883; secretary of the Diocese of Ohio from 1890 to 1901; president of the Standing Committee of the Ohio Diocese from 1896; a deputy to the General Convention from 1892; and also a trustee of the Church Home.

Rev. Mr. Worthington was author of several books. His "Ember Days and Other Papers," published in 1897, was a volume of religious essays still widely read and studied. He was also author of "The Holy Eucharist, Devotionally Considered," published in 1901, and a voluminous work entitled "A Study of Occasional Offices of the Prayer Book," published in 1903. He also wrote extensively for various church publications.

While long regarded as one of the most scholarly men in the ministry of Cleveland, Mr. Worthington is doubtless best remembered for the quality of his work among the poor and unfortunate. Whenever a family in sickness or distress called on him he never refused to give them aid and was ready to go at any time, whether day or night, to visit the sick in the hospitals. All the downtown hospitals of Cleveland welcomed his presence but he was especially interested in the work of the Huron Street Hospital. He commanded the love and admiration of all who knew him, and was regarded as the highest type of a Christian minister. He sought none of the public notice which has been received by some ministers of the Gospel and always did his work quietly and without ostentation and guided entirely by his devotion to duty unselfishly performed.

The funeral services at Cleveland were conducted by Bishop W. A. Leonard of Ohio, Bishop Charles D. Williams of Michigan and by Bishop Worthington of Nebraska, the last a cousin of Mr. Worthington. The remains were then taken to Batavia, New York, and laid to rest in the scenes of his boyhood. Mr. Worthington was survived by his widow, who still

lives in Cleveland, and four children. In 1880 he married Miss Eleanor Lobdell. Eleanor, the oldest of their children, graduated from the College for Women of Western Reserve University with the class of 1904 and the degree A. B. She has charge of the English Department at Harecourt Place School for Girls at Gambier, Ohio. Edward Lobdell Worthington, secretary of the Tillotson & Wolcott Company of Cleveland, is mentioned in other paragraphs. Donald, a graduate of Kenyon College and of the Michigan Agricultural College, is a practical and scientific farmer. Dorothy is a student in the classical course in the class of 1918 of the College for Women of Western Reserve University.

EDWARD LOBDELL WORTHINGTON, secretary of the Tillotson & Wolcott Company, corporation bonds, is one of the younger business men of Cleveland and has already achieved a most successful career.

A son of the late Rev. Edward William Worthington, a sketch of whose career appears on other pages, Edward L. was born at Mount Morris, New York, June 2, 1886. He was about 1½ years of age when his father removed to Cleveland and became pastor of Grace Episcopal Church, and in the public schools of this city he completed his education, graduating from the Central High School with the class of 1905. Mr. Worthington was reared in a home of culture and refinement and in which every activity was tested by the touchstone of high ideals, and has carried those early influences into his business career.

On leaving high school Mr. Worthington spent one year with The Sherwin-Williams Company of Cleveland, and another year with The Cleveland Cliffs Iron Company. He then entered the bond department of The Cleveland Trust Company, and was with that institution two years. Mr. Wolcott was then manager of the trust company bond department. Mr. Tillotson, then vice president and manager of The Cleveland Trust Company, became associated with Mr. Wolcott in organizing The Tillotson & Wolcott Company, dealers in corporation bonds. Mr. Worthington went with these men into the new organization as a director and city salesman, and upon the death of Mr. Wolcott became secretary of the company. Mr. Worthington is also a director of The American Fire Clay Company of Cleveland.

He is a republican in national politics, and for four years was a member of Troop A of the Ohio National Guard. He enjoys the best

associations of both business and social life, being a member of the Union Club, the Country Club, the Rowfant Club, the Cleveland Automobile Club, the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce and the Civic League. He is a member and trustee of Grace Episcopal Church, of which his father was rector for so many years. He is also a member and in 1915-16 was president of the Episcopal Church Club of Cleveland. Mr. Worthington finds his chief recreation from business in golf and tennis. December 10, 1917, he married Miss Ruth Everett, daughter of Sylvester T. and Alice (Wade) Everett of Cleveland.

EDWIN S. GRIFFITHS. At the age of fourteen, soon after coming to America, Edwin S. Griffiths was in charge of an air compressing engine at the coal mines near Seranton, Pennsylvania. Among the successful leaders in Cleveland industries today it is doubtful if any began life with more restricted opportunities and had a humbler position than this. Mr. Griffiths spent his years before coming to America in South Wales, where he was born August 26, 1872, a son of William and Rachel Griffiths, and where he had received the advantages of the local schools.

While he was driving the air compressor at the Seranton coal mine he was putting in many a diligent hour in study at Woods College. He attended school at night or in day, according to the shift on which he worked. At sixteen and a half he graduated, then resigned his position, worked three months as stenographer with Judge H. M. Edwards and for two years was county court reporter.

With this amplitude of experience Mr. Griffiths arrived in Cleveland and for four years was bookkeeper for the Ohio Adamant Company, manufacturers of gypsum. The company then sent him on the road as traveling representative, and he sold that product until 1900.

Mr. Griffiths has been an increasingly conspicuous figure in Cleveland industry for the past seventeen years. In 1900 he organized The Cleveland Machine and Manufacturing Company, which upon incorporation had the following officers: R. C. Moody, president; E. I. Leighton, vice president; Mr. Griffiths, secretary and treasurer. That plant was ready for operation in 1901 and from handling machinery as jobbers they developed into the manufacture of rolling mill machinery. Their force of ten men with which they began business in 1901 has increased until today they

have 200 men on the payroll. The first year's output was \$25,000 and a conservative estimate of the business for 1917 is \$750,000. The present officers are: Edwin S. Griffiths, president; John Jaster, vice president and treasurer; E. A. Kohler, secretary; and K. F. Dailey, manager.

Even after reaching the dignity of an independent business man Mr. Griffiths kept up a rigorous course of self-improvement. From 1901 to 1906 he took private lessons in mathematics under Professor Houghton and also pursued a special course in engineering under J. P. Mills, a graduate of the Case School of Applied Science and at that time special instructor at the Young Men's Christian Association.

In 1915 Mr. Griffiths was elected president of The Bishop-Babeock-Becker Company. This firm has one of the large industries of the Cleveland manufacturing district and makes soda fountains, pumps of all kinds, vacuum and air lines system of heating, bottling machinery, welding machinery, chemicals, beer pumps, coolers and various lines of brewing machinery. The business is one that employs 6,000 people.

Mr. Griffiths is president of The Buckeye Engine Company at Salem, Ohio, manufacturers of steam and gas engines, and this industry has 750 people on the payroll. He is vice president of The Cromwell Steel Company of Lorain County. The plant of this company is now in course of construction and operations will start September 1, 1917. The company will manufacture open hearth steel and the plans are to start the business with 1,000 workmen. Mr. Griffiths is also a director in the National City Bank. He is a York and Scottish Rite Mason, and one of the leading members of that order in Ohio, having attained the thirty-third supreme degree of the Scottish Rite in the Northern Masonic jurisdiction in 1911. He served as grand master of the Ohio Grand Lodge in 1912-13. He is a member of the Union Club, the Willowick Country Club, the Roadside Country Club, Cleveland Engineering Society and the Engineers Club of New York City. He is a republican and a member of the Baptist Church. At Cleveland December 31, 1903, Mr. Griffiths married Miss Margaret N. Rusk.

JOHN ADOLPHE FERENCIK, also sometimes spelled Feriencik, now living retired at Cleveland, has at different times been identified with this city in his capacity as an editor and jour-



Edwin S. Griffiths



nalist, and is one of the most widely known men in newspaper and literary circles among the Slovak nationality in America.

He was born May 30, 1865, in the City of Zvolen in Austria-Hungary, a son of John George and Amalia Ferencik. His father died in Austria and his mother in England. The father was a revolutionary leader in Hungary, associated with the great Kossuth. He was one of the party that accompanied that distinguished Hungarian patriot on his tour of the American continent about seventy years ago.

John A. Ferencik was educated in the public schools and colleges of his native land, graduating in 1884. For a time he was instructor in a school, and then took up journalistic work and in 1887 was member of the editorial staff of a Slovak newspaper at Budapest. He soon became unpopular with the Hungarian government on account of his pan-Slavism, and unable to rest content under suppressive conditions he sought a new home in America, where he would be free to write his convictions as he felt them. Thus in 1890 he came to the United States, and since then has been editor of many Slovac newspapers. He was editor of one of the leading papers of that nationality in New York, and during thirty-five years of active newspaper life has owned and edited many Slovac journals throughout the country. He finally retired in 1917, his last position having been as editor of the National Slovak Daily of Chicago, the largest daily published in that language in the world.

As a youth in his native land he served a brief time with an artillery organization but had no active military experience. From 1900 to 1908 he was supreme secretary in the National Slovak Society. Politically he is a republican of the stand-pat variety, and has supported all the republican presidents since he came to this country. He is member of the various Slovak secret societies, is a Lutheran in religion, and is a member of the Gun Club of Pittsburgh.

During his career he has written many books, short stories and poems, and is well known among American Slavs as a playwright. Since retiring he has used his time profitably in writing books and plays and in contributing editorials to various newspapers.

March 8, 1886, in Austria-Hungary he married Mary Marko, daughter of Andrew and Anna (Benko) Marko. They are the parents of two children, John Paul and Beatrice.

JOHN P. FERENCIK. Of the young and forceful citizens of Cleveland who have come to the front in recent years in public and professional life, few have greater achievements to their credit than has John P. Ferencik. Still in his twenties, he has impressed himself upon the community as a lawyer of sound ability, with many notable successes in his career, while in Slavonic circles of the city he has gained a reputation, standing and influence second to none. His entire life at Cleveland has been composed of a series of successes, all self gained and all well merited.

Mr. Ferencik was born at New York City, January 25, 1890, son of John A. Ferencik, elsewhere mentioned in this publication. John Paul Ferencik, after completing his preliminary educational training, became a student at Pittsburgh of the Pittsburgh Academy. While there he began to display his ambitious and capable qualifications and in addition to the general literary course took military training and won high honors as a debater. He had the affirmative end of the question in regard to the adoption of the commission form of government for Pittsburgh, and won this debate over worthy opponents. It was held at the Carnegie Institute in 1910 at the twentieth annual debate of the Knickerbocker and Emanon Literary Society. While in Pittsburgh he also served as president of the Emanon Literary Society. On leaving Pittsburgh Academy he entered Adelbert College at Western Reserve University, and from there enrolled as a student at the University of Michigan, where he remained for two years, receiving his A. B. degree. Then entering the Cleveland Law School he graduated LL. B. in 1915 and on the first of July in the same year was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of the State of Ohio and at once began practice in Cleveland. He opened offices in the Engineers Building and at present is in the office of the law firm of David & Heald and carries on a general practice. While in active professional work only a short time Mr. Ferencik has already attracted a large, influential and representative clientele, and as the only Slavonic attorney in Cleveland, practically controls the practice of that nationality. He also represents The Zivena, as their attorney in Ohio. This is the largest Slavonic Ladies Benefit Society in the United States. He is also building up a good following in other directions and is making such rapid advancement in his calling that he may be accounted one of the lawyers of promise of the city.

While giving the bulk of his attention to his rapidly increasing practice, Mr. Ferencik has had experience in other directions. Before taking up the law he was interested in colonizing in Southern Mississippi, during which as the assistant manager of sales for The Mississippi Farms Company, he founded the enterprising and thriving Town of Slavonia, Mississippi.

In political matters Mr. Ferencik is a republican. During the campaign of 1916 he took charge of the Slavonic end of the campaign at Cleveland for Charles Evans Hughes. He has interested himself in matters pertaining not alone to the interests of the Slavonic people in this country, but those in connection with general matters of public importance as well. His intelligence and good judgment have more than once made him a valuable citizen in public spirited civic movements. In his profession he is known among his fellow members in the Ohio Bar Association as an attorney who respects the highest ethics of the law. Among other connections he holds membership in the City Club of Cleveland.

At Buffalo, New York, July 6, 1917, Mr. Ferencik married Miss Ella L. Beers, daughter of Elmer S. and Della A. (Gambee) Beers, both now deceased. Mrs. Ferencik is a great-granddaughter of the late multi-millionaire, L. H. Wade, one of the early pioneers of Cleveland. Socially Mrs. Ferencik has for several years been prominent at Cleveland and is secretary of the Harroff School of Expression of this city, and a very talented teacher of dramatic act. She was born at Adrian, Michigan, is a graduate of Wooster College in Ohio and the Chicago School of Dramatic Art.

JOHN J. BOYLE. For several years John J. Boyle has carried some of the important responsibilities in connection with the municipal government of Cleveland, and was recently inducted into the office of county treasurer of Cuyahoga County, having been elected in the fall of 1916.

Mr. Boyle has spent most of his life in Cleveland and came up from the ranks of labor and has the broad sympathies of a man who had to earn his living by the sweat of his brow. This active sympathy has no doubt been responsible in part for some of the valuable reforms he has instituted in the methods of transacting public business, all for the benefit of the general public rather than for the favored few.

Mr. Boyle was born in County Mayo, Ire-

land, June 2, 1868, the oldest child of Patrick and Winifred (Stanton) Boyle. When he was five years of age his parents came to the United States, first locating in Mercer County, Pennsylvania, where his father was employed in the iron business. In 1879 the family came to Cleveland. The father is still active for his years, in good health and enjoying life. The mother died December 7, 1913. There were three sons and three daughters, the daughters all dying in infancy in Mercer County, Pennsylvania. John J. was the only child of the family born in Ireland. All the others claim Mercer County, Pennsylvania, as their place of nativity. His brothers are Thomas S. and Michael J. Thomas has been connected with the Standard Oil Company at Whiting, Indiana, since it began operations there more than twenty-eight years ago. Michael has been connected with the Postal Telegraph Company for the past fifteen years, and prior to that was employed by the Western Union Telegraph Company.

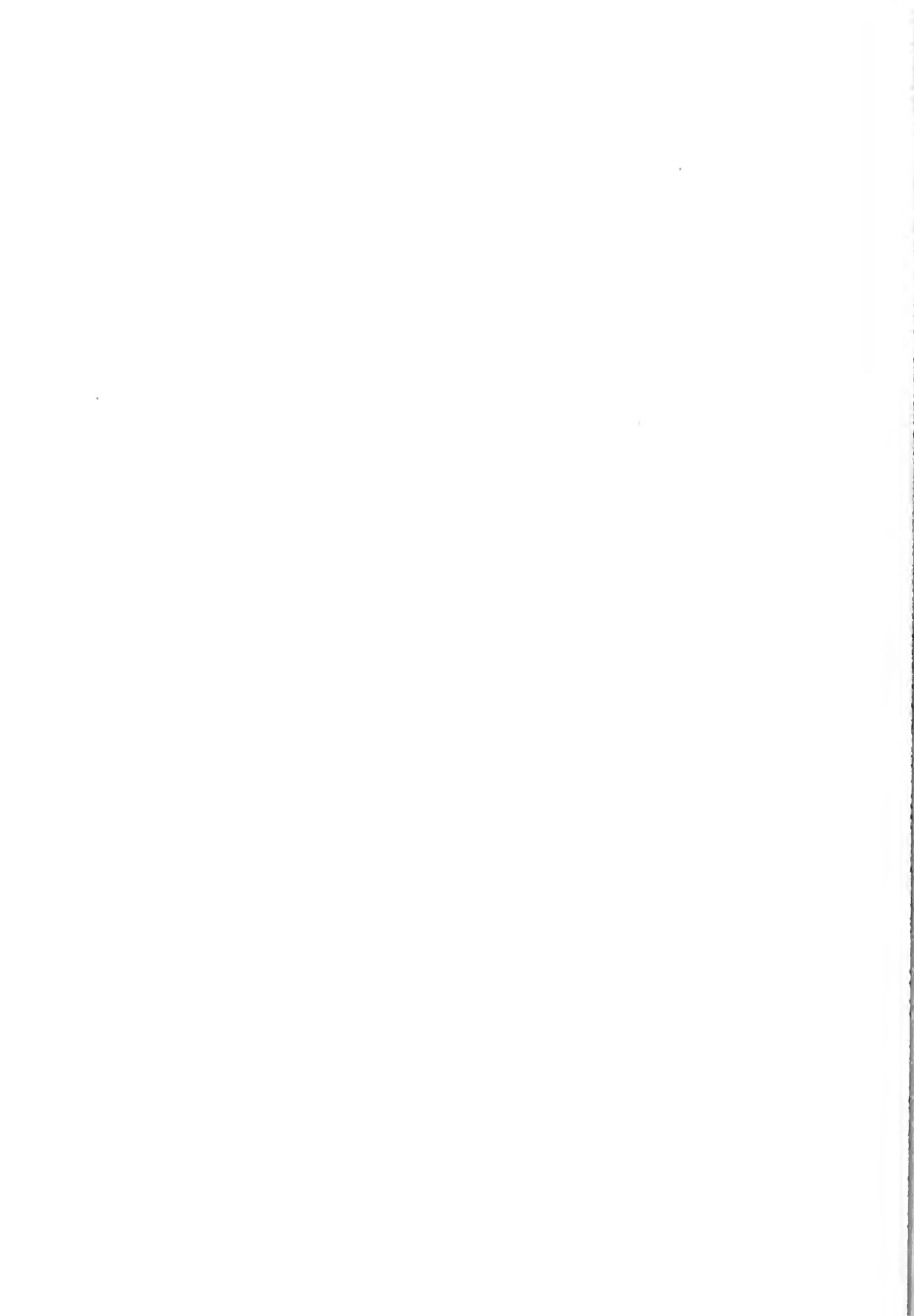
John J. Boyle has lived in Cleveland since he was eleven years of age. He received his early education in the public schools of West Middlesex, Pennsylvania, and in Cleveland also attended public night school, taking a course in mathematics and bookkeeping under the well known old educator, Professor Blandin. He became self supporting when a boy, and for a number of years was employed in the mills of the old Cleveland Rolling Mills Company at Newburg.

In 1892 he took up insurance work with the Metropolitan Life and the Prudential Life. He was with those two companies in various capacities, both in the field and on the road traveling. The Metropolitan Life sent him out as a general inspector, locating agencies in the West and throughout the South, where he opened offices for the company at Memphis, Nashville and Chattanooga, and also at Rockford and Freeport, Illinois.

Leaving his insurance work in 1900, Mr. Boyle was given a post in the Cleveland city government by Mayor Farley. He was employed in the inspection department, especially in looking after underground construction work and seeing that all public utility corporations had the necessary work installed before streets were paved. He continued also through the administration of the late Tom L. Johnson. In May, 1905, he was selected as secretary of the commission that had charge of the erection of the new Cuyahoga County court house, and continued his



Jno. J. Boyle



duties as secretary of the commission until the building was completed in 1913.

An interesting feature of his work with that commission is told in the report of Nau, Rusk & Swearingen, certified public accountants to the Cuyahoga County Building Commission, under date September 28, 1915. In that report Mr. Boyle was complimented upon the methods installed by him of keeping the records and accounts of the Building Commission, and the public accountants in connection with their report stated: "We examined all contracts and vouchers, and journal entries supporting disbursements of funds and find no disbursement which was not properly authorized by the commission. We found the books of account and records to be comprehensive and adequate, and the supporting data preserved in the files in such a manner as to be readily accessible to the end that all transactions of the commission since its organization can be readily verified, and we take this opportunity to commend the neatness and accuracy of the work of the secretary in recording the minutes of the commission in the journal, and the excellent system of accounting installed by him." It should be noted in this connection that all of the \$4,668,155.96 expended in the construction of the new court house passed through the hands of Mr. Boyle.

On September 4, 1913, Mr. Boyle became chief deputy county treasurer of Cuyahoga County under P. C. O'Brien, and filled that post four years. In the fall of 1916 he was elected on the democratic ticket to the office of county treasurer, and began his duties September 3, 1917. This date by an interesting coincidence was the tenth anniversary of his wedding, and his induction into office was the occasion for numerous floral pieces sent him by his friends.

While the record of Mr. Boyle's service as county treasurer has only just begun, there is one feature of it which must not be allowed to pass without the comment which it deserves. This refers to the abolition, as a result of a legislative measure introduced by Mr. Boyle, of the notorious tax title sales which have been an onerous burden upon the real estate owners of Ohio for many years. The system has prevailed in practically all other states of the Union, and the advanced position taken by Ohio as a result of Mr. Boyle's influence will undoubtedly be closely studied and followed by all interested in the subject throughout the country. The facts

of the case are well stated by Mr. Boyle in an announcement he had publicly circulated soon after taking office. These facts are of such value as to deserve complete quotation.

"For more than fifty years in the State of Ohio, the law compelled county treasurers to hold yearly sales of tax titles. Your treasurer, Mr. Boyle, regarded the sale of these tax titles a decided injustice to those taxpayers, who, through no fault of their own, were unable to pay their taxes.

"When sold, property owners lost title to their property, and were compelled to pay to the tax buyer the exorbitant and unjust premium of fifteen per cent penalty the first year, and twenty-five per cent penalty the second year, with interest at six per cent per annum, from date of sale, in order to redeem their property.

"After two years, if not redeemed, these tax title buyers by applying to the county auditor would receive what was known as a deed of conveyance, and in many cases after the issuance of this deed, property was entirely lost to the original owner. The last two tax sales in Cuyahoga County resulted in the sale of tax titles to the amount of \$136,824.11. If these titles were redeemed during the first year, the tribute paid to tax buyers would amount to \$29,964.78, or one-fifth of the total. If none of these titles were redeemed until two years had elapsed, the tribute paid to the tax buyers would amount to \$54,929.66, or more than one-third of the total sale. The total amount of unpaid taxes for 1915 tax year in the State of Ohio, as disclosed by the records in the State Auditor's office was \$2,420,777.83.

"Through the efforts of your county treasurer a bill prepared by him was passed by the 1917 State Legislature, eliminating tax sales in the State of Ohio for all time. Under this new law a more equitable method for delinquent tax adjustment is now possible. Under the provisions of this law taxpayers are relieved of the burden or exorbitant penalties exacted by the tax title buyers, and the necessity of having to deal with individuals living outside the state, in order to get title to their own property as all adjustments are now made through the County Treasurer's office. Property on which taxes have not been paid for two consecutive tax paying periods is advertised (but not sold) and certified delinquent to the state auditor, and eight per cent interest per annum is added, plus sixty cents for advertising, and twenty-five cents for

certificate. This plan of collecting unpaid taxes not only saves taxpayers a large amount of money, but they do not lose title to their property.

"For the convenience of taxpayers, your County Treasurer, Mr. Boyle, has established a department for the purpose of mailing tax bills to property owners, thereby relieving them of the necessity of writing for them at each tax paying period or applying at the tax office for them. This method has met the approval of the taxpaying public."

Mr. Boyle is a democrat in politics, but his sterling Americanism has always been predominant over partisanship. He is affiliated with the Knights of Columbus, the Ancient Order of Hibernians, the Knights of Equity, Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, City Club, and the Cleveland Real Estate Board. He is an ardent baseball fan, and takes his recreation as a pedestrian. For the past ten years Mr. Boyle and family have been communicants of St. Agnes parish. Before that he was a member of the Holy Name parish. In St. Agnes church, September 3, 1907, he married Miss Julia Marie Perkins. She was born and educated in Cleveland, being a graduate of the Ursuline Academy at Nottingham. Her parents, Marcus Lafayette and Anna Marie (Volmar) Perkins were both born in Cleveland. Her father died when she was an infant. Her mother afterwards married William F. Thompson, who was known as the pioneer in the manufacture of the steel rod and wire industry of America. Mr. and Mrs. Boyle have one son, John J., Jr., born at Cleveland, April 2, 1909.

LISTON G. SCHOOLEY, who first came to Cleveland about ten years ago as a life insurance man, has been a practicing lawyer since 1912, with a large general practice and with offices in the Engineers Building.

Mr. Schooley is a native of Virginia and both he and his wife are prominently connected with old southern families. He was born in the Village of Waterford in Loudoun County, February 4, 1879, a son of George W. and Elizabeth A. (Kepler) Schooley. His mother was born near Zanesville, Ohio, and belonged to the prominent Spurgeon family of this state, being a cousin of the famous English divine, Doctor Spurgeon. She is still living in Cleveland. George W. Schooley died at the summer home of his son Liston at Herndon, Virginia, twenty-five miles from Washington, August 15, 1906. He came from old

Virginia plantation stock. The parents were married at Waterford, Virginia, in 1869. George W. Schooley during early life lived on a plantation. His grandfather was a Virginia slave owner. Both George W. and his father were strong Union men, but many others of the family were equally ardent Confederates, and much bitterness was occasioned in the family on this account. Grandfather Schooley was in the War Department at Washington during the war, while George W. enlisted as a private and subsequently became first lieutenant. Both were in service at the time of the threatened invasion of Gen. Jubal Early against Washington. After the war George W. Schooley moved back to Waterford, Virginia. Grandfather Schooley was one of the greatest admirers Abe Lincoln ever had, and believed no man ever lived who was quite his equal. George W. Schooley was for twenty-two successive years mayor of the Village of Waterford and immediately after the Civil war he established the Methodist Episcopal Church at Waterford and with the exception of ten years was superintendent of the Sunday school the active part of his life. In politics he was a republican. The Schooley family originated in Wales, and the first American settlement was made around Schooley Mountain in New Jersey. Other descendants of the family went to Virginia, where many of the name are still found.

Liston G. Schooley was the third in a family of five sons and one daughter. Leon E., the oldest, died in the Sibley Hospital at Washington, D. C., November 15, 1906. Victor O. lives at Paeonian Springs, Virginia. Heber V. lives at Waterford, Virginia. Vota L. is the wife of E. E. Talley of Cleveland. Merrill W. is also a resident of Cleveland. All the children were born and educated in Virginia.

Liston G. Schooley attended school at Waterford, Virginia, and took his college course in William and Mary College at Williamsburg, the old colonial capital of Virginia. This is the second oldest college in the United States, and numbers among its alumni Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, John Tyler, and James Monroe. Mr. Schooley was in school there three years and then taught one year in Keezletown and two years at Catactin, Virginia. He then spent a winter at home clerking and in August, 1900, removed to Washington, D. C., where he entered the life insurance business with Col. E. J. Gresham, being chief clerk in Colonel Gresham's office until 1902. Colonel Gresham died at Washington, May 31,

1902. Mr. Schooley then continued with the Northwestern Mutual Life of Milwaukee, until 1906, and on the 26th of December of that year arrived in Cleveland as special agent. In 1908 he transferred his services to the Prudential Insurance Company and was with them until February, 1915, in the same capacity.

In the meantime Mr. Schooley took up the study of law in the Cleveland Law School of Baldwin-Wallace University, graduating LL. B. June 6, 1912. He was admitted to the bar June 25th of the same year. Since beginning practice he has had his office in the Engineers Building, and was associated with L. E. Skeel until November, 1915, since which time he has handled his general practice alone.

Mr. Schooley is a republican. In 1915 he was candidate for councilman from the First Ward on an independent ticket, and stood second among the five making the race. He was a delegate to the County Convention of 1913 and also to the Republican State Convention of 1916. Mr. Schooley has Masonic affiliations with Herndon Lodge No. 154, in Virginia, and was elected its junior deacon, but went to Washington before taking the office. He is also a member of Potomac Chapter No. 3, Royal Arch Masons at Washington. He belongs to the Cleveland Bar Association, the Sigma Kappa Phi fraternity of the Cleveland Law School, and Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church at Cleveland.

February 12, 1901, Mr. Schooley married at Washington, D. C., Miss Bessie E. Gresham, daughter of the late Col. E. J. and Fanny (Williams) Gresham. Her mother lost her life during a fire in Houston, Texas, in 1908. Her maternal grandfather, Colonel Williams, was the first West Point officer to resign his commission and join the Southern army and was also the first Confederate officer to be reinstated in the United States army after the close of the war. The Gresham family long had their home in Chesterfield County, Virginia, and was descended from Sir Thomas Gresham of England. Colonel Gresham was in the Stonewall Jackson Brigade throughout the entire war. He was also a big lumber merchant around Petersburg, Virginia, but lost his fortune in the panic of 1871. He then traveled throughout the South for the Equitable Life Insurance Company of New York, and later for twenty-five years was general agent at Washington, D. C., for the Northwestern Mutual Life of Milwaukee. At first his territory comprised the District of Colum-

bia and Maryland, Delaware and Northern Virginia, but in later years his business was confined to the City of Washington. Mrs. Schooley's mother in the maternal line was related to the old Curtis family of Virginia, and her mother was a niece of President John Tyler, and through the Curtis family had connections with Presidents Jefferson, Madison and Monroe. Altogether five presidents are found in her family tree. Her grandfather was commanding officer at the time Fort Sam Houston was built. Colonel Williams spent the latter part of his life in San Antonio. He died in San Antonio in 1891. Mrs. Schooley was born in St. Louis, Missouri, was educated in the public schools of Washington, D. C., graduating from the Central High School there. Mr. and Mrs. Schooley reside at 1978 West 99th Street and they have a summer home at Herndon, Virginia. Their two children are Liston Gresham, born at Washington, and Frances Elizabeth, born at their summer home in Virginia.

JOHN C. HEALD. As a trial lawyer John C. Heald has few peers in Northern Ohio. Ever ready, resourceful, with an active experience of over thirty years, Mr. Heald is just now in the prime of his strength and usefulness. He has been a resident of Cleveland over twenty years and is member of the law firm of David & Heald with offices in the Engineers Building.

Mr. Heald was born at Anamosa, Iowa, March 11, 1865, son of Eli and Lydia A. (Williamson) Heald. At Mr. Heald's Cleveland home his father, Eli, is living now at the age of ninety. His mother, Lydia A. Heald, died in 1907. Mr. Heald is of old American family stock, his forefathers, Quakers, having settled in Philadelphia many years before the advent of William Penn. One branch of his ancestry goes back to Robert Morris, the eminent financier who did so much for the Revolutionary cause and who was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

John C. Heald spent most of his early life in Nebraska, going with his parents to Ponca in that state when thirteen. He attended the Silver Ridge Seminary at Silver Ridge, Nebraska, four years, and studied law with Judge J. B. Barnes of Ponca, now a judge of the Supreme Court of Nebraska. In his early experience he served as deputy county clerk of Wheeler County, Nebraska, and after being admitted to the bar filled out an unexpired term as county prosecutor of that county.

Later he was for two years police judge at Greeley, Nebraska.

Mr. Heald practiced law in Nebraska from 1886 to 1895. In March of the latter year he came to Cleveland and here he has found a large and profitable clientele to serve in his capacity as a court lawyer. He does all the court work for the firm of David & Heald and is employed in looking after the court business of several other firms and individual attorneys. He has conducted successfully many important cases in Northern Ohio. One of them was the successful prosecution of a case through the Supreme Court of Ohio involving more than \$1,000,000 in the Sinking Fund of Cleveland, a case which established a precedent for the entire state. Mr. Heald is also representative of several large corporations.

He is a prominent Ohio republican and has always taken an active part in politics, his services as a campaign speaker being in great demand. In 1912 he was a candidate for the republican nomination for Congress from the Twentieth Ohio District. He was frequently importuned to become a candidate for mayor of Cleveland in 1917, but declined to do so.

Mr. Heald is a member of the Willowick Country Club, the Loyal Order of Moose, the Modern Woodmen of America, and belongs to several other local organizations. While one of his recreations is motoring, he has given much of his time the past three years to practical agriculture, and has two fine farms in operation in Geauga County. Mr. Heald married at Cleveland in 1902 Miss Elizabeth Frick, daughter of Gustav and Mary Frick, well known Germans of the West Side.

WILLIAM H. McMORRIS, member of the law firm, Weed, Miller, Rothenberg & McMorris, with offices in the Engineers Building, has been a resident of Cleveland for the past sixteen years, and with growing prominence in his profession has also found time and opportunity to wield an influence in public affairs and especially those movements relating to Cleveland's prosperity.

Mr. McMorris was born in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, January 30, 1874, son of William J. and Catherine (Steel) McMorris and member of a rather noted family of that state. His grandfather, Dr. Patrick McMorris, with his brother, Dr. William McMorris, came from Edinburgh, Scotland, and settled in Pennsylvania when the Pennsylvania Canal was being constructed. Both were prominent in their profession and Doctor Patrick was a

very skillful surgeon. He lived at Duncannon and New Buffalo, Pennsylvania. His greatest distinction in surgery was acquired when he amputated the arm at the elbow of an unborn child. This child afterwards grew up and had children of her own. At the time this operation was practically unique in the annals of surgery. Dr. Patrick McMorris attained the supreme honorary thirty-third degree in Masonry in Pennsylvania.

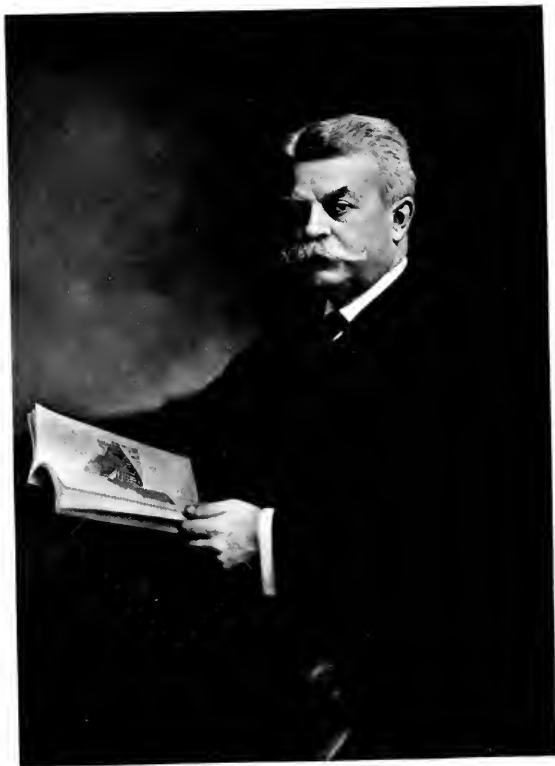
W. H. McMorris' parents were both natives of Pennsylvania. His father in early life spent about twenty years as an operator of boats on the Pennsylvania Canal and latterly for many years was a railroad contractor. He is now seventy-eight and retired, having given up active business in 1908 at the age of seventy. His wife died in 1885 at New Buffalo, Pennsylvania. William J. McMorris lived for many years at Philadelphia but is now a resident of Harrisburg. There are two sons, William H. and Samuel S. The latter is an engineer with the Pennsylvania Railway Company and is also chairman of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, with home at Harrisburg.

William H. McMorris was educated in the public schools of Newport, Pennsylvania, graduating from the high school there in 1891, graduated from Dickinson Seminary at Williamsport in 1893, took his A. B. degree from Wesleyan University at Middletown, Connecticut, in 1897, and studied law in Yale College, where he was graduated LL. B. in 1899.

Mr. McMorris was admitted to the Connecticut bar in 1899 and for four years practiced at Torrington, in that state. Coming to Cleveland in 1903, he was admitted to the Ohio bar and has since been steadily in practice in this city. For a time he was associated with Sterling Parks under the name Parks & McMorris, was then alone for a time, and in February, 1918, the firm of Weed, Miller, Rothenberg & McMorris was established.

Mr. McMorris is a republican in politics and has been quite active as a stump speaker. He was associated with Judge Meals as active factors in the Roosevelt campaign. He is a member of the City Club, the Civic League, the Cleveland Bar Association, belongs to Forest City Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, Pythian Star Lodge, Knights of Pythias, and Loyal Order of Moose, and is a member and steward of the Parkwood Methodist Episcopal Church.

At Montgomery, Pennsylvania, December 20, 1900, Mr. McMorris married Miss Maude M. Thomas, daughter of William and Margaret



Wm. P. Saunders

Jane (Williamson) Thomas of Montgomery. The Williamsons were a noted old family of Pennsylvania and of colonial revolutionary stock, while the Thomases had also long been established in that state. Her grandfather was known as "Iron John" Thomas, a name bestowed upon him because he was in the iron business. He had come from Wales. The Williamsons were of English ancestry and were noted for their longevity and the fact they reared large families. Mrs. McMorris' father, William Thomas, was a California forty-niner and came back from the gold coast with a large amount of gold dust. Afterwards he was a miller in Montgomery, also a farmer and had many other interests. Mrs. McMorris, who was born at Montgomery, Pennsylvania, and whose parents are now deceased, was educated in Dickinson Seminary at Williamsport, where she graduated in 1894 with the degree Master of English Literature. She is very active in church work, and also a member of the Melvin Reading Club and takes much part in the Red Cross movement. Mr. and Mrs. McMorris have three children: Helen Margaret, Margaret Jane and Jean Elizabeth. The first was born at Torrington, Connecticut, and the other two at Cleveland.

WILLIAM BROWNELL SANDERS. In point of continuous service William Brownell Sanders is one of the oldest members of the Cleveland bar. Aside from the service he rendered several years as judge of the Common Pleas Court of Cuyahoga County, he has been continuously in practice in Cleveland for over forty years. He has long been a member of one of the strongest law firms of Northern Ohio, and his ability and wide range of experience have caused interests of far reaching importance to be entrusted to his legal charge.

Judge Sanders was born in Cleveland, September 21, 1854. His parents, Rev. William D. and Cornelia R. (Smith) Sanders, were also natives of Ohio, and were descended from some of the old New England stock that came West early in the last century. His father was a minister of the Presbyterian Church and also a school man. When Judge Sanders was a year old the family moved to Jacksonville, Illinois, where his father became professor of rhetoric in Illinois College.

He grew up in the atmosphere of a college town and is a graduate of Illinois College, receiving his degree Bachelor of Arts in 1873 and subsequently being awarded the Master of Arts degree. Judge Sanders studied law

in one of the oldest and most dignified of American law colleges, Albany Law School in New York. He took the full course and graduated LL. B. in 1875. Graduation was equivalent and entitled him to admission to the New York State Bar.

He began practice at Cleveland and was junior member of the firm Burke, Ingersoll & Sanders. Though comparatively unknown in the city, he soon made his ability and character felt and established a high position at the bar.

When Judge McKinney resigned from the bench of the Common Pleas Court in February, 1888, Governor Foraker appointed Mr. Sanders to the vacancy. In the succeeding month he received the unanimous republican nomination and was elected for a regular term. However, he resigned from this office in January, 1890, in order to resume private practice. As a judge he distinguished himself by highly exact and impartial conduct, as is disclosed by a writer in the Bench and Bar of Ohio. "During his official career Judge Sanders exhibited abundant evidence of the possession of the qualities of mind and character which serve to dignify the bench and invest the judiciary with the attributes which command respect and deference. He kept the ermine pure and unsullied. He maintained the traditional scales in equipoise. He saw clearly the rights of litigants as disclosed in the pleadings, but never saw the parties themselves. The personality of the plaintiff or defendant had no weight, but the rights of each received most patient scrutiny from the bench."

Since leaving the bench Judge Sanders has been a member of the firm of Squire, Sanders & Dempsey. For a quarter of a century this has been one of the largest and best known law firms of the state.

Judge Sanders is vice president of the Society for Savings and a director of the Guardian Trust Company of Cleveland, the National Commercial Bank, the Cleveland Stone Company, the Kelley Island Stone Company, and has interests in various other corporations. He is also well known in civic and social circles and is a member of the Union Club, University Club, Tavern Club, Country Club, and Roadside Club of Cleveland and of the University Club and Downtown Association of New York City. Judge Sanders was married April 30, 1884, to Miss Annie E. Otis, daughter of Charles A. Otis, of Cleveland. Judge and Mrs. Sanders have one daughter.

JONATHAN EDWARDS INGERSOLL. Cleveland had one of its most talented citizens in the person of the late Judge Jonathan Edwards Ingersoll, and the word citizen has been used advisedly because he was much more than a lawyer, eminent though he stood in that profession. In fact he was master of two professions, and in early life had practiced as a physician and rendered valuable service in that profession as surgeon during the Civil war. He was large of mind and heart, and was one of Cleveland's residents whom the present generation delights to honor.

Of old New England stock, he was born at Lee, Berkshire County, Massachusetts, November 16, 1827. Soon after his birth his father removed to the vicinity of Rochester, New York, where eight years of the judge's early education was obtained. In 1840 he was sent to college at Oberlin, spending five years in that noble institution and graduating in 1845.

For two years he taught school in the neighborhood of Rochester and for four years at Conneaut, Ohio. His spare time while teaching was diligently directed to the study of medicine, and he pursued his studies both at Conneaut and at Hudson. He was graduated from the Western Reserve Medical College in February, 1853. Perhaps almost at once he recognized his greater capabilities and his distinctive preferences for the law, since in the fall of 1853 he began the study of law with Bolton & Kelley, being admitted to the bar in October, 1855.

However, he practiced medicine for some time, and in 1862, during one of the most critical periods of the Civil war, word having come north that Ohio soldiers were suffering from want of proper treatment in the Memphis Hospital, Doctor Ingersoll, as he was then known by title, volunteered his services as a physician. This voluntary offer was gladly accepted by Governor Brough, who gave him a special commission. He rendered a kindly and effective service in the field and hospitals and for thirty days was before Petersburg during the siege of that city.

After the war he resumed his practice as a lawyer at Cleveland. Upon the resignation of Judge Williamson in September, 1882, from the Common Pleas Bench, Governor Foster appointed Mr. Ingersoll to fill the unexpired term. He served until relieved by the election of E. J. Blandin in October of the following year. After retiring from the bench Judge Ingersoll associated himself with Messrs. Stevenson Burke and William B. Sanders,

under the firm name Burke, Ingersoll & Sanders. This partnership was continued until Mr. Sanders was appointed judge, and after that Judge Ingersoll practiced with Judge Stevenson Burke and his son, A. F. Ingersoll, the latter mentioned elsewhere in this publication, under the firm name of Burke & Ingersoll.

Still a member of this firm, and enjoying a distinctive place as a highly capable lawyer, Judge Ingersoll was busy with his profession until his death, which occurred August 11, 1899, at Roach River, Maine, where he had gone for his annual vacation. He had arrived on the preceding Tuesday, and on that very day suffered a stroke of apoplexy, which was followed by the second and fatal stroke on Friday, the 11th.

Judge Ingersoll as a lawyer was absolutely fearless and honest. When he had once made up his mind that a certain position was right he would never recede from it, no matter what the opposition might be. It mattered not to him how unpopular that position might be or how fiercely he might be assailed. He was always true to his convictions and absolutely without either moral or physical fear. At the same time, many a poor client can testify to the tenderness of heart and generosity which lay hidden beneath a somewhat rough exterior. He was a champion of the downtrodden and oppressed and much of his valuable time was occupied in the trial of cases for clients who were too poor to compensate him for his services.

With all his numerous engagements as a practicing attorney, Judge Ingersoll found time for a thorough and comprehensive study of many branches of science and art. He was a broad minded, all around scholar and many a specialist has had occasion to wonder at the extent of Judge Ingersoll's familiarity with his own specialty. The bar, not of Cuyahoga County alone, but of the whole State of Ohio, suffered a great loss by his demise. His example of fearless honesty and loyalty to his clients' interests are things that will be treasured by the profession and will prove a stimulus to that large portion of the bar which believes that honesty and fidelity to clients are the first requisites for a practicing attorney.

Judge Ingersoll married Miss Mary Fuller, her father, Augustus Fuller, was an early settler in Cleveland. Mrs. Ingersoll, who died at Asheville, North Carolina, at the home of her daughter in January, 1906, was born in Warren, Ohio. The interests dearest to her were



Engr. by E. G. Williams, C. B. N. Y.

C. B. Rice

those of her home and family, and she never became known to any extent outside of her immediate social circle and was not a participant in club activities. She proved a true and devoted mother to her ten children. Both Judge and Mrs. Ingersoll were laid to rest in Lakeview Cemetery at Cleveland.

ALVAN F. INGERSOLL began the practice of law at Cleveland in 1885. Thirty years have brought him numerous successes and distinctions. He has performed his greatest work as a sound and able lawyer. For a number of years he was referee in bankruptcy and administered the details of that position with a conscientious care and a delicacy of judgment which were widely appreciated and must always remain a matter of special satisfaction to him.

He had the good fortune to be born at Cleveland and that city furnished both his early and mature environment. When considered in connection with the excellent use he has made of his talents and opportunities, it is of interest to know that he is descended from old and prominent American stock. His father was the late Judge Jonathan Edwards Ingersoll, a direct descendant of the famous New England divine, Jonathan Edwards. His mother was Mary (Fuller) Ingersoll. Both parents are now deceased, and further reference to their lives will be found on other pages.

Alvan F. Ingersoll was born October 5, 1859, was educated in the Central High School of Cleveland and the Western Reserve University. In school and college he made a commendable record as a student and also took a worthy part in college activities, especially in athletics. He was pitcher on the old college baseball team, and was also a member of the football squad of East High School forty years ago.

After fully deciding upon the law as his vocation he pursued his studies with the firm Burke, Ingersoll & Sanders, and was admitted to the bar in December, 1885. In the same year he began practice at Cleveland, and in 1890 became a member of the firm Burke & Ingersolls. Most of his work during his thirty years of practice has been in general lines, but in 1901-02 he served as attorney for the Cleveland Electric Railway Company. In 1902 he resumed general practice and continued until January 1, 1910, when he was appointed referee in bankruptcy. That appointment was given him by the late Judge R. T. Tayler, and

he filled the office six years until January, 1916. As attorney and claim agent for the Cleveland Electric Railway Company he was successful in adjusting many important claims and in bringing to a successful conclusion the trial of various cases for the company. Both lawyers and business men came to appreciate his fairness and ability in handling the often complicated matters that came before him as referee in bankruptcy.

Mr. Ingersoll was secretary of the Cleveland Association of Credit Men from April 1 to September 1, 1916, resigning at the latter date on account of his private practice. He is now giving all his time to his business as a lawyer, and his offices are in the Engineers Building. His summer home is at Dover Bay, while during the winter he lives at the New Amsterdam Hotel in Cleveland.

Judge Ingersoll has been a lover of wholesome outdoor recreation and sports all his life, and his chief diversion now is golf. During the years 1916 and 1917 he was president of the Dover Bay Country Club. Since 1879 he has been a member of the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity, and is a member of the American Bar Association, the Ohio State and Cleveland Bar Association, the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, the Second Presbyterian Church, and in politics is an independent republican.

At Akron, Ohio, September 6, 1881, he married Miss Della Bishop. Her father was Avery Bishop and her grandfather, Joseph Bishop, the latter one of the earliest pioneers of Hudson, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Ingersoll have five children: Mary Elvira, who married Howard C. Rose of Detroit; Charles Bishop Ingersoll, who married Marie Y. Meriam of Cleveland; Kenneth, who married Winifred Lawrence of Cleveland; Jonathan Edwards, whose wife was Marion Roby of Concord, New Hampshire; and Caroline Burton, who is the wife of Bernard Duffey, Jr., now associated with Mr. Ingersoll in the practice of law under the firm name of Ingersoll & Duffey.

CHARLES W. DILLE. The part taken by Charles W. Dille in the affairs of Cleveland has been that of an able and conscientious lawyer, whose affiliations have always been straightforward and honorable and who for a large degree has represented the interests of the "common people." His practice in the handling of negligence cases is one of the largest enjoyed by any individual attorney at Cleveland.

Mr. Dille, who was born in Cleveland, Ohio, in 1869, represents one of the oldest families of this part of the state, founded the year before Ohio was admitted to the Union. His great-great-grandfather migrated from the south side of the Ohio River to Cuyahoga County in 1797, only a year or two after the first settlement had been made at Cleveland. The grandfather of Charles W. Dille was Eri M. Dille, who became noted as one of the leading stockmen of Northern Ohio. W. W. Dille, father of the Cleveland attorney, is a native of Cuyahoga County and was formerly a successful farmer, but has lived retired since 1896. He married Miss Mina T. Gilbert, who was born in New York and in both lines was a representative of New England stock.

Charles W. Dille grew up on his father's farm in the suburbs of Cleveland. After leaving the public schools he entered the railway train service and was a popular and active railroad man for a number of years. He finally determined to study law, and in the spring of 1895 entered the Ohio Northern University at Ada and afterwards the law department of the Ohio State University at Columbus. The latter part of his four years college course was taken in the University of Denver in Colorado. Mr. Dille was admitted to the bar at Columbus in the spring of 1900, and has since been in the continuous practice of law at Cleveland. Since 1905 he has given much of his time to the law of negligence and general reform legislation. His successful handling of such cases against corporations has brought him a practice all over the state of Ohio and neighboring states and he has established a large clientele even as far east as Buffalo.

Through his early experience as a railroad man Mr. Dille knows and understands the viewpoint of the laboring man, had a long affiliation with labor organizations through his membership in the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, and was frequently delegated with responsibility in connection with legislation for the protection of labor. He is a member in good standing of the Ohio State Bar Association, and is a republican, though not a strong partisan. At the present time he is head of the law firm of Dille & Rosenberg, with offices in The Arcade.

In October, 1901, at Cleveland, Mr. Dille married Miss Nettie Luster. Her father, Samuel Luster, was one of the early settlers of Cuyahoga County. Mr. and Mrs. Dille have

three daughters, Helen, Elizabeth and Dorothy.

JOHN SMINCK VAN EPPS. Outside of men constantly in public life it seldom happens that a name acquires such associations and bodies forth more completely an interesting and forceful personality as is true of the name J. S. Van Epps. In half a dozen states, wherever coal men get together, this name suggests good-fellowship. It is claimed, and there would hardly be found anyone to doubt the assertion, that J. S. Van Epps is the most widely known and the most popular coal man in the country. He has meant much to the citizenship and the community of Cleveland, where he has been in business for forty years. The story of his career is one that will be read with interest by a large number of people.

He is a native of Cleveland, born August 13, 1855. The house in which he was born stood at the head of 86th Street and Cedar Avenue, a brick building, still standing there and in a good state of preservation. His parents were Dr. John Payson and Mary E. (Sminck) Van Epps. He was a boy of fifteen years when his mother died at the old home, August 27, 1870. She was born in New York City and the parents were married there. Dr. Van Epps was a native of Ovid, New York, graduated from the Ovid Academy, and his mother, Catherine Van Epps, was the first white girl born in Seneca County, New York. Her father, John C. Covert, was the pioneer in whose honor the Village of Covert, New York, was named. Doctor Van Epps by a previous marriage had two children, Mrs. J. Q. Adams of Cleveland, and Robert T. of Buffalo, New York. By his second wife there were three children: John S.; Elizabeth P. of Cleveland; and Charles S., who died in Cleveland in 1885.

J. S. Van Epps was educated in the Bolton School of Cleveland. Among his instructors there were Dr. Elroy McKendree Avery, editor-in-chief of this publication, and the late Mrs. Avery, and he shares with other students of the school at that time in kindly memories of both of these instructors. Mr. Van Epps graduated from the Bolton High School in 1872, being the youngest member of the graduating class. He was then just seventeen. From high school he proceeded with characteristic directness into work of a practical nature, and for a time was with Rose & Brother, pork packers of Cleveland. This was a well known old establishment, consisting of the late Benjamin Rose and his brother. Mr. Van Epps

served them in the capacity of cashier for about five years, from the time he was eighteen. When Rose & Brother went out of business he accepted the interruption of his work as an opportunity to restore his health by a trip of about six months through Southwestern Texas.

Then on his return to Cleveland Mr. Van Epps secured his original appointment as western sales agent for the distribution of anthracite coal west of Buffalo for the Delaware & Hudson Railway Company, owners of the Laekawanna coal mines. As western sales agent at Cleveland Mr. Van Epps continued from 1879 to 1902. After 1902 the Millsbaugh & Green Company were allotted all the business of shipping the Delaware & Hudson Company's coal, and under them Mr. Van Epps has continued as western sales agent, representing Western New York, west of Buffalo, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Kentucky, Indiana. He maintained offices both in the Ford Building at Detroit and the Citizens Building at Cleveland. In the fall of 1918 Mr. Van Epps completed four decades as representative of the company, the only break in his continuous relations being four years from 1902 to 1906, when he did a general jobbing business in coal for himself, but still with offices in the Citizens Building. While a general jobber he secured interest in an anthracite property of which he is a fifth owner today. This is The Trevorton Colliery Company, of which he is secretary and which has its general offices in the Citizens Building. After his four years' experience as an independent jobber and on returning to his old firm, Mr. Van Epps received many letters from his competitors all over the country expressing pleasure that he was back in the old fold again.

Mr. Van Epps is certainly a veteran coal merchant, and is, in fact, one of the pioneer agents of the anthracite trade in the West. Through his enthusiasm, his working interest in the Order of Kokoal and various retail coal trade organizations, especially in the anthracite division, Mr. Van Epps has become a national character. For several terms he served as Imperial Baron of the Order of Kokoal, and at all retail conventions in his territory has been much in evidence, and his advice and counsel upon important matters have been in great demand and thoroughly appreciated and usually followed.

For some time Mr. Van Epps has been called "Harry Lauder" Van Epps, a name given him by his brother coal dealers in Cleveland for his resemblance to the Scotch comedian in

appearance and his unusual powers as an entertainer. At banquets of the coal trade no one ever overlooks a chance to call upon Mr. Van Epps to sing, speak or tell a story. It is not impertinent to quote a paragraph or two from the Coal and Coke Operator of Pittsburgh, under date of June 20, 1912: "At the Kokoal Pow-Wow at Cincinnati last week Harry Lauder Van Epps is the name they dubbed that genial entertainer and whole-souled personage we all know as the distributor of anthracite in Ohio and Michigan for the Millsbaugh & Green Company, by the name of J. S. Van Epps, who has done so much to make the meetings of coal men so delightful, and who has done much hard work for Kokoal, for which in his usual spirit of generosity he has given others the credit. To know J. S. is a pleasure which all who had the privilege will always be grateful for, for he has always been a sure cure for the dumps and the blues. May he ever live, for such men are needed to point out the sunny side of the street. The only objection we have to the new appellation is that it is unjust to J. S., for he can beat the Scotch laddie miles as a versatile entertainer, moreover, he is a business man as well."

Mr. Van Epps is a director and chairman of the executive committee of the Ohio Lemon Company, owners of 150 acres of citrus groves in California, producing lemons, oranges, grape fruit and tangerines, with lemons as the primary and biggest output. He is a member of the Cleveland Rotary Club, Union Club of Cleveland, Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, being on the wholesale merchants board of that organization, Credit Men's Association, Cleveland Automobile Club, Fellow Craft Athletic Club of Detroit, and is affiliated with Halycon Lodge No. 498, Free and Accepted Masons of Cleveland. Mr. Van Epps has a nicely located country home on Lake Erie at Perry, with 1,000 feet of frontage and with thirty acres of ground. Mr. Van Epps is senior warden of the Church of the Epiphany of Cleveland, and is also a trustee. For twenty-five years he was a trustee of the Cleveland Y. M. C. A.

He has had an ideal family life. April 20, 1881, at Cleveland, he married Miss Fanny Noakes, daughter of Rev. Benjamin T. Noakes, D. D., who died in Cleveland, and Sarah (Piper) Noakes, who is still living, aged eighty-five, at her home, 2060 East 90th Street. Mr. and Mrs. Van Epps have had three children, all born and educated in Cleveland. The oldest is Mrs. Julius C. Sanderson, wife of the

assistant treasurer of The White Sewing Machine Company of Cleveland. Mrs. Sanderson is the mother of a daughter, Ruth Mary. The son Leslie I. is secretary and treasurer of The Van Epps Coal Company, with offices in the Rockefeller Building. He is married and has two children, Virginia and John Noakes Van Epps. Through all their many years of wedded life the saddest bereavement that has come to Mr. and Mrs. Van Epps was the loss of their beloved daughter, Sally Ellen Van Epps, on January 28, 1914. And her death was a distinct loss and cause of sorrow to a large community. She was just coming to the prime of her powers and usefulness at the age of twenty-nine. She was a graduate of the Woman's College of Western Reserve University, and after graduating had enjoyed the unusual honor of being accorded a place on the faculty of the school and served there two years before her death.

LESLIE I. VAN EPPS, wholesale coal merchant, secretary-treasurer of The Van Epps Coal Company, is a Cleveland man by birth and training, is a mining engineer by profession, and knows the coal business from the mining or operating side as well as in its commercial and distributing phases.

Mr. Van Epps was born at Cleveland, May 9, 1883, a son of John S. and Fanny (Noakes) Van Epps. Reference is made on other pages to John S. Van Epps, who is probably one of the most widely known coal men in the United States.

Leslie I. Van Epps was educated in the Central High School and is a graduate in the mechanical engineering course of The Case School of Applied Science. He put his education to practical test as superintendent of the Katherine Colliery of The Trevorton Company at Trevorton, Pennsylvania, located in the western part of the anthracite coal field near Shamokin. This is a property in which various Cleveland people are interested. During his superintendency of the colliery its output was doubled.

Mr. Van Epps, having found his location in Pennsylvania somewhat isolated, resigned his office to return to Cleveland, and in April, 1912, organized The Van Epps Coal Company as a factor in the wholesale trade. Some of his friends and relatives were financially interested in the company, but Mr. Van Epps has charge of the practical details of its management. The Van Epps Coal Company, with offices in the Rockefeller Building, has the fol-

lowing officers: M. F. Anderson, president; J. C. Sanderson, vice president; L. I. Van Epps, secretary-treasurer; and F. C. Johns, sales manager. The company handles chiefly bituminous coal but also deals in anthracite.

Mr. Van Epps married at New York City, September 29, 1908, Miss Mabel E. Anderson. They have two children, both born in Pennsylvania, Virginia and John M. Mr. Van Epps is a member of the Reformed Episcopal Church and of the Phi Kappa Psi fraternity.

DAVID R. ROTHKOPF. In recent years at Cleveland there has come before the public no young lawyer of more splendid promise than David R. Rothkopf. Not alone in the law is he prominent, but in matters pertaining to the civic welfare, particularly in the line of accident prevention and relief, of which he is a stalwart and undeviating supporter. Mr. Rothkopf was born in Ronmania, December 25, 1890, a son of Morris and Doris (Just-er) Rothkopf. On both sides of the family he comes from prominent and wealthy people of that country, where the Justers own large estates, and one of his uncles on his father's side is a prominent woolen merchant, Nicholas Rothkopf. Also, both families are noted for their longevity, a number bearing these names having lived to reach nearly 100 years in age.

The parents of Mr. Rothkopf brought their children to the United States in 1902, settling at Cleveland, where Morris Rothkopf is engaged in merchandising and is also identified with the dairy firm of Rothkopf Brothers, at 105th, Morse Street, 6112 Central Avenue, and St. Clair and 92nd Street. There are twelve children in the family, nine sons and three daughters, of whom the youngest was born at Cleveland, and the others in Roumania, and all are now residents of this city: Adolph, who is owner and manager of the Walsh Employment Agency, the oldest in the city; Mitchell, Joseph and Ben, who are all associated with their father in the dairy business; Lillian; Frieda, who is the wife of J. Heller; David R., Jacob, Marie, William, Louis and Samuel.

David R. Rothkopf attended the schools of his native country up to the sixth grade, and was eleven years of age when he accompanied his parents to the United States, here attending the Cleveland public schools and Case Woodland School. He graduated in 1907, at which time he entered the Central High School, and had an enviable record in athletics there, being captain of the basket-ball



David P. Pollock



team in his senior year, 1911. Also, while attending high school, he made it a practice to rise at 2 A. M. and deliver milk, thus helping to pay his way through school. Upon graduation, he began representing the National Manufacturers Association of New York, and thus began to be interested in and to make a study of the subject of accident prevention and relief. He attended the B. & W. College in the evening classes, studying law, and in 1914 graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Laws, and being admitted to the bar in June of that year commenced practice as a member of the firm of McKay & Rothkopf. This continued until June, 1917, since which time he practiced alone, having offices at 317 Society for Savings Building until November, 1917, when he was appointed assistant county prosecutor. Mr. Rothkopf's legal work is greatly aided by the fact that he is able to speak and write fluently in three languages, Roumanian, German and English. As a lawyer he has built up a large practice and a reputation for fine ability and a comprehensive knowledge of the principles of law, and has been connected with a number of cases of much importance. Aside from his profession he has many interests. He is secretary of the Diamond Spring Oiler Manufacturing Company, and has interests in the Frank Brooklyn Company, is secretary and was one of the organizers of the East Side Milk Dealers Fraternal League, and an active member of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce. Fraternally, he is affiliated with Deak Lodge, Knights of Pythias, and the B'nai B'rith. Likewise he is one of the active factors in the work of the Independent Aid Society, the Federation of Jewish Charities, the Tahaud-Torah, the Jewish Publication Society, and the Business Men's Y. M. C. A. He belongs to the Cleveland Automobile Club, the City Club and the Civic League, and is a member of the Webster Club, a literary organization. Possessed of no small literary ability himself, he has been a frequent contributor to the newspapers on his favorite subject of accident prevention.

For some years Mr. Rothkopf has been quite active in democratic politics, and is a member of the Eighteenth Ward Democratic Club. He served as city tax assessor in 1915, in which year he also became candidate for city councilman, and not only received the unqualified support of the best Jewish people of the city, and of the democratic organization, but of the Civic League, being second

choice next to Harry C. Gahn. As a part of his campaign he advocated the inauguration of a municipal department of accident prevention and the application by the municipality of the principle of "safety first," under which shops and factories would take up a campaign against accidents and for their prevention. He was defeated for the office by only a small vote, although running against a much older and more experienced man who had held the office for six years. A young man of fine qualities and unblemished reputation, he possesses the necessary capacity for public service, a fact which no doubt will be duly recognized in time.

Mr. Rothkopf was married March 10, 1917, to Miss Sophia Frank of Cleveland, daughter of Morris and Yetta (Katz) Frank. Mrs. Rothkopf was born at Cleveland and was educated in the graded schools and Glenville High School, from which latter she was graduated in June, 1916. The pleasant Rothkopf home is located at Fern Hall, 3250 Euclid Avenue.

SYDNEY ADDISON DAVIES. One of the able and rising lawyers of Cleveland, Sydney Addison Davies has spent his entire career in the Forest City, where he is rapidly gaining a substantial reputation in the field of real estate law. Still a young man, he has so impressed his abilities upon the community that he has gained recognition from a number of the larger realty concerns of the city, which he has represented either as special or general counsel. He is a native son of Cleveland and was born December 22, 1892, his parents being John S. and Elizabeth (Williams) Davies.

John S. Davies was born in Wales, and was four years of age when brought to Cleveland by his parents. When he was twelve years of age he became identified with the steel castings business, with which he has been connected ever since, being at this time manager of the Cleveland Steel Castings Company, and a resident of Lakewood, a suburb of this city. He was married at Cleveland to Elizabeth Williams, who was born here, a daughter of Thomas Williams, who fought as a soldier during the Civil war. The Williams family is one of the oldest of the city. Mrs. Davies' grandparents, farming people and of Pennsylvania Dutch stock, having come from Pennsylvania with the old Lorenzo Carter colony of pioneers. John S. and Elizabeth Davies have two sons: Sydney Addison; and Howard E., who is attending the Carnegie Institute of Technology.

Sydney Addison Davies is a graduate of the public schools of Lakewood, and after leaving the high school there in 1910 became a student of the Western Reserve University, remained one year in the College of Arts, and then entered Cornell University where he completed his studies. During his college career he had a brilliant record as an athlete and finally won his "C" as a member of the varsity football squad, although he also took an active and prominent part in other sports. When he received his degree of Bachelor of Laws, in 1915, and received admission to the bar of New York in June of that year, he returned to Cleveland, and in June, 1916, was admitted to practice before the bar of Ohio. Here he has since continued alone, having opened his present office in the Engineers Building August 25, 1916, and has specialized in real estate law. During his first year after leaving Cornell, Mr. Davies acted as office counsel for the Land Title Abstract and Trust Company, of which he has been general counsel for two years, in addition to which he is one of the attorneys for the Union Mortgage Company and secretary and attorney for the W. H. Randall Building Company. He also has other business interests and is president of the Mayeta County Oil Company. He is a member of the Ohio State Bar Association, and in his profession is known as a man of brilliant talents, a clean-cut, progressive representative of the younger generation of Cleveland lawyers. In political matters he is a republican, and while he is not an office seeker has shown a keen interest in the matters that affect his community, and is active in the Lakewood Chamber of Commerce. He belongs to the City Club and the Lakewood Tennis Club; is a member of Lakewood Lodge No. 601, Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons, and of the Cornell Alumni Association, and has numerous friends in the Delta Gamma Beta of Lakewood, the Delta Upsilon Association of Northwest Ohio, and the Delta Upsilon, Cornell Chapter, in all of which he holds membership. He also belongs to Lakewood Congregational Church and is secretary of the board of trustees thereof, and, all in all, is a young man who touches and improves life on many sides.

Mr. Davies was married August 4, 1917, to Miss Lula C. Hess, of East Cleveland, Ohio, daughter of D. Ray and Lula C. (Whip) Hess, Mr. Hess being a real estate and general insurance broker with offices in the Williamson Building. Mrs. Davies was born at McKeesport, Pennsylvania, graduated from Glenville

High School in 1911, and then studied music at Cleveland under the instruction of Prof. Karl Reimenschneider. For several years prior to her marriage she was engaged in teaching instrumental music.

CLARENCE V. LIGGETT, a member of the Cleveland bar for the past ten years, and senior member of the firm Liggett & Ryan, attorneys and counselors, with offices in the Engineers Building, has gained a successful position in the law by reliance entirely upon his own efforts and talents. He read law by himself and it is said that he was never in a law office until after he was admitted to the bar.

Mr. Liggett represents one of the families who have been identified with Ohio as a place of residence for fully a century. He was born at Wooster in Wayne County, May 31, 1874, a son of Bentley and Mary (Tarrh) Liggett. The Liggetts have an interesting ancestry. His great-grandfather, George Liggett, came with three brothers from Ireland to America and after arriving here they became separated and George never knew the whereabouts or the fate of three of his brothers. He grew up near Harpers Ferry, Virginia. The grandfather of Clarence V. Liggett was also named George and was born in Virginia, and spent his early years in that state. From there he removed to Center County, Pennsylvania, and later pioneered to Holmes County, Ohio. He was one of the first settlers in the wilderness of that region and his nearest neighbor was ten miles away. Like other pioneers he occupied a humble dwelling built of logs and lived for eight years in the hills of Holmes County. This log cabin later was replaced by a more substantial frame house which is still standing in a good state of repair and is still occupied as a dwelling. Grandfather George Liggett bought his land in Holmes County from the Government in 1816, over a century ago. A patent to the land was granted him in 1830 by President Andrew Jackson. Grandfather George Liggett left the old homestead to his son, Maj. Robert W. Liggett, who died in January, 1915, and Clarence V. Liggett has since acquired this old estate, now a splendid farm of eighty acres and associated with many memories of the family.

Bentley Liggett, father of the Cleveland lawyer, was born at Nashville, Ohio, as was his wife. He is now in advanced years and has been retired from active work for the past five years though he continued diligent at his busi-



A. J. Ford

ness until he was seventy-six. He and his wife now reside at Jefferson in Ashtabula County, and their home is a house of New England architecture which is nearly 100 years old. In ante bellum times this house was a station on the underground railway and many slaves were kept in hiding there until they could be forwarded to freedom across the Canadian boundary. The house at Jefferson has known only two owners, the man who originally built it, and Bentley Liggett. Bentley Liggett made farming his permanent vocation in life. During the Civil war he was out for about a year in the army and had the rank of orderly sergeant. From this one locality of Ohio there were twelve brothers and consins of the Liggett family who served as soldiers, and several of them attained high rank in the army. Bentley Liggett at one time filled the office of justice of the peace in his township and in politics is a republican. He has always been of a retiring nature, and really too much so for his own good at times. He and his wife had only two children, Clarence and Inez V. The latter died in Ashtabula County in 1900 at the age of twenty-one.

Clarence finished his education in the Jefferson High School and by study at home prepared himself for the bar, to which he was admitted in 1901. He took a year of review studies in the Cleveland Law School. For several years after his admission to the bar he did not practice, but taught school instead in Ashtabula and Summit County for a year, and in 1904 came to Cleveland, where he taught in a night school. Mr. Liggett took up active practice at Cleveland in 1907, practicing for three years in office with Matthews & Orgill, and then for four years with Judge Wing. Since then he has been in practice as a partner with Timothy A. Ryan and the firm of Liggett & Ryan now command a large general practice. Mr. Liggett is not active in partisan politics, and casts his vote and gives his support to the best man. He is affiliated with Viola Tent No. 294 of the Knights of the Maccabees, and belongs to the Cleveland and State Bar associations, and is a member of the Cleveland City Club. Outside of his law business he finds his chief hobby in reading and association with good books.

February 23, 1907, at Cleveland, he married Miss Mary E. Townhill. She was born at Sheffield, England, and was brought to America at the age of eight years. Her father was the late Robert E. Townhill, a railroad engineer. Her mother is still living at Cleveland.

She was educated in the Cleveland public schools and for several years taught in Ashtabula County. Mr. and Mrs. Liggett have three children: Vivian E., Robert G. and Genevieve E., all of whom were born in Cleveland.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN HOPKINS is a Cleveland business man of many associations, being vice president of The Grant Motor Car Corporation, president of The Grant Truck Sales Company, secretary of The Belt & Terminal Realty Company, secretary and treasurer of The Hopkins Holding Company, secretary and treasurer of The Columbia Axle Company, director of The Cleveland Underground Rapid Transit Railroad Company, and director of The Republic Motor Sales Company.

Mr. Hopkins for a number of years found his chief work in the building of railroads. He was one of the promoters of the Belt Line Railway at Cleveland.

Mr. Hopkins was born at Cleveland, June 13, 1876, son of David J. and Mary (Jeffreys) Hopkins. He is a brother of the prominent Cleveland lawyers, William R. Hopkins and Evan Henry Hopkins.

He was educated in the Cleveland public schools including Central High School, attended Western Reserve Academy and Adelbert College of Western Reserve University. Mr. Hopkins is a member of the Cleveland Athletic Club, Cleveland Automobile Club, Clifton Club, Cleveland Engineering Society, is a Knight Templar Mason and Shriner and a member of Cleveland Lodge No. 18, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. June 5, 1912, at Hot Springs, Arkansas, he married Miss Evelyn Brooks Lower. They have one child, David Jeffreys Hopkins.

JUDGE SIMPSON STEPHEN FORD has earned a high place in his profession and in the public life of Cleveland, where he has been a resident lawyer for over thirty years. Members of the bar give him their particular esteem for the dignity and impartiality with which he presided over the court of Common Pleas for so many years.

Judge Ford was born at Richmond in Jefferson County, Ohio, October 7, 1854, a son of William and Eliza J. Ford. Judge Ford comes of the same family stock as Henry Ford, the great automobile manufacturer of Detroit, and there is considerable personal resemblance between the two men.

In early life Judge Ford distinguished himself as a student. He took his higher literary

education in that splendid small college of Pennsylvania, Allegheny College at Meadville, where he was graduated in 1881. He was class orator and was also elected a member of the honorary college fraternity Phi Beta Kappa. He was a school teacher at eighteen, and for two years after leaving college taught mathematics and English. In the meantime he read law and was admitted to the bar in 1884.

He carried on a private practice at Cleveland without interruption of outside interests until 1892, when he was elected the first president of the board of education of the city under the federal plan. He served four years as a member and president two terms. He then entered the law department of the city as second assistant corporation counsel, and in 1896 was promoted to first assistant city solicitor, an office he held until 1898. In 1899 he was elected judge of the Common Pleas Court, and by re-election in 1904 served on that bench from 1900 to 1912. Since leaving the bench he has resumed his private practice and has offices in the Society for Savings Building. Judge Ford is a member of the board of trustees of Allegheny College, his alma mater. He is president of the Guarantee State Savings and Loan Company, vice president of the Stecker-Overlook Land Company, president of the Rapid Transit Land Company, director in the Cleveland-Belmont Coal Company, a member of the Tippecanoe Club, the Cleveland Athletic Club and the Colonial Club, and a member of the Phi Kappa Psi fraternity.

He was married October 5, 1887, to Miss Alta M. Scott. They have one son, William Harold.

HENRY ALFRED ROCKER is not only a successful Cleveland lawyer but has been the moving spirit in building up and developing the Jewish World of Cleveland, the only daily Jewish paper published between Chicago and New York.

Mr. Roeker was born on a farm in the Province of Saros in Hungary, September 17, 1882, a son of Samuel and Hannah (Friedman) Roeker. His father was a native of the Town of Gorlice in Austria. This town as a result of the war has now been wiped off the map. The mother was a native of Hungary. Henry A. Roeker was brought to the United States when twelve years of age by his mother. His father had preceded the family about four

years. Henry A. Roeker arrived in Cleveland in September, 1894.

At the age of fourteen he left school and apprenticed himself to the printer's trade at \$4 a week. In February, 1898, then only sixteen years of age, he borrowed \$20 from his father, secured some type and a small press, and set himself up in the job printing business. That printing shop has a more than ordinary interest to Cleveland people, since out of it grew what is today the Jewish World, the first and only daily paper published in the Middle West in the Hebrew language, and one of the largest and most influential papers of the kind in the country. It was in 1908 that Mr. Roeker organized the company to publish this paper and in 1913 he organized The Roeker Publishing Company, which took over the publication. It is published both at Cleveland and in Cincinnati, and Mr. Roeker is secretary and treasurer of the company, while his father is president of the company and editor of the paper.

Throughout his career Mr. Roeker has been very active among the Jewish people and also in civic affairs generally in Cleveland. He gained admission to the bar by study under private tutors and by attending the Central Institute, and still later the Cleveland Law School of Baldwin-Wallace College, from which he received his degree LL. B. with the class of 1907. He was admitted to the Ohio bar in June of that year and at once began practice. Mr. Roeker was in practice alone for ten years, but in June, 1917, became associated with Benjamin H. Schwartz under the firm name of Roeker & Schwartz, and they maintain well equipped offices in the Engineers Building, and have a splendid general law practice.

Mr. Roeker has taken an interested part in city affairs and is a republican in national politics. He was a candidate on the republican ticket for the Legislature in 1910 and in 1912 his name was on the progressive ticket for the same office. He is affiliated with Forest City Lodge No. 388, Free and Accepted Masons, Webb Chapter No. 14, Royal Arch Masons, Al Sirat Grotto No. 17 of Master Masons, Owatonna Lodge of Knights of Pythias, and is a member of Benedict Spinoza Lodge No. 92, Order of Knights of Joseph and a member of the executive council of the Grand Lodge. He belongs to the Cleveland Independent Aid Society, the Cleveland Bar Association, Ohio State Bar Association, and the City Club and the Civic League. He is an ardent follower

of recreation, and that constitutes his chief recreation aside from business.

December 1, 1907, Mr. Rocker married Miss Sadie Hollander, a native of New York City, but reared and educated in Cleveland. She is a graduate of the Central High School. Her parents, Benjamin and Bertha Hollander, are living retired at Cleveland. Mrs. Rocker is active in the Council of Jewish Women and a member of the Jewish Infants Home. Their three children, all born at Cleveland, are Mendel M., Frances L. and Elmer E. The family home is at 2185 East 73rd Street.

COL. DANIEL H. POND is one of the interesting men and valuable citizens of Cleveland. He is one of the few civilians who, during the peaceful times of the last generation, have taken pains and interest to equip themselves with a thorough technical and practical knowledge of military affairs, and his title is by no means an honorary one, but stands for active service in the regular army, in the Ohio National Guard and in the new National army. Colonel Pond is also prominent in business affairs, and for many years has been actively and officially identified with The Economy Building & Loan Company, besides various other business and social organizations.

Colonel Pond was born at Petroleum Center, Pennsylvania, March 11, 1870, son of Henry H. and Mary Maria (Gates) Pond, and is a descendant of one of the early New England families, the genealogical record being traced as follows:

The first official record of the Pond family is found in the archives of Windsor, Connecticut, wherein is recorded the fact that one Samuel Pond was married November 14, 1642. There is no official record that the Samuel Pond of the second generation, who was born on March 4, 1648, was the son of the first Samuel Pond, but historians and biographers are of the opinion that the second Samuel Pond was the son of the first Samuel Pond as above noted.

First Generation—Samuel Pond, married at Windsor, Connecticut, November 14, 1642.

Second Generation—Samuel Pond, born March 4, 1648, took the Freeman's oath at Hartford, Connecticut, in 1672, as from Branford, Connecticut.

Third Generation—Samuel Pond, born July 1, 1679, at Branford, Connecticut.

Fourth Generation—Philip Pond, born June 15, 1706, at Branford, Connecticut. The Patriarch.

Fifth Generation—Dan Pond, born March 4, 1726, at Branford, Connecticut, moved to Poultny, Rutland County, Vermont, where he settled on what is known to this day as Ponds Hill and from this sire and from Ponds Hill is where the Pond family got a real start, as fifteen children were born on Ponds Hill.

Sixth Generation—Abel Pond, born October 27, 1753, settled in Lennox, Berkshire County, Massachusetts. He died in Poultny Flats, Rutland County, Vermont. A Revolutionary war soldier.

Seventh Generation—Joel Anders, born May 9, 1807, at Poultny, Vermont, moved to Randolph, Crawford County, Pennsylvania, thence to Townville, Pennsylvania, where he died.

Eighth Generation—Henry H. Pond, born June 6, 1844, at Steuben, Crawford County, Pennsylvania, a practitioner physician at Meadville, Pennsylvania, where he died February 24, 1877. Married Mary Maria Gates, September 9, 1867.

The early education of Colonel Pond was acquired in the public schools of Bristolville, Ohio, but in 1882 he came to Cleveland with his mother and was a student in the local public schools for two years. At the age of fifteen he entered the preparatory school of Allegheny College at Meadville, Pennsylvania, and remained there two years. This school, while in general a preparatory institution for Allegheny College, was also conducted on the military plan, and it was there that Colonel Pond received his first military training and instruction.

After his return to Cleveland he was for two years purchasing agent and salesman with The Cleveland Baking Company, and then gave up business altogether for one year during which he served a period of enlistment as a private in Company G of the Seventh United States Cavalry.

On leaving the army he was clerk with the Adams Express Company and later had a run as messenger between Cleveland and Pittsburgh for two years. From that he engaged in the real estate and fire insurance business as member of the firm Ferguson & Pond. In 1894 Colonel Pond became vice president and general manager of The Economy Building & Loan Company, of which O. J. Hodge was president and Colonel Pond's brother, H. W. Pond, secretary and treasurer. The treasurer of the company since 1902 has been H. C. Wiek. Upon the death of Mr. Hodge in 1911

Colonel Pond succeeded him as president and general manager.

Recently the Cleveland News had an interesting article on the general work and character of The Economy Building & Loan Company and because of the company's importance as a Cleveland institution and because of the active relationship of Colonel Pond with its work, it is appropriate to quote something of what the article said:

"Before Ohio laws took such drastic control of the loan situation, Colonel D. H. Pond and his associates in the Economy Building & Loan Company had started a movement which resulted in the Ohio Association of Remedial Loan Men. This association had for its object the ending of ruinous loan terms and the lending of money to those who needed it without the necessity of surrendering self respect and soul. This remedial association has been instrumental in placing on the Ohio Statute books laws which controlled the loan sharks who have remained in business, and laws which have forced many out of business.

"From its inception the Economy Building & Loan Company has been of that class of loan associations which aimed to make a fair profit and charge a just rate consistent with the risk involved. Colonel Pond points with pride to a long list of firm friends made through the fair methods of his concern. There are a number of men and women in Cleveland who have been pulled out of despondency and discouragement and started with new encouragement through the assistance rendered them by the Economy. This company is chartered to make loans on chattels and is one of the few in the state which also is authorized to make loans on real estate and to receive deposits. In fact its building and loan deposits have been increasing for a number of years and have been another means by which the door of independence has been opened to many men and women through use of the key of thrift. Colonel Pond and his associates have also constituted themselves friendly advisers to many individuals who have been the victims of their own carelessness and loose methods in handling and conserving their incomes. In these and many other ways Colonel Pond and his associates have been able to make the Economy an institution of real merit in Cleveland life."

Colonel Pond is also vice president of the Ohio Forge Company. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, Automobile Club, City Club, Army and Navy Club, Military Order of Foreign Wars. He is a strong prohibitionist

though nominally allied as a republican voter, and is a member of the Methodist Church.

His detailed military record is briefly as follows: Private Company G, Seventh United States Cavalry; private Company I, Fifth Infantry, Ohio National Guard, September, 1890; sergeant, November 20, 1890; sergeant major, October 20, 1891; first lieutenant Company K, Fifth Infantry, August 3, 1892; captain, December 10, 1894; lieutenant, senior grade, Ohio Naval Brigade, February 2, 1897; captain Company C, Fifth Infantry, Ohio National Guard, April 23, 1898; lieutenant colonel Fifth Infantry, Ohio National Guard, August 15, 1899. He was put on the retired list May 19, 1902, but January 20, 1917, returned to the active list (by par. 3 s. o. 30 A. G. O.). During 1917 Colonel Pond served on the observation detail on the Mexican border. During his earlier active service he was a commanding officer during the period of the Spanish-American war, and of his military duty within the state some of the chief incidents were in connection with labor troubles in the Massillon coal district, the Brown Hoist, the Berea quarries and street railway and protection of property during labor difficulties.

Colonel Pond married at Cleveland, April 17, 1891, Ola Clark. His only son, Ralph Herbert, aged twenty-four, is a graduate of the grammar and high schools and of the mining engineering course of the Case School of Applied Science. He is now employed as chemist for the Ohio Forge Company.

CAPT. GEORGE A. MCKAY. A resident of Cleveland almost seventy-five years, a veteran of the railway service and also a local employe of the Federal Government, the late Capt. George A. McKay was doubtless most widely known for his brilliant record as a soldier and officer in the Union army and for the influential part he took in association with and in behalf of many patriotic and Grand Army enterprises at Cleveland after the war.

Few men live their lives so strenuously and to such good purpose as did the late Captain McKay. He was born at Oswego, New York, June 16, 1841, and died in Cleveland, January 28, 1917. His parents moved to this city when he was an infant, and he was educated in the grammar and high schools and took a special collegiate course. Among his classmates as a boy at Cleveland were John D. Rockefeller and M. A. Hanna.

On finishing his education he entered the service of what is now the Big Four and Lake



George A McKay



Shore & Michigan Southern Railways, and was employed in a clerical capacity until the breaking out of the War of the Rebellion in 1861.

He was one of the first to respond to the call for three months troops. He had already been a private in the Cleveland Light Guard Zouaves, and he was mustered into the service of the Federal Government in what afterwards became Company A of the Seventh Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry. During the three months service he was appointed second sergeant. At Camp Dennison he re-enlisted for three years in the same regiment, and his courage and soldierly qualifications brought him rapid promotion, so that he served as orderly sergeant, second lieutenant, first lieutenant and captain in that regiment, and subsequently was transferred to the staff as assistant inspector general, continuing in that capacity until he left the service.

A brief reference to the battles in which he participated shows that he was in some of the hardest fighting of the entire war. These battles were Cross Lanes, Winchester, Port Republic, Cedar Mountain, Second Bull Run campaign, Dumfries and Chancellorsville, Virginia; Antietam, Maryland; Gettysburg, Pennsylvania; Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge, Tennessee; and Ringgold, Georgia. It is said that he was present in seventeen major battles, and he was wounded nine times in six of them. He was present in every engagement, skirmish and march of the regiment until dangerously wounded through both legs at Ringgold, Georgia.

The incident of his service which has been told most frequently was when he bore the order that took the First Brigade, Second Division, Twelfth Army Corps, into the unfortunate charge on Taylor's Ridge at Ringgold. Col. W. R. Creighton, commanding the brigade, notified him that as he had delivered the order he would have to see it executed. He did so, and went with the regiment until wounded in the manner above noted. Creighton, turning to his brigade, said: "I expect to see you roosters walk right over that ridge," and was answered by Capt. E. H. Bohm, commanding Company I, "Colonel, we can but try." They tried, but failed, although they did all that brave men could do to succeed.

He was mustered out of the service at the expiration of his second term of enlistment July 6, 1864, although unable to walk on account of his wounds. When they were healed

sufficiently so he could perform any work, he re-entered the service of the railways that had employed him at the breaking out of the war, and continued with them, faithful and diligent in all matters entrusted to his performance, for a period of nearly thirty years altogether. After March 5, 1890, Captain McKay was employed in the United States Custom service.

The general testimony of his comrades is that he was a thoroughly brave, energetic and capable officer and soldier. His record of military service in the war shows that all promotions were for conspicuous bravery in the face of the enemy or for meritorious service. In the fifty years after the close of the war he devoted much of his time in the interest of the welfare of the widows and orphans of the soldiers and sailors of Cuyahoga County. He was several times appointed president of the Memorial Day services in the City of Cleveland and repeatedly served as Commander or adjutant general of the Memorial Day parades. A thing that gave him much pride was the fact that he was selected as Commander of the Grant Boys in Blue at the time General Grant ran for president. Under him in this volunteer organization were more than 10,000 veterans of the Civil war, all of them boosting the candidacy of General Grant. A large delegation of the old soldiers were taken by him to Philadelphia to participate in a big rally there in favor of their old commander. By his comrades of the Seventh Regiment he was known as "The Royal American." He had the honor, love and respect of all the old soldiers of Cuyahoga County.

In the history of the Seventh Regiment the Historian has devoted a paragraph particularly to him which indicates a little of the respect he was held in by this regiment. The paragraph is as follows: "Captain George A. McKay, who with his marked ability as a military critic and writer is peculiarly well qualified to write to the days when we marched and fought and successfully bore the Stars and Stripes through many states, as witness his highly interesting articles covering Pope's retreat from Culpepper, Second Bull Run and Antietam as well as the transfer of the Eleventh and Twelfth Corps from the Rapidan to Chattanooga, and the eminently successful battles of Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge and Ringgold, where this gallant officer was torn and mangled upon the field of battle and made a cripple for life. He also compiled many of the personal sketches of officers and men found herein, and has shown him-

self to be as efficient and helpful in time of peace as he was faithful, brave and true in time of war."

A very touching letter was received by the widow at the time of his death, in which appeared the following: "As I think you know, I have admired for years his great personal worth and his flaming devotion to his country—his courage in battle and his modesty. Death can do nothing to such a man. Long ago he had lived his life beyond its power to injure or detract."

Captain McKay was proud that he was one of the original thirty that organized the Grand Army of the Republic of Ohio. He was one of the founders of Memorial Post, Grand Army of the Republic, a member of the Soldiers and Sailors Relief Commission and the Loyal Legion, and was a member of the commission responsible for the soldiers and sailors monument on the Public Square. Some of his happiest associations came from his membership in the Old Settlers Association. He enjoyed the acquaintance of all the early settlers of Cuyahoga County, having lived in Cleveland since it was a town of 6,000 or 7,000 inhabitants.

December 20, 1865, Captain McKay married Miss Margaret Adam Creech, who survives him. Five children were born to their union, and the three now living are Addison Hills, Edward Creighton, and John Howard McKay.

EDWARD CREIGHTON MCKAY, a son of the late Capt. George A. McKay of Cleveland and Margaret Adam (Creech) McKay, has played a successful and important role in Cleveland, first in the development and management of several industries, and latterly as a real estate man.

He was born in Cleveland November 19, 1876, was educated in the public schools, and after graduating from the Central High School entered the employ of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce under Ryerson Ritchie, who was then its secretary. He was with the Chamber of Commerce four years and during that time profited by his position in gaining a close insight into the business organization and acquaintance with business men. When Mr. Ritchie organized The American Trust Company he went with his old employer. The American Trust Company has since been merged with The Citizens Savings & Trust Company. When Mr. Ritchie left the bank, Mr. McKay became chief clerk of the local office of the Carnegie Steel Company and later

held the position of chief clerk and local auditor with The United States Steel Corporation. He was in this office during the period that Andrew Carnegie acquired the great iron ore mines and transportation facilities on the Great Lakes.

In 1901 he left the steel corporation to become secretary and treasurer of the Ohio Rubber Company and was with that firm three years, or until selling out his interest. He then became principal owner of the business conducted under the name of the Bodfield Belting Company. In the three years time increased the business of this company nearly ten times. In 1909 he withdrew from this business to devote his time exclusively to real estate, immediately specializing in downtown and ninety-nine-year leases, also railroad and factory sites. He practically secured under option all the property for the new terminal being promoted by O. P. & M. J. Van Sweringen in the territory from the Public Square to East Ninth Street, Hill Street and between Ontario and West Third streets.

Rather a remarkable thing in connection with the real estate business he devoted nearly all his time to buying and optioning property for others. Very seldom offered any property for sale. He has clients who are familiar with his ability to tactfully option property. Due to his wide experience and his keen sense of values he has been able to have satisfied clients. One of his favorite expressions is "Property bought right is half sold." He believes that it takes an entirely different character of real estate man to buy than it does to sell, and that sooner or later the buying public will realize this and when in the market to buy will turn this class of work over to a specialist.

Since the beginning of the World war Mr. McKay has been very much interested in military affairs. He is a member of the old Gatling Gun Battery and for two years a member of the Naval Reserve. It has been his good fortune to meet many foreign as well as American officers. As a result he is practically conducting a military business under his own name, publishing the following books: "Machine Gun Fire Control," by Maj. Glenn P. Wilhelm of the Regular Army; "Military Map Reading and Intelligence Training," by Capt. C. D. A. Barber, C. E. F., and "The New Platoon Instructor," by Capt. T. H. Gillman, C. E. F.; Milometer ballistic slide rule designed by Maj. Glenn P. Wilhelm for calculating all problems in triangulation where United States service ammunition is used. Re-



Edward C. McKay

cently he received a letter from Col. James H. Parker of the One Hundred and Second Infantry, A. E. F., regarding the foregoing books and tools, an extract of which is as follows: "There is no text book published that begins to compare with Captain Wilhelm's book on the 'Machine Gun Fire Control,' and I have not seen any platoon instructor as good as Gillman's. 'The Military Map Reading' is by far better than anything else I have ever seen and it brings down to date a lot of valuable information which is not collected in any other book. These four items of equipment should be in the possession of every officer of infantry. When their contents are mastered by a young officer his military training needs only experience to make it complete. You are welcome to use this comment and I trust that your distribution of the equipment mentioned may be entirely successful."

In addition to the publishing of books he is producing a tool called the Bowen sighting disc to teach raw recruits how to shoot. Major Brookhart, assistant chief instructor of rifle practice in the United States Army has stated that he has trained over two thousand instructors for the army with the use of this tool. There is a book of instructions which goes with the tool. It might be of interest to state that in this book there is introduced a new low position of firing for sharp shooters and snipers which is much lower than the present American position.

Recently Mr. McKay has produced a tool designed by Maj. Glenn P. Wilhelm of the Regular Army called the True North Finder for getting the true north instead of the magnetic north. A very interesting booklet accompanies this tool. In addition Mr. McKay is also producing a very complete line of protractors for the use of all branches of the service. These are produced in celluloid. There are two designs of round protractor eight inches in diameter for the use of infantry and machine gunners; one semi-circular for the same purpose and one semi-circular for the use of artillery.

Mr. McKay recently submitted for the marines a design of artillery protractor which undoubtedly will be accepted by that branch of the service. In addition to that he has been requested by the machine gun section of the army to submit a design for protractor for teaching the raw recruits the mil system of angular measurement. He believes that he will secure the work of producing this tool.

It might be of interest to state that the milometer slide rule which he is delivering to the army in this country and France will do all the mil scale rule will do; all any fire control computing slide will do and more, and the milometer can be used equally as well as mil scale, a protractor or slopeboard. It has nine or ten exclusive features that no other known rule has. This rule will mechanically figure range, angles, determine widths, calculate any sight setting or elevation for direct fire, indirect fire, searching fire, combined sights, overhead control and map problems. Will also convert the metric system to English and vice versa.

Mr. McKay has been working on a loader for the Lewis machine gun for over a year and finally after working and developing some foreign models which proved unsatisfactory he acquired the interest in a loader designed by Frank M. Case of this city, which has been developed successfully, and in test before United States and British governments have broken all records for loading ammunition into the pans, equally as well from boxes, clips or by hand. This machine unloads the pans as well as loads them. The machine can be attached in a moment to a flat surface or box or caisson or can be served to flat surface. It can be dismantled quickly and put in small box container. Colonel Applin of the British War Mission in this country has given his recommendation to the British Government to adopt this machine. He is expecting orders from the navy department of United States Government, and in the event the Lewis gun is used for ground service by the army will undoubtedly receive orders.

Mr. McKay served as deputy United States marshal in registering alien enemies in Northern District of Ohio. He is a member of the Cleveland Real Estate Board and of the Loyal Legions. On June 20, 1905, he married Miss Louise Patten of Plainfield, New Jersey. They have two daughters, Margaret and Louise.

HENRY T. HARRISON. The field of professional opportunity has undoubtedly widened in modern days, but required proficiency has kept pace with it and seldom may be found men in responsible positions with firms of importance in the business world, who are not highly trained and thoroughly experienced in their line. As a well known example substantiating this statement, mention may be made of Henry T. Harrison, who is general manager

of the prominent firm of The McKinney Steel Co., at Cleveland.

Henry T. Harrison is a native of Michigan, and was born July 26, 1872, at St. Louis, in Gratiot County. His parents were Stewart and Mary Harrison. His father was born December 21, 1832, at Smith Falls, Ontario, Canada, and died at Cleveland, Ohio, June 7, 1910. He was married at St. Louis, Michigan, to Mary Wooley and two of their children survive: Mrs. Nettie Fielding, who resides at El Paso, Texas, and Henry T. Harrison of Cleveland. Stewart Harrison remained assisting his father on the Canadian farm until 1861, when he came to Cleveland and embarked in a saddlery business which he continued after moving to St. Louis, Michigan, and remained in business there until 1878. He then moved on a farm in Gratiot County, near St. Louis, on which he lived until 1909, when he retired and returned to Cleveland. He was a man of sterling character and was held in high esteem wherever he lived.

Henry T. Harrison was educated primarily in the public schools and in 1892 was graduated with credit from the St. Louis High School, after which for one year he taught school in Isabella County, Michigan, this being but a helpful step in preparing for a university course, and in 1897 he was graduated from the University of Michigan with the degrees of B. S. and E. E. His first serious work was done in installing a power plant on the campus of the University of Michigan, a contract that required a year of his time and professional skill.

Mr. Harrison then came to Cleveland and entered the firm of Wellman, Seaver, Morgan & Company as a draftsman, where he remained for a year and a half, in this connection having fine opportunities for adding to his professional knowledge, which was also the case during the time he was identified with several other big commercial concerns, for one year being chief draftsman with the Osborne Engineering Company, and two years as draftsman with the American Steel and Wire Company. Mr. Harrison then went as engineer and checker with the Garrett-Cromwell Engineering Company, where he remained eighteen months and then returned to the Osborne Engineering Company, as mechanical and electrical engineer, and continued with that concern for the succeeding six years. Mr. Harrison by that time had made an engineering name for himself that made him very valuable and the firm of Corrigan, McKinney and

Company sought him as their chief engineer and he has continued with this firm ever since. His standing is high among business men and equally so with men of his profession and his membership is valued in the Cleveland Engineering Society and the American Society of Mechanical Engineers.

Mr. Harrison was married at Grand Rapids, Michigan, on May 17, 1899, to Miss Regina Tyröler, and they have two children, Virginia, who is nine years old, is a pupil in the Laurel School for Girls, Cleveland, and Henry Stuart, a sturdy boy of seven years, who is attending the public school. Mr. Harrison and his family attend the Second Presbyterian Church and assist in its benevolent and charitable activities.

Although he has never identified himself definitely with either of the great political parties of the country, Mr. Harrison is a wide awake, interested citizen and at no time has failed to do his duty either locally or farther afield. He is prominent in Masonry, having taken the Scottish Rite degrees and is a Shriner, and he belongs to such substantial and well recognized social bodies as the Cleveland Athletic and the Shaker Heights Country clubs.

BERNARD THOMAS DUFFEY. Among Cleveland insurance men is Bernard Thomas Duffey, who represents the Royal Insurance Company, Limited, of Liverpool, England, as Ohio State agent. Mr. Duffey is a veteran worker in the field of insurance, having taken up the business when a boy just out of high school. He has been a resident of Cleveland more or less continuously since 1898, and has been for eighteen years with the Royal Insurance Company, Limited.

Mr. Duffey was born at Rockford, Illinois, July 5, 1869, a son of Bernard and Ellen (Moran) Duffey. Both parents were natives of Ireland. The families on coming to America settled, the Duffeys in Sandusky, Ohio, and the Morans in Rockford, Illinois. Bernard Duffey in early youth became an employe of the wholesale grocery firm of David Brown & Company, and when that business was transferred to Rockford, Illinois, he went along with it and remained in the service of the company for a number of years. He finally opened and conducted a retail grocery store in Rockford for himself, but his promising career was cut short by his death at the age of thirty-one at Rockford in 1870. He married after going to Rockford Miss Moran, who also died



A. P. Travis

in that city in 1910 at the age of sixty-nine. They had four children: William, who died at Rockford in 1913; Lillian, living at Rockford; Margaret, who died at Rockford in 1892, at the age of twenty-three; and Bernard Thomas.

Bernard Thomas Duffey was only a year old when his father died. He grew up in the home of his widowed mother at Rockford, attended the public schools, and in 1887 graduated from high school. He was then eighteen years of age, and two days after his graduation he accepted an opportunity to earn a living and also learn a business in the insurance office of the Rockford Fire Insurance Company. He remained with this company for thirteen years. While representing the Rockford Fire Insurance Company he first came to Cleveland in 1898 as special agent, and remained here until 1900 when he was appointed state agent for Michigan of the Royal Insurance Company, Limited, of Liverpool. His headquarters as Michigan state agent were at Detroit, but in 1903 he was also honored with the additional responsibilities of state agent for Ohio, and his headquarters were changed to Cleveland. Then in 1905 he returned to Detroit, where he had his business headquarters until January 1, 1911, since which date he has again been in Cleveland. Mr. Duffey was state agent for both Michigan and Ohio from 1903 to 1911, and on giving up his Michigan territory he took in addition to the state agency for Ohio the immediate management of the Cleveland local business.

Mr. Duffey, whose offices are in the Plain Dealer Building, is also state agent of Ohio for the Newark Fire Insurance Company of Newark, New Jersey, and is a director of The American National Fire Insurance Company of Columbus, Ohio. He is a member of the Cleveland Fire Insurance Exchange and the Ohio Underwriters Field Club. Outside of his immediate business he has active connections as member of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, Civic League, Exchange Club, Cleveland Athletic Club and Cleveland Automobile Club.

Mr. Duffey by a former marriage has a son, Bernard T. Duffey, Jr., who is now an attorney at Cleveland. The senior and junior Duffey were students together in the law course of the Cleveland Law School of Baldwin-Wallace College, and both were given their degrees LL. B. with the class of 1915. While the elder Duffey has utilized his knowledge of law only for the better handling of his

business as an insurance man, the younger Duffey is now successfully established in practice with A. F. Ingersoll in the Engineers Building, under the firm name of Ingersoll & Duffey.

On June 8, 1910, at Chicago Mr. Duffey married Miss Bertha H. Nye, daughter of Anthony and Bridget (Kearns) Nye. Mrs. Duffey was born in San Francisco, California, and was a small child when the death of her parents left her an orphan. She was educated in San Francisco, but at the age of nine went to Chicago and completed her training in a convent school. Mr. and Mrs. Duffey have four children, all born at Cleveland, named Jack Nye, Bernadine, Betty Marie and Donald Kearns.

ALEXANDER S. KRAUS. Now successfully established as a lawyer, with influential connections in business and public affairs. Alexander S. Kraus has made his own way in life, and was a young man of considerable achievement even while in college.

He was born in Cleveland, June 24, 1884, a son of Ferdinand F. and Lena (Koblitz) Kraus, both of whom are still living in Cleveland. His mother was born in Cleveland of German parentage, while his father was born in Bohemia, Austria, and when about twenty years of age came to the United States with his brothers. The parents were married in Cleveland, the ceremony being performed by Dr. Aaron Hahn. Ferdinand Kraus gave his principal active service to organizing and promoting various branches of the lumber and manufacturing business. He was the organizer of the Cleveland Pearl Button Works. Since 1914 he has been retired.

Alexander S. Kraus, who was the oldest child and only son of four, was educated in the public schools, graduating from the East High School in 1904. While his ambition was to secure a liberal education and enter the legal profession there were certain financial difficulties in the way which he had to overcome. His business enterprise gave him the key to the situation. While a student in the law department of Western Reserve University he conducted two stores in the gas and electric fixture business, located on St. Clair Street and Lorain Avenue. This business was known as the Kraus Light & Fixture Company, and besides looking after both stores he carried very heavy work in the School of Law. He graduated LL. B. from Western Reserve in 1907, and subsequently

pursued a six months post-graduate course in the Baldwin-Wallace University, and was given a similar degree by that institution in June, 1908. He was admitted to the Ohio bar December 18, 1907, and he soon afterwards sold out his business and took up the practice of law with Judge Sanford Silbert under the firm name Silbert & Kraus. Their offices were in the Williamson Building. After two years Mr. Kraus joined Richard E. McMasters in business, their firm name being Kraus & McMasters, with offices in the Williamson Building. In March, 1917, Noah S. Good became a partner, the style being changed to Kraus, McMasters & Good. In the same month they removed to a suite of offices in the newly opened Guardian Building, where they are still located.

Mr. Kraus was admitted to practice in the United States District Courts on March 23, 1917. He is a lawyer of unusual accomplishment, speaks several languages fluently, and among other interests enjoys a fine private library. He is a director of the Du-More Manufacturing Company of Cleveland, and is secretary and general manager and counsel of the People's Mortgage Company. In politics he is an active republican, and has been on the party ticket for the State Legislature and the State Senate. He now gives much of his time to the benefit of the East End Chamber of Commerce of Cleveland, of which he is a director. While in college and high school he was noted as an all-round athlete, and his principal sport now is bowling. He is a member of the Cleveland Independent Aid Society and the Cleveland Bar Association.

His home is at 10107 Parmelee Avenue. September 27, 1910, in Cleveland he married Miss Ida E. Kramer. Her mother is Mrs. Bertha Kramer of Cleveland. Mrs. Kraus was born in this city, and is an accomplished vocalist, and finished her education in Eliza Warren's School of Expression. She gives considerable time to the benefit of the Orphans Aid Society of Cleveland. Mr. and Mrs. Kraus have two children, both born in Cleveland, Bertram S. and Lorna R.

THE CLEVELAND TELEPHONE COMPANY. In 1876 in Boston Alexander Graham Bell, a Scotchman, and at the time a teacher of elocution in that city, after many months of patient experimentation with a wire, a magnet and a clock spring reed, produced a crude toy that conveyed the words of human speech

from one room to another. This was the birth of the telephone. A few weeks later the device was placed on exhibition at the Philadelphia Centennial, but it was not until near the close of the Centennial that it attracted any notice. The first "Exchange" was set up in Boston in May, 1877, and as late as 1879 the telephone directory of New York City was a small card showing only 250 names.

The average person seldom stops to consider just how much the telephone means as an implement of modern life. The business man reaches for his telephone and calls a party a thousand miles away with as little concern as calling the office boy from the next room. The housewife orders the daily provisions and makes her social engagements by telephone in a matter of fact way as though this helpful little instrument had always been a part of the household. The modern newspaper man spends much of his time with the telephone at his ear. The veterans of the game recall a time not far distant when a good pair of legs was an absolute necessity to the successful news gatherer. Abraham Lincoln and most of his contemporaries and men who lived for a dozen years after his death knew nothing of the telephone.

It was thirty-eight years ago that the telephone made its official bow to the Cleveland public, being a side issue in connection with the Western Union Telephone Company. E. P. Wright, who was then superintendent of the Western Union, opened the first telephone office in a room in the Board of Trade Building on Water Street, which is now West Ninth Street. In his spare time he succeeded in interesting seventy-six Cleveland business men in the "new speaking telegraph," as it was then generally designated. Wires were strung, mostly from roof to roof, and a new era of communication was inaugurated in Cleveland. The public had but to look up in the air at the number of wires to determine whether the business was growing; for telephone cables either aerial or underground, were unknown equipment.

From the Water Street location the telephone office was moved to the attic floor of a building on Superior Street where all the telephone wires entered the building through a tower on the roof. The business continued to grow, poles appeared on all the leading thoroughfares, and in 1888 another move was necessary. The company took up its abode in

a building at the northwest corner of Seneca and Michigan streets, now West Third and Prospect respectively. This location is diagonally across from the present main office building, into which the company moved in January, 1898.

This last move gave the public what is termed a central energy system, and it was no longer necessary to turn a crank on the side of the telephone in order to signal the operator. Also the mussy batteries at the subscribers' telephones were replaced by large storage cells at the central office. The latest and most approved type of switchboard was installed but the telephone art is a progressive one and this board, considered a wonder in its day, has since been replaced by a later type switchboard that completely overshadows its predecessor in mechanical efficiency.

The history of the Cleveland Telephone Company is a story of uninterrupted progress from the beginning. Being an integral part of the industrial, commercial and social life of the community, it is probably a better barometer of the steady advancement of the city than any other medium. As a means of communication, the telephone has been absolutely essential to Cleveland's welfare. The modern office building would be as impossible without the telephone as without elevators.

From the meager beginning of seventy-six telephones in 1879, the business of the Cleveland Bell Telephone Company has increased to practically 100,000 telephones, caring for Cleveland and all Cuyahoga County. From the small room on Water Street, the expansion has continued until today the company owns eleven large modern fireproof operating buildings, two construction, supply and garage headquarters, and has rented quarters in the Engineers Building, the Arcade Building, the East Forty-sixth Street Market Building, and the Ainsfield Building.

It has 3,500 employes, 1,800 of whom are telephone operators, and it pays \$1,500,000 a year in salaries and wages to Cleveland people. Not so many years ago 1,000 calls per day was considered a heavy traffic load. Now this busy organization cares for as high as 725,000 calls in one day. During the two-year period, 1915-17, the growth has been the most phenomenal in the history of the company. To care for a net gain of 23,900 telephones would have been a big problem in itself, but in addition to this the abnormal business conditions brought about an increase of

60 per cent in the traffic load. To meet these conditions, one entirely new exchange building was constructed, 100 per cent additions were made to two of the largest exchange buildings, and 50 per cent additions were made to four other large exchange buildings. In the exchange buildings 172 additional switchboard sections were put into service.

With the coming of the lead sheathed cable, the Cleveland Telephone Company started an active campaign to replace the heavy wire pole leads with either aerial or underground cable, and today there are 225,000 miles of underground wire and 60,000 miles of aerial wire, three-fourths of the latter being in aerial cable.

An important period in the earlier days of the Cleveland company was the introduction of long distance service. This gave the local business a tremendous impetus and one new central office followed another in quick succession. The first long distance company was known as the Midland Company and long distance service was known as "Extra Territorial."

The Cleveland Telephone Company is now an associated company of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, giving its subscribers access to 10,000,000 telephones distributed over the entire country and extending into Canada and Mexico. Four thousand long distance messages are handled each day in Cleveland by a force of more than 350 operators.

Throughout the life of the Cleveland Telephone Company it has not only been a leader in making constructive improvements in its own business, but its officials have invariably been found in the forefront of important industrial and civic movements. Whether it be a Federated Charities campaign, a Red Cross campaign, or a Liberty Bond campaign, the officials and organization of the Cleveland Telephone Company have been found taking an active part for the mutual good of the community. It shows the spirit of the company and of its executives and employes, and signalizes the important position the company occupies in the daily activities of the city.

It is probably true that no institution has done more to realize the letter and spirit of true democracy in the relations between the corporation and its employes. Each exchange of the Cleveland Telephone Company has a rest room, luncheon room and library. A feature of the company's welfare work is the employment of a social secretary and a medical su-

pervisor. The company maintains an operators' school. In order to become a member of this school applicants must pass a preliminary application as to mental, moral and physical qualifications. The course includes a series of lectures and actual work at practicing switchboards.

ALLARD SMITH, general manager of the Cleveland Telephone Company, is a graduate electrical engineer and has spent nearly twenty years in practical telephone work, and is today one of the leading executive telephone men of the country.

He was born at Eau Claire, Wisconsin, June 23, 1876, a son of William H. and Catharine (Fox) Smith, now retired at Eau Claire, where they have been residents for over sixty years. Mr. Smith's great-grandfather Smith was a captain in the Revolutionary army, and the family removed to Wisconsin from the northern part of Maine.

Allard Smith, fourth of five children and the only one of the family a resident of Ohio, was educated in the public schools of Eau Claire, graduating from high school in 1894 and then entering the University of Wisconsin at Madison. He received his degree as electrical engineer in 1898, and went direct from university to Chicago, where he was assigned to a place as a night employe in the switchboard department of the Chicago Telephone Company. He was one of those fortunate young men who find a congenial sphere of work immediately on leaving college. He was promoted from time to time, and finally was superintendent of construction of the Chicago Telephone Company. From 1911 to the end of 1913 he was employed as construction engineer of the Bell Telephone System, covering the five states of Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Michigan and Wisconsin. In March, 1914, Mr. Smith came to Cleveland as general manager of the local Bell Company, and has since been also a director of the company.

Mr. Smith had some military training in his younger years, being a member of the Wisconsin National Guard from 1896 to 1899. At the time of the Spanish-American war he was accepted as an ensign in the navy, but the war was over and the nearest he got to the front was Old Point Comfort.

He is well known as a citizen of Cleveland and is a director of the Morris Plan Bank of Cleveland, director and vice president of the City Club, and is active in the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, Union Club, Univer-

sity Club, Advertising Club and Shaker Heights Country Club. Mr. Smith is independent in politics and has no active partisan affiliations.

June 30, 1901, at Viroqua, Wisconsin, he married Miss Margaret Elizabeth Butt, daughter of Colonel C. M. Butt, who is now living retired at Viroqua. Mrs. Smith was born in that Wisconsin town, graduated from the Viroqua High School, and was a member of the class of 1899 in the University of Wisconsin. Mr. and Mrs. Smith reside on Ashbury Avenue.

JOHN J. SEXTON, now handling a good general practice as a lawyer with offices in the Engineers' Building, has been identified with business and politics in Cleveland nearly all his life.

Mr. Sexton was born at Cleveland June 24, 1879, a son of Patrick and Mary Sexton. His parents are still living and both were natives of County Clare, Ireland, where they grew up. In 1875, at the age of twenty-one, they both came to America and were married at Cleveland. Patrick Sexton at first worked for Maher in the old rolling mill at wages of 90 cents a day. He walked from Dodge Street to Glenville, the other side of Gordon Park, twice a day. Later he was with the Otis Steel Company until injured and for eighteen months was confined to his house. Since then he has been in the saloon business, first at 21½ King Avenue, later at 14 King Avenue, and then bought a place of his own at 1011 Lakeside Avenue, the present number of which is 3315 Lakeside Avenue. That was his headquarters from 1889 to 1907. He turned over this business to his son, John, who soon afterwards sold it. The father is now in the saloon business at 5247 Superior Avenue and that has been his location since December 8, 1909. He has always owned his own place of business, has been independent of the brewing companies and has conducted a model saloon, in all these years never having violated any of the ordinances governing the liquor traffic. He is now one of the oldest members in Cleveland of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, also belongs to the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association, and is a member of the Immaculate Conception Catholic Church. He and his wife have three sons and three daughters, all living. Daniel E. of Cleveland; John J.; Marie, Mrs. John F. Straub, wife of the foreman of The Otis Steel Company; Nellie and Elizabeth, both at home; and Frank, a



A. J. Frank

mail carrier out of the Collingwood Station. All the children were born in Cleveland.

John J. Sexton was educated in the Immaculate Conception Parochial School, St. Ignatius College, and in 1915 took his law degree from Baldwin-Wallace University.

As soon as he was old enough he began contributing to his own support and worked thereafter every school vacation. At the age of fourteen during vacations he worked for The Otis Steel Company, and at the age of seventeen found a regular position on that payroll and was with the company twelve years, beginning as weighmaster and later as foreman of the open hearth department. In March, 1907, after an operation for appendicitis Mr. Sexton left the steel company. About that time his parents went back to Ireland for a visit to the old sod after an absence of many years. They were away three months and John Sexton took charge of his father's business. In 1908 his father built a place at the corner of Fifty-third and Superior, where he is today, and John Sexton then took a place of his own at 6021 St. Clair Avenue. He sold that in March, 1909.

He then looked after his father's business interests and also became salesman and collector for Tom Foot, the printer. In 1910 he was taken ill and was sick for seven months. Resuming work he was employed a year and a half by the board of review at the courthouse, and spent a few months with the board of elections, also in the auditor's office, and until August, 1913, was clerk in the criminal court under County Clerk Charles Horner. While around the courthouse he took up the study of law in Cleveland Law School, finishing his course in the Baldwin-Wallace College as above noted. He now has offices in the Engineers Building and enjoys a good general practice as a lawyer. He was admitted to practice in the United States Court February 7, 1917.

His father has been one of the most ardent democrats in Cleveland, and John Sexton was also affiliated with that party but is now a republican. In local affairs he is strictly independent, voting for the best man. He was a candidate for nomination for councilman from the Tenth Ward against Peter J. Henry, now clerk of the Municipal Court. Henry was endorsed by the late Tom Johnson, and was elected by 157 votes over Mr. Sexton. Mr. Sexton was also an influential factor in the campaign of Herman Baehr in his candidacy for mayor against Tom Johnson in 1909. For

the past eight years Mr. Sexton has been a republican. He is a close friend of former Secretary of State C. Q. Hildebrand and did much to insure his election to that state office.

Mr. Sexton is a member of the Catholic Order of Foresters, Woodmen of the World, Loyal Order of Moose, Germania Turnverein of the Twenty-third Ward Republican Club, and belongs to the Immaculate Conception Parish. He helped campaign the state in the interests of the "wets" during the last two elections.

June 5, 1917, in Immaculate Conception Church he married Miss Catherine Wacho. Mr. Sexton was born at the corner of Forty-fifth and St. Clair when that district of the city was farm lands. He was baptized in the Immaculate Conception Church and received his first communion there. Mrs. Sexton was born and educated in Cleveland, having attended St. Martin's parochial schools.

HENRY S. FRENCH. For over sixty years the name French has figured prominently in the commercial and industrial affairs of Cleveland. And this name has other interesting associations than those strictly confined to business.

The founder of the family here was the late Clinton D. French. He was born at Barre, Vermont, in September, 1827, of rugged New England stock. He was directly descended from that William French of Westminster, Vermont, whose blood with Daniel Houghton's was the first shed in the Revolution on March 13, 1775, and to whose memory the state erected a monument in 1875.

Educated in public schools, Clinton D. French came to Cleveland in 1854 and soon established a retail dry goods business under the name of French & Company. Subsequently the business was conducted by French & Davis, their store being located at 91 Superior Avenue Northeast. Still later the firm was French & Keith, and the business was then moved to the Marble Block on Superior between Bank and Seneca streets. Clinton D. French sold out in 1862, was in the real estate business for a time, and in 1863 with his brother Gilbert L. established French's Golden Lion, a retail dry goods store at Buffalo, New York. From this Clinton French withdrew in 1876, and after that his time was taken up with the management of his private property and other interests.

One of his distinctive characteristics was a love for the old and the rare, and he gave

much of the time of his later years and considerable of his means to the collection of antiques, especially books, documents and historical souvenirs. Perhaps the most famous article of his collection was the coach which Lafayette brought over from France and used in his tour of America in 1825. This coach was made in Paris, and after coming into the possession of Mr. French was carefully preserved and aside from the fading of its bright colors was kept in almost the same condition as when the famous Frenchman rode upon it. It is elaborately wrought and highly finished, of the style of the Napoleonic period and of the First Empire. Too heavy for ordinary service with a single pair of horses, four powerful steeds having drawn it over the heavy roads of early America, it has escaped the common use and consequently experienced little wear or tear. Formerly it appeared upon the streets only on rare occasions of national rejoicing or public sorrow.

Clinton D. French was a member of the old Stone Church in Cleveland, and a democrat in politics. He died September 1, 1901, at the age of seventy-four. At Buffalo, New York, he married Henrietta Davis.

Their only child, Henry S. French, was born at Buffalo, New York, July 18, 1865. He attended the Rockwell public school in Cleveland and at the age of fourteen began earning his own living as a clerk in Bailey & Crothers retail dry goods store at Cleveland. This firm by subsequent change and development became the great department store of L. A. Bailey. In 1882 Mr. French resigned his position there, and went into the service of J. G. W. Cowles in the real estate business. After 1893 he continued in this business alone until 1901. At that date he established the Machinery Forging Company, of which he has since been president and treasurer. Mr. French was one of the organizers and the financial backer of the Tabor Ice Cream Company at its organization a few years ago, and this concern in a short time took first rank in its line in the city, so rapid was its growth.

Mr. French is a member of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, Cleveland Athletic Club, Cleveland Rotary Club, Cleveland Automobile Club, Willowick Country Club, and in politics is a republican. On January 25, 1888, at Cleveland he married Miss Minerva Antoinette Copeland. They are the parents of four children: Laura A., now Mrs. C. E. Hartwell of Cleveland; Clinton R., connected with the forging business at Cincinnati; Noyes C., vice

president of the Machinery Forging Company; and Georgiana B.

LOUIS ROBERT LANZA was admitted to the Ohio bar in 1915 and has since been making rapid strides toward professional achievement at Cleveland, and is now enjoying a splendid and growing practice with offices in the Engineers Building.

Mr. Lanza was born in the Village of Alcarafusi, Province of Messina, on the plains of Southern Italy, September 26, 1886, the only child of Francis and Frances (Mileti) Lanza, his mother dying at his birth. His father, who is now living in Cleveland, was a man of considerable local prominence in the Village of Alcarafusi, where both he and his wife were born. He was mayor of the village for three terms of four years each, and on leaving that office was made postmaster, an office which in Italy is a life appointment. He resigned the position and came to America in 1902. For his second wife he married in 1888 Mary Mileti, a sister of his first wife, and they had three sons: Joseph A., a chemist for The Arco Company of Cleveland; Otto, a mining foreman in Colorado, and James, attending school in Cleveland. The mother of these sons died at Cleveland in 1908.

Louis Robert Lanza was sixteen years old when he came to America and prior to that time had attended the schools of his native town and finished his early education in Cleveland. He took up the study of law, and after graduating from the Baldwin-Wallace Academy in 1912 entered the law department of the Baldwin-Wallace University and graduated LL. B. in 1915. In the same year he was admitted to practice and his offices have always been in the Engineers Building. He has been admitted to practice in the United States District Court.

Mr. Lanza is a member of the Loyal Order of Moose, the Modern Woodmen of America, and is president of the Alcarese Society, an incorporated Italian society of Cleveland.

He and his family reside at 441 East One Hundred Twenty-third Street. On October 25, 1916, he married Miss Gisalda Meleti in Cleveland. She was born in Padua, Italy, daughter of Gaetano and Johanna (Frattini) Meleti, who are now living in Cleveland. She was educated at Milan, Italy, and came to the United States with her parents at the age of fifteen. Mr. and Mrs. Lanza have one son, Robert Francis, born in Cleveland.



J. P. Halliker

GEORGE P. KOELLIKER. A number of professional men of Cleveland who have qualified for the practice of their special vocations have never engaged in these occupations as individuals, but have used their talent and learning in connection with institutions of a business or financial character, where their acquired knowledge is found to be of inestimable value to the interests involved. In this class is found George P. Koelliker, secretary of The Citizens Savings and Trust Company, connected with various other interests, and a lawyer by profession. He also has the distinction of being a native son of Cleveland, having been born here January 1, 1881.

Herman Koelliker, the father of George P. Koelliker, was born in Switzerland, and came to the United States when four years of age. He grew to manhood here and received a good education, and on reaching man's estate chose the vocation of stationary engineer for his own. He followed that occupation for many years and is now living in comfortable retirement at Cleveland, having acquired a satisfying competency. Mrs. Koelliker, who also survives as one of the honored residents of Cleveland, of which city she is a native, bore the maiden name of Barbara Brickman, and is a member of an old American family of German origin.

George P. Koelliker received a graded and high school education at Cleveland, following which he took an academic course under private tutors and qualified for the bar under the Supreme Court ruling. He was graduated from the Cleveland Law School in 1905 and in the same year that he received his degree was admitted to the bar. While still a student, in 1899, Mr. Koelliker began working as a stenographer with The Savings and Trust Company of Cleveland, in order to assist in paying the cost of his tuition, and remained with this institution afterward when it had become consolidated with The Citizens Savings and Trust Company. In January, 1914, he was made assistant secretary of this institution, and in January, 1916, was advanced to the post of secretary, which he still retains. Mr. Koelliker does not confine himself to the work of this company, for he has various other important interests which make a demand upon his abilities. He is connected with several realty companies of Cleveland with valuable property; is secretary and was one of the organizers of The General Alloys Company, which manufactures cutting tools; and was one of the organizers and is secretary of The

Cooper Research Company. His legal knowledge has been of great value in the work of organization in which he is engaged, as well as in the protection of the interests of these companies after organized.

Mr. Koelliker is a republican, but has not been active in this direction. He is a member of the Union Club, Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, the Lakewood Chamber of Commerce, the Cleveland Athletic Club and the Westwood and Chippewa Lake clubs.

PAUL D. JONES. While all successful business men cannot claim that it was the spur of necessity in their early days that laid the foundation of later achievement, an interesting number of the men of power and position in the business world today can look back to an industrious, self-helping boyhood. An example may be cited in Paul D. Jones, who is a man of large affairs at Cleveland and is vice president of the Guarantee Title & Trust Company.

Paul D. Jones was born at East Bangor, Northampton County, Pennsylvania, April 30, 1876. His parents were William David and Melinda Jones. William David Jones was born in Wales, January 27, 1849. He had but meager educational opportunities, as he was only nine years old when his people brought him to the United States and located in the coal region in the vicinity of Scranton, Pennsylvania. Young as he was, he became a worker in the coal mines and continued in that field until 1867. He then went to East Bangor, Pennsylvania, and there was married to Miss Melinda Wiedman, a daughter of Jacob Wiedman, who owned slate quarries in that neighborhood. Mr. Jones went to work for his father-in-law in the quarries, and after moving to Bangor was employed until 1887 in other quarries. In that year he came to Cleveland and engaged as a salesman with the firm of Auld & Congor, roofing slate manufacturers, and continues with that firm. His two sons, Daniel W. and Paul D., are residents of Cleveland.

Paul D. Jones was educated in the public schools of Bangor and Cleveland but in 1891, when fifteen years old, he put aside his school books and started out to find a job, accepting one as post and office boy with the Bradstreet Mercantile Agency, and performed his duties faithfully for one year, in the meanwhile keeping wide awake to other opportunities. After eight months in a clerical capacity with the Valley Railroad he entered the employ of the

manufacturing firm of Auld & Congor as bookkeeper, and continued there for five years, engaging then with E. B. Tidd in a general insurance business, having charge of the fire insurance department. In June, 1900, Mr. Jones retired from that connection and helped to organize the Genesee Savings & Banking Company, becoming its secretary and treasurer and continuing until it was absorbed by the Reserve Trust Company. Mr. Jones by this time had become well known in financial circles and was made assistant secretary of the two branches of the above consolidation, serving as such until 1910.

His years of business experience served to admirably qualify Mr. Jones for his next business advance, by which he became assistant treasurer of the Guarantee Title & Trust Company of Cleveland, and one year later, in 1911, he was elected treasurer and in 1915 was elected vice president. He is on the directing board of this institution, as also on the boards of the Industrial Discount Company and the Citizens Mortgage Company. In all his business relations he has ever been honorable and trustworthy and his friends and intimates in business circles are men of like high personal character.

Mr. Jones was married at Cleveland to Miss Georgia A. Hauxhurst on June 27, 1900, and they have two sons, Paul D. and Robert W.

Although Mr. Jones takes no very active part in political matters and votes independently, his good judgment, his business foresight and his sound financial sense would seem to particularly qualify him for public responsibility at a time when the country has need of its most efficient men. Mr. Jones is an important factor in the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce. He finds congenial companionship and recreation as a member of the Rotary Club.

JOSEPH M. BERNSTEIN at the age of twenty-two in July, 1915, was admitted to practice in all the courts of Ohio. Few men of that age bring to the outset of their careers as lawyers a larger degree of vitalized experience and demonstrated capacity than Mr. Bernstein. And while his real achievements belong to the future he has more than made good in his profession since beginning practice. Mr. Bernstein has offices in the Engineers Building.

He was born in Bay City, Michigan, August 18, 1892, son of Louis M. and Flora (Kekst)

Bernstein. Both his parents were natives of the City of Riga, Russia, where they grew up and married. On the fourth of July, 1889, they landed at the City of Baltimore, and went direct to Bay City, Michigan, where they had friends. They were the first members of their respective families to come to America. After living five years at Bay City they came to Cleveland, where they still reside. The father is connected with the Swift Company of Cleveland. There are five in the family, three sons and two daughters: Dora, now Mrs. D. Bauman of Cleveland; William, manager of a department in The Bailey Company department store; Joseph M.; Barney, a plumber; and Ida, still at home. Dora was a graduate of the Central High School and the Spencerian Business College, and Ida attended the Central High School but completed her work in the East Tech High School.

Joseph M. Bernstein was for two years a student in the Central High School and in 1911 was a member of the second class of graduates from the High School of Commerce. This high school, which has been one of the greatest improvements in public school education ever inaugurated in Cleveland was established in 1910 and Mr. Bernstein entered it at the beginning. He was commencement speaker at his graduation and had also been business manager of some of the student activities of the high school. There are now two branches of the High School of Commerce, one on the east and the other on the west side.

Mr. Bernstein is unmarried and has always lived at home with his parents, but since the age of nine has been practically self-supporting and paid his own way while getting his education and preparing for his legal career. He sold newspapers, blacked shoes, worked at anything that would turn him an honest penny. He was a cash boy in The Bailey Company. He early took up salesmanship, and sold beef to the trade for the old S. & S. Packing Company, now the Wilson Company. He was bookkeeper and stenographer for The Hartman Beef Company, and from there went to The Delivery Company, a \$1,000,000 concern, for which he was cashier. He was with that company for two years after graduating from high school. In the meantime he studied law at night, as a student in the law department of Baldwin-Wallace College. He received his degree LL. B. June 3, 1915, was admitted to the Ohio bar on the first of July and on February 9, 1916, was admitted to practice in the United States Court.



Richard Roche Hawkins

Mr. Bernstein handles a general practice as a lawyer and was also one of the organizers and has since been president of The Hippodrome Realty Company, is secretary of The L. & M. Auto Company and secretary of The J. Bauman Company.

He is an active republican, a member of the Knights of Pythias, the National Union, the Cleveland Independent Aid Society, the B'nai B'rith, the Knights of Joseph, the Sagarar Aid Society, the Bne Yeshrun Temple. He lives with his parents at 2548 East Thirtieth Street.

WILLIAM ROTHENBERG of the law firm Weed, Miller, Rothenberg and McMorris has spent his entire professional career in Cleveland, where by his learning, industry, ability and character he has attained a high rank though still numbered among the younger practitioners of the law.

Mr. Rothenberg was born in Cleveland August 19, 1883, a son of Leopold and Ella (Feniger) Rothenberg. His parents were natives of and married in Austria and in 1871 emigrated to America and settled in Cleveland. Leopold Rothenberg was in the dry goods business at Cleveland from that time until his death on January 26, 1913. The mother passed away February 24, 1915. William was the youngest of their six children and the only son. The five daughters are Mrs. S. Toffler of Cleveland, Mrs. M. M. Gleichman of New York City, Mrs. M. Goldreich of Cleveland, Mrs. Arnold Stern of New York City, Mrs. E. M. Brudno, wife of Doctor Brudno of Cleveland. The first two children were born in Austria, and the others in Cleveland and all received their education in this city.

William Rothenberg was educated in the Mayflower Grammar School, graduated from the Central High School in the class of 1901, and in 1905 received his A. B. degree from Harvard College. He is also a graduate of the Cleveland Law Department of Baldwin-Wallace University with the degree LL. B. He finished there in 1907 and was admitted to the Ohio bar in June of the same year. In 1904 before completing his university career Mr. Rothenberg took up the study of law with the late Albert H. Weed and Maj. Charles R. Miller, when the firm was known as Weed & Miller. After his admission to the bar in 1908, Mr. Rothenberg became associated with that firm and until recently its name was Weed, Miller & Rothenberg. Though both senior members are now deceased the old title

was still continued, Mr. Rothenberg being senior member with Major Miller's son William R. Miller as his associate, and Mr. W. H. McMorris was recently admitted. Mr. Rothenberg and Mr. Miller are young men of the law but have shown conspicuous ability in handling the large business of the firm, which is a general practice, although they also represent a number of corporations. Mr. Rothenberg is a director in a number of companies represented by the law firm.

In politics he is a republican, is a member of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, the Excelsior Club, Oakwood Country Club, Cleveland Council of Sociology, Cleveland, Ohio State and American Bar associations, and is chairman of the membership committee and on the executive committee of the association. He also belongs to the City Club, the Civic League, the Rotary Club in and of which he is counsel, is a member of the Delta Theta Phi law fraternity, and the Cleveland Automobile Club. He is one of the board of trustees of the Council Educational Alliance. Mr. Rothenberg finds his chief recreation in golf, motoring and among his books. He and his family reside at 2104 Stearns Road.

He married Miss Martha Hahn of Cleveland, daughter of Dr. Aaron A. and Thesia (Kalb) Hahn. Her mother died in 1912. Her father, Doctor Hahn, was formerly a rabbi but is now in the active practice of the law with his son Edgar A. Hahn, with offices in the Engineers Building. Mrs. Rothenberg was born in Cleveland, graduated from the Central High School in 1903, the Cleveland Normal School in 1905, and then taught a year in the Cleveland public schools. She is an active member of various clubs, including the Woman's Club of Cleveland.

RICHARD ROCHE HAWKINS. Judged by worthy achievement and universal public esteem, Richard Roche Hawkins, now filling the responsible office of Justice of the Peace for East Cleveland, occupies a foremost place among the men who, through high personal character and breadth of mind, have won the right to be named representative of the best interests of this great city. For almost a quarter of a century he has been honorably identified with the city's business life, has been an important factor in local politics in the struggles of the community for progress in municipal affairs, and has been a ceaseless worker in the paths of religion, temperance and patriotism.

Richard Roche Hawkins was born in the City of Manchester, England, January 28, 1854. His parents were James and Ann M. (Roche) Hawkins. On the maternal side the ancestry discloses an old Scotch-Irish family of education and standing, a present day distinguished member being Dr. William J. Roche, who fills the high office of Minister of the Interior of the Dominion of Canada and Commissioner of Indian Affairs of the Dominion. This prominent member of the Canadian ministry, while on a visit to his cousin Richard Roche Hawkins, in the fall of 1916, delivered an address before the Canadian Club of Cleveland, at the Statler Hotel, in which, at Mr. Hawkins' request, he spoke on the great European war. The maternal grandfather of Mr. Hawkins, Richard Roche, was bailiff for Lord Mount Norris of County Wexford, Ireland. Afterward he emigrated to Canada and settled at Exeter in Ontario, where he was the first innkeeper. Both he and wife were laid to rest there after lives of kindness and usefulness. They gave their four children, one daughter, who became the mother of Richard Roche Hawkins, and their three sons, liberal educations, and the latter were graduated from Trinity College, Dublin. The eldest son joined the army and was lost in India, but the other two were men of prominence in their section of Canada, both in educational and business affairs.

James Hawkins died in the City of Liverpool when his son, Richard Roche was five years old. He was a tailor by trade, and maintained a comfortable home for his wife and four children as long as he lived. In August, 1859, Mrs. Hawkins with her children crossed the ocean to Canada and landed at Quebec but settled at Port Colborne, Ontario, and lived there for three years. Later, removal was made to Erie, Pennsylvania, Mrs. Hawkins having been married at Kingston, Ontario, to John Robinson. He was a native of Boston, Massachusetts, and was a deep sea sailor. He survived his wife but a short time, and both were interred in the old cemetery at Port Colborne, Ontario. To her first marriage one daughter and three sons were born. The daughter was the eldest and she preceded her mother and the sons to Canada and died there. Richard Roche was the second in order of birth. His brother John is a farmer near Maedoe, Siskiyou County, California, and his brother William carries on a tailoring business at Port Colborne, Ontario. To the second marriage a son and daughter were born,

the latter surviving the former, Edward J. Robinson, who was born in Erie, Pennsylvania, and was residing at Los Angeles, California at the time of his demise; the daughter was born at Port Colborne, Ontario, and is the wife of Brace R. Davis, who is a millwright in business at Stockton, California.

Richard Roche Hawkins was educated in the public schools of Erie, and later during the Civil war period, at Buffalo, New York, and remembers well the interest excited when General Grant, the great Federal commander passed through Erie for the front. After his schooldays were over the task of bread winning naturally assumed importance, and being of a mechanical turn of mind Mr. Hawkins at first thought of learning to be an engineer, but changed his mind and later accepted a position as steward on one of the large vessels plying on the great lakes, and for six years continued sailing on fresh water and afterward, for seven years filled a similar position on salt water vessels. On May 24, 1876, he sailed as steward on a vessel bound for Queenstown, Ireland, and afterward sailed on different vessels running between British, French and Spanish ports. He made one trip around Cape Horn and also visited Cuba and the Isle of Martinique before the great earthquake.

In 1882 Mr. Hawkins returned to the United States and located in the City of Chicago, Illinois, and there carried on a plumbing and steam fitting business until 1896. In that year he came to Cleveland, and in this city has been an active business man interested in several lines, mainly plumbing and groceries, and for many years was one of the proprietors of the Boulevard Plumbing and Heating Company of Cleveland.

Broadened by travel and experience, Mr. Hawkins naturally has progressive views on many subjects, and has taken a hearty and public-spirited interest in public problems. In 1902 he was elected a member of the city council of Cleveland, and served as a republican, for two years under the administration of the late Tom Johnson, mayor, from what was then the Third District, comprising the Ninth, Eighteenth and Nineteenth wards. He has also been ward assessor several times, and in November, 1915, was elected justice of the peace of East Cleveland for four years, assuming the duties of this office on January 1, 1916. In politics as in business, Judge Hawkins has shown himself a man of practical efficiency.

Along other lines Mr. Hawkins has demonstrated qualities and aims that entitle him to the high esteem in which he is held. Reared in the Episcopal Church, his religious life has been a vitalizing element and his religious duties and responsibilities have always been recognized. While living in Chicago he served as the first Sunday school superintendent of St. George's Episcopal Church, and was a member of St. George's vestry, and since coming to Cleveland was superintendent of the Sunday school of Christ Church for eighteen months, and has been a member of the vestry of Christ Church and the Church of the Good Shepherd, and at present is a member of the vestry of St. Paul's Episcopal Church. His generous interest is noted in many of the church's noblest beneficent movements. To some, perhaps, the duties pertaining to these various offices and activities, would seem at times very onerous, but to Mr. Hawkins, without doubt, the time and energy contributed, are but outward expressions of deep and sincere religious convictions, and an acknowledgment of his sense of brotherhood and responsibility to others.

On January 27, 1879, Mr. Hawkins was married at Glasgow, Scotland, by the Presbyterian minister of the Established Church of Scotland, there residing, to Miss Frances Alicia Haig Melville, who was born in Glasgow, the youngest child of John and Margaret (Aird) Melville. John Melville was a trained gardener, and had charge of the estate of Sir John Cheap. When Mrs. Hawkins was christened her god-mother was Mrs. Haig, the wife of the proprietor of the great Haig distilleries of Scotland, and she gave the infant her own name. Thus it may be seen why Mrs. Hawkins, aside from her natural patriotism, takes a deep interest in the marvelous military tactics of General Haig in his operations in France during the present world war.

To Mr. and Mrs. Hawkins five children have been born, one son and four daughters, namely: James M., who is a clerk in the Collinwood postoffice, Cleveland; Margaret A., who is the wife of William J. Somerville, of Cleveland; Frances E., who lives with her parents; Viola M., who is a deputy clerk in her father's office on Ontario Street, and Mary E., who resides with her parents. The son was born at Glasgow, Scotland, and the daughters at Chicago, Illinois, and all attended the East High School in Cleveland.

Mr. Hawkins is identified with numerous organizations and these include the Orange-

men, the Odd Fellows, the Knights of Malta, the Eagles, the Sons of St. George, St. Andrew's Brotherhood and the Men's Club of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Cleveland. He was one of the organizers of the Canadian Club, of which he is yet a member and has been its secretary. Extremely patriotic, he is interested in all the problems now facing American manhood, and in every way endeavors to assist in solving them. When the Spanish-American war was an issue he presented himself for enlistment but was not accepted. He is also a pronounced advocate of temperance and throws his influence in the direction of total abstinence for the entire country.

SAMUEL ROCKWELL in his capacity of engineer has been helping build American railways and other large engineering and construction projects for nearly half a century. He has been with surveying parties over regions of the West and Northwest where the stakes they set and the lines they run were the first tangible evidences of the advance of white men into a country where barbarism had reigned supreme for untold centuries. However, for over a quarter of a century Mr. Rockwell's services have identified him with the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway chiefly in Ohio and with headquarters in Cleveland.

Mr. Rockwell was born at Brooklyn, New York, February 20, 1847, and is in the eighth generation of one of the oldest New England families. His ancestors beginning with the first in America are noted in the successive generations as follows: William Rockwell, who married Susanna Chapin; Samuel Rockwell, who married Mary Norton; Joseph Rockwell, who married Elizabeth Alvord Drake; Joseph Rockwell, who married Hannah Huntington; Samuel Rockwell, who married Hepsbah Pratt; Samuel Rockwell, who married Hannah Reed; William Rockwell, who married Susan Lawrence Princee; and Samuel Rockwell.

The family was established in America by Deacon William Rockwell, who was a native of England, and arrived on the ship *Mary* and John May 30, 1630, locating first in Dorchester and afterwards moving to Windsor, Connecticut, where he died May 15, 1640. He and most of his immediate successors were farming people in the vicinity of Windsor, Connecticut. Samuel Rockwell of the fifth generation was a captain in the Revolutionary

army, while his son, Samuel Rockwell, of the sixth generation, was a physician at East Windsor, Connecticut.

William Rockwell, father of the Cleveland engineer, was born at Sharon, Connecticut, September 21, 1803, was graduated from Yale College in 1823, and gained distinction in the law and public life. He practiced law at Brooklyn, and was judge of various courts there and twice was nominated for mayor. He died July 26, 1856. On April 7, 1840, William Rockwell married Susan Lawrence Prince, who was born in Brooklyn in 1818, daughter of Christopher and Anna (Duffield) Prince. She survived her husband over twenty years and died October 10, 1878.

Samuel Rockwell was only nine years of age when his father died. As a boy he attended various schools in Flatbush, New York, Suffield, Connecticut; Morristown, New Jersey; New Haven, Connecticut, spent six years at sea and finally entered Yale College, and was graduated from the Sheffield Scientific School of that university with the degree Ph. D. in 1873. Already he had acquired considerable practical experience in engineering. During the summer vacation of 1871 he spent four months running a level on the survey for the St. Paul & Pacific Railway. During 1862 he was for six months in charge of location and construction of the St. Paul and Pacific northwest of St. Cloud and on the Green Bay and Lake Pepin Railway, between Dexterville and Merillan.

Immediately following his graduation in 1873 Mr. Rockwell went to work for the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western at Hoboken, New Jersey. During the next four years he built the tunnel through Bergen Hill and also handled the separation of grades to the Hoboken terminal. From 1877 to 1885 he was variously employed on municipal waterworks and general engineering practice and contracting. The years 1885 to 1887 he spent as locating and constructing engineer for the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway, and as chief engineer of the Eastern Minnesota Railway from 1887 to 1890 he located and built that road and its terminals at West Superior and Duluth. In 1890 he was employed as chief engineer to locate the extension of the Santa Fe system to the Pacific Coast, until the failure of Baring Brothers called a halt. In 1891 as chief engineer of the Duluth and Winnipeg he located and built the part of it from Cloquet to West Superior. While build-

ing that road he accepted his position as engineer of the Michigan Southern Division of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway at Toledo on September 20, 1891. Since that date all his work and services have been with the New York Central lines. On December 1, 1899, he was appointed principal assistant engineer at Cleveland, and May 1, 1905, assistant chief engineer at Cleveland, July 15, 1905, chief engineer, and since September 1, 1912, until retired for age limit, had been consulting engineer with headquarters at Cleveland.

Mr. Rockwell has been well content to be known entirely by his professional work and professional interests, has had nothing to do with politics, and has avoided rather than courted many of the favors that are so frequently bestowed upon men of his professional standing. He is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, the American Railway Engineering Association, is a Royal Arch Mason, belongs to the Cleveland Athletic Club, and when a few days' vacation appears as a rift in his routine experience and hard work he is glad to devote that time to hunting and fishing as his favorite recreations.

On June 7, 1881, Mr. Rockwell married Cordelia A. Geiger, daughter of Stephen Geiger, who was a merchant at St. Joseph, Missouri. Mrs. Rockwell, who died July 27, 1908, was very active in social and club affairs at Cleveland, was a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution and the King's Daughters, and the Sorosis Society. The family of Mr. Rockwell comprises four children: Samuel, Jr., who was educated in Kenyon and Princeton colleges and is a civil engineer and contractor; William, a commission merchant; Stephen Geiger Rockwell, a graduate of the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis and a ship builder; Emily Gertrude, who is still busied with her education.

WILLIAM ROCKWELL was born at St. Paul, Minnesota, February 26, 1889, a son of Samuel and Cordelia A. (Geiger) Rockwell.

Second in order of age, he was brought to Cleveland in early childhood and educated in the public schools of this city. In 1908 he graduated from one of New England's most famous preparatory schools, Phillips Andover Academy, and the following year he spent in the Scientific School of Yale University, his father's alma mater. For eighteen months he was a student of

medicine in the Ensworth Medical College at St. Joseph, Missouri, but at the end of that time discovered distaste for his proposed profession and for that reason and on account of ill-health took up outdoor work. He was with an engineering party in Arkansas for a time, and since December 1, 1910, has been engaged in contract construction work, largely in New York State. He was with the McArthur Brothers Company, of 11 Pine Street, New York City, and for four years was with the Walsh Construction Company of Davenport, Iowa. Both these firms are among the largest railroad contractors in the country. Mr. Rockwell learned construction engineering largely through hard service and experience. On February 1, 1917, he established himself in Cleveland in business.

He is now head of the William Rockwell Company, with offices in the Citizens Building at Cleveland, and handling contractors' and railways' supplies and equipment. He buys and sells contractors' supplies of all kinds, and has made some influential connections with some of the principal firms in his line of business. He represents several well known manufacturing houses, including The George Worthington & Company, Crandall Paeking Company and A. Leschen & Sons Rope Company.

He is a member of the Cleveland Athletic Club and Chi Phi fraternity of Yale College. His home is at 1875 Crawford Road. March 19, 1917, Mr. Rockwell married Miss Bertha Augusta Dost of Syracuse, New York, where she was born and educated. They were married at Syracuse.

EARL J. ANDREWS is a Cleveland architect and builder, reference to whose career and work and methods will be greatly appreciated. Mr. Andrews has a rather distinct position among the architects and builders of Cleveland, and for a number of years his name has been associated with nothing but the very highest class of residential buildings.

Mr. Andrews was born at Wilmington, Clinton County, Ohio, November 16, 1882. Few citizens of Cleveland have their Americanism rooted farther back in the past than Mr. Andrews. It is said that some of his ancestors came over with or at the time of the Mayflower. Comparatively speaking the family is of equal antiquity in Ohio: People of the name located in Clinton County about 1801, before Ohio became a state. The Andrews

were Friends and established a Friends settlement at Wilmington, along with Jackson, Garner and the Moon families, who have lived there for more than a century, have married and intermarried, and the generations have become so closely knit that nearly everyone in that community is now related directly or remotely. The grandfather, Jonathan Andrews, was born on an old homestead which has been in the ownership of members of the Andrews family since the Government gave the first title deed to the land. This old homestead is now the home of William Garner and Rachel (Jackson) Andrews, parents of the Cleveland architect. Both were born in that locality and William G. Andrews was for many years a grain merchant. He was also a farmer by training and experience, and in 1892 removed to Marion, Indiana, where he was a hay and grain shipper for many years. He retired from active business in 1912 and settled at the old homestead in Clinton County, Ohio. There are just two sons in the family, and the older is Clifton G. Andrews, who lives at Kokomo, Indiana. He is one of the constructing engineers for the United States Steel Company.

Earl J. Andrews was educated in the public schools of Wilmington, graduated from Wilmington High School with the class of 1900, is a graduate of Ohio State University with the class of 1904, and from there went to New York and studied technical courses in the New York Technical School. He also enjoyed considerable training and had the inspiration of the splendid work done in the offices of Andrews & White, architects of New York City. He was with that firm eighteen months. The head of that firm, who is now retired, one of the best known of American architects, was a cousin of Earl J. Andrews while the junior member of the firm was the late Stanford White.

Prior to this time Mr. Andrews had served an apprenticeship at the carpenter's trade in Cleveland during his summer vacations. He had finished the trade in 1903 and at the same time he studied alone in drawing and design and thus laid a thorough practical groundwork for the technical education and training which he afterwards acquired in the East.

In the latter part of 1905 Mr. Andrews established himself in business at Cleveland and his present offices are in the Citizens Building. He is the only architect of any consequence in Cleveland, who does his own building, and

in fact he was the first Cleveland architect to dispense with sub-contractors and other intermediaries who are so often responsible for expensive delays and that weakness which is always present more or less where there is lack of concentration of responsibility. Mr. Andrews as both architect and builder employs his own labor, furnishes material, and makes himself responsible for every detail of any given building plan and contract. One of the greatest advantages of this method to his clients is the elimination of annoyance due to dealing with a number of contractors who are practically unco-ordinated under any central plan and supervision. During the early years of his work in Cleveland Mr. Andrews built 100 high grade homes in the neighborhood of Wade Park. Sixty of these homes cost all the way from \$25,000 to \$80,000 apiece. For the past ten years he has specialized and worked exclusively with "homes of quality" and handles practically no contract involving less than \$25,000, and from that all the way up to the most lavish sums spent upon private residences. He has built 136 homes in Cleveland, representing a total investment of over \$2,000,000. Mr. Andrews' entire work has been concentrated in Cleveland, and only once has he gone beyond the city limits to construct a building. This exception was his father's new home at Wilmington on the old homestead. Mr. Andrews has been busied not only with the designing and carrying out of all these contracts but has carefully studied every feature of the building industry as it affects high class homes, and he has introduced many important modifications and improvements on plans that will insure greater comfort and convenience to all who live in and occupy his residences, from the owners down to the servants. He has the enviable distinction of never having once failed to deliver a home complete at the specified time. The secret of his promptness and efficiency has been an absolute command of all trades involved in construction, in other words complete centralized authority and responsibility.

Mr. Andrews is a member of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, the Cleveland Builders' Exchange, the Civic League, is an honorary member of the Tippecanoe Club, a member of the Cleveland Manufacturers' Club, the Shaker Heights Country Club, the Willowick Country Club, the Cleveland Athletic Club and the Cleveland Automobile Club. In Masonry he is affiliated with Woodward Lodge

No. 508, Free and Accepted Masons; McKinley Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Coeur de Leon Commandery, Knights Templar; Al Koran Temple of the Mystic Shrine, and belongs to Cleveland Lodge No. 18 of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. His winter recreation is bowling. In the summer he divides his time between baseball and golf. He does his own bowling with the Elks' Lodge and for several years has financially backed one of the best bowling teams in the city, known as "The Andrews Builders." He has also maintained a baseball club in Cleveland under the same name for some seasons. Mr. Andrews was brought up in the faith of the Friends Church of his ancestors but is now affiliated with the Methodist Episcopal Church of Cleveland. Someone has called Mr. Andrews a thirty-third degree baseball fan and it is known that he is one of the regular season box holders at the Cleveland Ball Park and is said not to have missed a local game of the Cleveland team for six years.

He and his family reside at 2170 South Overlook Road. On April 10, 1904, he married Miss Birdette Wertenberger of Canton, Ohio, where she was born and educated. Mrs. Andrews is a graduate of the Canton High School and of Heidelberg University at Tiffin.

ROBERT CARRAN. A remarkable life, identified with Cleveland and Environs by a residence of over eighty years, came to a close with the death of Robert Carran on November 16, 1914. To live more than a century is of itself a distinction that constitutes a matter of general interest everywhere. But Robert Carran was more than a centenarian, he was a thoroughly useful worker and citizen and a man whose interests and sympathies touched nearly every point of Cleveland's life and history from the time it was a village until it ranked as one of the foremost cities of the country. It was only a proper tribute to the worth and significance of his noble life that at the time of his death all the flags over the new and old city hall and on the public square were set at half mast.

During the span of this one man's life the world was practically made and remade. He was born on the Isle of Man December 11, 1812. He was nearly three years old when the battle of Waterloo was fought. That closed one era of attempted domination and imperial control of Europe, if not the world, and only



Engr. by E. C. Williams & Bro. N.Y.

L. C. Farrar



Robert Carran



a few weeks before Robert Carran died at Cleveland, November 16, 1914, and nearly a century after the battle of Waterloo, the world was again thrown into tumult and confusion by another imperial clique which aspired to world domination not less than Napoleon. Robert Carran during his youth on the Isle of Man learned and followed the trade of miller. He came to America early in life, lived at Buffalo, New York, and in 1834 came to Northern Ohio and settled at Warrensville. He bought a large farm in that vicinity. Cleveland at that time had less than 5,000 population, and was divided into three villages, Ohio City, now the West Side, Newburg and Cleveland. Land in Cleveland itself could be bought for \$5 an acre. For a number of years Mr. Carran was connected with the firm of Seaman & Smith, shoe merchants, but finally retired and worked his farm. For twenty-four years he held the office of justice of the peace at Warrensville. Every case that came before him he settled without recourse to the routine of law and financial penalty, and did an untold amount of good in that way. For fifty-eight years he served as a school director of his district. He was a man of almost perfect physical habits, and these no doubt contributed to his long life. He never smoked in all his years and a well balanced will and intellect and useful work no doubt enabled him to pass the century mark and lack only a month of the age of a hundred two years.

In politics he was a democrat. For a great many years he attended state conventions of his party, and beginning to vote in the time of Andrew Jackson he cast his last ballot for Woodrow Wilson in 1912. At that time he remarked it would be his last presidential election.

Robert Carran was prominent in Scotch and Manx societies and on December 11th of each year his birthday was celebrated by Cleveland Manxmen. Early Settlers' Day, September 10, 1914, he celebrated the occasion by dressing, as was his custom, in a Prince Albert coat and a silk hat, and with his own hands he raised the old flag at the Public Square in Cleveland. He had been a participant in flag raising exercises for many years. Thirty years before his death he and Rev. Harris R. Cooley stood side by side with bowed heads while the old flag rose to the masthead at one of the meetings of the Early Settlers' Association. The duty devolved upon Rev. Mr. Cooley to

preach the funeral services over his comrade's body. At the time of his death Robert Carran was the oldest member of the Early Settlers' Association of Cuyahoga County.

He died at the home of his son, Charles H. Carran, 1496 West Clifton Boulevard, and his funeral was conducted at the home of his son, Lewis C., 1963 East Seventy-third Street. He was laid to rest in Highland Park Cemetery, Kinsman Road, in Warrensville. As a young man Robert Carran had helped clear the land and lay out this cemetery. He was the father of eleven children, and was survived by three sons and a daughter: Charles H., Lewis C., Robert A. and Mrs. Nattie Carr, all of whom reside in Cleveland.

In commemorating the memory of Robert Carran resolutions adopted by the Council of the City of Cleveland at the time of his death are here inserted:

“File No. 35034.

“Mr. McGinty.

“Whereas, Robert Carran, the oldest resident of Cleveland dies this day in the hundred and second year of his age; and

“Whereas, Robert Carran has for years represented to old and young alike in this community that sturdy, pioneer type of citizenship which has made both the material progress and the idealism of the city possible; now, therefore,

“Be it Resolved: That the Council of the City of Cleveland does hereby extend to the family of Robert Carran its respectful sympathy and by this resolution records upon its official proceedings the respect and affection of the people for this pioneer, early settler.

“Adopted by a rising vote November 16, 1914.

“Approved by the Mayor November 18, 1914.

“I, Richard E. Collins, Clerk of the Council of the City of Cleveland, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of resolution (File No. 35034) adopted by the Council of the City of Cleveland on November 16, 1914.

“Witness my hand and official seal at Cleveland, Ohio, this 3rd day of January, 1914.

“RICHARD E. COLLINS,

“Clerk of Council.”

LEWIS C. CARRAN has been a well known Cleveland citizen and prominently identified

with the oil industry and oil business for a long period of years. He is a son of the late Robert Carran, who died recently in Cleveland more than a century old after having lived in the city for three-quarters of a century. The career of this notable Cleveland man is sketched on other pages. Robert Carran married Elizabeth Kneale, who died when Lewis C. was an infant.

The latter was born at Cleveland October 13, 1852, and was well educated, graduating in 1870 from Baldwin University at Berea and in 1874 from Knox College at Gambier, Ohio. For the past thirty-five years he has been in the oil business and for a number of years was head of the L. C. Carran Company, oil manufacturers. He owned and operated a refinery but about thirty years ago sold out to the Standard Oil Company and since then has been a dealer in wholesale oils. In 1874, on finishing college, he was appointed by the state commissioners as superintendent of instruction at the Ohio Reform School and filled that office two years.

Mr. Carran was a member of the Cleveland City Council from 1885 to 1889 and has always been a staunch republican. He is now a director of the Dime Savings & Trust Company, and was one of the earliest members and is still active in the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce. He also belongs to the City Club, the Willowick Country Club, St. Agnes Church, and is prominent in the Early Settlers' Association.

A very happy and appropriate honor was bestowed upon Mr. Carran when he was appointed by former Mayor Baker and subsequently by Mayor Davis to succeed his honored father as the official flag raiser on Cleveland day, September 10th of this year, for the anniversary of Perry's victory on Lake Erie. Judge Alexander Hadden, president of the Early Settlers' Association, also appointed him chairman of the program committee for the celebration of Perry's Day, an annual event which takes place on the Public Square at Cleveland. It was the late Robert Carran's express wish when he died that his son, Lewis, should succeed him as flag raiser and it was also by invitation of the City of Cleveland that Mr. Carran accepted the honor of carrying forward the tradition of raising the flag on the Public Square to inaugurate Cleveland Day. Together with this invitation went a letter from the Director of Public Service

which contained the following words: "Your father performed this service for years and was the city's appointed custodian of this tradition. It is entirely fitting that its continued performance in the future be kept in the Carran family in memory and out of respect to him who initiated it."

The raising of the flag is an act symbolizing and rededicating Cleveland every year to the patriotism which inspired the founders of the city and the founders of the nation, and no family could exhibit more cogent proofs of patriotic sacrifice as a justification of the flag-raising honor than the Carrans. Robert Carran at the outbreak of the Civil war is said to have called his four boys home from college, and all of them responded to the invitation to join the colors and help preserve the Union. Three of them filled soldiers' graves. One of them was color bearer of his regiment and was struck down at the battle of Missionary Ridge. Reference to this was made by the flag-day orator in June, 1917, after L. C. Carran had for the first time officiated in his new duties after the death of his father. "We are gathered here," said Attorney J. J. Sullivan, "to pay a fitting tribute to the brave sons of 'Old Man' Carran, who sent four sons to the Civil war and who for thirty-five years after raised the flag on Flag day, here on Public Square."

Mr. L. C. Carran married at Peninsula, Ohio, November 23, 1896, Miss Grace E. Cassidy, daughter of A. R. and Agnes (Doherty) Cassidy, of Peninsula. Her parents now live retired in Cleveland. Her father in his active days was a cheese manufacturer and had the largest business of its kind in Summit County, Ohio, operating in his time fourteen factories. Mr. and Mrs. Carran have three children: Agnes E., L. C., Jr., and A. J. Carran.

MARK ANSON COPELAND is a prospering Cleveland lawyer, qualified to practice over fifteen years ago, he has been steadily making his way to the front in his profession. He now has a large general clientele, and has offices in the Williamson Building.

He was born at Bristolville, Trumbull County, Ohio, December 16, 1877. His father, Anson T. Copeland, was born at Lorraine, New York, where his father was a carpenter and contractor. Anson T. was born in 1830, was educated in the Wesleyan University at Middletown, Connecticut, and prepared for a career as a Methodist minister. He joined the

East Ohio Conference in the early '70s and had different charges at Kent, Bristolville, Bedford, Canfield and Rootstown, Windsor, Lisbon, Green, Freepport and Nelson. He remained in the ministry an active worker until shortly before his death which occurred at Girard, Pennsylvania, February 27, 1897. Rev. Mr. Copeland married Minerva Detchon, who was born in Poland, Ohio, March 31, 1839, and died at Cleveland July 30, 1899. Her father, Solomon Detchon, was a native of England and for many years a prosperous farmer at Poland, Ohio. She had a brother, Wilbur Fisk Detchon, who went with an Ohio regiment in the Civil war, was a sharpshooter and was killed at the explosion of a mine at Petersburg, Virginia. Mark A. Copeland was one of four children. His brother, Wilbur F., is a schoolman and educator. The sisters are Blanche, widow of Frank S. Masten, a Cleveland attorney, and Rena, widow of Clinton D. Goss of Cleveland.

His father being a minister, the Copeland home during Mark's early life was in different towns and cities and in each of them he advanced by a term or two of instruction in the local schools. In 1894 he graduated from the high school of Girard, Pennsylvania, and then spent one year in Allegheny College at Meadville, Pennsylvania, and another year in Adelbert College of Cleveland. He is a veteran of the Spanish-American war, having enlisted June 2, 1898, as a private in Company K of the Tenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He was promoted to the rank of corporal and remained on duty with his regiment for nine months.

In 1901 Mr. Copeland graduated LL. B. from the Western Reserve University Law School at Cleveland, and before taking up individual practice had the value of association and experience for fourteen months in the law offices of Goulder, Holding & Masten. He then formed a partnership with Pierce D. Metzger, under the name Metzger & Copeland, which firm was dissolved in 1906. He has many well won distinctions and successes as a member of the Cleveland bar.

Mr. Copeland is a republican in politics. September 14, 1904, he married Miss Louise Wellsted, daughter of Thomas H. and Elizabeth (Bissonette) Wellsted of Cleveland. Her father died in 1893. The two children of Mr. and Mrs. Copeland are Mark Anson, Jr., born July 31, 1905, and Thomas Wellsted, born July 10, 1907.

LUCIEN SEYMOUR. By reason of his position as grand secretary of the Grand Council of Ohio of the Royal Arcanum Lucien Seymour is undoubtedly one of the best known men in the state. While he has filled this office on two different occasions, Mr. Seymour has been prominent in other lines of business endeavor, both at Ashtabula and Cleveland. He is a man of exceptional qualifications for his present post and it is also an honor fitly bestowed considering the fact that he is one of the veteran members of the Royal Arcanum.

Historically this great fraternity and insurance order was organized at Boston with nine members on June 23, 1877. On October 11, 1879, a little more than two years later, Mr. Seymour became affiliated with the order and there is perhaps no man in Ohio who is better acquainted with Royal Arcanum history and has been more interested in maintaining and upbuilding the great organization. Besides his present office he is also a past grand regent of Ohio for the order. His offices as grand secretary are in the Engineers Building at Cleveland.

Mr. Seymour was born in Plymouth Township, Ashtabula County, Ohio, September 2, 1853. His people were pioneers in Ashtabula County, his grandfather Robert Seymour settling in Plymouth Township in 1814, while the War of 1812 was still in progress. The Seymour family was established by three brothers in Connecticut at the very earliest period of the history of that colony. Mr. Seymour's great-grandfather was a soldier patriot of the Revolutionary war and he is eligible to membership in the Sons of the American Revolution and his only sister is a Daughter of the American Revolution. Coming west to Ohio, Grandfather Seymour drove the entire distance with an ox team and spent many useful years of his life as a farmer. He died at Ashtabula when ninety years of age. The parents of Lucien Seymour were William and Virginia (Cooper) Seymour. William Seymour was born in Plymouth Township in 1824 and his wife at Camillus, New York, in 1826. They were married at Rochester, New York. For a number of years William Seymour followed farming but in 1862 removed to Ashtabula, learned the carpenter's trade and followed that trade and worked as a contractor for many years. For a time he and others were associated in the operation of a planing mill at Ashtabula. He was a very active citizen, always put himself in line with other

citizens in promoting something of good to the community, served as a member of the board of education and as a member of the city council of Ashtabula and was the first mayor of that city elected under the municipal code making the term of two years. Politically he was what might be described as a red hot republican. His death occurred in Ashtabula September 13, 1899, at the age of seventy-five, and his widow passed away March 22, 1903. Both are buried at Ashtabula. They were members of the Episcopal Church. Their two children were Lucien and Fanny, wife of J. F. Munsell, an attorney at Ashtabula.

Lucien Seymour was educated in the district schools of his native township, the public schools of Ashtabula, and for a time attended Racine College at Racine, Wisconsin. During his earlier career he was a merchant at Ashtabula and also a miller, he and his father operating flour mills known as the Ohio Mills, William Seymour & Son, proprietors. Mr. Seymour first became secretary of the Grand Council of the Royal Arcanum for Ohio in 1900 and filled the office five years. Then after an interim of nine years he was again elected in 1914, and has been chosen his own successor ever since. His work as grand secretary takes him all over Ohio, there being councils of the order in all the important centers of the state.

In 1912 Mr. Seymour assisted in organizing The Pure Protection Life Association at Cleveland, which is now a prosperous company with offices in the Arcade at Cleveland. Mr. Seymour served as its first secretary and is now a member of the founders board. He also had an active part in organizing the Ohio Royal Building and Loan Company in 1916 and is its secretary. This company is a mutual organization, all the profits being shared by the stockholders and is incorporated under the laws of Ohio with a capital stock of \$300,000 for the purpose of promoting home building.

Mr. Seymour is a republican in politics and in earlier years was quite active in Ashtabula County. In 1893 he spent a year as county deputy supervisor of elections in that county. He is a Knight Templar Mason and a Royal Arch Chapter Mason, a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, of the Royal League and the Ashtabula County Society of Cleveland. Mr. Seymour is a man of versatile interests, and while his life has been immersed in practical business affairs he has a distinctly

literary trend, and has occasionally written some pleasing prose and verse. Some of his verses, in celebration of the glories and beauties of his native State of Ohio, have been widely published and circulated.

Mr. Seymour married Miss Catherine M. Ducro of Ashtabula, daughter of John and Isabella (Warner) Ducro, old settlers of Ashtabula, both now deceased. Her father was for many years engaged in the furniture and undertaking business. Mrs. Seymour was born at Jefferson, Ohio, but was educated in Ashtabula. In former years both Mr. and Mrs. Seymour were very prominent in the Episcopal Church. Mr. and Mrs. Seymour established a mission of the Protestant Episcopal Church at Ashtabula Harbor, known as the Grace Memorial Mission, and both of them were leaders in church activities there. Mr. and Mrs. Seymour have had their home in Cleveland since 1899. Their only daughter, Carrie S., is now the wife of Duncan MacFarlane of Cleveland.

SAMUEL HENRY NEEDS is one of Cleveland's foremost figures in the coal industry, having been a resident of this city over thirty-five years, and from responsibilities and duties of a minor character with the Ohio-Pennsylvania Coal Company he progressed to the post of general manager and is now executive head of several important business organizations.

Mr. Needs was born at Tiverton, Devonshire, England, September 30, 1859, son of Samuel and Elizabeth Needs. Both parents spent all their lives in England, where they died. Samuel Needs was a well sinker in England and lost his life while engaged in his occupation when his son, Samuel H., was only three years of age. In going down a well which he had partially completed he failed to take the necessary precautions, and was overcome by the fatal gas or "damps" as it is called and could not be rescued alive. He and his wife had four children, two daughters and two sons. The daughter, Bessie, still lives in England. The other daughter, Ellen, widow of James Wyburn, is a resident of Cleveland. The other son, Walter G. Needs, who died in Cleveland February 25, 1906, was one of the most popular musicians of this city. He was a musician of all around ability, was both an individual performer and a leader and organizer, and he furnished music in all the playhouses of Cleveland in his day.

Samuel Henry Needs grew up in England, had a common school education at Tiverton,



A. J. Neas

and for seven years worked in a silk lace manufacturing establishment. On March 17, 1881, he arrived at Philadelphia by ocean vessel from Liverpool, and about two weeks later, on April 1, 1881, reached Cleveland, that date representing a connection with this city which has never been broken. The first five years he was here he was in the operating service of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway and in 1886 entered the city treasurer's office under Tom Axworthy. He afterwards spent another year with Mr. Axworthy in the latter's coal office, and while there he laid the foundation of his experience and acquaintance with the coal industry. From that he joined the Ohio-Pennsylvania Coal Company, a corporation with which he was connected for twenty-eight years, and filled every responsibility from ear recorder to general manager. He was formerly secretary and treasurer of the Ohio-Pennsylvania Coal Company, is president of the Morse Crable Coal Company and vice president and general manager of the Bergholz Coal Mining Company. Mr. Needs' offices are in the Commercial Bank Building.

While living in England Mr. Needs served one year with a company of British volunteers. He is well known in fraternal circles, being affiliated with Iris Lodge No. 229, Free and Accepted Masons; Webb Chapter No. 14, Royal Arch Masons; Oriental Commandery, Knights Templar; Al Koran Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He is past exalted ruler of Cleveland Lodge of Elks No. 18, and was grand treasurer of the order in 1902-03. Mr. Needs is a republican, a member of the City Club, and his church is the Methodist Episcopal.

On Christmas Day, 1886, in Cleveland, he married Miss Emma Weile. They are the parents of three children. Daisy A. is a graduate of the Laurel School of Cleveland; Ulysses S. graduated from Dartmouth College in 1914; and Robert W. was member of the class of 1918 in the Cleveland Heights High School and there prepared for entrance to Dartmouth College. All the children are natives of Cleveland.

RT. REV. WILLIAM HORN. Though his home was in Cleveland from 1871 until his death in this city on April 27, 1917, there were no set limits to prescribe the work and influence of the late Bishop William Horn of the Evangelical Association. For a long period of

years he was chief editor of the church papers of his denomination at Cleveland, and then for nearly a quarter of a century was bishop of the church. He resigned that post at the Los Angeles General Conference of 1915. His diocese had no geographical boundaries and every year he traveled thousands of miles in all parts of the country in discharge of his episcopal duties.

Aside from the prominent position he occupied in his church, Bishop Horn lived a life of intense activity and his individual experience makes most interesting reading. A number of years ago for the benefit of his children he wrote out many of the facts of his life, especially those relating to his early years in the ministry, and it is from his own words that most of the following story is compiled.

He was born at Oberfishbach near Siegen in Prussia, May 7, 1839, and was therefore in his seventy-eighth year when he died. He was ten years of age when his father, Jacob Horn, died, and his mother afterwards married Herman Schneider. Bishop Horn was always a man of utmost modesty, even approaching the point of diffidence. This was illustrated in his early experiences. He was started to school at the age of four, but his bashfulness was such that only extreme urging on the part of his good grandmother would make him attend. It was not that he did not desire to learn but he was almost morbidly afraid of other children. This was overcome, and later he found extreme pleasure in pursuing his studies. At the age of fourteen, when he was confirmed, he was started to work in the mines, but found that hard and disagreeable toil.

In the spring of 1855, when he was sixteen years of age, he and his mother, stepfather and other children set out for America. The party landed at New York on the 4th of July. He saw a railroad for the first time at Cologne and his first sight of the ocean was at Bremen.

In America they were strange people in a strange land, and none of them understood English, and for that reason young William Horn was unable to apply the knowledge he had acquired from books in the old country. Thus he did not know that Niagara Falls when he passed it was the great natural wonder which he had read of in the old country. The family journeyed west until they arrived at Cooperstown in Manitowoc County, Wisconsin. Here they lived among Indians, bears and deer, with very few white neighbors.

From the pioneer farm in the woods William Horn went in 1856 to Lomira, Dodge County, to attend school for a few weeks and then worked for a farmer at \$8 a month, turning over his wages to the support of the family. "In the little log cabin country school house I had some very interesting experiences," as his own words recall them years afterward. "Being seventeen years old, almost full grown, not understanding any English, the children laughed at me and called me 'the big Dutchman.' The teacher, however, had the good sense to teach me separate from the other beginners, told me through an interpreter that 'I learned as fast as a horse could run' and after several weeks asked me to spell with the big class which of course made me a little nervous. But fortunately the lesson consisted of those long latin words like contribution, absolution, etc., which were quite difficult to spell for those country chaps, but being the same in English as in German, quite easy for me. Standing at the foot end of the class, I therefore moved up very rapidly and before long stood at the top. Thereafter the boys stopped laughing at me and imagined that I knew much more than I really did."

He also describes his first church service at Lomira, held in a small farm house. He was not accustomed to pioneer church gatherings, and was unable to understand how church could be held in such restricted quarters and was much puzzled by the appearance of the minister without the formal clerical garb. Only a few weeks later at a quarterly conference in a log school house he was converted.

During the years that followed he worked as a farm hand, and also taught several terms in the forests of Brown County, Wisconsin. Again quoting his language to describe this experience, "Knowing very little about English literature and the responsible art of teaching, I had the great advantage that my constituents, and especially the children, knew nothing at all. At that time the state had made provision to furnish each school with a copy of Webster's Dictionary, so the superintendent requested me to take the big book along to my school; and when the foreign people saw me coming with the gigantic volume under my arm, how could they help but be impressed with my phenomenal learning, and fortunately that impression lasted through the whole term. The superintendent of instruction visited the school several times and it has

remained a mystery to me until this day by what means I had gained his favor, but he gave me the very best recommendation on the district register."

To his frequent self questionings as to what vocation he should follow, it seemed that there was always the answer ready that he should enter the ministry. Finally the decision was practically taken out of his own hands, and at a meeting in the Lomira Circuit he was voted a recommendation for the position of assistant preacher. This honor and the beginning of his ministerial career came to him in the autumn of 1861. He began his duties with a lame horse and old buggy, and started visiting the sixteen preaching places in the circuit. For a number of years Bishop Horn carried the gospel through many remote and isolated sections of Northern Wisconsin, traveling through the woods, frequently losing his way, sleeping at night in the leaves and on the snow, putting up with the starvation fare which the poor settlers themselves had as their best, and enduring privations and hardships such as only a man of the greatest fortitude and a spirit upheld by his faith in his mission could endure. However, those phases of his life and the many interesting experiences must be passed over with only a few words.

In 1864, when he was twenty-five years of age, he was ordained a deacon, and was assigned to a new field of labor at Port Washington, Wisconsin. Having been ordained, he was by the church rules allowed to marry, and began looking about for a companion. He sought guidance from older men in his choice, and strangely enough three different superior churchmen, without consultation among each other, counselled him to make choice of Mary Fishbach of Hartford. This counsel receiving the approval of his own judgment and feelings, he laid the case before her and received an affirmative. Then on May 19, 1864, in spite of the strenuous objections on the part of her grandmother, who had decided upon a different mate for her granddaughter, they were married in the Evangelical Church at Hartford by Rev. Leonhard Buehler.

Mary Fishbach was born at Milwaukee, October 6, 1843. Her father, Anthony Fishbach, came from Alsace, then a French province, and her mother, Catherine Meinzer, was from Baden, Germany. Mary's mother died when she was about seven years of age. Her father had been reared a Catholic but was con-

verted as a Protestant and took an active part in the building up of the Evangelical Association at Milwaukee and Hartford.

After his marriage Bishop Horn renewed his industrious labors in Wisconsin, being located successively at Port Washington, Fond du Lac, Chilton Mission, Gravesville, and at the same time looking after many isolated missions involving long and difficult journeys. The people among whom he worked were extremely poor, but they were willing to share the best they had with the minister. Bishop Horn and his family lived in houses poor as his people, and several of his children were born during that period of wandering and privation in Wisconsin.

In the spring of 1871 at the conference, Bishop Horn had been elected presiding elder of the Mississippi district. The duties of that position would have kept him away from his wife and four children practically all the time, and after presenting this phase of the matter he was relieved from the office. In the fall of that year he was sent as a delegate to the General Conference at Mapleville, Illinois. At that General Conference the Evangelical Magazine which had been conducted as a theological monthly and edited by Bishop Esher, was changed into a magazine for the Sunday school and family. To the post of editor, involving also the responsibility of editing the German juvenile literature of the church, Bishop Horn was chosen at that conference. It was the duties of this position which brought him and his family to Cleveland.

Bishop Horn and his wife and four children arrived in Cleveland in December, 1871. At that time he says, big trees lined the principal streets, especially Woodland Avenue, and the town deserved the name Forest City more than it does now. For upwards of twenty years Bishop Horn gave his time and energies faithfully and successfully to his work as editor. He made the magazines and various periodicals under his charge prosperous publications and a source of the greatest benefit to the church and the people. However, to the end he retained a characteristically modest attitude toward his work and it was in keeping with his great simplicity of character that he would never confess that he was bigger and broader than his task. His introduction to the field of literary effort needs to be told in his own words to be properly appreciated.

"My beginning as an editor never had its like in the church and perhaps not in the

world. I had never been in a printing establishment before and yet I was to edit not only the German Juvenile Literature for the church but also establish a new family and Sunday School Magazine, without having the least knowledge of the business or the material to start with.

"I was shown to a little shabby dusty corner in the publishing house, called an office, with a few bare shelves, but not a book on them except a copy of Webster's dictionary. I noticed a few wooden blocks lying around and was wondering what they were there for, without having the slightest idea that they were wood cuts used for illustrations. So you may believe me when I say that I almost trembled when the little printer 'devil' knocked at the door and asked for copy. But in spite of the ignorance, want of experience, and means, in spite of all the difficulties, the *Christliche Kinderfreund*, *Lammerweide*, Sunday School books and even the almanac were edited and the new magazine was not only properly launched, but to my astonishment met with unexpected success.

"As the so-called office was abundantly supplied with spiders, flies and other domestics, but entirely void of any literary material, I was thrown upon my own resources, the few books in my private library, my imagination and experience. I described the latter as I had found it, what I had done, heard, seen, thought and dreamed in the mysterious wild woods and among the Indians in Wisconsin, as also my reception in the empty editorial office, and this seemed to please the readers, for it brought encouraging letters and a pleasant smile on the face of the publisher when he noticed how the subscription list was growing from month to month. At the following General Conference I was re-elected by acclamation."

In the course of time he came to take the greatest pleasure in his editorial work, especially on the Evangelical Magazine. About 1875 the matter was broached to him of becoming successor to the editor of the *Christliche Botschafter*, the leading denominational publication of the Evangelical Association. He unequivocally declined to consider such an office, since he did not believe he had the ability to edit the weekly church paper. During the next four years, however, the *Botschafter* lost many subscribers, and the responsibility for that situation was laid at the door of Bishop Horn because of his earlier refusal to assume the responsibilities of editorship. From that

time forward he resolved that however he might regard his individual ability, he would accept any task or responsibility laid upon him by his church. Thus at the General Conference of 1879 at Chicago he was elected editor of the *Christliche Botschafter*, and he was the active head of that journal, published at Cleveland, until he was given the more important work of a bishop of the Evangelical Association. As editor of the *Botschafter* he saw its circulation and influence grow, until it had a larger number of subscribers than ever before. He was editor of the *Botschafter* during the trouble which threatened a permanent break in the Evangelical Association, and his conscientious and fearless work through the columns of that paper may be largely credited with saving the church from collapse.

Bishop Horn was thirty-two years of age when he came to Cleveland to assume his editorial post. He was the youngest editor ever elected in the church. From the time of his ordination as a deacon in Wisconsin until he resigned his office as bishop in 1915, constituted a period of over half a century, probably the longest individual service rendered by any man in the church in America.

Bishop Horn and wife celebrated their golden wedding anniversary and it was nearly three years later that their companionship was broken by his death. Mrs. Horn is still living, and also their six children, three daughters and three sons. The daughters are: Miss Ella, a teacher in the public schools of Cleveland; Mrs. Harry J. Lamb; Mrs. George Bellamy; while the sons are Frank, Osear and E. W. Horn.

OSCAR J. HORN is a Cleveland lawyer, a member of the bar nearly twenty years, and has acquired many interests that identify him definitely with the professional and civic life of this city.

Mr. Horn is the youngest son and was the fifth child in a family of the late Rt. Rev. William Horn, a beloved bishop of the Evangelical Association whose home was in Cleveland for many years and whose interesting life is the subject of a separate article in this publication.

Oscar J. Horn was born at Cleveland September 24, 1872, soon after the family came to this city. He attended the public schools, graduated from the Central High School in 1891, and from Adelbert College in 1895 with the degree A. B. For three years he was a student in Western Reserve Law School.

While attending law school he also gained much valuable experience working in law offices and also as an employe in the legal department of the city. He was admitted to the bar in November, 1899, and has always practiced alone. For a time he shared offices with Minor Norton and Judge S. S. Ford in the Society for Savings Building, but has had offices in the Engineers Building since it was completed. For the past eight years he has been legal representative of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, his duties as general counsel comprising a large part of his work as a general practitioner. Until 1916 for about four years he was also local representative as loan agent at Cleveland for the Northwestern Life Insurance Company of Milwaukee, until that company discontinued its Cleveland office. Mr. Horn is also interested in a number of real estate organizations, and with three associates owns a farm of 700 acres in Portage and Summit counties, Ohio. Farming is one of his diversions and he enjoys nothing better during a relief from office practice than getting out on the farm and taking a real hand in its work. He is fond of outdoor life in general, and is a baseball fan and a motor enthusiast. In politics Mr. Horn is a republican, but has always been strictly independent in municipal matters. He is affiliated with Woodward Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Webb Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Oriental Commandery, Knights Templar, and Al Koran Temple of the Mystic Shrine. Other organizations in which he has membership are the Cleveland Athletic Club, Chamber of Commerce, City Club, Civic League, Cleveland Automobile Club, and the Cleveland and Ohio State Bar associations. He and his family are members of the East Seventy-fifth Street Evangelical Church, of which he is one of the trustees.

June 8, 1916, he married Katherine M. Hostetler. Their marriage was the last marriage ceremony performed by the venerable father of the groom, Bishop Horn. Mrs. Horn was born at Dover, Ohio, where both her parents, Joseph H. and Caroline (Myers) Hostetler are still living. Her father is a lawyer at Dover. She was educated in the schools there, and is a graduate with the degree Bachelor of Arts from the Woman's College of Western Reserve University. Before her marriage she was a teacher in the East Technical High School of Cleveland. Mr. and Mrs. Horn reside at 2124 Stearns Road.



Henry Merville

HENRY NOVILLE, who was born in Cleveland June 6, 1879, left public school at the age of twelve years to go to work as bundle boy in the department store of E. R. Hull & Dutton. Thus while still a young man he has had a very busy career and a long experience in business affairs. Going to work at an age when most boys are in school, he developed ability to look out for himself and has been steadily progressing toward larger things and an improved position in the business community.

At the end of three years when he left the department store he was assistant window trimmer. Another year he spent clerking in the offices of the Standard Oil Company, and then entered the service of his uncle William Noville in the wholesale ice cream and oyster business. He was there three years, a time sufficient to give him a rather thorough knowledge of the business, and this experience he used to organize The Forest City Oyster Company, his associates being Henry M. Longo and A. A. Kerr. In 1912 Mr. Noville was elected president and manager of the company and for the past six years its successful operation has been under his direct supervision. The first year the company was organized they did a business worth \$50,000, and in 1917 the value of the business aggregated \$150,000. About fifteen men are employed in the different branches. This company handles northern cultivated oysters exclusively, the well known "Seal Shipt Brand," and through them this product is distributed through all parts of Northern Ohio.

Mr. Noville's father was Henry Noville, Sr., a native of Alsace-Lorraine. On locating at Cleveland he worked as a pattern maker with the Cooperative Stove Company. He retired from business in 1904 and died in 1907. After coming to Cleveland he married Amelia Dickson. They were the parents of seven children: Louise, now Mrs. Charles Lapp of Cleveland; Julia, deceased wife of Fred S. Smith; Ida, present wife of Fred S. Smith of Memphis, Tennessee; Lillian, Mrs. H. F. Peter of Cleveland; Henry; Elsie, Mrs. Christ Hennis of Cleveland; Belle, Mrs. James Walsh of Cleveland.

Mr. Henry Noville is a member of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, the Rotary Club and is a republican voter. On June 5, 1901, in this city he married Belle R. Wheaton. They have two children, Donald A., a student in high school; and Robert B.

HENRY A. BECKERMAN, attorney at law with offices in the Engineers Building, is a man of many varied interests that identify him closely with good citizenship as well as high professional standing in Cleveland.

Though a resident of Cleveland since he was two and a half years of age, Mr. Beckerman was born in Germany, March 3, 1881. He is a son of Sol and Theresa (Lent) Beckerman, the former a native of Warsaw, Poland, and the latter of Germany where they were married. His father was educated as a rabbi in Germany and later came to America, preceding his family four weeks, and at Cleveland his first work was as rabbi of Anshe Emeth congregation. He was there ten years, and then became rabbi of the Bohemian Temple on East Fortieth Street. He also served as superintendent of the Hebrew Relief Society. He died April 7, 1905, and his wife in 1911. They were the parents of six children, three sons and three daughters, the two older born in Germany and the others in Cleveland: Nathan C. and Henry A. are both attorneys at law; Julius J. is in the jewelry business at Cleveland; Sarah is a teacher of piano; Yetta married James Brockman and lives in New York City; Dorothy is Mrs. Maurice Klein, wife of an insurance man of Cleveland.

Henry A. Beckerman finished his literary education in the high school of Cleveland. He left his literary studies to specialize in the study of violin, but later turned his attention to the law. He studied law with Clifford Neff and also attended the Baldwin University Law School, from which he graduated LL. B. in 1901. He was not yet of legal age when he graduated and was not admitted to the bar until 1902. He then opened an office in the American Trust Building with Abraham Kolinsky as a partner under the name Beckerman & Kolinsky. This partnership was dissolved after ten months when Mr. Kolinsky took up special service under the late Mayor Tom Johnson. Mr. Beckerman retained the clientage of the firm, and in 1906 formed a partnership with S. J. Deutsch under the name Beckerman & Deutsch. They were together for a year and since then Mr. Beckerman has practiced alone in the Engineers Building.

He is one of Cleveland's prominent republicans and during the past ten years has been in charge of the speakers' campaign, including two presidential campaigns, when Mr. Taft and Mr. Hughes were candidates. He has

looked after the meetings and handled many other details of campaign management. He was also campaign manager during the mayoralty contest for Davis, Baher and Frank Hogan. For a number of years Mr. Beckerman has been a member of the Republican Executive Committee, is a member of the Twenty-second Ward Republican Club, and in 1914 was appointed a deputy state supervisor and inspector of elections, being one of the bipartisan board composed of two members from each of the major parties to supervise and conduct all elections both general and special, in Cuyahoga County. His term in that office expires in May, 1918.

Mr. Beckerman has been through all the chairs of the Knights of Pythias, served as chancellor commander of Deak Lodge, Knights of Pythias, is a member of Cleveland Lodge No. 18, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the H. B. and S. V., the Independent Aid Society, Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, City Club, Civic League, Western Reserve Club, Cleveland Automobile Club, Cleveland and Ohio State Bar associations. He is a thoroughly outdoor man, fond of wholesome recreation and sport, and has followed baseball and football. He is a member of the Euclid Avenue Temple and also retains membership in the temple of which his father was at one time rabbi.

Mr. Beckerman resides at 2051 East Seventy-seventh Street. September 12, 1904, he married Miss Tillie E. Kline. Her father is Rabbi Aaron Kline of Cleveland. Mrs. Beckerman was born in Cleveland, is a graduate of the Central High School and the Cleveland Normal School, and was a successful teacher in the city for five years before her marriage. They have three children, two sons and one daughter, Stanley M., Robert Jason and Edith Theresa, all born in Cleveland.

JAMES GORMSEN. Twenty-five years ago when he came to Cleveland James Gormsen was a new arrival from his native land of Denmark, practically unacquainted with American ways and business methods, master of a trade but had to commend himself to the community without capital or special influence. He is one of Lakewood's most substantial citizens, and as a business man his success is well known in that part of the city.

He was born in Denmark October 6, 1870, a son of John and Christina Gormsen. From the age of thirteen, when he left the public

schools of Denmark, he worked on his father's farm three years, and at sixteen became a blacksmith's apprentice. He put in four years learning the trade in the thorough fashion which is characteristic of the Danish mechanics, and after that worked as a journeyman one year.

It was at this point in his career that he came to Cleveland and accepting the first honest work that offered he was for a year and a half a farm hand on the Lee Road east of town. For six months he was a blacksmith in the employ of Jake Smith in Cleveland, and followed the same trade for Lyman, the horseshoer, until the fall of 1893. By that time he had accumulated a modest amount of capital and had experience which justified him in establishing a shop of his own at Lakewood. For fourteen years he was in business at that shop, and then erected a three-story building at 18519 Detroit Avenue. This building he used for the display and storage of a large stock of hardware and implements, but at the end of two years sold the hardware business to G. H. Ruck, retaining the implement and harness department. Since then the business has enjoyed a rapid growth and in 1912 he put in a furniture stock, occupying the first two floors of his building; the third floor known as Gormsen Hall is used for lodge purposes. In 1908 Mr. Gormsen erected a two-story business and apartment block at 18520 Detroit Avenue, naming it in honor of his son, The Roy. In 1914 there followed another two-story business and apartment building adjoining his original site, and this in honor of his daughter is The Hildur. It is located at 18517 Detroit Avenue, and part of the building is used for his business.

Mr. Gormsen was elected a member of the Council of Lakewood in 1909 and has filled that office continuously, having been re-elected five times. He is a member of the Lakewood Chamber of Commerce, the Lakewood Retail Merchants Association, the Chamber of Industry, the Cleveland Automobile Club and of Lakewood Lodge No. 601, Free and Accepted Masons, and the Elks. He organized the Gorm Lodge of Danish Brotherhood and the lodge was named for him. In politics he is independent and in religion a Lutheran.

December 15, 1894, at Cleveland Mr. Gormsen married Anna Carlson. Their two children are: Hildur, now a student in Dyke Business College; and Roy, attending the public schools.



M. B. Gary

RALPH M. NORRINGTON. While he was educated for the law, Ralph M. Norrington has probably never handled a case in court nor conducted a law office, and has been almost exclusively identified with some line of practical business since he left college. Since coming to Cleveland he has made his chief success as an executive officer operating the Cleveland Taxicab Company, now the Cleveland Taxicab and Service Company. He is just the type of man who is capable of developing such a business to the plane of an important and indispensable public service and much of what The Cleveland Taxicab and Service Company means to the people of Cleveland today is a reflection of the constant study and careful management of Mr. Norrington.

Under the old name of The Cleveland Taxicab Company this business was incorporated May 1, 1911, with A. W. Ellenberger as president, L. A. Sheets, vice president, and S. S. Olds, Jr., as secretary and treasurer. At that time the company erected a substantial two-story building on One Hundred Seventh Street near Euclid, furnishing floor space 140 by 100 feet.

When Mr. Norrington came to Cleveland he was associated with The Cleveland Taxicab Company as assistant superintendent, later was promoted to superintendent, and in November, 1915, became general manager. In February, 1916, he became secretary, treasurer and general manager of the company and in November, 1917, he bought out the entire business, changing the name to The Cleveland Taxicab and Service Company and is now preparing to reincorporate under that title. He has done much to enlarge and improve both the facilities and service, installing several special departments. The company now employs from thirty-five to forty chauffeurs and other men, and maintains a livery service of ten Packard touring cars and also two service trucks.

Mr. Norrington was born at Bay City, Michigan, October 17, 1888, son of Henry H. and Frances E. (White) Norrington. He was educated in the public schools of Bay City, graduating from high school in 1905, and later entered the law department of the University of Michigan, where he graduated LL. B. in 1911. From law school he removed to Toronto, Canada, and with his brother Robert W. became identified with the financial brokerage business in the firm of R. W. Norrington & Company. He was there three years, and then came to Cleveland and took up

the associations which have already been described. Mr. Norrington is a member of the Zeta Psi college fraternity, is a republican, and is unmarried.

CAPT. MARCO BOZZARRUS GARY was admitted to the Ohio bar in 1859. He soon exchanged the role of a diligent young attorney for the uniform and service of a soldier, and as an artillery officer his fame is secure in the annals of the war. The half century of life that remained to him after this struggle was spent in the exacting duties of his profession and in answering numerous calls to public duty and responsibility. For many years Captain Gary was a resident of Cleveland, and his name is held in high honor in this city.

He was born in Genesee County, New York, December 31, 1831, the youngest of a family of thirteen children, ten daughters and three sons. Four years after his birth his father, Capt. Aaron Gary, moved to Pennsylvania, settling on a farm near Albion, where the son was reared and where he acquired the rudiments of an English education. It was not until he was twenty-five years of age that he had made enough money to fulfill his ambition to study law. This study he pursued at Ashtabula, Ohio, for three years with the firm of Sherman & Farmer.

Admitted to the bar in 1859, Captain Gary one year later opened a law office at Geneva and was there when the Civil war broke upon the country. At the very beginning of that struggle he enlisted in the Geneva one-gun battery for the three months' service. At the expiration of that time he joined his Captain Kenny in raising a full six-gun battery for three years enlistment. They soon had their men recruited and in September, 1861, as a lieutenant, Captain Gary assembled with his company at Camp Dennison near Cincinnati to prepare and drill for field duty. Later he was promoted to captain and was with what was known as Battery C of the First Ohio Light Artillery through the entire Civil war. He had command of his battery in some of the famous battles of that struggle and was with the army of Sherman in many campaigns, including the march to the sea. During the last two years of the war Captain Gary was in command of a brigade of artillery, consisting of three full batteries, his own and a New York and a Pennsylvania battery. Before being mustered out at the close of the war his excellent service and proficiency as an artillery officer were recognized by his

being offered a captaincy in the regular army.

But the war being over he expressed himself satisfied with military life, and returning to Geneva was soon in the full course of a busy law practice. Captain Gary had the honor of being the first mayor elected at Geneva. While engaged in practice there he met and married Miss Mila C. Pinney, with whom he lived happily until his death.

After about five years in Geneva Captain Gary moved to Cleveland and entered the law firm of Gary, Gilbert & Hills. He gave up pointment from President Harrison as collector of customs of the Port of Cleveland. Captain Gary was one of the close personal friends of former President Harrison. At the conclusion of his duties in this federal office he resumed law practice and only retired in the face of increasing years in 1900.

Captain Gary was active in politics for years and one of the men of real prominence in the life and affairs of Cleveland. He was a member of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, was a charter member of Woodward Lodge of Masons and belonged to the Loyal Legion.

The death of this honored old soldier and lawyer occurred April 27, 1909. He was survived by his widow, who died just five years later, and by two children, Georgia Mila and Marco W. Brief reference to the career of the son, Marco W. Gary, a well known real estate man of Cleveland, will be found on other pages. The daughter is Mrs. J. D. Cockeroff, of Northport, Long Island, New York.

MARCO W. GARY is a civil engineer by profession, but for some years has been well established in the general real estate business at Cleveland, with offices at 506 Society for Savings Building.

Mr. Gary was born in Cleveland January 29, 1881, a son of the late Capt. M. B. Gary and Mila C. (Pinney) Gary. He was the younger of their two children. His sister, Georgia G., married J. D. Cockeroff, of Long Island, New York, son of the late James Cockeroff, who was editor and publisher of the American and English Encyclopedia of Law.

Marco W. Gary was educated in the public schools of Cleveland and from the Central High School entered the Case School of Applied Science, and took the civil engineering course three years. His rather extensive experience in engineering circles has proved an invaluable asset to him in the real estate field. He worked for a time in the county engineer's

office under William Evers and then for about four years was in the general contracting business on his own account. In 1912 he opened his office and has since been handling real estate, chiefly his own property. Mr. Gary is a republican in politics and member of the Emanuel Episcopal Church.

January 9, 1905, at Cleveland he married Nellie (Sausse) Shea, who was born and educated in Cleveland. Mr. and Mrs. Gary have a most happy family of three children, and their home life is ideal. Their children are Francis M. and Margaret M., twins, and Georgia M. The son Francis attends the University School, while the two daughters are students in the Hathaway-Brown School for Girls. These children were all born in Cleveland. Mr. and Mrs. Gary reside at 1901 East Seventy-third Street. He is a member of the Cleveland Automobile Club, the East End Tennis Club, and of Riverside Lodge, Knights of Pythias.

EDWIN JAY PINNEY, a lawyer who achieved enviable prominence in his profession both in his old home town of Jefferson and at Cleveland, where he practiced for a quarter of a century, was the type of man who exacts much from himself and his opportunities and never allowed the ordinary obstacles to interfere with his progress toward certain definite ideals and objects. This was exemplified both in his early life of struggle to attain an education and also later as a successful lawyer when he sacrificed his time and influence again and again, without expectation of honor, merely to build up and create sentiment in behalf of prohibition.

Mr. Pinney was born at Hartsgrove, Ash-tabula County, Ohio, in May, 1847, and died at his home on Lake Avenue in Lakewood February 17, 1916, at the age of sixty-nine. He was laid to rest at his old home town of Jefferson, and the pallbearers were some of his old attorney friends who had been associated with him for years.

He spent his boyhood working on his father's farm and attending district school. At the age of fifteen he entered the Geneva Normal School. He did work for his board and also paid his tuition by sweeping out the school-rooms. When he was seventeen he took up the duties of a country school teacher. The earnings from that work enabled him to attend Grand River Institute for several terms. When nineteen he began the study of law in the office of Northway & Ensign, but continued to

support himself by teaching, especially in the winter. At one time he was principal of the high school at Rock Creek and also at Jefferson, where his last work in the schoolroom was done about the time he was admitted to the Ohio bar in 1869.

On July 4, 1870, Mr. Pinney opened an office at Jefferson, and was engaged in a successful practice in that city for twenty years, until April, 1890, when he moved to Cleveland. At Cleveland he continued his work as a lawyer until three weeks before his death. His first partnership was with John Gill at Jefferson, who died shortly afterwards. In 1879 the firm of Pinney and White was formed and for eleven years he and the late Alvin C. White had almost pick and choice of the legal business in their district. At the time Mr. Pinney moved to Cleveland the firm was employed on sixty out of the 350 cases then on the court docket.

At Cleveland Mr. Pinney formed a partnership with Minor G. Norton. When Mr. Norton was made director of law of Cleveland Mr. Pinney became associated with former Judge C. W. Noble and Thomas C. Willard under the name Noble, Pinney & Willard. That partnership was discontinued after some years, and after that Mr. Pinney was associated, though not on terms of a formal partnership, with C. W. Dille and Mr. Willard.

Mr. Pinney was many times elected as grand secretary and also as grand chief templar of the Independent Order of Good Templars of Ohio. Both in this state and elsewhere he became known as an eloquent and convincing speaker on all phases of temperance and prohibition. For over thirty years he was a loyal advocate of the prohibition party. In March, 1895, he was nominated on that ticket in Cleveland for mayor, and was also prohibition candidate for Congress in 1902 from the Twenty-first District. At one time he was prohibition candidate for governor and several times for the office of judge of the Supreme Court. As a matter of duty he accepted various other places on the prohibition ticket. This political activity was not due in any sense to a desire for public office, but in order that his influence as a successful lawyer might be turned to some good account as a leader in a party in whose destiny he firmly believed. He was willing to go to any reasonable length to educate public opinion and keep together a party entrusted primarily with carrying out the prohibition platform. For many years Mr.

Pinney was a member of the Ashtabula Society of Cleveland.

He was survived by his widow, Mrs. Mary E. Pinney, and two daughters, Mrs. F. P. Coulton and Mrs. Mary A. E. Sibley, and a son, W. G. Pinney, all of whom now reside at Chicago.

JOSEPH B. KEENAN, formerly of the firm Morgan & Keenan, with offices in the Guardian Building, is now a member of Headquarters Company, One Hundred Thirty-fifth United States Field Artillery, Camp Sheridan, Montgomery, Alabama.

Mr. Keenan came to Cleveland immediately after completing his law course in Harvard University. He was born at Pawtucket, Rhode Island, January 11, 1888. That city has been the home of the Keenan family for three generations, and the mother is still living there. He is a son of Bernard A. and Sarah A. (Berry) Keenan. His father, who died in November, 1916, was without doubt one of Pawtucket's best known and most admired citizens. His bigness of heart, his kindness and impulsive generosity made him hosts of friends and admirers among all classes. For a number of years he held the office of commissioner of licenses in Pawtucket an office similar to police commissioner in Ohio. He was as well known for philanthropy and charitable work as he was in politics, and he did much in behalf of the prisoners in the state penitentiary of Rhode Island. He died suddenly of heart failure at the age of sixty-four. The five children, all living, were born in Pawtucket. John, the oldest, now has charge of the advertising department of the Providence Journal. Bernard J. has received the degree Doctor of Philosophy at Brown University and has spent three years in special research abroad. The third in age is Joseph B. The two younger children, both daughters, are Sarah and Mary, the former at home and the latter known as Sister Bep-tille, a nun in St. Xavier Convent at Pawtucket.

Joseph B. Keenan attended the public schools of Pawtucket, graduating from high school in 1906, and in 1910 he completed the classical course in Brown University, receiving both the degrees A. B. and A. M. He has since taken special work largely along lines of political science during summer terms at Cornell University, University of Wisconsin, University of Michigan and University of Chi-

cago. His law course was taken at Harvard University, from which he received the degree Bachelor of Laws in 1913.

He then came to Cleveland and in December, 1913, was admitted to the Ohio bar. In this city he began practice with the law firm of Stanley & Horwitz, a firm in the Williamson Building, but on April 1, 1916, entered practice for himself. April 1, 1917, he and Robert D. Morgan established the present firm of Morgan & Keenan in the Guardian Building.

Mr. Keenan is unmarried and for the past three years has made his home at the University Club. He is a veteran of Troop A, Ohio National Guard, an organization comprising some of the best citizens of Cleveland. He has also served his troop as its secretary. He is active and influential in the republican party and when Roosevelt came to Cleveland in 1916 Mr. Keenan and two others organized the Hughes League of Cleveland. Mr. Keenan has given much time and thought to the union labor investigations and during his summer course at the University of Chicago he specialized in the subject of labor unions. He is a member of the University Club and the Knights of Columbus, the Cleveland Bar Association and St. Agnes Parish of Cleveland. He has been admitted to practice in the United States District Court.

WILLIAM JAMES ZOUL, residence 2550 East One Hundred Twenty-eighth Street, Shaker Heights, is one of the younger justices of the peace and is living a very busy and useful life divided between his judicial and police court practice and varied public and social interests.

He was born at Cleveland March 17, 1889, son of Joseph and Mary (Houck) Zoul. At an early age he learned to depend upon himself to get ahead in the world. He attended the public schools and graduated from the Cleveland Law School, Baldwin-Wallace University, receiving the degree of LL. B. June 3, 1915. Various public offices have received much of his time and he was formerly United States census enumerator, state deputy fish and game warden, deputy sheriff, constable and is now justice of the peace and police judge. When elected justice of the peace he was twenty-three years of age, the youngest justice of the peace in Ohio. During 1916 he performed over 3,000 marriages, thirty-three in one day, the biggest record ever recorded in the history of the county. Mr. Zoul was the first to offer his services free to enroll men for the selective draft. He is chairman of the

military committee of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He enlisted at the age of eighteen years as trumpeter, Company A, First Battalion of Engineers, two enlistments from July 22, 1907, to August 9, 1911, when he was honorably discharged. He is a member of the Ohio Fish and Game Inspectors' Association, belongs to the Young Men's Business Club, Cleveland Automobile Club, and is adjutant Army and Navy Union, Cleveland Garrison No. 3. He is identified with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, the Sigma Kappa Phi Fraternity, and the Young Men's Christian Association. Mr. Zoul married June 30, 1915, Miss Grace M. Johns.

FRANK SERVIS MASTEN. Few members of the Ohio bar were more secure in the honors of their profession and the esteem of their associates than Frank Servis Masten of the firm Holding, Masten, Duncan & Leckie. Mr. Masten particularly excelled in the field of maritime, marine insurance and corporation law. He might have had some peers but hardly had a superior in point of ability and skill with which he handled the large and complicated interests entrusted to him and his firm.

Mr. Masten was born at Goshen in Mahoning County, Ohio, October 16, 1865. His people were pioneers in Northeastern Ohio, having established a home in Mahoning County about the time Ohio was admitted to the Union. The Masten family has a complete genealogy going back a period of 400 years. Mr. Masten's grandfather was born in Mahoning County, near Salem, which was the original point of settlement for the Mastens in this state. He was a farmer. The paternal grandmother came from New Jersey to Ohio about 1802.

Landon Masten, father of the late Cleveland lawyer, was born in Mahoning County in 1830 and died May 22, 1882. From farming, to which he devoted his earlier years, he turned to the legal profession and after his admission to the Ohio bar practiced at Canfield about ten years. Two of his legal associates were Judge Giles H. Van Hyning and Francis Servis. Landon Masten achieved a high position as a lawyer. He was also active in local politics as a republican, being affiliated with that party up to the Tilden campaign of 1876. He married Harriet Santee, who was born at Goshen, Mahoning County, October 13, 1830, and is now living at the age of eighty-eight in



Frank S. Mosten



Cleveland. Her father, William Santee, was also a native of Mahoning County and a farmer and a man of considerable influence in local politics in his section of the state. William Santee married a daughter of Gen. William Blackburn, who distinguished himself as a soldier in the War of 1812, and was son of a Revolutionary war soldier from Pennsylvania. Frank Servis Masten possessed those inestimable advantages bestowed by a good family name and by early associations with people of character and substance, though his own career from an early age had been one of self achievement. He attended the public schools at Canfield and in 1885 graduated Bachelor of Science from the Northeastern Ohio Normal College. This school conferred upon him the degree Master of Arts in 1906. While teaching school he learned and became proficient in the art of shorthand, and with that accomplishment he was admitted to the employ of the Big Four Railroad offices in the legal department. The general counsel for that company were H. H. Poppleton and S. H. Holding, and under these eminent lawyers Mr. Masten pursued his studies and may be said to have graduated from the legal department of the railroad company. After his admission to the bar in 1893 he continued in the office of the railroad until the fall of that year and then became law clerk with the firm of Goulder & Holding at Cleveland. In 1898 he was admitted to partnership, the firm becoming Goulder, Holding & Masten, with offices in the Rockefeller Building. Mr. Goulder subsequently withdrew and from October, 1910, the firm was Holding, Masten, Duncan & Leekie, his associates being S. H. Holding, Tracy H. Duncan, Frederick L. Leekie.

Probably no law firm in the state had a larger or more important clientele than this. The practice was largely in corporation, maritime and insurance law, and those were the specialties of Mr. Masten. Mr. Masten was also an officer and director in a number of business organizations for which his firm were legal counsel. In 1896 Mr. Masten was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the United States. He had practiced in the First, Second, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth United States Circuit Courts of Appeal. Much of his work had been before departments in Washington, D. C., involving matters affecting the shipping interests. Thus he had spent a large part of his time in the national capital. Perhaps a unique fact in his experience

was that the first case he ever argued was before the United States Supreme Court.

Mr. Masten was reared in a republican atmosphere, had mainly affiliated with the party, and was still aligned with it, though he retained some doubt as to the creed. Born a Quaker, and reared a Presbyterian, Mr. Masten married the daughter of a Methodist Episcopal minister and was a member of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Cleveland at the time of his death. He belonged to a number of social organizations, including the Colonial Club, the Cleveland Athletic Club, and the Rowfant Club. He was one of the organizers of the Rowfant, which is the leading literary club of Cleveland. He was a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason, a member of the Royal Order of Scotland, and the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

On October 16, 1889, several years before he was admitted to the bar, Mr. Masten married Miss Blanche Copeland, daughter of Rev. Anson and Minerva (Detehon) Copeland. Her lineage goes back to several notable New England families, and is even connected with John and Priscilla Alden. Mr. and Mrs. Masten had two children: Van Wilbur and Nella Blanche.

CHARLES H. NEWMAN is a native of Cleveland, was one of the volunteers from this city during the Spanish-American war, and is connected with the Bishop-Babcock-Becker Company, one of Cleveland's largest local industries. Mr. Newman was born at Cleveland February 16, 1881, a son of Sigmund and Anna Newman.

Charles H. Newman attended the grammar schools and the Central High School of Cleveland until he was about eighteen years old. In the spring of 1898 he enlisted in Troop M of the Second United States Cavalry and was with that organization for thirteen months during the period of the Spanish-American war. On returning to Cleveland he was made cashier of the Forest City Provision Company, remained with that firm two years, and then with his father's old concern, the Cleveland Window Glass Company, selling their goods on the road for seven years.

When Mr. Newman first became identified with the Bishop-Babcock-Becker Company, manufacturers of soda fountains and other kindred wares, it was in the capacity of a clerk. He was made assistant to the general sales manager, for several years sold his com-

pany's products on the road, and was then installed as manager of the Cleveland branch office. From that he was promoted to his present position as general sales manager.

Mr. Newman is a member of the Rotary Club, Cleveland Automobile Club, Forest City Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and Cleveland Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, and is a republican in politics. July 15, 1904, he married at Cleveland Miss Rose Koerner.

HARRY M. NORRIS has been engaged in the coal brokerage business at Cleveland for ten years. The special distinction attaching to his work in that field has been in developing a Canadian market for American coal mines. He was a pioneer in getting American coal used at Montreal, and the first year he opened that market he shipped 50,000 tons. In 1917 it is estimated that 1,250,000 tons have been shipped from the southern side of the Great Lakes to Montreal and more than half of that amount has been handled by Mr. Norris. For several years he has had the contract to supply all the public utilities of that city with coal, handled through his Cleveland office.

Mr. Norris is a native of Montreal, in which Canadian city he was born July 5, 1876, son of William and Sarah (Stewart) Norris. He attended grammar and high schools in that city and one year in a college there. His first working position was with The Dominion Textile Company, and in two years he rose from office boy to chief clerk. Coming to the United States he located at Pittsburg, where he conducted a coal brokerage business until 1906. In that year he opened his headquarters at Sydney, Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, and from that point he shipped extensive quantities of coal to Montreal for two years. He then transferred his headquarters to Cleveland, where he is now in the general coal brokerage business, with offices in the Rockefeller Building. He also promoted The Keystone Transportation Company of Montreal, was its president the first year and has since been its traffic manager. Among other business interests he is president of the Campbell Motor Trucking Company.

Mr. Norris is a member of the Traffic Club of Cleveland, the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, Cleveland Athletic Club, and Automobile Club. He is an independent in politics and a member of the Presbyterian Church. At Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, August 1, 1904, he married Jean Kerr. Their one daughter, Isa-

belle Agnes, is a student in the Lakewood public schools.

WILLIAM M. NICHOLS. Not least among the industries that give prestige to Cleveland as a city are the clay products manufacture. One of the largest of these is The Cleveland Brick & Clay Company, of which William M. Nichols has been general manager and otherwise officially identified since its establishment.

Mr. Nichols has been a resident of Cleveland for the past twenty years and is a native of the old Western Reserve of Ohio. He was born in Hiram Township, Portage County, May 31, 1855. The Nichols family was founded in America in 1700 by three brothers of the name who came from England, locating in New York, Rhode Island and Connecticut. This branch of the family is descended from the New York State settler. Mr. Nichols' grandfather was Capt. Andrew Nichols, a native of New York and captain of a company in the War of 1812. In 1832 he brought his family to Portage County, Ohio, and spent the rest of his years as a pioneer farmer.

Paris Chandler Nichols, father of the Cleveland manufacturer, was born at Crown Point, Essex County, New York, July 10, 1823, and was nine years of age when he came to Portage County, Ohio. He grew up in a country district, had a common school education, and in 1851 went east to Massachusetts and married Miss Hannah Caroline Younglove. She was born at South Lee, Massachusetts. After his marriage Paris C. Nichols located on a farm in Hiram Township of Portage County, and developed a fine estate of 300 acres. He was an influential citizen, filled various offices of trust, and in 1880 was elected county commissioner for six years. He was a stalwart republican, and his life of usefulness and service made him a man of mark in his home county. Both he and his wife died at the age of seventy-two. They had two sons and four daughters, four of whom reached years of maturity.

William M. Nichols grew up in the environment of the old home farm, attended local schools and the high school at Garrettsville. At the age of twenty he took his place on his father's farm and was identified with agricultural activities for many years. In 1896 he removed to Garrettsville, but the following year came to Cleveland and became connected with the Canton & Cleveland Brick Company. He was superintendent of the plant one year and after that was a director of the company



N. M. Nichols

and superintendent until February, 1902. At that date he sold out his interests with that concern and established The Cleveland Brick & Clay Company with J. L. Higley of Canton as president, Mr. Nichols as vice president and general manager, J. C. Trask as treasurer, and F. M. Brady as secretary. At the present time Mr. A. L. Hendershot is secretary and treasurer of the company.

Construction of the plant, located at Harvard Street and the Baltimore & Ohio tracks, was begun February 1, 1903, and the first brick manufactured in October of the same year. For some years they manufactured shale brick, paving brick, hollow brick conduits and fireproofing, but at the present time the output is exclusively shale paving brick. The first year they manufactured 5,000,000 brick and at the present time the plant turns out regularly 1,000,000 brick a month. Sixty-five men are employed in the business and it is an industry of no inconsiderable magnitude.

Mr. Nichols is a republican in his political faith. He married at Windham, Ohio, September 16, 1890, Miss Frances Higley, who was born and reared in Portage County, daughter of John L. and Elizabeth (Frery) Higley.

CHARLES E. NEWELL has been connected with various lines of Cleveland industries and manufacture for thirty-five years. He is at present proprietor and owner of the Cleveland Pump & Supply Company, with general offices in the Guardian Building. This company was established by Mr. Newell and at first its business was chiefly as manufacturers' agent. Since 1911 the company has manufactured special automatic pumps for heating systems and specializes on pumps of varied sizes and suited for different conditions, under the name of the Cleveland Vertical Automatic Condensation Pump and Receiver.

Mr. Newell was born in Phillipstown, Illinois, January 21, 1862, a son of Dr. David and Johanna (Johnston) Newell. His father, who was born at Mansfield, Ohio, in 1822, was educated in public schools, graduated in 1848 from the Western Reserve Medical College, and for upwards of forty years was a successful practitioner in Illinois. He lived in Richland County of that state until 1853, and after that in White County until his death in 1889. He was in many ways the leading citizen of White County, and at one time was considered one of the wealthiest men of the county. He was very active in

church affairs. In White County he married in 1854 Johanna Johnston, and of their eight children seven are still living.

Charles E. Newell as son of a prosperous father was given a liberal education, at first in the public schools and later in the Illinois Commercial College at Carmi. In 1882 he came to Ohio, locating at Mount Vernon, where he spent a year learning the machinist's trade and mechanical drafting with the Cooper Engine Works. From there Mr. Newell came to Cleveland in 1883 and has been a resident of this city ever since.

For a time he was mechanical draftsman with the Arctic Ice Machine Company, and from 1885 for three years was draftsman with the Cleveland Ship Building Company. He then bought an interest in the Chase Machine Company, a firm manufacturing marine engines, and was its secretary and treasurer until 1894. He then put his capital in the Cleveland Brass and Iron Bed Stead Company, with which he remained as secretary and treasurer until 1900, and following that for three and a half years was president and general manager. On closing out his interests with that firm Mr. Newell was secretary and treasurer of the Cleveland Ice Machine Company for six years, and then established his present business, the Cleveland Pump and Supply Company.

He is a member of the Cleveland Engineering Society, the Electrical League, the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, the Lakewood Chamber of Commerce, the Rotary Club and the Civic Club. He is member of the Lakewood Congregational Church and one of its board of trustees. In February, 1894, he married at Cleveland Helen Bassett. They have four children, Horace B., Kenneth D., Lawrence C., and Margaret. Kenneth is a student in high school and the two youngest children are in the grammar school. Horace was a student at Oberlin Academy and in May, 1917, enlisted for service as a member of Lakeside Hospital Unit, No. 4, U. S. Army, American Expeditionary Forces, and for a period was located at Rouen, France, until he was transferred, by request, to the aviation service. The Lakeside unit was the first American expeditionary force, and bears the proud honor of being the first unit to carry the American flag on European soil.

AARON GEORGE HARBAUGH was one of the men responsible for the development of Cleveland's interests as an oil manufacturing cen-

ter and was a business man of splendid executive and organizing power and resourcefulness.

A native of Ohio, he was born at Canal Dover October 31, 1845, a son of Charles and Elizabeth Harbaugh. After his education in his native town he went to work as clerk in a drug store, but in 1867 his ambitious spirit led him to Cleveland, where he was one of the pioneers in the manufacture of lubricating oils. He began business here under the name A. G. Harbaugh, his original plant being located on old River Street. His business affairs grew and prospered, and on March 24, 1893, he incorporated as the A. B. Harbaugh Company, refiners and manufacturers of high grade lubricating oils and greases, and animal and vegetable oils. Mr. Harbaugh continued as president of the company until his death on May 1, 1897, when he was succeeded by his son George E. The company is still flourishing and has had a remarkable record of growth and development. The general offices of the company are at 715 Prospect Avenue.

The late Mr. Harbaugh became largely interested in East Cleveland real estate. So far as his business interests permitted he took an active part in the democratic party and in 1880 was sent as a representative from Cuyahoga County to the Ohio State Legislature. He was a supporting member of the Euclid Avenue Congregational Church. Aaron G. Harbaugh married at Cleveland Mary E. Reiber. They became the parents of three children: George E.; Fred C., secretary and treasurer of the A. G. Harbaugh Company; and Charles R., secretary and treasurer of the Atlas Bolt and Screw Company.

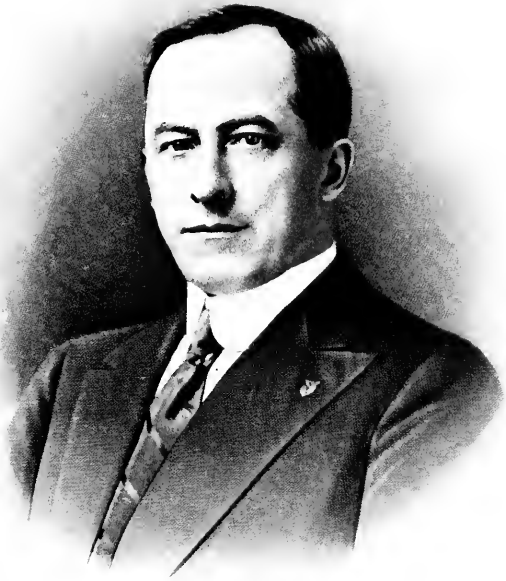
George E. Harbaugh was born in Cleveland March 20, 1871. He was very studious as a boy and graduated from high school at the age of fifteen, and at the age of eighteen completed his education in Brooks Military School. He returned from school to find place as office boy in his father's company, and familiarized himself by practical experience with every detail of the oil refining and manufacturing business. When his father incorporated the company in 1893 the son was elected treasurer and four years later succeeded his father in the office of president.

Mr. Harbaugh is a member of the Cleveland Athletic Club, Cleveland Gun Club, Willowick Country Club and is a member of the Euclid Avenue Congregational Church.

CLEMENT W. STANSBURY's high standing in financial affairs is evidenced by the fact that in 1916-17 he was president of the Cleveland Chapter of the American Institute of Banking. The Cleveland Chapter comprises a membership of about six hundred.

Mr. Stansbury was born in Baltimore, Maryland, February 6, 1886, a son of Lemuel F. and Emily Ward (Lamb) Stansbury. His father was a commercial traveler and traveled out of Philadelphia for more than forty years. He died in Philadelphia November 14, 1916, at the age of seventy-three. The mother died at Cleveland June 17, 1908, aged sixty-one. Both were natives of Maryland and they were married in that state. The Stansbury family goes back to colonial days in Maryland. The central point of association for the family is an old colonial brick house erected more than two hundred years ago, still standing, and which sheltered several generations of the Stansburys. A family genealogy has been published and makes a good-sized book. Lemuel Stansbury was drafted toward the close of the Civil war, but was never present in action. Mr. Clement W. Stansbury's maternal grandfather, George Michael Lamb, was a Thirty-third degree Mason. At that time it was necessary for candidates for this supreme honor in the Scottish Rite to go to Europe to have the degree conferred. Clement W. Stansbury is the only member of the family now living in Cleveland. He was the youngest of seven children, three sons and four daughters, of whom three daughters and two sons are still living. Dr. Nina J. Stansbury is a physician now practicing at Glendale, Ohio, but was in practice at Cleveland until 1917. George L. is controller of the Republic Rubber Corporation at Youngstown. Mrs. Herbert Page Beers lives at Highland Park, Illinois. Miss Ann E. is a resident of Philadelphia.

Clement W. Stansbury was educated in the Cleveland public schools, attended East High School, and his business apprenticeship was three years of work with the American Steel and Wire Company of Cleveland. He left that company to become bookkeeper in the Garfield Savings Bank September 25, 1905. From bookkeeper he has advanced to his present office as secretary. Mr. Stansbury is a republican, a member of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, City Club, Hermit Club, Church Club and belongs to Emanuel Episcopal Church.



H. C. Hutchinson

He and his family reside at 1874 Grantham Road. September 26, 1911, at Canton, Ohio, he married Miss Evelyn Cole, who was born in Canton and finished her education in the College for Women at Western Reserve University. They have two children, born in Cleveland, John Cole and Evelyn Lamb.

HUBBARD C. HUTCHINSON when sixteen years of age found an opportunity for service and to develop his talents for usefulness and financial ability with the Commercial National Bank of Cleveland, and he has been with that great banking house, now the National Commercial Bank, ever since and for a number of years has filled the post of assistant cashier. The National Commercial Bank is one of the largest financial institutions of Ohio, with resources of over \$13,000,000. The other executive officers are William G. Mather, chairman of the board; L. A. Murfey, president; C. L. Murfey, vice president; and E. T. Shannon, cashier.

Hubbard Cooke Hutchinson was born January 22, 1875, at Cleveland, son of Hugh and Rachel Hutchinson. He was educated in the Cleveland public schools and in 1891 went to work for the Commercial National Bank. He has since established other important business connections and is director and vice president of the Euclid Crane & Hoist Company, secretary and treasurer of the Bergholz Coal Mining Company, secretary of the Union Elevator Company.

Mr. Hutchinson is a charter member of Windemere Chapter No. 203, Royal Arch Masons, is past master of Iris Lodge No. 229, Free and Accepted Masons, having served as master in 1905, and is a life member of Al Sirat Grotto, M. O. V. E. P. He is a republican voter, a member of the Bankers' Club of Cleveland, the Cleveland Athletic Club, Cleveland Chamber of Commerce and the Cleveland Advertising Club. His church home is the Methodist. On April 2, 1910, at Cleveland, Mr. Hutchinson married Aliee Nelson Salsbury, daughter of Cary S. Salsbury. They have no children.

ALBERT GEORGE STUCKY. An institution with resources of over fifty million dollars naturally exercises very careful and studied choice of its executive officials. Any active connection with the Guardian Savings & Trust Company of Cleveland constitutes a badge of honor and an evidence of business capacity and integrity above the average.

In 1918 the company promoted to the position of trust officer one of its vice presidents Albert George Stucky, who sixteen years ago entered the service of the company as a clerk. Mr. Stucky is a man of quiet demeanor, but among his associates is known for his ability to accomplish a great volume of complicated work requiring unending patience and good judgment.

Mr. Stucky is a native of one of the oldest centers of democracy in Europe, Switzerland, where he was born March 17, 1878, son of Edward and Elizabeth (Frey) Stucky. Since early childhood he has lived in Ohio, and finished his education in the high school at New Philadelphia, Ohio.

He became a clerk in the trust department of the Guardian Savings & Trust Company in 1902. In 1913 he was made assistant secretary and assistant trust officer and from those duties was promoted to vice president and trust officer in 1918.

Mr. Stucky is a member of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, City Club, Electrical League, Civic League and Cleveland Automobile Club. In Masonry he is affiliated with Glenville Lodge, Free & Accepted Masons, McKinley Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, and Woodward Council, Royal and Select Masters. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. May 3, 1904, he married Miss Margaret M. Kinsey.

CAPT. H. P. SHUPE. It is said that for every soldier at the front there must be half a dozen or more persons behind to render those services and prepare the equipment to insure the maximum of fighting efficiency. While all will readily recognize and yield the maximum of honor to the man in the trenches, there should be no disposition to minimize the importance of those who do the civilian work for the soldier in the army. Thousands of men who are doing most to insure the success of America's fighting arm wear none of the accoutrements and trappings of military dignity.

One of these Cleveland men is Capt. H. P. Shupe, who for many years of his life has been interested in military affairs, is a strenuous advocate of universal army service, was for many years an officer in the Cleveland Grays, and is now active in five organizations working for the welfare of soldiers. While under any circumstances the American army would get the most of his enthusiasm and cooperation, there is also a strong personal tie that reinforces him as a unit of service in

the war. Captain Shupe has a son, Sergeant Benson P. Shupe, who enlisted at the age of nineteen and trained for the war at Camp Sheridan in Montgomery, Alabama. Five of his nephews wear the uniform of the fighting soldier, and his other son, Davis P., aged eighteen, will probably be in the ranks if the war continues another year.

Captain Shupe was born in New York City, a son of Walter H. and Geneveve (Pierce) Shupe. His father was born in Richland County, Ohio, was a lawyer by profession, served at one time as prosecuting attorney of Richland County, and finally removed to New York City, where he practiced law for many years. When Captain Shupe was six years old his parents moved to a country home in Rockland County, New York, and the father went back and forth from this farm to his law offices in the city. In 1900 the parents came to Cleveland, and both died in this city and were laid to rest in Lake View Cemetery. Captain Shupe's mother was born in Massachusetts, and she and her husband were married there. They had nine children, five sons and four daughters, three of the sons and three of the daughters still living.

Captain Shupe, who was fourth in age in the family, lived to the age of fifteen on his father's farm in Rockland County, New York, and attended public school there. For a number of years he has been active in business affairs at Cleveland, but since the beginning of the war has sacrificed business in order to do army welfare work. He joined the Cleveland Grays in 1892, and held all the offices in that company and was its captain for seven years after the Spanish-American war. During the war with Spain he was first lieutenant of Company A, Tenth Ohio Infantry. He retired from active military duty in 1907, on account of disability. He is a member of the various veteran organizations.

Captain Shupe is chairman of the Chamber of Commerce Military Committee, is also chairman of the Military Committee of the Mayor's Advisory War Board, and an indefatigable worker in the cause of the Liberty loans. He has been very active in the Red Cross, and is chairman of the Canteen Committee of that organization and is also active in Army Y. M. C. A., camp athletic and band funds movements. Captain Shupe has mingled directly with the rank and file of the soldiers, has done much to encourage them and also to learn their point of view and their particular needs. It is said that during a visit to

Camp Sheridan he spent most of his time among the private soldiers. While there he made out a list of improvements which he thought ought to be installed and the recommendations made were adopted and carried out to the general benefit of the camp.

Captain Shupe is a prominent worker for the practical application of the president's principle of "Universal Liability for Service" and in a recent interview the Cleveland Plain Dealer reported him as saying: "I have sounded the opinion of typical citizens of many American cities and of men who have gone from civilian life into our army both as privates and officers. I find that practically all are intensely in favor of universal military training. Aside from the benefit of preparing us as a nation for defense against attack, such training would bring incalculable benefit to our young men. This is strikingly manifest to any person who visits our great camps and cantonments. You can see men who slouched out of Cleveland some months ago—young fellows not any too promising—who are now splendid specimens of the best type of American manhood."

Captain Shupe in ordinary times is fond of the recreation of golf, but gave that game up entirely when the war came on so as to give all his surplus efforts to war activities. He is a member of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, Cleveland Athletic Club, Rotary Club, City Club, Cleveland Automobile Club, Shaker Heights Country Club, Colonial Club, Highland Park Club and Civic League.

March 4, 1896, he married Jeanette Benson. Mrs. Shupe was born and educated in Cleveland, and is prominent socially and in Red Cross affairs. Their children are: Benson P., Davis P., Marcella, and Marion.

GEORGE ROBERT MCKAY has made success through his own strivings. He inherited nothing except the sterling honesty and intelligence of a Scotch father and the optimism of an Irish mother. He began to mingle with men and affairs when a boy, and work put him through school and has put him through the successive stages of a very satisfying career as a lawyer and business man.

He was born at Cleveland December 12, 1862, son of Robert George and Jane (Greenlese) McKay. His father was born in Scotland and when only nine years of age began following the sea as a sailor. He sailed over all the oceans and closed his career as a sailor on the Great Lakes. About the time his son, George



Geo. W. McKay



Robert, was born he left the lakes and began work as a machinist and master mechanic. About 1870 he was sent to South Chicago by the late Henry Chisholm, who then owned the South Chicago Rolling Mills, as general superintendent of that plant. He had been there only six months when he lost his life by being caught in a roll. He was killed July 2, 1870, at the age of thirty-seven. George R. McKay, though only eight years of age at the time, has a distinct remembrance of the day when the tragical news reached the family in Cleveland. Mrs. Jane (Greenlese) McKay was born at St. Catherines, Canada, and her father and mother were natives of Ireland. She and her husband were married at Cleveland and she died in this city November 21, 1884. There were two sons and two daughters in the family, one son dying in infancy. One daughter, Nellie Deane, died in May, 1893, leaving two children, Grace and Mabel, the former now deceased, and the latter making her home with Mr. George R. McKay. The only living sister is Mary J., widow of I. J. Worton, of Cleveland.

George R. McKay acquired his early education in the Cleveland public schools and at the age of twelve years went to work, and thereafter his education was due to earnest diligence in night schools and private study. In 1883 he entered the Western Reserve Academy at Hudson, completing the course in 1885. In the fall of that year he entered Adelbert College of Western Reserve University, a few months later went to Oberlin College, and from there to the Ohio Northern University at Ada. In these three institutions he was a student until June, 1886. The necessity of earning his own way was always present during these years. He worked as shipping clerk for the Otis Steel Company until 1887 and then gave up that position to take up the study of law. Mr. McKay was admitted to the Ohio bar June 6, 1889. From 1887 to 1889, while a student of law, he was bailiff of the Common Pleas Court under Judge Sanders. He studied law with the firm of Sherwood & Dennison. His work as bailiff required his time in the day, but he managed to put in several hours every night in the law offices. Another experience while a student of law was as deputy United States Marshal under Benjamin F. Wade of Toledo, then United States marshal for the Northern Ohio District.

In November, 1889, Mr. McKay was elected a justice of the peace in Cleveland and filled that office $5\frac{1}{2}$ years, having been re-elected in

1892. His resignation from that office in May, 1895, is the first recorded instance of a justice resigning before the end of his term. Mr. McKay next accepted the office of assistant United States attorney for the Northern District of Ohio under Samuel E. Dodge. His appointment was conferred by President Grover Cleveland. One of Mr. McKay's best friends was the late Virgil P. Kline, who was very insistent that Mr. McKay should accept the appointment as district attorney. He filled this office $4\frac{1}{2}$ years, until January, 1900, and then resumed private practice, in which he has been engaged ever since.

While in the United States attorney's office in 1898 Mr. McKay was a candidate for mayor of Cleveland, being defeated by John H. Farley. During the Spanish-American war period he was lieutenant commander of the United States Naval Reserves, which was a part of the Tenth Ohio Regiment, but he was never in active service outside the state, being in camp at Columbus for a brief time. He was major of one battalion of this organization. He also gained the rank of major in the Ohio National Guard.

For years Mr. McKay has been one of the foremost democrats in point of influence and value to the party in Cleveland. From January 1, 1912, to June 1, 1913, he was assistant director of law in Cleveland under Mr. Wilcox.

Much of his time at present is taken up with large business affairs. In 1914 he organized the Associated Investment Company of Cleveland, a \$1,000,000 corporation, formed for the purpose of engaging in the creative field of real estate development and building. It has had a most prosperous career since the beginning of operations in June, 1915, has carried out some important development work in several real estate allotments, and has furnished a safe and conservative medium for investors and home builders. Mr. McKay is secretary and manager of this company. In February, 1916, he also organized the Investment Securities Company, also capitalized at \$1,000,000. The purposes of this company are the buying and dealing in approved stocks, bonds, and the handling of leaseholds and mortgage loans, and also the organizing and financing of new companies and the securing of additional capital for enterprises of proved earning capacity. Mr. McKay is secretary and treasurer of this company.

He is now head of the law firm McKay & Poulson, attorneys, with offices in the Guardian

Building. His partnership with Mr. F. W. Poulson was formed January 1, 1916.

November 8, 1893, Mr. McKay married Miss May Kimberley, daughter of David H. and Elsie A. Kimberley. Her father, now deceased, was formerly county treasurer of Cuyahoga County. Mr. and Mrs. McKay have two daughters, Jane G. and Martha K. The former was educated in the Laurel School at Cleveland, and in 1916 graduated from the National School of Domestic Science and Arts at Washington, D. C. The daughter Martha attended the Laurel School, the Oberlin High School, and is now a student of dramatic art at the American School of Dramatic Art, New York. Mrs. McKay died at her home in Cleveland December 23, 1914.

Mr. McKay has long been actively identified with the social and civic life of Cleveland. He is a member of the Beta Theta Phi college fraternity, Forest City Lodge No. 388, Free and Accepted Masons; Cleveland Chapter No. 148, Royal Arch Masons; Oriental Commandery No. 12, Knights Templar; the thirty-second degree of Scottish Rite Masonry. He is a member of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, Cleveland Yacht Club, one of the charter members of the Cleveland Athletic Club, and served as a director $4\frac{1}{2}$ years, during which time the new club building was erected on Euclid Avenue. He is a member of the Shaker Heights Country Club, the Willowick Country Club, and the Cleveland Bar Association. Mr. McKay is the personification of energy and hard work, and for that reason he finds business a real recreation. When away from his office and home he also enjoys golf and yachting. His home is at 2052 East Ninetieth Street.

SAMUEL ROCKER. If the Jewish community of Cleveland should seek the one man most broadly representative of all the ideals of the race, the varying interests and aspirations due to differing nationalities, and the man who has done most to consolidate and to bring into harmony not only the various inter-racial interests but those that in some degree differentiate the people from sturdy Americanism, there is no question that the choice would fall upon Samuel Rocker, editor and active head of *The Jewish World*, the only Jewish daily published between New York and Chicago.

In view of his position and the power he has exerted it is extremely difficult to give anything like an adequate account of Mr. Rocker's career. He was born in New San-

detz, Galicia, in February, 1864. His early life was devoted to the study of Talmudic lore in the famous Yeshibas (Hebrew universities) in Hungary.

On coming to America in 1891 he settled in Bridgeport, Connecticut, and later came to Cleveland, and established the first Yiddish printing shop. Here, especially in earlier years, he did considerable formal literary work. He is widely known as author of "Divre Chachomim" (The Sayings of the Sages). His work was not finished with the authorship of the manuscript. He also set it in type and printed the book. He also contributed to a number of Hebrew periodicals, weeklies and monthlies, and for a number of years was correspondent of the *Jewish Daily News of New York*.

Practically ever since he came to Cleveland Mr. Rocker has been a molder of public opinion among the Jewish people of this city. He helped publish and edit the *Jewish Star*, the first Yiddish weekly in Cleveland or in the state. In 1908 he succeeded in organizing *The Jewish Daily Press*, the only Jewish daily in the Middle West. He became its editor, and under his management the Press became a vehicle not only for news but for the power of stimulating ideas in Cleveland and American Judaism in general. Finer examples of editorial language it would be difficult to find anywhere than in the columns of the old *Jewish Press*. Mr. Rocker has always been noticed as master of a forceful and convincing style.

March 12, 1913, is an occasion for which he will always have a grateful memory and one which was significant among the Jewish people of Cleveland generally. On that date Mr. Rocker was guest of honor at a banquet given him by representative Jews of Cleveland, the hundred diners representing every element in Cleveland Jewry. Rabbis, attorneys, physicians, labor leaders, judges, writers and business men were all there to pay their respects to the man who helped make Cleveland Jewry known throughout the land. Primarily the banquet found its occasion in the rounding out of twenty-five years of literary activity on the part of Mr. Rocker. During the evening Mr. Rocker was presented with a loving cup as a token of esteem.

A brief quotation from the address of one of the speakers of the banquet will perhaps serve to convey in some measure the value of Mr. Rocker's citizenship in Cleveland. "When Mr. Rocker came to Cleveland he found a very



Jose J. Ptak

small Jewish community. He watched the city grow and was an eye witness of the continuous stream of newcomers that poured into the forest city. He contributed his service to make the Jewish community an ideal one. He never advocated division of classes. The Jewish Press attempted to create a better understanding between the reform and orthodox elements; to arouse the self reliance of the struggling masses; to bring closer the employer to the employee. The Press advocated the ideal of Zionism and nationalism among the Jews. It fostered the spirit of Americanism."

In 1913 Mr. Rucker became associated with The Jewish World and effected a consolidation of The World and The Jewish Daily Press, continuing the joint publication under the title The Jewish World. The publication offices are at Woodland and East Fiftieth Street.

Mr. Rucker is a director of the Council Educational Alliance and is a member of more than fifteen charitable, religious and fraternal organizations.

JOHN SUPPLE LYNCH spent his most active years in Canada, but lived in Cleveland for upwards of thirty years, and in this city most of his children have their home.

John Supple Lynch was born in Dublin, Ireland, in May, 1814, and died at Cleveland February 8, 1898, aged eighty-four. He was of the old school English, his mother an English woman, though his father was pure Irish back to the time of the Irish kings. His parents in Ireland were wealthy ship owners and many times in early life John S. Lynch sat down to a table around which were gathered as guests of his father fifteen or more captains of vessels owned by the Lynch family.

John S. Lynch went to Canada in the early '30s and came to Cleveland in 1868. In Canada he was a wholesale grocer and a brewer and after coming to Cleveland he went in the coal business on Ontario Street, near Broadway, continuing until about 1876. He had business capacity, but was not altogether fortunate, and in fact he lost two fortunes while in Canada and one in Cleveland. America did not seem to be a favorable soil for his activities. He was to the last a thorough Englishman, a lover of English sports and a great reader of the classic poetry of Great Britain. While living in Canada he served for a time as captain of the Canadian Rifles.

He had sailed around the world and around Cape Horn on a sailing vessel three times. At

one time while sailing in the Arctic Circle his crew discovered some of the remains of the old Franklin Polar Expedition, one of the most famous of the expeditions which were lost in the frigid regions of the North. Mr. Lynch was a member of Grace Episcopal Church of Cleveland.

He married at Kempville, Canada, in 1856, Eliza A. Noonan. She was born in Ireland, was brought to Canada by her parents when four years of age, and she died at Cleveland March 1, 1901, having survived her husband three years. She was always a home woman, a good mother and wife, and her life was expressed in devotion to her children.

Concerning these children, seven in number, the following brief record is made. Albert E., the oldest, is a successful patent attorney, member of the law firm Lynch & Dorer, attorneys at law and patent solicitors with offices in the Society for Savings Building. William R. Lynch, the second child, is city passenger agent at Cleveland for the Big Four Railway Company. Warren J. Lynch is vice president of the American Steel Foundries and lives in New York City. Clara E. is supervisor of public schools at Cleveland. Bertha is Mrs. Herbert C. Wood, Mr. Wood being a Cleveland lawyer with offices in the Society for Savings Building. Victoria C. and Victor C. are twins, the former a teacher in the Cleveland public schools and the latter a patent attorney and member of the firm Lynch & Dorer, also president of the International Machine Tool Company. The three older sons were born in Canada, and the others are natives of Cleveland.

JOSEPH J. PTAK occupies an enviable position in Cleveland affairs, due to many years of active association with business, finance and public positions. Mr. Ptak has spent nearly all his life in Cleveland, but was born at a place called Velky Vir in Bohemia, April 4, 1852. The year following his birth his parents Michael and Mary (Zaack) Ptak brought their family to Cleveland. Here Joseph J. Ptak acquired his education in St. Patricks parochial schools but left school when only eleven years of age.

His first work was on a farm for two years, then for two years he was in Slight's planing mill, and for four years was in charge of the paint department of the Ohio Wooden Ware Company. He spent a year learning the cooper trade with Phillip Boeple, following which he had a long association for thirteen

years with the Lamson & Sessions Company, cutting wire and later making carriage bolts. For six months he was clerk in the law offices of Jackson & Athey, and then became head bailiff under Sheriff E. D. Sawyer for a year.

For the past twenty years Mr. Ptak has been chiefly identified with the abstract business. He gained his first experience in that line as clerk with the firm of J. Odell & Sons, who finally made him a searcher. In 1898 Odell & Sons were absorbed by the Guarantee Title & Trust Company, and Mr. Ptak was continued in the service of the new organization as superintendent and assistant secretary until 1900. In that year he resigned to become vice president and director of The Cuyahoga Abstract Company, and with this large and well known Cleveland house he is still identified, in the offices which he has filled for over fifteen years.

Mr. Ptak represented the Twelfth Ward in the city council in 1883 and 1884, and represented the third district on the board of aldermen in 1887 and 1888, and was again in the council from District No. 10 in 1891 and 1892. He is a director of the Clark Avenue Savings Bank, member of the Bohemian Old Settlers' Association and The Old Settlers' Society of Cuyahoga County, is a democrat and a member of the Catholic Church.

On November 19, 1872, at Cleveland Mr. Ptak married Mary Ptacek. They have three children: Joseph S., assistant secretary and treasurer of the Cuyahoga Abstract Company; Adelaide M., wife of Anthony T. Horak of Cleveland; Helen A., wife of John S. Mazanec of Cleveland.

PETER D. QUIGLEY is well known in Cleveland professional circles, has offices as an attorney and counselor at law in the Rockefeller Building, but more and more in recent years his time and attention have been absorbed by the direction and management of various important business matters, encroaching more and more upon his professional work.

Mr. Quigley was born at the summer home of his parents in Akron, Ohio, July 23, 1879. His father, H. C. Quigley, was at one time a manufacturer of stoneware in Akron, but the last twenty years of his life was in the real estate business at Cleveland. The mother, whose maiden name was Ellen Daly, still lives in Cleveland. She was the mother of five sons and one daughter, all living, Peter D. being the second in age.

The latter grew up and was educated in Cleveland, graduated from the old Central

High School with the class of 1895, and took his law course in the law department of Western Reserve University. He was awarded his degree LL. B. with the class of 1899 before he had attained his majority. He was admitted to the Ohio bar in October of that year and has now rounded out nearly twenty years of membership in the Cleveland bar. He began practice associated with the late Jay P. Dawley, under the firm name of Dawley & Quigley. When Judge F. J. Wing retired from the bench he entered the firm and became senior partner of Wing, Dawley & Quigley. After two years he withdrew and Dawley & Quigley again practiced together until 1907. For the past ten years Mr. Quigley has been alone and now gives much of his time to his business duties, represented by his position as director of several industrial companies.

Mr. Quigley is independent in matters of politics, is a member of the Cleveland Bar Association and of St. Philomene's Parish of the Catholic Church.

May 8, 1915, at Cleveland he married Charlotte (Bucklen) Brady, daughter of the late H. E. Bucklen of Chicago and Bertha (Redfield) Bucklen, who is still living in Chicago. Mrs. Quigley is a native of Chicago, was educated in private schools, and before her marriage to Mr. Quigley was the widow of the late P. J. Brady, a well known Cleveland lawyer. By her former marriage she has four children: Herbert B., Bertha, Joseph and Harley, all born in Cleveland, the oldest thirteen years old.

DARWIN D. CODY began his life in Cleveland and to his native city he returned for his declining years. His record as a soldier, family associations, and his highly successful business career, are all features which make him one of the most interesting personalities of the city.

Cleveland has been the home of some members of the Cody family for more than eighty years. Darwin D. Cody was born at Cleveland December 25, 1838. He is a brother of Lindus Cody, an early Cleveland man, and is a first cousin of the late Col. William F. Cody, known and loved by two generations of Americans as Buffalo Bill. The family relationship, especially of its Cleveland members, is treated more fully on other pages of this publication.

Cleveland was the home of Darwin D. Cody during the years of his childhood and youth

and here he attended public schools in East Cleveland, one of his teachers being Horace Ford, one of the famous schoolmasters of that time. He also attended Oberlin College. He was associated with two of his brothers in managing a part of the ancestral farm near Cleveland, and these brothers well earned the title by which they were widely known as the water melon kings of East Cleveland. They had a large acreage of their own and in course of time leased many other tracts of land which they devoted to the raising of melons, and they developed a wholesale business, shipping their crops to outside centers by all the avenues of transportation, railroad trains, lake boats and canal boats.

The career of business which had thus prosperously started for Darwin D. Cody was interrupted by the outbreak of the Civil war. On April 24, 1861, he enlisted in the Cleveland Rifle Grenadiers as a private. However, he never went into service with that organization, though he was nominally on duty for three months. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Battery 1 of an artillery regiment commanded by General Barnett. He and twenty-six other young men of East Cleveland were the local quota for that regiment. As an artillery man Mr. Cody continued in active service to the end of the war in 1865. He was in both battles of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, and at Gettysburg was in the very center of action during those three days of critical fighting. After that battle his battery was sent south, joining the forces under Sherman in the Eleventh and Twelfth Army Corps. He participated in the siege of Chattanooga and was then sent to relieve Knoxville and helped fire some of the guns across the river opposite that place, a piece of strategy which alarmed the Confederates and caused them to raise the siege. Returning to Chattanooga, Mr. Cody was in the battles of Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge with the artillery forces, and subsequently for a time had charge of fifty-nine pieces of artillery captured at Missionary Ridge. From Chattanooga he was part of Sherman's army during the 105 days of continuous fighting and advance upon the City of Atlanta. After the fall of Atlanta he remained behind, under the command of Thomas, and much of the time was stationed at Dalton, Georgia, where the news of Lee's surrender reached him. After the surrender of Lee the Confederate soldiers came south and practically fought their way back home, so that the lines of the Union forces

had to be picketed as if actual warfare still prevailed. Mr. Cody was at Chattanooga when Lincoln was assassinated, and soon afterward received his honorable discharge at Nashville. During the Atlanta campaign he served as quartermaster. The severest test of fighting that came to him in all the war was the more than a hundred days of continuous conflict during the Atlanta campaign and there was hardly a day when it did not rain, so that the Union soldiers practically lived in the mud and endured physical discomforts perhaps even greater than the modern armies in France are suffering.

After the war Mr. Cody returned to Cleveland for a brief time, but shortly afterward moved to Grand Rapids, Michigan, where his career as a business man was made and where he attained a conspicuous position among the manufacturers, merchants and financiers of Western Michigan. For nearly twenty-five years he was engaged in the wholesale grocery business at Grand Rapids, being senior member of Cody, Olney & Company. This was developed as one of the old and reliable wholesale grocery houses of Western Michigan. After twenty years of active connection with the grocery trade he engaged in lumber manufacturing, being a member of the firm Putman, Barnhart & Company. He was one of a group of four men who handled extensive interests both in the grocery trade and in lumber manufacturing. Mr. Cody was a resident of Grand Rapids for thirty-five years. Having retired from business, he returned to Cleveland to reside in October, 1911.

While at Grand Rapids he was one of the organizers of the Michigan Trust Company, his active associate being L. H. Withey. The Michigan Trust Company is today one of the big financial institutions of Michigan. Mr. Withey was president and Mr. Cody vice president of the company. He also was a factor in organizing the People's Savings Bank at Grand Rapids, and in this institution his active associate was the late Thomas Hefferan, one of the finest characters that have adorned the business and civic life of that state. Mr. Cody has enjoyed an unusual range of association and friendship with the big business men of the last half century. One of his acquaintances was the late P. D. Armour. He had dealings involving many thousands of dollars with that great Chicago packer. Mr. Cody still possesses a letter which P. D. Armour wrote him about the time his son J. Ogden, now head of the Armour Company,

started out as a traveling salesman for the firm. The gist of this letter was to the effect that the older Armour would appreciate a substantial order given by Mr. Cody to the young man when he appeared as a means of encouraging him in his opening experience in business.

In politics Mr. Cody has been an outright republican without deviation or shadow of turning from the time he cast his first vote. He was formerly a member of the Knights of Pythias, but gave up his active membership card. At Grand Rapids he belonged to numerous clubs, including golf clubs and country clubs, and since his return to Cleveland has had active membership in the Clifton Club and Westwood Golf Club. For twenty-eight winters he lived in California, fifteen winters being spent at Santa Barbara and other winters at Pasadena, San Diego and Los Angeles. While in California he was a member of many shooting clubs. Since relocating at Cleveland in 1911 his winters have been spent at Miami, Florida, which Mr. Cody regards as the Los Angeles of the Southeast. During all his years Mr. Cody has found constant enjoyment and recreation in hunting and fishing, and many of his closest friends outside of business associates have been gained through these diversions. As an old time merchant of Grand Rapids Mr. Cody furnished many thousands of dollars of supplies to the forces engaged in the construction of the Grand Rapids & Indiana and the Flint & Pere Marquette railways. Mr. Cody has never belonged to any church, but while at Grand Rapids was a trustee of the Congregational Church for ten years.

In early manhood he married Miss Martha L. Lewis of New London, Ohio. Mrs. Cody died at Grand Rapids in 1909. Her two children are Lewis P. and Gertrude H. Lewis is the owner of the Grand Rapids Electric Company, and Gertrude is the wife of Roy S. Barnhart. Both Lewis Cody and Roy Barnhart are among Grand Rapids business leaders of today. Roy Barnhart's father was for many years a business associate of Mr. Darwin Cody. Roy now owns the Nelson Mather Furniture Company of Grand Rapids. Through his daughter Mr. Cody has three stalwart grandsons, Willard (now captain of artillery, U. S. A.), Darwin and Stanley Barnhart, and one granddaughter Harriet. In 1911, at Cleveland, Mr. Cody married Ida M. (Anthony) Rose. They have a beautiful home on Lake Avenue, built for the special convenience

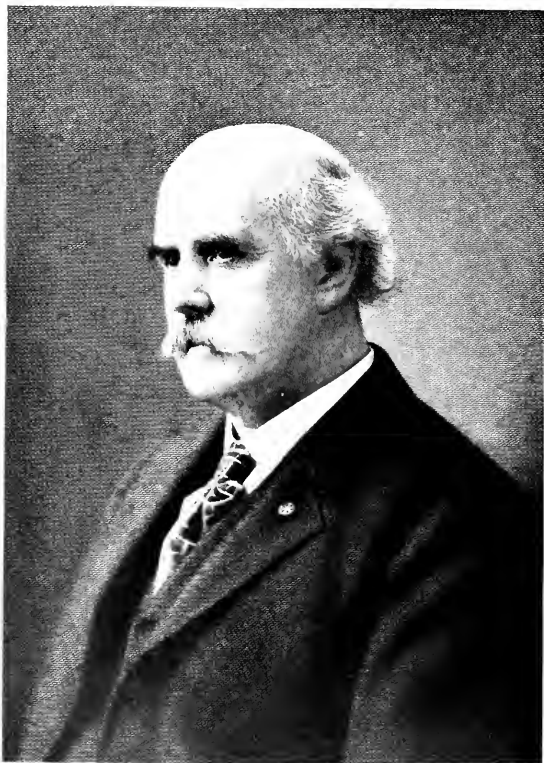
of themselves. One of the features of the home is a roof garden which has been the scene of many charming social events in Lakewood. It was on this roof garden that Mr. and Mrs. Cody entertained Buffalo Bill when he made his last visit to Cleveland. Mr. Cody at these visits would bring in all the little people from his neighborhood to meet his world famous kinsman, and Colonel Cody rewarded the admiration of the young people by telling them many of his favorite stories of days on the frontier.

ALAN S. HOPKINSON is a prominent young business man of Cleveland, especially well known in insurance circles, and represents a name that has been connected with the insurance business here for upwards of half a century.

His father, the late Harry G. Hopkinson, was born in Cleveland in 1860, was well educated, and did his first work as a bookkeeper with the Holt Lumber Company. From that he was employed on the Ohio Inspection Bureau in making fire insurance rates, but in 1897, upon the death of his father, succeeded him in the firm of Hopkinson, Parsons & Company, general insurance. He was a partner in that well known firm until his death in 1903. Fraternally Harry G. Hopkinson was well known in Masonry, a member of Halyon Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and an officer in the Forest City Commandery of Knights Templar at the time of his death. He was a member of the Cleveland Fire Insurance Exchange, was a republican and a member of the Congregational Church. He married at Cleveland Luella T. Warris. Their three children are: Mrs. M. M. Chew of Cleveland; Alan S.; and Clifford W.

Alan S. Hopkinson was born at Cleveland January 17, 1886, attended the public schools, graduated from the West High School in 1903, and had one year of work in the Ohio State University. Returning to Cleveland, he became a sales representative for the firm of Hopkinson, Parsons & Company, general insurance, and when that business was sold to Phyper Brothers & Company he continued with that firm for six years. With C. L. Burrige, Mr. Hopkinson then formed the Hopkinson-Burrige Company, doing a general insurance business. Mr. Hopkinson is secretary and treasurer of the company and is looked upon as one of the coming men in Cleveland insurance circles.

He is affiliated with Halyon Lodge, Free



Len G. Trofield

and Accepted Masons, Forest City Commandery, Knights Templar, Al Koran Temple of the Mystic Shrine, with the Cleveland Athletic Club, Gyro Club, Chamber of Industry, is a member of college fraternity Sigma Alpha Epsilon, and is a member of the Congregational Church and a republican voter. On May 25, 1912, he married Edna Baldwin.

His brother, Clifford W. Hopkinson, was born at Cleveland July 11, 1892, was graduated from West High School in 1910, and in 1914 completed his college career in Western Reserve University. He also took up insurance work, at first in the partnership of Pinney & Hopkinson, general insurance, but on July 1, 1917, sold that and has since been vice president of the Hopkinson-Burridge Company. He has affiliations with Halcyon Lodge, Free & Accepted Masons, also with the Royal Arch Chapter, and with the Alpha Delta Phi college fraternity. He is a republican and a member of the Congregational Church. May 24, 1916, at Cleveland, he married Miss Isabel Lowe.

LEVI TUCKER SCOFIELD. Cleveland's expression of its artistic life and the wholesome spirit underlying its material achievements owes much to the late Levi Tucker Scofield. Mr. Scofield gained distinction as an architect, engineer and sculptor, and, as has been well said, gained it without sacrificing his ideals. As a young engineer his brilliant abilities attracted attention while serving in the Union armies during the Civil war, and he rendered service both as a soldier of the line and as a member of the engineering corps. For half a century he practiced his profession as an architect at Cleveland, and since his retirement his sons have continued the family name in the profession.

Mr. Scofield's most notable work as an architect and sculptor was the Cuyahoga County Soldiers and Sailors Monument, which occupies the most conspicuous site in the Cleveland civic center. It is a magnificent harmony of architecture and sculptural forms, and while a monument to patriotism it will also carry the name of its builder to generations yet unborn.

Captain Scofield was a native of Cleveland and was born on the old family homestead on Walnut Street November 9, 1842. His parents were William and Mary (Coon) Scofield. This is a family with very prominent connections. The name has usually been spelled Schofield, but Captain Scofield followed the

custom of his father and uncles in the spelling of the name. Captain Scofield's parents were natives of New York State. His grandfather, Benjamin, was a carpenter and builder in New York City, and brought his family west to Cleveland in 1816. Cleveland was then not more than twenty years old and had only a few hundred inhabitants. Thus for more than a century and through the services of three successive generations the name Scofield has been identified with the constructive upbuilding of this city. Grandfather Benjamin was responsible for the erection of many buildings in Cleveland and was one of the useful and respected citizens of pioneer times.

William Scofield, father of Captain Scofield, learned the trade of carpenter from his father and subsequently became a leading contractor and builder. The period covered by his active work was the middle years of the last century, and in that time numerous business blocks and other buildings of the better class were constructed by him. He died in 1872.

Of a prominent and old family Captain Scofield had unusual opportunities and advantages as a youth. He attended the public schools of Cleveland and early became associated with his father in the building business. He had decided talent in the artistic as well as the practical branches of the business and early became a student of architecture and engineering. At the age of seventeen he went to Cincinnati to gain better advantages, but at the outbreak of the Civil war, when he was less than nineteen years of age, he returned to Cleveland. He enlisted at the first call for volunteers, and as a private in Battery D of the First Regiment, Ohio Light Artillery, he served until the expiration of his term in 1862. He was then commissioned second lieutenant in the One Hundred and Third Ohio Volunteer Infantry and was promoted to first lieutenant in February, 1863, and became captain in November, 1864. Captain Scofield was an actor in many of the memorable battles and campaigns of the war, especially in the western armies and through the center of the Confederacy with Sherman. His first service was in Kentucky, where he participated in the pursuit of Kirby Smith. He was also among the Union troops chasing the raiding Morgan. As one of Burnside's army he took part in the campaign across the Cumberland Mountains into Tennessee, fought at the siege of Knoxville and at the repulse of Longstreet. During these early campaigns he

showed special ability in engineering, and this skill more and more attracted the attention of his superior officers. From occasional assignments to duty as army engineer he served continuously in that capacity from June, 1863, to June, 1865. In March, 1864, he was temporarily provost marshal of the Twenty-third Army Corps. Soon afterward he was appointed aide de camp and engineer on the staff of Gen. J. D. Cox. After Chickamauga he was in the general advance upon Atlanta, participating at Resaca, Kenesaw Mountain and other battles, and was present during the siege and capture of Atlanta. He was part of the army sent back in pursuit of Hood and fought in one of the most decisive battles of the war, at Franklin, and the following engagement at Nashville, which completely shattered the army of Hood and completed the conquest of the Mississippi Valley by the Union forces. Early in 1865 Captain Scofield rejoined Sherman's army in North Carolina, and was present at the capture of Raleigh and the surrender of Johnston.

The war had given him many opportunities to test his ability as an engineer and on returning to Cleveland he renewed his studies with special ardor. Besides devoting himself to engineering and architecture he also paid considerable attention to sculpture. From Cleveland he removed to New York City and as architectural draftsman came in close touch with some of the leading architects of the time. After the conclusion of his professional studies Captain Scofield established his offices at Cleveland and was continuously identified with his profession until 1916. On account of ill health he retired in that year and he died February 25, 1917. The business is now carried on by his sons, William M. and Sherman W., both of whom had long been associated with their father as architects.

The dignity and utility of a host of buildings both private and public attest the careful work of Mr. Scofield as an architect. A mere enumeration of all these buildings would require a long list. Those of a distinct public character include the old Cleveland Post Office, the Cleveland House of Correction, the Athens and Columbus State Hospitals for the Insane, the Soldiers and Sailors Orphans Home at Xenia, the Cleveland Central High School, the Mansfield Reformatory, and the State Penitentiary at Raleigh, North Carolina. In 1902 Captain Scofield completed the Schofield Building at Euclid Avenue and East

Ninth Street in Cleveland, one of the larger and better known office structures of the city. It is fourteen stories high and contains 429 offices. It is located in the heart of the downtown business district and was owned individually by Captain Scofield. Its site was one of the boyhood playgrounds of Captain Scofield.

It is hardly necessary to give special mention at this point to the Cuyahoga County Soldiers and Sailors Monument, which is pictured on other pages of this publication and which is considered by many competent critics to be the finest monumental edifice not only in Cleveland but in the United States. It was a labor of art and love on the part of Captain Scofield. He devoted his services gratuitously to the enterprise for 7½ years. He not only gave his art and his time but also paid from his private fortune obligations curtailed in the construction amounting to \$57,500. This monument, which dominates the public square of Cleveland, was dedicated July 4, 1894. By a vote of the commissioners the bronze bust of Captain Scofield was ordered placed over the south door of the interior in recognition of "his brilliant services as an architect and sculptor to the people and to the commissioners." The only other living man so honored when the monument was completed was Gen. James Barnett, who held the highest rank of any soldier of Cuyahoga County and whose bust was placed over the north door opposite that of Captain Scofield.

Captain Scofield was also architect and sculptor of the state monument known as "Our Jewels," which was placed in front of the Ohio Building at the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago. This monument was subsequently removed to the capitol grounds in Columbus, where it still stands.

Captain Scofield was a fellow of the American Institute of Architects and the first Cleveland architect to be taken into that body, and a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion and the Grand Army of the Republic. He was the last survivor of that notable social organization of Cleveland young men called the Ark, which flourished before, during and after the Civil war, and comprised in its membership practically all the virile and influential younger men of the period. The founder of the club, William Case, died in 1862, and fifty-five years later death called the last member. Captain Scofield died February 25, 1917.

Captain Scofield was a personal friend of



Elizabeth C Scofield

John D. Rockefeller and one of the few men with whom the world's richest man played golf.

On June 27, 1867, at Kingsville, Ohio, Captain Scofield married Elizabeth Clark Wright. Mrs. Scofield was one of Cleveland's great women and as such a special sketch is dedicated to her in following paragraphs. Mr. Scofield has three living children surviving him. His sons, William M. and Sherman W., have gained prominence in their profession as architects and now handle all the business established and built up by their father. Their offices are in the Schofield Building. The daughter, Harriet E., is the wife of Winthrop G. Bushnell, of New Haven, Connecticut. Another son, Donald C., was also an architect by profession. He was killed in a railroad wreck March 3, 1905, while on the way to the presidential inauguration at Washington with the Engineer Battalion of the Ohio National Guard, of which he was first lieutenant, commanding one of the companies. Douglas Franklin Scofield, the youngest of the family, died in 1911. He was a prominent young business man, and was identified with real estate operations.

ELIZABETH CLARK SCOFIELD not only did a woman's work in a womanly way but dignified and enhanced the position of woman by a sincere and singularly effective part in the fields of religion and practical philanthropy. She gave herself unceasingly to the advancement and general interests of women and the cause of Christian benevolence.

Elizabeth Clark Wright Scofield was born at Dorset, Ohio, February 9, 1845, daughter of Marshall and Sarah Ann (Jacobs) Wright. She came to Cleveland to pursue her musical studies at the age of twenty years, and on June 27, 1867, was married at Kingsville, Ohio, to Capt. Levi Tucker Scofield. For nearly forty-seven years, until her death on January 2, 1914, she filled the position of wife and mother in her home with a devotion which only her husband and children can properly appreciate. And from her home during practically all that time her influence radiated through numberless acts of kindness and of love and to many of the constructive movements promoted by Cleveland and Ohio women.

Mrs. Scofield was the founder and first president of the Educational and Industrial Union, which eventually was merged in the Cleveland Young Women's Christian Associa-

tion. Of the latter organization she was treasurer for several years, and until a year before her death she served as its president. When the funds were raised for the erection of the association's present building at East Eighteenth Street and Prospect Avenue she was at the head of the committee which had that responsible work in charge. The committee of the association after her death spoke of her work and her character in the following well deserved words: "For twenty-five years her life had been interwoven with the activities of the association, and her faithful and self-sacrificing service in the various positions which she filled helped in large measure to bring its projects to fruition. A woman of rare personal charm and loving nature she endeared herself to everyone with whom she came in contact. Her sincerity was absolute and her loyalty to the association, its former presidents, and her coworkers never wavered; her friendship was a benediction. Though modest and considerate of the opinion of others, her abiding faith in the care and guidance of her heavenly Father opened her eyes to the heavenly vision, endued her with a keen perception of the possibilities of large service, and gave her the courage of her convictions. In every emergency she was strong and resourceful, she never swerved, and her quiet words of counsel always stilled troubled hearts and gave courage for more consecrated and determined effort."

It was due principally to her efforts that the Baptist Home of Northern Ohio was established, and she was its incorporator, treasurer and steadfast friend. Another institution in which she had a notable part was the organization and direction of the Phyllis Wheatley Home, whose purpose, so splendidly fulfilled, has been to afford both home and training for young colored women. Mrs. Scofield was long prominent in the First Baptist Church of Cleveland. At one time she was member of the quartet choir. Music was her delight and she was talented, especially as a vocalist. She served as president of the Baptist Woman's Ohio Society, and when the Foreign Mission Jubilee celebration was held in Cleveland she was chosen to preside by a unanimous vote. Once she was offered the position of president of the National Women's Association and also that of the International Young Women's Christian Association, but declined because she preferred to concentrate all her work in Cleveland. Besides giving so much of her beautiful talent to her church

she was a charter member and soloist of the Cleveland Vocal Society and was the chief organizer of the Rubinstein Club and its honorary president at the time of her death. In those social circles which are considered the best because they stand for the best things of life Mrs. Scofield was always one of the most honored and beloved. Many of her old friends and those who came to know her character for beneficence have echoed with approval the tribute written by a friend in the following language: "A master spirit, a natural leader, a student of humanity, a sociologist of distinction, the most exalted type of Christian womanhood, make a composite picture of one of the most gracious and commanding figures among this generation of Cleveland's women. There was no situation so lofty in social life to which she did not add by her very presence. She enjoyed the highest social advantage, and the musical and artistic life and atmosphere of this Western Reserve were enhanced by her own contribution of art knowledge. She fostered every enterprise which would contribute to the happiness of the people and to the development of fine character."

In response to the desire of many philanthropic organizations the funeral of Mrs. Scofield was of semi-public character. Rev. Dr. W. W. Bustard officiated at the ceremonies at her home and at the Euclid Avenue Baptist Church.

JAMES ARTHUR FRY, now one of the prominent real estate operators of Cleveland, with offices in the Williamson Building, had a long and arduous apprenticeship in railroading before he entered business for himself.

He has always worked on the principle of self help and has been making his own way in the world since early boyhood. He was born at Ogden, Michigan, November 23, 1876, son of James H. and Ida Fry. He began his education in the schools of his native village, but at the age of nine went to Toledo, Ohio, to live with his aunt, and while there he continued in the grammar and high schools until the age of fifteen. He next spent a year in Day's Business College at Cleveland, and at the age of sixteen was working as a stenographer in the freight claim department of the Lake Shore Railway Company. He continued in that position five years. An opportunity was then given him to become private secretary to the master mechanic of the Union

Pacific Railroad Company at Cheyenne, Wyoming. He spent a year and a half in that Western city, was then transferred to Ogden, Utah, as a district clerk for the Union Pacific Company, was there another year and a half, and then returned to Cleveland. For three years he was city passenger agent for the Santa Fe Railway Company and resigned this office to engage in the real estate brokerage business. Besides the general buying and selling of real estate Mr. Fry has been a successful operator. The chief work to his credit in this field is the development of what is known as Oakwood Meadows No. 1, No. 2 and No. 3. This consists of a five-acre farm tract, an important and high class addition to Cleveland's suburban district.

Mr. Fry is a member of Woodward Lodge, Ancient Free & Accepted Masons, McKinley Chapter, Forest City Commandery, Knights Templar, and Al Koran Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He belongs to the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, the Old Colony Club, and in politics is a republican.

June 14, 1900, at Cleveland, he married Anna M. Pike. Their town home is at 1059 Lake View Road Northeast, and Mr. Fry also owns a beautiful home for winter residence in Yalaha, Florida.

JOHN J. HOWARD, president of the Howard, Gorie, Webb Company, commercial lithographers, was born at Toronto, Canada, September 16, 1879, a son of William J. Howard. His father was born at Lockport, New York, and during his residence at Toronto, Canada, followed the machinist's trade. In 1891 he retired from that business, located at Cleveland, and in 1902 moved out to Vancouver, British Columbia, where he lived until his death in 1910.

John J. Howard had a public school education up to the age of fifteen. Coming to Cleveland he worked as an apprentice with the Morgan Lithograph Company seven years, and then for six years was connected with the Forman & Bassett Lithograph Company. He withdrew from that to establish the Howard, Gorie, Webb Company, of which he is president.

Mr. Howard is an independent in politics and a member of the Methodist Church. May 20, 1906, at Cleveland, he married Miss B. E. Sibly. They are the parents of three children: Isabel, Frederick and Martha, the two older now students in the public schools.

HENRY HOLLAND. Far more than capital is needed in the founding of a solid business, personal practical experience being an essential factor. At the head of Cleveland's most important and prosperous enterprises will be found men whose training has fitted them for the positions they occupy, and one of these is Henry Holland, who is president and manager of the Cleveland Trolley Supply Company. An expert machinist and master of several trades, Mr. Holland is also an inventor, and many mechanical devices now in use originated in his active brain.

Henry Holland was born at Biddle, Bradley Green, Staffordshire, England, January 6, 1862. His parents were Ralph and Mary Ann Holland, who spent their lives in England. During boyhood Mr. Holland attended school and then, with him as with many others, local opportunity determined his first field of work, the coal mines in his native shire affording employment until he was twenty years of age. When he left the coal pits he engaged for one year as tube cleaner with the North Staffordshire Railroad Company, and then answered the call of adventurous youth by setting sail for Canada, and after reaching Montreal he was employed for a year in the boiler shop of the Grand Trunk Railway. Having discovered by this time his decided mechanical talent, he went to work as a machinist in Trenton, Ontario, but at the end of six months grew homesick and returned to his native land, and during the six months he remained under his father's roof in Stoke-on-Trent, worked again as a machinist and then crossed the Atlantic once more, to Trenton, Ontario, Canada, and worked for six months for the Robert Wardell Company as a machinist. His next experience in the same line was in Toronto, Canada, where he was employed for two years in the Perkins Engine and Boiler Shops as a machinist.

Mr. Holland came then to the United States and while at Detroit, Michigan, entered into a six months' engagement with the Murphy Wrecking Company as engineer on the lake vessel Charlton, after which, for one year, he worked as a machinist in the Dry Docks Engine Works. For the two years following Mr. Holland was engaged as erecting engineer with the Frontier Iron Works at Detroit and then went over to the Riverside Iron Works for six months as a machinist, and in the same capacity was with the Russell Wheel and Foundry Company for a year. His reputation in engineering circles was pretty well

established by that time and he was appointed first assistant engineer of the pumping station by the Detroit Water Works Commission, and remained about twelve years. During that long period he carefully studied to improve the service and equipment and remedied many defects.

Mr. Holland determined about that time to embark in business for himself and therefore resigned his office at Detroit and organized the United Electric Railway Supply Company, of which he was general manager at first and later president. This company manufactured trolley supplies of Mr. Holland's own invention. In 1901 he disposed of his interests in Detroit and came to Cleveland and here started the H. Holland Trolley Supplies Manufacturing Company. This also manufactures trolley bases and devices that Mr. Holland had invented. In 1910 he sold the business but remained with the new owners as superintendent and as expert machinist for one year. He then again went into business for himself and forming a partnership with Ernest Beckedorff, started the Cleveland Trolley Supply Company. In 1913 the business was incorporated and Mr. Holland has been president and manager ever since, F. A. Hopper being secretary and treasurer, and Charles W. Hohmeier shop superintendent. This company manufactures Mr. Holland's inventions exclusively, and the following is a partial list of the company's products: Trolley bases, conductor's stools, motormen's seats, trolley harps and wheels of various types, window catches, balance hoists, and also design cranes for electric railroad supply cars, railway block systems (a joint patent), both bell and light being operated by rail or trolley tension, and a crude oil burner for domestic use. As may be seen Mr. Holland's inventions are entirely practical and it is a source of great satisfaction to him that they are really useful. His trolley appliances are being utilized all over the country.

Mr. Holland was married in the City of Toronto, Canada, to Miss Eva T. Townswell, who died in February, 1917. Mr. Holland has a daughter, Muriel G., residing at Lakewood, Ohio, and a stepson, Alfred T. Bennett, who married Lucile Cassidy, by whom one child was born, Harry. By a former union of Alfred T. Bennett to Alice Bennett, of the same name but not related except by marriage, he has two children, Muriel and Franklin. Alfred T. Bennett resides in Lakewood, Ohio. In politics Mr. Holland is an independent

voter. He is an attendant of the Episcopal Church and fraternally is identified with the Modern Woodmen. He is a man of acknowledged mechanical ability and of high personal standing.

A. WARD FOOTE. A candid investigator into the sources of Cleveland's just claim of business superiority and consequent wealth and wide opportunity will not go very far before he realizes that largely in the manufacturing interests of this beautiful city lies her independence. A combination of circumstances have resulted in bringing here men of practical ideas and thorough training along many lines, who have seen their opportunity and have had the courage and business vision to grasp it, and the result is that sound enterprises, in the line of manufacturing, have been developed which have brought industrial prosperity and thereby have added to the general welfare. One of the far-seeing, practical men of this class who came to Cleveland a quarter of a century ago, after considerable experience in machine shops and on railroads, was A. Ward Foote, who is now president and treasurer of the Foote-Burt Company, which turns out \$1,250,000 worth of drilling and boring machinery a year.

A. Ward Foote was born at Guilford, Connecticut, October 5, 1865. His parents were Andrew W. and Charlotte A. Foote. The youth had public school advantages until he was seventeen years old and then went to Hartford, Connecticut, and became a machinist apprentice with the firm of Pratt & Whitney, a concern that manufactured machine tools. It was his own choice of trade that placed him here, for he had considerable natural aptness in the handling of tools, and he willingly served out his four years of apprenticeship, during the first year receiving 60 cents a day, 70 cents during the second year, 90 cents during the third and \$1.20 during the fourth year. For three years afterward he worked with the company in the drafting room.

Mr. Foote then went to Louisville, Kentucky, where he was employed as a machinist in the motive power department of the L. & N. Railroad for a time, later as a draftsman, still later as a locomotive fireman and then as locomotive engineer. When he left the road he was serving as assistant master mechanic. That was in October, 1891, and he came then to Cleveland and for three months afterward was assistant superintendent of the Rogers Typo-

graph Company. He then entered into partnership with E. B. Barker, under the firm name of Foote and Barker and with a capital of \$2,500, for the manufacturing of drilling and boring machinery, and continued until 1897, when Mr. Foote bought Mr. Barker's interest and then went into partnership with his father-in-law, P. H. Burt. They engaged in the business under the style of Foote, Burt & Company and continued under that caption until 1906, when they incorporated their business as the Foote-Burt Company, Mr. Foote becoming president and treasurer, D. E. Randeles, vice president and manager, and S. G. Burt, secretary. Remarkable prosperity has attended this enterprise as the result of Mr. Foote's thorough understanding of the trade and the careful, prudent policy pursued by the company. At present the product of their manufacturing plant is being shipped all over the world to which transportation lines are open, and the plans of Mr. Foote for the future open still further development of trade territory. He has lived to see many of his early hopes brought to fruition, and that his personal success has come largely through his own unassisted efforts reflects only credit.

Mr. Foote was married at Cincinnati, Ohio, October 24, 1892, to Miss Winnifred Burt, who is a daughter of P. H. Burt. They have one daughter, Katherine, who is a pupil in the Hathaway-Brown School for Girls. Mr. Foote and family attend the Episcopal Church.

In political affiliation Mr. Foote is a republican. He has always done his full duty as a citizen, supporting measures that have appealed to his sense of right and justice and contributing liberally to public-spirited and charitable enterprises. In the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce his opinions are listened to with respect. He is a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, and belongs to such well known organizations as the Union and the Cleveland Athletic clubs, the Mayfield Country Club and the Chagrin Valley Hunt Club, counting many warm personal friends in each.

HARRY F. NEWELL in addition to his duties as an executor of the estate of his honored father, the late Clarence L. Newell, built up and maintains an active relation with the Cleveland business community of his own, and is one of the well known and popular citizens of this community.

The late Clarence L. Newell, who died December 7, 1912, was one of the valuable men



CLARENCE L. NEWELL

Taken in middle life

to the life and advancement of Cleveland for many years. Few families are bound by so many ties of long association to this part of the New Connecticut of Ohio as the Newells. The first members of the family came to Cuyahoga County from the Mohawk Valley of New York State about 1805, less than ten years after Moses Cleveland had brought the first surveying party to this point on Lake Erie. The Newells located at Brecksville. One of them was Thaddeus Newell, great-grandfather of the late Clarence L. Newell. At his death he was laid to rest in the Brecksville Cemetery, and that city of the dead now contains four generations of the family. Rufus Newell, grandfather of Clarence, was in the active years of his life when he came to Cuyahoga County. John Newell, father of Clarence L., was born in Cuyahoga County in 1812, and lived here for many years as a farmer and factor of influence in the development of his community. In 1858 he moved to Buchanan County, Iowa, and bought a farm on which he spent his last years.

Clarence L. Newell was born at Brecksville in Cuyahoga County September 5, 1839, and lived to the age of seventy-three. Some of his early experiences were in getting out special timbers for dock and shipbuilding purposes. That in fact became his regular vocation and he continued in it until 1880. In 1882 Mr. Newell built an oatmeal mill at Cleveland, and was one of the pioneers in an industry which has assumed large and extensive proportions. His old mill was finally merged with the American Cereal Company, and he became a director in this larger corporation.

For about thirty years Mr. Newell was identified with the real estate business as a dealer and developer. Obtaining a tract of forty acres in Lakewood he laid out the C. L. & L. R. Newell subdivision of Lakewood, and constructed Lakeland Avenue. He also donated right of way for Lake Avenue and Clifton Boulevard. His enterprise did much for the building up of the modern city and fostering all improvements.

Among other interests he was connected with the Newell Quarry Company, which specialized in a product of silica sand used largely for moulding and art stone work, and also was interested in a number of enterprises among which was development of oil properties in Western Ohio. The activities of his long life made him a good and useful

citizen without his having participated in politics beyond helping every movement associated with the good of the community. He was strictly nonpartisan in national affairs.

In 1863 Clarence L. Newell married Miss Marinda Sanborn of Summit County, Ohio. There were three sons, Harry E., Charles L. and George S., all of whom were educated in the public schools. They became associated with their father in business. George S. died in July, 1910.

Mr. Harry F. Newell was born December 26, 1865, at Richfield, Ohio, and besides his education in the public schools to the age of eighteen he attended the Oberlin Business College for one year. On returning to Cleveland he was employed as bookkeeper by the Buekeye Oatmeal Mills, the industry which had been founded and was owned by his father. When this plant was sold to the American Cereal Company, Harry F. Newell became associated with his father and his uncle Levi R. Newell in opening the allotment at Lakewood above described as the C. L. and L. R. Newell allotment. Harry Newell was secretary of the company. Later the Newell brothers dissolved partnership and Clarence L. took complete charge of the allotment property, placing his son Harry in charge of the sales and the building. With the death of Clarence L. Newell in 1912 the surviving sons, Harry and Charles, were appointed executors of the estate and to the administration of the various interests Harry Newell has given much of his time since that date.

He is also a director of the Cleveland National Machine Company and a director of the Fidelity Mortgage and Guarantee Company. Mr. Newell has had considerable military training, having joined the Cleveland Grays in 1892, served as a sergeant, and is still a member on the retired list of that organization. He belongs to the Cleveland Chamber of Industry, the Cleveland Athletic Club, Automobile Club, is non-partisan in politics like his father and fraternally is affiliated with Forest City Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, Cleveland Chapter Royal Arch Masons, Forest City Commandery Knights Templars, Eliadah Lodge of Perfection and Lake Erie Consistory of the Scottish Rite and Al Sirat Grotto. Mr. Newell married Martha B. Hartley, a native of Lewistown, Maine. They were married in Cleveland. Their only child, Theodore R., aged nineteen, is now a student in the Ohio State University.

HENRY TURNER BAILEY, who came to Cleveland in 1917 and has since been dean of the Cleveland School of Art and adviser in educational work of the Cleveland Museum of Art, for many years has been a prominent art teacher in his native State of Massachusetts. Through his connections with various prominent schools and his output as an author his name is widely known both in America and abroad.

He was born at North Scituate, Massachusetts, December 9, 1865, a son of Charles Edward and Eudora (Turner) Bailey. His father was a mechanic and shoe manufacturer. Through his mother he is descended from Humphrey Turner, a brother of John Turner, who came over in the Mayflower.

Henry Turner Bailey is a brother of Albert Edward Bailey, an educator, lecturer, and author of numerous religious and art works. Henry Turner Bailey was educated in the public schools of Scituate, graduating from high school in 1882. As a youth he learned the trade of printer. In 1887 he graduated from the Massachusetts Normal Art School at Boston, and during 1884-85 was a teacher of drawing in the night schools of Boston and in 1886-87 was supervisor of drawing of the City of Lowell. Mr. Bailey has also profited by five periods of study abroad, in Egypt, Syria, Constantinople, Greece, Italy and other European countries.

From 1887 to 1903 Mr. Bailey was state supervisor of drawing with the Massachusetts State Board of Education. At his home in North Scituate he was editor of the School Arts Magazine from 1903 to 1917, and gave up those duties to come to Cleveland in the latter year. From 1908 to 1917 he was also a director of the Chautauqua School of Arts and Crafts. He served as United States representative at the International Congresses on Art Education at Brussels in 1898, at London in 1908, and at Dresden in 1912. In 1915 he was a member of the International Jury of Awards at the San Francisco Exposition.

Besides many reports and numerous articles on art subjects Mr. Bailey is author of the following works: "Sketch of the History of Art Education," Massachusetts, published by the state in 1914; "Instruction in Fine and Manual Arts," published by the United States Government; "Art Education," published by Houghton, Mifflin Company at Boston, and in Japanese for use in Government schools in Japan; "Blackboard in Sunday School and

Great Painters' Gospel," both published by W. A. Wilde Company; "Flush of the Dawn," by Atkinson, Mentzer & Company; "Twelve Great Paintings," by the Prang Company; "Photography and Fine Arts," by the Davis Press.

Mr. Bailey is a member of the Twentieth Century Club of Boston, the Boston Society of Arts and Crafts, the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, and the Society of American Authors. In his home Town of North Scituate he served as moderator of the Annual Town Meeting from 1900 to 1916, and was secretary of the Park Commission from 1908 to 1916. He was a trustee of the Newton Theological Institute of Massachusetts in 1915-16. He is an independent republican and was formerly deacon of the First Baptist Church of North Scituate.

In Cleveland Mr. Bailey resides at 11441 Juniper Road. He married at North Scituate September 5, 1889, Josephine Litchfield, daughter of Israel and Rebecca Litchfield. Her parents were both descended from Lawrence Litchfield, pilgrim, who came to Barnstable, Massachusetts, before 1643. Mr. and Mrs. Bailey have five children: Elisabeth; Lawrence, who married Gladys Elliott of Scituate and now lives in Philadelphia; Theodore, Margaret and Gilbert.

GEORGE H. GANSON. The manufacture of brick, which engages many men of practical business foresight in Cuyahoga County, is one of the industries of antiquity, as many ancient ruins prove, and even then the art of combining different elements of the soil and producing durable building brick was brought to a high state of perfection. The first manufacturing of fire brick, however, came later. This brick, originally made from a natural compound of silica and alumina, in most careful proportion, was exceedingly expensive, but modern science has discovered that certain clays in certain conditions may partly take the place of the still rarer soils and yet produce an article that is capable of sustaining without fusion the extreme action of fire. It can easily be understood by an intelligent person that the value of such a brick in modern building is great and its use almost universal. Tuscarawas County affords beds of the necessary clays and a large average of them are owned by one of Cleveland's leading manufacturing companies, the Dover Fire Brick Company, which has at its head one of the



Albert J.

experienced men of the industry in this country. George H. Ganson.

George H. Ganson was born at Amherstsburg in Ontario, Canada, April 10, 1864. His parents were George W. and Jennie Catherine (McGee) Ganson, the former of whom was born at South Newberry, Ohio, in 1838, and died in 1900. His active years were spent as a mechanic in the City of Cleveland.

George H. Ganson attended the public schools of Cleveland, both grade and high. He was seventeen years old when he entered the employ of the Dover Fire Brick Company and it is typical of his nature and temperament that in this, his first business position, he saw enough to make him realize that industry, intelligence and fidelity in almost any line of activity are the paths that lead to success quite as often as supposed great talent. By perseverance and close application to the duties assigned him he steadily rose in the esteem of his employers and in the course of time he became bookkeeper for the company and later took further strides and accepted the position of secretary and then treasurer.

The Dover Fire Brick Company is one of the pioneer fire brick industries of Ohio and one of the most important. It was started in 1867 at Canal Dover, Ohio, and the concern became so prosperous that in 1870 it was incorporated, with C. S. Barrett as president and manager, in which offices he continued until his death in 1908, when he was succeeded by George H. Ganson. The offices of the company have remained at Cleveland but in 1887 the plant was moved to Strasburg, Ohio, in close proximity to the company's clay deposits. At the present time of writing (1917) the company is erecting a second and larger plant, two miles distant from the first, which, in operation, will have a capacity of 100,000 brick per day, the capacity of the first plant being 50,000 fire brick per day. Employment is given to 125 people. A general line of fire brick and ground fire clay is the product.

In October, 1889, Mr. Ganson was married to Miss Susan E. Hawkins, who died May 26, 1904, survived by one daughter, Miriam Elizabeth, who at present is traveling in the Orient. Mr. Ganson was married second, on October 10, 1906, to Miss Minnie J. Miller, and they have twin sons, Curtis Barrett and George H., sturdy little lads of five years.

Mr. Ganson was one of the founders and is an elder in the Fairmount Presbyterian Church. Politically he is a republican. He is one of the active factors in the Cleveland

Chamber of Commerce, and his membership is valued in the Union, the Hermit, the Cleveland Athletic clubs, and the Mayfield and the Shaker Heights Country clubs.

GEORGE C. GROLL has been instrumental in developing one of Cleveland's leading business houses, the Morgan Lithograph Company, of which he is superintendent and one of the stockholders. He combines to a successful degree the ability of the practical business man with that of the artist, and this happy combination has brought him a successful position.

He was born in Cleveland August 2, 1861, a son of J. C. and Margaret (Shubert) Groll. His father was born in Bavaria, Germany. At the age of eighteen he accompanied a naturalist on an excursion to Mexico, spending two years in the tropical regions, and then came to the United States and located in Cleveland. From this city he traveled as a commercial salesman for many years, and he died here about 1895.

George C. Groll attended the public schools of Cleveland until sixteen, and then went abroad and studied art in Paris and Holland for about two years. On returning to Cleveland he entered the service of the Morgan Lithograph Company, and his work in the different departments has finally brought him a permanent interest in the company as a stockholder and superintendent.

He is a member of the Cleveland Art Club, belongs to the Masonic Order, and is an active republican. However, he has never felt that his business duties would permit him to seek office, though he has used his influence privately to promote good government. He is a useful citizen and a man of well rounded character, in whose life the varied interests of business, home and family, club and practical citizenship find expression. June 25, 1901, Mr. Groll married Miss Mabel Caroline Bell, daughter of Milton A. and Adaline (Foster) Bell.

A. C. ERNST was born with or early acquired a genius for mathematics. It was a genius with a practical turn for commercial life. Though he did not pose as such, he was an efficiency expert and business systematizer long before those phrases were in common use. As an auditor and certified public accountant he did important work on his own responsibility in Cleveland a number of years ago but his ambitions were not satisfied by the restrictions of a completely personal service and he used

his ability and experience to organize a concern of his own. Through his energy and versatile talents has been built up the organization known nationally if not internationally as Ernst & Ernst, certified public accountants, with offices in a dozen American cities and with business connections all over the country.

At Cleveland, where the nucleus of the business began, the offices of the firm are in the Schofield Building. The firm also has offices and completely equipped staffs and organizations in New York, Chicago, Boston, St. Louis, Detroit, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Dallas and Houston. A business like this is based not only on technical expertness, but like every other permanent commercial enterprise, upon the solid rock of integrity. Ernst & Ernst have long enjoyed the confidence of the leading financial, mercantile and manufacturing interests of America. Their services have been retained for confidential investigations and in an advisory capacity, and they have also done much public investigation. Rapid changes in methods of financing and the increased demands for certified financial statements in matters of credit caused the certificates and reports of Ernst & Ernst to enjoy increased prestige and standing in the great financial centers.

Cleveland takes proper pride in claiming one of America's foremost public accountants. He was born at Cleveland and is a son of John C. and Mary (Hertel) Ernst. He grew up in Cleveland, attended the public schools, the West High School and a business college. He was regarded as an expert accountant before he reached his majority and he has concentrated all his enthusiasm and ambition upon one vocation and has never done anything else, having devoted all of his energy since leaving technical school to the accounting profession. He is managing partner of the firm Ernst & Ernst.

Mr. Ernst is a member of the Automobile Club of America, the Bankers Club and the Railroad Club, all of New York City, the Business Men's Club of Cincinnati, the Toledo Club of Toledo, and the Union Club, Mayfield Country Club, Hermit Club, Cleveland Athletic Club and the Western Reserve Club, all of Cleveland, and the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce. He is a member of the Ohio Society of Certified Public Accountants and the American Institute of Accountants. A certificate as certified public accountant was issued to him by the State of Missouri, as well as by

many other states where the firm does an extensive business.

When Mr. Ernst first organized the firm of Ernst & Ernst, it was barely known outside of Cleveland, but from modest beginnings its work has been extended and is accepted as authority in practically every large city and state. Many commissions of national interest and importance have been given this firm. An honor shared by the firm and especially by Mr. A. C. Ernst was his appointment as secretary of the Red Cross Ohio Flood Relief Commission, following the great floods in Southern Ohio. Governor Cox gave him this appointment in April, 1913. He had the burdensome responsibility of organizing a system of accounting and reports whereby all the funds would be accurately and systematically accounted for. The system he devised not only met every requirement of the emergency situation, but was also approved later by the auditors of the Treasury Department at Washington.

This firm had the investigation of the financial affairs of "the first apostle," Alexander Dowie of Zion City, Illinois. They examined the affairs of the Cincinnati Trust Company, Cox's Bank, and made the disclosures which followed the investigation. They investigated the old Cleveland Electric Railway Company, and Mr. Ernst's important testimony given before Judge R. W. Taylor in the United States Circuit Court, led to the appointment of receivers. The firm disclosed the famous "fare box scandal," in which the late Mayor Tom L. Johnson of Cleveland was interested. They were appointed the first auditors of the Cleveland Railway Company, representing the City of Cleveland under the now famous 3 cent fare franchise. They made complete investigation and rendered expert testimony in the notable patent litigation suit, Vulcan Detinning Company vs. American Can Company, which led to one of the largest awards ever handed down in a patent litigation suit. They handled the complete investigation of the affairs of the Pope Motor Company of Hartford, Conn., under receivership, together with many subsidiary companies in other cities, including the plant at Toledo, later purchased by the Overland Automobile Company. They also investigated the East Ohio Gas Company during its negotiations with the City of Cleveland for a natural gas franchise. Probably one of the most important accounting undertakings due to the war was that in connection with the

affairs of the International Mercantile Marine Company with its large number of subsidiary companies in this country as well as in England and other foreign countries. Mr. Ernst was retained by the Preferred Shareholders Protective Committee to defend the preferred shareholders against the threatened foreclosure by the bond holders. As a result of this investigation the foreclosure of the bonds was prevented and both the preferred and common shares rose in the stock market from practically nothing to very high values. The capitalization represented by the parent and subsidiary companies was in excess of \$200,000,000.

Mr. Ernst is a member of the board of directors of a number of important corporations. Not all his work is done in the field of business. He is one of Cleveland's most charitable and philanthropic citizens. He is one of the fiscal trustees of the Young Women's Christian Association. He is a trustee of the Windermere Presbyterian Church and no important charitable or philanthropic campaign in Cleveland has failed to find him giving his time and money to aid a worthy cause.

THOMAS S. FARRELL is one of the most conspicuous men in the public life of Cleveland today. He is director of public utilities, having been appointed to that place as a member of Mayor Davis' cabinet. The director of public utilities has the responsibility of administering plants and equipment of the City of Cleveland representing a total investment of \$25,000,000.

His career is another example of the wonderful resources and power that reside in the individual character irrespective of environment or humbleness of calling. At one time Thomas S. Farrell was a hotel waiter, and he still retains and is proud of his card in the local waiters' union. For a number of years he has been one of the most conspicuous labor leaders in Ohio and his name is known among and his work is a factor of influence in the national councils of labor.

Mr. Farrell was born in West Rutland, Vermont, December 25, 1878, a son of John and Bridget Farrell. His early education in public school was limited to what he could attain before he was ten years of age. He then went to work as a bell boy in a local hotel. At the age of fourteen he moved to Springfield, Massachusetts, and there and at Boston he worked in three different hotels as waiter, bell boy and clerk. In 1899, at the age of twenty-one, Mr. Farrell came to Cleveland. Here he

was employed as a waiter with the Union Club and subsequently with various well known cafes of the city.

In order the more effectively to serve the interests and welfare of his fellow workmen he resigned in July, 1902, to become business agent and financial secretary of the Cleveland Waiters' Union Local No. 106. That was his chief position and the object of his best thought and energies for nearly thirteen years. The union had 150 members when he became its business agent, and when he resigned it had 500 members. The wages in that time had been increased from \$5 to \$6 a week for an eleven-hour day seven days in the week to an average of \$10 a week for a ten-hour day six days in the week. He proved aggressive also in getting other reforms, including sanitary quarters and dressing rooms.

In July, 1914, Mr. Farrell became secretary of the Cleveland Federation of Labor. From that office he resigned on January 1, 1916, to accept the appointment from Mayor Davis as director of public utilities. From 1908 to 1916 he was also first vice president of the Ohio State Federation of Labor. Many times he served as a national delegate to the American Federation of Labor conventions and he has the acquaintance and friendship of all the great labor leaders in this country.

In politics Mr. Farrell is a republican. He is a member of the Catholic Church and is affiliated with the Loyal Order of Moose and the Fraternal Order of Eagles. On June 14, 1904, after coming to Cleveland, he married Jennie J. (Byers) Fitzgerald, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alonzo Byers, of Ravenna, Ohio. Mrs. Farrell died May 8, 1915. The one child of that union is Ethel, now attending Northingham Convent. On October 17, 1916, Mr. Farrell married Ethel B. North, of Greenville, Ohio, daughter of George and Maud (Spayd) North.

Of Mr. Farrell's work as a labor man something surely should be said, and those who know him best will agree with an appreciation which appeared not long ago in a local publication:

"Mr. Farrell is notably one of the Union labor leaders who have got into politics but who have kept politics out of Union labor. The services he has rendered labor in politics it seems to us even outweigh the good he has wrought as a Union official. He was a member of the State Constitutional Convention and fought for the Workmen's Compensation Law, the initiative and referendum, home rule for

cities, which proved to be far more beneficent and important than even its proponents could foresee, and helped draft the liquor license amendment. As a representative of labor during Legislative sessions at Columbus he has fought for the fifty-four hour law for women, factory inspection, safety devices for the protection of workers in dangerous callings, and other labor legislation.

"As a union labor champion naturally he was an enthusiast for municipal ownership. His name had been prominently linked with all public ownership campaigns in Cleveland and always as a proponent and fighter for the principle. This fact gave Mayor Davis a chance not only to toss a bouquet to union labor for its hearty support of his candidacy, but also to select one of their number whose heart was in the success of municipal ownership."

Under Mr. Farrell's directorship the municipal light plant has been operated at a minimum of cost to the domestic consumers and has at the same time shown a profit. Equally gratifying results have been obtained from the operation of the municipally owned waterworks system.

Mr. Farrell is a student as well as a man of affairs, and in the article above quoted it is said that he "has the vocabulary of an English professor and the business ability of a captain of industry. He knows the writings of all the great economists, he pays the highest tribute of all to Samuel Gompers for his breadth of vision and intimate knowledge and sympathy of the world wide problems of labor.

"Mr. Farrell," to quote another paragraph of the article above mentioned, "has for years handled delicate problems involving the welfare of many workers and many thousands of dollars in investments. He has constantly grown in the confidence and esteem of Union men and there is no mark against his record on the slate of the employers with whom he has dealt in behalf of union labor. He has matched his wits with the best and the score is all in his favor. As he sits at his desk he looks at home. Also he looks like a Vermont Baptist preacher not long out of divinity school. His manner and talk are serious and the movie actors might learn something from watching him roll his eyes. Also it is said he has a punch that might well be practiced by Johnny Kilbane. Flippancy is no part of him; he has the whole air of a man accustomed to serious enterprises and who takes them seriously."

GEORGE M. GARRETT. To the ordinary man or one of less talent the ability that is evidenced by the truly competent civil engineer is a matter of both wonder and admiration. He may look about him in his own neighborhood and be a witness of the changes taking place. Probably he does not always understand them until he sees the regulated streets and boulevards, the carefully laid out parks, the erection of water and other power plants, the putting down of sewers, all according to exact rule which the civil engineer knows. Further, while he may never have seen such feats of engineering as the tunneling of mountains, the bridging of mighty chasms, the harnessing of tempestuous waterfalls or the building of subways below busy and congested streets, yet he knows that these marvelous things have been done and that they are but a part of what his neighbor, the civil engineer, is able to accomplish. This profession, so vital, so necessary to the life of nations, deserves to be placed high in the list of useful arts and sciences. Cleveland has not been negligent in her encouragement of men talented in this line, and one whose achievements have reflected credit upon her as well as upon himself is George M. Garrett, who during the past eighteen years has established building and property lines and laid out the greater number of large buildings constructed in the business district within this time.

George M. Garrett was born at Huron in Erie County, Ohio, January 1, 1870. His parents were George and Catherine (Myers) Garrett, who moved to Cleveland in 1871, George M. by but a few months escaping being a native of this city, to which he has always given the devotion of a son and in which he has achieved his enviable professional reputation.

In the public schools of Cleveland Mr. Garrett continued a student until his graduation from high school in 1890. In May of that year he went to work in the city engineer's department as rodman, and, showing great aptitude, became draughtsman and transit man and remained until a change in the city administration, John Farley being elected mayor, caused his discharge with others, for political reasons, in May, 1899. He then went to work for Samuel J. Baker, then county surveyor, with whom he continued until Mr. Baker's death in October of that year.

By this time, through much experience as surveyor, Mr. Garrett determined to put his thorough practical knowledge of civil engi-





J. B. Oliver

neering to the test in a business of his own. Although circumstances had not favored him in the way of technical schooling he had enjoyed unusual advantages of a practical kind, and shortly after establishing himself in the Cuyahoga Building he found great business encouragement and completed some very satisfactory professional work. In 1904 he removed to the Citizens Building and maintained his offices there until 1912. His next location was at No. 1900 Euclid Avenue, and three years later he took possession of his present well appointed quarters in the Erie Building. Here he carries on a general civil engineering business and it is with pardonable pride that he can point to the following list of notable buildings of which he had charge of construction as engineer: The Cuyahoga County Courthouse, the Bingham Building, the Ninth Street Terminal Warehouse, the new City Hall, the Old and New Guardian Building, the First National Bank Building, the Union National Bank, William Taylor & Sons Building, the Hippodrome, the Cleveland Trust Company Building, the Athletic Club, the Statler Hotel, the Halle Brothers Building, the Kinney & Levan Building, the Leader-News Building, the Winton Hotel, and was also engineer in charge of construction on Nela Park for the National Electric Lamp Company. This list, comprehensive as it is, by no means covers all of Mr. Garrett's professional accomplishments, but it serves to show the high measure of confidence felt in his capacity as a civil engineer by his fellow citizens, whose choice is not limited because of lack of engineering talent here.

In March, 1896, Mr. Garrett was married at Cleveland to Miss Clara Clymonts, of this city, and they have two children, a son and daughter: Thomas C., who is a student in the University of Michigan; and Ruth Marian, who is attending Lakewood High School.

Mr. Garrett has always been identified with the republican party. He is a director of the Lakewood Chamber of Commerce and is an active member of the Civil Engineers' Club, the West Shore Country and the Cleveland Automobile clubs.

RAYMOND B. OLIVER, attorney and counselor at law with offices in The Guardian Building, has had a range of experience and service far outside the scope of the average successful lawyer or business man. Mr. Oliver is an expert in many technical processes of manufacture and industry. Almost in a minute's

notice he could leave his law office and transform himself into an efficiency expert in machine shops or other large industries. Were the records not at hand to substantiate his practical experience it would seem incredible that one person could adapt himself to expert service in so many widely separated departments of business, law and industry.

Mr. Oliver was born at East Sparta in Stark County, Ohio, October 30, 1881. On both sides he represents a family long noted as ministers and evangelists. His father, Rev. George F. Oliver, is now pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Quincy, Illinois. He was born near Dennison, Ohio, and has been a Methodist minister since he graduated from Mount Union College at the age of twenty-two. He filled many pulpits in Ohio, was presiding member and elder of the East Ohio Conference a number of years, was then transferred to the Central Ohio Conference and from there to the Kentucky Conference, afterwards to the pastorate of the largest church in Wheeling, West Virginia, and from there went to Mattoon, Illinois, and then to Quincy. While presiding elder with headquarters at New Philadelphia, Ohio, he had the supervision of more than eighty churches. He has been an extensive traveler and is a well-known author of religious and biblical works. He is personally familiar with the Holy Land and with many points of interest in Europe.

Rev. George F. Oliver married Mary Baker. She is descended from the prominent Baker family of Philadelphia. Rev. Sheridan Baker, D. D., was a noted evangelist and as an author his books were for many years standard textbooks in theology, and as an author practically every Methodist minister is familiar with his output. Doctor Baker died at the home of the family in Wellsville, Ohio. His two daughters, Mary and Maggie, the former the mother of Mr. Oliver, were evangelistic singers in their younger days and noted for the splendid quality of their voices. They traveled with Doctor Baker, their father, all over the country in evangelistic work. Raymond B. Oliver is the oldest in a family of three sons and one daughter, all of whom are living. His next younger brother, Howard Taylor Oliver, is an importer and exporter at New York City and general manager and operator of the Oliver Trading Company, which conducts the Oliver fast trains between El Paso, Eagle Pass, Mexico City and San Antonio. This company has experienced practically no molestation from the Mexican bandits during the

troubled conditions in the Southern Republic in recent years. Howard F. Oliver married a daughter of the head of the paper trust, the late Mr. Reigel of Reigelsville, Pennsylvania. The only daughter, Mina Grace, is the wife of Morgan Clark of Wheeling, West Virginia, a member of one of the oldest and wealthiest families of Wheeling. Joyce, the youngest son, is now seventeen years of age and spent the summer of 1917 with his brother on the Mexican border. He was named for Bishop Joyce of the Methodist Episcopal Church. All these children were born in Ohio, but at different places where the parents resided during the varying pastorates of the father.

Raymond Oliver was educated in the public schools of New Philadelphia, through the high school course, and in 1902 graduated Bachelor of Science from the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware. He then entered the law department of Yale University, where he took his Bachelor of Law degree in 1905. He was admitted to the bar of Kentucky in 1904, and the Ohio bar in 1905, and has been admitted, upon motion, in Indiana and Tennessee. He practiced at Cincinnati, Ohio, about a year and four months, and was then located at Louisville four and a half years, during which time he was field adjuster and attorney for The Travelers Insurance Company of Hartford.

His active career began while he was still in college. The summer vacation of 1902 was passed as draftsman, in map and bridge work as assistant in the Engineering Corps with Thomas Rodd, chief engineer of the Pennsylvania line west of Pittsburgh. During the summer of 1903 he was clerk in the law office of W. K. Stanley of Cleveland, and in 1904 he was assistant to general counsel of the Great Central System at Cincinnati until that system was placed in the hands of a receiver. During 1905-07 Mr. Oliver was first assistant with Furber & Jackson, attorneys of Cincinnati, in real estate and banking law and general practice until the firm dissolved partnership. Then from February, 1907, to May, 1911, he was district attorney and field executive for The Travelers Insurance Company as above noted, his headquarters being at Louisville and his territory the State of Kentucky and fifteen counties in Southern Indiana and Northern Tennessee.

From May, 1911, to March, 1912, Mr. Oliver was located in New York City as first assistant to Walter Jeffreys Carlin, engaged in the de-

course of food and drug litigation in Federal courts and interstate commerce matters. Mr. Oliver came to Cleveland in April, 1912, and until the following February was in practice for himself at the Rockefeller Building, handling mechanical cases and sales force in electrical and school equipment lines. Since then he has been connected with the legal department of the Pennsylvania Railway over its western lines. For one summer Mr. Oliver also had the experience of running a hotel in the Catskill Mountains. Among other important affairs he is now president of The Cast Steel Foundry and Manufacturing Company of Cleveland.

For a period of five years Mr. Oliver had active charge of the trial of over a hundred fifty lawsuits annually besides the preparation of briefs in hundreds of cases involving contracts, personal injury and negligence, insurance, partitions and mechanical cases and the settlement and adjustment of hundreds of claims of almost every type that comes to the attention of a lawyer. He has handled bankruptcy, injunction, incorporation, railroad, patents and food and drug matters.

In the line of technical and business experience Mr. Oliver has had practically the experience of the office manager, the efficiency expert, the correspondent, the auditor, the bookkeeper and the handling of the manifold details that comprise the technique of business organization and system. He has supervised, originated and introduced numberless plans and devices in the technical management of factories and other industries, and is a recognized expert on the great subject of safety appliances. Through a long experience he obtained more than a working knowledge of various classes of machinery, foundry processes, machine shop practice and his experience would involve a dozen or more of the great classes of manufacturing enterprise.

It would be natural to expect that Mr. Oliver is an all round man both in his mental attainments and his physical activities. While in college and also at Yale he was active in track athletics and he still pursues such outdoor sports as golf, tennis and motoring. He is a member of the Cleveland Tennis Club, the Beta Theta Pi fraternity, the Yale Alumni Association of Cleveland, the Ohio Wesleyan Alumni Association of Cleveland and the First Methodist Episcopal Church.

His home is in Cleveland Heights. On November 30th, Thanksgiving Day of 1916, Mr. Oliver married Miss Hazel Carlton Lewis of

Cleveland. Mrs. Oliver was born at Washington Court House, Ohio, was educated in the Ohio State University at Columbus, and prior to her marriage was postmaster in the United States sub-Postal Station, Higbee Company, at Cleveland.

THOMAS E. GREENE has well earned his present position as a successful lawyer at Cleveland, to which he brought not only thorough knowledge and learning acquired by close study of the law but also an experience in practical affairs gained by his early career as a railroad man.

Mr. Greene was born in Cleveland April 3, 1874, a son of John William and Mary (Horn) Greene. His grandfather, John William Greene, Sr., was in his time foreman of the old Pressley Shipyards at Cleveland. His wife was born in Ireland, came to Cleveland at the age of about sixteen, and they were married at old St. Mary's Church on the Flats. At the time of her death she was one of the oldest residents of the West Side of Cleveland. The grandparents lived in Saginaw, Michigan, about six years but then returned to Cleveland. Grandfather Greene was a native of England.

John William Greene, Jr., was born in Saginaw, Michigan, and came with his parents to Cleveland when he was about two years of age. He has been a resident of the city now for over sixty-five years, and has had a varied and active career. He is now in the mechanical department of the Public Utilities Department of the City of Cleveland under Tom Farrell. He is a stationary engineer by trade and has been master mechanic in charge of the pumping station. He has also been quite active in republican politics, and at one time served as waterworks trustee of West Cleveland, and was also master mechanic for the old Upson Nut Company. John William Greene, Jr., married Mary Horn, who died when their son Thomas was seven years of age. She left only two sons, the other being William Joseph, now connected with the American Ship Building Company of Cleveland.

Thomas E. Greene was educated in St. Patrick's School, the West High School, also attended night school and for one year was instructor in one of the night schools of Cleveland.

On leaving school he went to work in the railroad offices of the Big Four Company, first as messenger boy and then with added responsibilities until he was claim clerk at the time he left railroading to take up the practice of

law. Altogether he spent ten years with the Big Four. Mr. Greene studied law in the Cleveland Law School of Baldwin-Wallace University, graduating LL. B. in 1901 and admitted to the Ohio bar the same year. He has also practiced in the federal courts. He was first associated with John Dowling, and the firm of Dowling & Greene continued two years, with offices in the Williamson Block. Since that time Mr. Greene has practiced alone. For the past five years his offices have been in the Engineers Building.

He has been very active in politics for the past sixteen years and is a leading republican. On dissolving partnership with Mr. Dowling he was elected justice of the peace of the city and filled that position three years, and then for four years was assistant city prosecuting attorney under John A. Cline. He was a member of the campaign committee both times Mayor Harry L. Davis was a candidate for that office and has done much general committee work, has served as delegate to several republican state conventions and was many times elected from his home wards, the First and the Third, to county conventions.

Mr. Greene is very prominent in fraternal affairs, being affiliated with the Fraternal Order of Eagles, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Loyal Order of Moose and the Woodmen of the World. He also belongs to the Cleveland Bar Association, the West Side Chamber of Industry, the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, the City Club, Knights of Columbus, and the Cleveland Automobile Club. For the past sixteen years he has been prominent in the Knights of Columbus, and for seven years has been judge advocate of the Grand Commandery of the Knights of St. John. He is inspector of the Seventh Regiment of Cleveland, having filled that office seven years. For five years he was chairman or chief ranger of the Catholic Order of Foresters, with a Cleveland membership of about 4,000 and an Ohio membership of 12,000. He has been delegate from Ohio to the international convention of the Order of Foresters, including the membership of that order both in Canada and the United States. He has occupied this post of delegate for sixteen continuous years and is now candidate for international trustee. Mr. Greene is member of St. Rose Catholic Parish and his home at 11407 Clifton Boulevard is the most interesting point in all the world for him, notwithstanding his many activities outside. He is above all a family man.

October 19, 1896, he married Miss Maude Joyce, a native of Cleveland. They were married in St. Malachi's Church. Mrs. Greene is a daughter of Patrick and Matilda (Joyce) Joyce. Her parents, both now deceased, were of the same family name but were not related. Mrs. Greene was educated in St. Malachi's parochial schools. They have two young daughters, both highly educated and cultured young women. Merilla Maude, the older, was born at Cleveland, attended the St. Colman Parochial School, took the academic work in Our Lady of Lourdes and is now a student of St. Mary's College at Notre Dame, Indiana. Mildred Mary, the second daughter, is also a native of Cleveland, attended St. Mary and St. Rose Parochial schools and is now in the academic department of Our Lady of Lourdes.

JOHN ALVIN ALBURN, attorney at law since 1904, was born on a farm at Pleasant Hill, Lawrence County, Pennsylvania, February 9, 1879, a son of John Frederick and Cecelia (Leubben) Alburn. When he was four years old, his parents moved to Youngstown, Ohio, where he graduated with honors from Rayen High School in 1897. After teaching a country school for a year, Mr. Alburn entered Adelbert College, from which he graduated with honors in 1902, two years later receiving the degree of Master of Arts and Bachelor of Laws from the graduate and law departments of Western Reserve University. Although completing the eight year course in six years Mr. Alburn earned his way through college through such positions as janitor, sales manager, night school teacher, business college instructor and assistant to the dean, and yet joined in all college activities, being a member of the Delta Kappa Epsilon, Phi Beta Kappa and Phi Delta Phi fraternities, editor of the college paper, president of the College Literary Society and the University Debating Association, and secretary of the National Republican College League.

Since his admission to the bar in 1904, Mr. Alburn has devoted himself exclusively to the practice of the law except in 1905, when he acted as chief probation officer of the Cuyahoga County Juvenile Court and again in 1911 when the Cleveland City Council elected him to fill a vacancy in the position of councilman at large.

Mr. Alburn was in 1907 appointed assistant attorney general of Ohio and promoted to the position of special counsel to the attorney general in 1910. In this position he

at some time or other acted as attorney for every department of the state government, as adviser to prosecuting attorneys, city solicitors and the general assembly and tried cases in most of the counties of the state, including such well known cases as the "Electric Mule Case," the "Cleveland Canal Case" and the "Voting Machine Case."

In addition to a large general law practice Mr. Alburn is a recognized specialist in public law and corporation law, as is evidenced by his position as general counsel of the Cleveland and Mahoning Valley Railway Company, his employment in special matters by the legal departments of the Nickel Plate, Erie Railroad and Pullman companies and the Attorney General of Ohio, his public law work in behalf of the Chamber of Commerce, the Automobile Club and the Civic League and his success with Attorney Fackler in the important case in which the Parrett-Whittemore Tax Law, providing a taxation system for the State of Ohio, was declared by the supreme court to be unconstitutional.

Notwithstanding this strenuous professional work Mr. Alburn has always found time for civic and social activities, including service as chairman of sub-committees of Liberty Loan campaigns, appeal agent of the Provost Marshal General, legal advisor to Exemption Board, president of the Tippecanoe Club, chairman of the Public Affairs Committee of the City Club, vice-chairman of the Chamber of Commerce Rivers and Harbor Committee and membership in the Union, University, Automobile and other clubs and organizations.

On October 10, 1911, he married Miss Maybelle Murphy, of Columbus, and they have three children, Annabelle, Margaret and Joan.

He is a member of the law firm of Price, Alburn, Crum & Alburn, in the Garfield Building.

GEORGE ANDERSON GROOT of Cleveland, Ohio, was born in Shushan, Washington County, New York, August 3, 1843. His father was John Aaron Groot, late of Kipton, Lorain County, Ohio. Symon Symouse Groot, the first settler, came to this country in 1640 and settled in New Amsterdam, now New York City, and after residing there a number of years, he, after several changes, finally settled in Schenectady, New York. His mother, Eliza Jane, whose family name was Heath, was of English descent on both sides. Her ancestors came to this country in 1645 and located in Haddam, Connecticut. George



Geo. A. Groot.

Anderson Groot first attended the common school in his native town. In 1850 his father moved to Brookfield, Waukesha County, Wisconsin, where he resided one year. Being dissatisfied with that location, he left there for his old home in Washington County, New York, in the spring of 1851. On the way down the lakes on board steamer, he fell in with a man who lived in Summit County, Ohio, who induced him to stop at Cleveland and go to Akron, which he did, and settled on a farm in Copley Township in that county. Here George, the eldest of eight children, worked on his father's farm, and attended the common school during the winter months. This continued until the spring of 1857, when his parents moved to Camden, now Kipton, Lorain County, Ohio, where they resided until their death. His father died in 1893, his mother in 1907.

During the summer George A. Groot worked on the farm and attended school during the winter months, until the spring of 1860, when he entered Oberlin College at Oberlin, Ohio, and attended there one term. He, together with a neighbor boy, rented a room for 25 cents per week in what was known as Carpenter's Hall. Each boy furnished his own provisions and they jointly furnished the room, which consisted of a straw bed, blankets, towels, etc. He carried with him from his home each Monday morning in a basket provisions sufficient to last the entire week and returned home at the end of each week to replenish his stock of food. The distance from Kipton to Oberlin is five miles and he always made the journey on the railroad, "hitting the ties." Those were long and wearisome journeys, but with his boyish ardor for acquiring an education, with good health and elastic spirits, the obstacles and difficulties were thought lightly of. In the fall of that year he went to a select school in Camden, together with about forty girls and boys. The following winter he attended a grade school in South Amherst, where he supported himself working for his board. The following spring he hired out to work on a farm for that season at \$12.00 a month, in order to obtain money to enable him to attend college at Oberlin in the fall. The first Sunday after the firing on Fort Sumter in April, 1861, he secured his release from his engagement and devoted the entire day visiting various of his boy companions trying to induce them to enlist in the army with him. As a result of his efforts, fourteen young men of his own age agreed to

go with him to enlist. They were conveyed to Wellington to enlist there in a company that was then forming in that town. That company being overfull when they arrived, General Sheldon, afterwards governor of New Mexico, induced him and his associates to go to Cleveland with him and enlist in Company H, Eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, which was organized in Elyria, Ohio, and then not quite full. He enlisted in that company on April 20, 1861, for a period of three months. The regiment was one of the first that went to Camp Dennison. On arriving there, the boys alighted from the cars and made their way through a wheat field in the midst of a heavy rain, beating down the wheat which was then breast high, and made camp there. After he had been there for three months, an effort was made to have the men re-enlist for three years. He did not re-enlist, for reasons that seemed to be good to him at that time. Afterwards he helped to organize a company, which was mustered in as Company I of the same regiment on August 10, 1861, at Columbus, Ohio. He was mustered out of the three months' service on August 20, 1861, at Columbus, Ohio. This time he was mustered in as sergeant of Company I. His record as a soldier is the record of his regiment up to and including the battle of Fredericksburg on December 13, 1862. During his term of service he participated in twenty-two engagements, the last of which was the battle of Fredericksburg, where he was wounded. He was wounded so severely that when he was removed from the battlefield the surgeon gave no hope of his recovery. The ball entered his throat on the right side, tearing away a piece of the clavicle where it is attached to the sternum, partly severing the windpipe, nearly cutting it off, passing to the left shoulder, thence down the left side and lodging above the left hip, where it now remains, causing continuous pain ever since. For nearly a week he received no attention at all from the regimental surgeon, Dr. Thomas McEbright, of Akron, Ohio, for his case was considered hopeless. The wound completely incapacitated him for further service. On January 8, 1863, he received his second honorable discharge from the army at Washington. He left the hospital about February 20, 1863, and returned home.

As soon as he was able he resumed his studies in Oberlin, at the spring term of 1863. In the fall of 1863 he taught school in Danbury, Ottawa County, Ohio. He returned to

Oberlin, and took a commercial course, with a view of engaging in mercantile business. In the following March he visited Chicago and Milwaukee for the purpose of securing a situation. In this, however, he was not successful. The following winter he taught the same school that he had taught the previous winter, for a period of five months, after which he went to Oberlin for one term. In the fall of 1865 he attended school at Milan, Ohio. In the winter of 1865-6 he again taught school in Danbury Township. In the spring of 1866 he entered Oberlin to take a collegiate course, attended three terms, and taught school at Danbury the following winter. He returned to Oberlin in 1867, remained two terms, and in the fall entered Hillsdale College, Hillsdale, Michigan, to take a collegiate course. In the winter he again taught school in Danbury, and returned to Hillsdale in the spring of 1868, and remained until January, 1869, when he came to Cleveland, Ohio, and was appointed erier of the United States Court—in the meantime continuing his college studies most assiduously. He returned to Hillsdale, still applying himself ardently, and in June, 1870, he was graduated with full honors, standing high in his classes, with a degree of Bachelor of Science. Afterwards the college conferred upon him the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He immediately came to Cleveland, read law in the office of the eminent lawyers, Estep & Burke, and was admitted to the bar in September, 1871. He was afterwards admitted to the United States Circuit and District Court and on December 3, 1883, he was admitted to the Supreme Court of the United States. While reading law he took a law course in the Ohio State and Union Law College, located at Cleveland, from which he was graduated with a degree of Bachelor of Laws on July 3, 1872. On admission to the bar, the more fully to qualify himself for the active duties of his chosen profession, he made an extensive tour, visiting numerous large cities and places of importance and public interest, among which were Salt Lake City, Yosemite Valley, California, Mexico, Central America, Mazatlan, Manzanillo, and Acaquleo (he was in Mazatlan at the time that city was taken by the rebels, in 1871), Port Libertad, Panama, Aspinwall, Kingston, Jamaica, and New York City. He then visited the old home where he was born—his first visit to the place of his birth since leaving it when a child, and saw many there who remembered him. He remained in the employ of Estep & Burke un-

til the firm was dissolved in July, 1875, when he entered into partnership with Judge Burke, which lasted until November, when he opened an office of his own. Since his admission to the bar he has been continuously in active practice. His ability and thorough knowledge of the law, speedily brought to him a large and lucrative practice. Being a lawyer of sterling character and high standing in his profession, the cases brought to him are of the more important class.

He is a man who has naturally always been deeply interested in educational matters. In 1876 he was elected a member of the board of education, serving two years. In the spring of 1878 he was nominated for another term, but owing to his radical views on certain questions pertaining to public education was defeated. He has since had the satisfaction of seeing all of his views, then regarded as peculiar, adopted by the board. In the spring of 1883 his friends again nominated him for a position on the school board; while his party was defeated, he ran largely ahead of his ticket. In the fall of that year he was one of the republican nominees for common pleas judge, but he and his ticket with one or two exceptions were defeated. He was a strong republican until 1892. During the time he was a member of the republican party he was a delegate to almost every important convention held in his county and through his efforts many men owed their nominations to him. He was a delegate to the state convention of the republican party at which Joseph B. Foraker was first nominated for governor. He was secretary of that convention and John Sherman was chairman. He was chairman of the Cuyahoga County delegation to the state convention held in Cleveland at which M. A. Hanna was nominated as one of the delegates at large to the Republican National Convention at Chicago. Mr. Groot had the honor of presenting Mr. Hanna's name to that convention in a brilliant speech, at the close of which Mr. Hanna was nominated by acclamation. This was Mr. Hanna's advent in national politics. Mr. Groot was a stump speaker for the republican party in every campaign from 1868 until 1892, when he cast in his lot with the people's party, supporting its candidates until the party and principles were absorbed by the democratic organization in 1896. He supported the democratic party until 1900, since which time he has been entirely independent. As a political campaigner for the people's party and for the democratic party, he

stumped the states of Ohio, Kansas, Nebraska, Illinois and Missouri, and was one of the speakers most in demand by the party committees of those parties. He was a delegate to the free silver convention held in St. Louis, Missouri, in 1896, and by that body was appointed chairman of the notification committee and as such he tendered the nomination of that party to Mr. Bryan at Lincoln, Nebraska, on September 8, 1896. During the past seven years he has been a candidate three different times for common pleas judge, but owing to his being absolutely non-partisan in politics, he failed to receive sufficient votes to elect him. While he has been very active in politics and public movements, he has never neglected his profession and has long enjoyed a position as one of the most successful members of the Cleveland bar. He now has his offices in the Areade Building.

One of the local movements in which his active participation has always afforded him the most satisfaction was as an advocate and speaker in behalf of the Cuyahoga County Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument which now stands on the public square and is one of the most conspicuous public memorials in the State of Ohio. Mr. Groot was first and foremost in the movement to secure the erection of this monument. There was a strong opposition by the public and especially the street railroad interests to its being placed in its present location. He opposed any change and insisted that, since the state had granted the right to place it there, it should not be placed in the northeast section of the square. He canvassed the matter thoroughly and made several speeches in favor of not giving up the southeast section. As a result of his efforts a meeting of the soldiers and sailors of the county was called to pass upon the question at which resolutions which he drew up were, after his speech, unanimously adopted amid the wildest enthusiasm. In appreciation of his efforts the commission presented him with a fine large framed picture of the monument which hangs on his office wall in the Areade and is greatly prized by him.

At Huron, Ohio, December 12, 1872, he married Maora Agnes Sage, daughter of William G. and Isabella Douglas Sage. Theirs was a happy and ideal companionship, unbroken for nearly forty-five years. Mrs. Groot died at their home in East Cleveland, June 9, 1917, at the age of sixty-five. He first met his wife at Oberlin, Ohio, in 1868, while she was attending college there. She was a de-

voted wife and mother and was beloved by all who knew her. She was a member of the board of managers of the Dorcas Invalid Home for many years and one of its officials. In speaking of his wife he said, "I have lost the best and truest friend I ever had or ever expect to have except my mother." Their marriage was blessed with the birth of five children: Edith Maora; William Sage, who died in April, 1914, leaving a widow, Lucy Hubbard Groot; George, who married Josephine Placak, who died May 16, 1910, leaving one child, George Sage; Isabel Douglas; and Agnes.

The record of Mr. Groot's early life is one of toil, labor, untiring industry, continuous perseverance, indomitable pluck, unswerving integrity. A life with such a past brings its own reward. It is by no fortuitous circumstance that he has risen: born without any of the advantages that wealth procures, unaided by others, and dependent upon himself alone, he has made his own headway in spite of obstacles seemingly almost insurmountable. As a lawyer, a man, a husband, a father, he takes high rank, and is honored and respected by all.

FRANCIS FLOYD VAN DEUSEN is a Cleveland man whose service and promotion in banking affairs is an interesting and inspiring record. His early ambition was for the law. Preparatory to that profession he completed one year of the general course of Adelbert College of Western Reserve University. The scholastic year ended with final examinations on Saturday. The next Monday, June 10, 1907, he went to work in the Garfield Savings Bank as bookkeeper. He accepted this place as a vacation employment only. He fully intended to give up the work and return to Adelbert College the next fall. Banking was a more fascinating business than he had counted on and it seemed to offer in addition such possibilities for the future that the opening of the fall term of college passed unnoticed and all thought of the law as a profession became submerged in his new duties and environment.

Mr. Van Deusen has been connected with the Garfield Savings Bank continuously since that date, and in one of the largest savings banks of the Middle West has gained rapid promotion. He was first made receiving teller, then paying teller, and in September, 1913, became cashier of the Glenville office of the bank. The Garfield Savings Bank has its main office in the Garfield Building, but has five branches in different parts of Cleveland and

suburbs. The bank was founded more than a quarter of a century ago, and now has aggregate resources well upwards of \$10,000,000. Mr. Van Deusen became actively identified with local business and civic affairs of Glenville, and when in January, 1917, he was promoted to assistant treasurer and took up his new duties in the main office of the bank he was tendered a banquet by the business and professional men of Glenville, who took this opportunity to express their pleasure over this promotion and their tributes to his work and value as a member of the Glenville community. In January, 1918, Mr. Van Deusen made another step of progress and has since been treasurer of the Garfield Savings Bank.

He came to Cleveland from Medina County, Ohio, and was born in that county at Hinckley December 31, 1885. He is of old Holland Dutch stock. His ancestor, Abraham Van Dueser, as the name was then spelled, came from Holland about two centuries ago and settled in the Province of New York. Mr. Van Deusen's parents are Omar O. and Jessie (Conant) Van Deusen, both of whom were born at Hinckley, Ohio, and were married in 1880. Omar Van Deusen was a farmer and teacher until 1893, when he was elected county clerk of courts and moved to Medina. On his retirement from office in 1899 he was admitted to the bar and practiced law successfully in Medina until 1916, when he was elected probate judge, the office he now fills. Mr. F. F. Van Deusen has one sister, Mrs. C. P. Orth, wife of a west side dentist in Cleveland.

Francis F. Van Deusen graduated from the Medina High School in 1906 and was president of his class at the time of graduation. He then came to Cleveland as a student of Adelbert College. Besides his office as treasurer of the Garfield Bank he is treasurer and director of the Fidelity Mortgage & Guarantee Company and treasurer and director of the Glenville Oil & Gas Company. While he was in Medina High School he was captain of the Medina Cadets in 1905-06, a company made up of high school students. Mr. Van Deusen is a republican, and in Masonry is affiliated with Glenville Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Glenville Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Cleveland Council, Royal and Select Masons; Coeur de Lion Commandery, Knights Templar; Al Koran Temple of the Mystic Shrine, and Glenville Chapter of the Eastern Star. He is a member of the City Club, the Shrine Club, the East Shore Colonial Club, the Hermit Club, and in religion is a Methodist.

October 10, 1910, at Cleveland, he married Blanche Charlotte Base, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank C. Base. Her father held several government and city positions and until recently was active in republican politics in Cleveland. Mrs. Van Deusen was born and has always lived in Cleveland. They have two children: Helen Louise, born March 30, 1913; and Clark Bedell, born May 22, 1916.

JOHN F. CORLETT is senior partner of J. F. Corlett & Company in the Rockefeller Building. This is a business which has grown and developed under Mr. Corlett's active management during the last twenty-five years, and has become one of the chief agencies in Ohio for the distribution of iron and steel products, including the output of many prominent mills and factories. The firm are district agents over the State of Ohio for such mills as the Lukens Steel Company, Monongahela Tube Company, the Champion Rivet Company, Franklin Steel Works, the Eastern Steel Company and Alan Wood Iron & Steel Company.

Mr. Corlett is preeminently a business man, and family and business represent the two big interests of his life. However, he was born on a farm at Concord, Lake County, Ohio, May 25, 1861, son of Robert and Christiana (Caine) Corlett. His father was born January 24, 1826, on the Isle of Man and was brought to this country by his parents before he was one year old. The family settled in Lake County on land which was the farm home of Robert Corlett practically all his life, and he attained the remarkable age of ninety years. He kept up the work of the farm until 1899, and in the following year he and his wife retired and moved to Painesville, where he died April 21, 1916. For a number of years one of his active interests was membership in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He and his wife were both active workers in the Methodist Episcopal Church. Until he retired he always lived on the same old farm in Lake County. His wife, Christiana Caine, was born at Warrensville, Cuyahoga County, and her parents were both natives of the Isle of Man. One of her brothers was born on the Isle of Man and being a youth when his parents came to America he remained in the old country and died there when past seventy. He never visited the United States and his sister never went back to the Isle of Man, so that they never saw each other. Mrs. Christiana Corlett died at Painesville in March, 1908, at the age of seventy-seven. She was the mother of two sons and two

daughters, all living: Anna, who has never married and lives in Painesville; John F.; Mrs. C. B. Merrell, of East Cleveland; and George W., of Oklahoma City. All were born on the old farm in Lake County, were educated there and in the grammar and high schools of Painesville, while Anna was a student for one year in Mount Union College.

John F. Corlett worked on the home farm until he was twenty years of age, and his last two winters before leaving home were spent as a teacher in the district schools. He acquired considerable knowledge of farming but it did not form in him a permanent taste, and he has never had a desire to become a farmer. In 1881 he came to Cleveland and for three years was clerk in the house of Davis & Hunt on Ontario Street. This old firm is still in existence. From them Mr. Corlett went with Lockwood & Taylor, wholesale hardware merchants, and was with the firm from 1884 to 1890. During the last four years he was traveling representative on the road. He then resigned to go into business for himself as J. F. Corlett, establishing an iron and steel sales agency in the Perry Payne Building. To that business he has given the best efforts of all his subsequent years. In 1903 the partnership of J. F. Corlett & Company was established with Mr. J. F. Cockburn as junior partner. On August 1, 1905, the firm moved to the Rockefeller Building, when that office structure was first opened.

Mr. Corlett is a member of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, City Club, Civic League, Cleveland Automobile Club, and Cleveland Builders' Exchange, and attends and is a supporter of the Euclid Avenue Presbyterian Church. Outside of business home gives him the greatest pleasure and he is a member of no lodges nor other social organizations. He is fond of motoring, and he and his family reside in one of the beautiful suburban districts around Cleveland, at 13123 Lake Shore Boulevard, Brathenal. The Corlett home is ideally situated in the midst of an acre and a half of ground, directly on the shore of Lake Erie.

May 25, 1891, his birthday, Mr. Corlett married at Cleveland Miss Minnie E. Ruedy. Mrs. Corlett was born and educated in Cleveland, a daughter of J. J. and Verina Ruedy. Her father was a member of the firm Benedict & Ruedy, one of the pioneer fur houses of Cleveland. Her father died at Cleveland in 1895 and her mother in 1903. Mr. and Mrs. Ruedy were Swiss people, born in Switzerland, and

came to Cleveland in early life. Mr. and Mrs. Corlett have one daughter, Alice Gertrude, who was born in Cleveland and is a graduate of the Hatheway-Brown School and spent one year in school in Switzerland.

JOHN F. JASIENSKI is one of Cleveland's prominent young architects, a man of splendid qualifications and wide experience, not only in architecture but in general engineering. He has already done much substantial work, and is looked upon as one of the coming men of the profession.

Mr. Jasienski was born in Cleveland November 12, 1885, a son of Frank and Frances Jasienski. His father came to this city in 1872, worked at the cooper's trade and then established a grocery store at 6512 Forman Avenue. He continued a merchant until 1914, when he sold his business and has since lived retired. He married after coming to Cleveland Frances Kopezynski, and they had seven children.

John F. Jasienski attended St. Stanislaus Parochial School and later the public school until 1901. Partly through the encouragement and help of his parents and also by his own hard work he acquired a liberal education. In 1903 he graduated from the Central Institute and in 1907 completed the course and graduated from the Case School of Applied Science with the degree Civil Engineer.

On leaving college Mr. Jasienski took his first work in Detroit, where for a year he had charge of the survey work for the Great Lakes Engineering Company. Returning to Cleveland, he was superintendent of construction with the Kellogg Construction Company six months, four months as a fitter helper on construction with the Brown Hoist Company, then for two years did designing for steel and concrete bridges and shops with the Lake Shore Railroad. Following that he was for two years with the Dyer Engineering Company, erectors of beet sugar plants, as designer of mill buildings. Another addition to his experience was the work he did in the county engineer's office, and he had charge of the designing of the Brooklyn-Brighton Bridge. He spent two years in this public work and since then has been practicing architecture independently with offices in the Rose Building.

Some of the more important works which he has designed and supervised are the Cedar Theater, costing \$30,000; St. Stanislaus Nuns' Home, \$60,000; three-story apartment at the corner of One Hundredth Street and Euclid

Avenue, \$36,000; auditorium and store building of the Alliance of Poles Club, corner of Broadway and Forman streets, \$8,000; Salisbury Ball Bearing Plant at Ninety-third and Sandusky streets, \$30,000; Pavelka Sausage Factory at East Thirty-seventh and Broadway, \$18,000, besides a number of churches, apartments and residences.

Mr. Jasienski is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, the Tau Beta Pi college fraternity, the Knights of Columbus, the Harmonia Singing Society, the Polish Professional Men's Club. He is a member of the Catholic Church and is independent in his political activities. At Detroit in September, 1907, he married Miss Irene Dziejewczynski. They have six children, Florine, Alvian, Gerard, Vivian, Gerome and John F., Jr., the oldest ten and the youngest one year old. The older children are all attending public schools.

CHARLES FRANKLIN THWING, sixth president of Western Reserve University, has enjoyed a long and distinguished career as a minister, author and educator, and his highest success has been in the field of college administration, of which the growth and prosperity of Western Reserve University during the last quarter of a century is the best testimony.

Of old New England stock, with ancestry going back to the time of the Mayflower, Charles Franklin Thwing was born at New Sharon, Maine, November 9, 1853. It was his good fortune that a portion of his boyhood was spent at Farmington, Maine, the home of members of the noted Abbott family, including Jacob. He entered Phillips Academy, Andover, from there he went to Harvard College, where he graduated close to the head of his class in 1876, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. The three following years were spent in the Andover Theological Seminary, where he was recognized as one of the ablest students of the time. He graduated from the Theological Seminary in 1879 and later in 1889 received the degree S. T. D. from the Chicago Theological Seminary, and has been honored with the degree LL. D. by Marietta College, Illinois College, Washington and Jefferson College, Kenyon College, and Litt. D. from the University of Pennsylvania.

While in the Theological Seminary Mr. Thwing's abilities as a writer were first developed. He was soon a contributor to leading periodicals. Those who have heard Dr. Thwing speak or have read his writings will

thoroughly approve the opinion expressed by Dr. J. G. Holland, while editor of Scribner's Monthly, who in a letter to the young contributor said that Mr. Thwing could say more in fewer words than any other man he knew of.

For eleven years after graduating from the seminary Dr. Thwing was busy with pastoral duties, being in charge of the North Avenue Congregational Church at Cambridge, Massachusetts, until 1886, and the Plymouth Church at Minneapolis until 1890. In 1890 he accepted the call to the presidency of the Western Reserve University and affiliated institutions, and to these colleges and schools he has given the best of his organizing ability and the ripe fruits of his scholarship for over a quarter of a century. He has made Western Reserve in fact as well as in name a university, has built up its various professional departments and schools, has increased its endowments, has brought about many notable additions to the buildings and facilities and has increased the faculty of instruction to more than three hundred members.

To say that Dr. Thwing is one of America's foremost leaders in thought as well as in educational affairs is only stating a plain truth and an obvious one. His broad culture, his far-sighted and liberal views, his tireless energy and decided character, have brought him many of the best honors paid to a leader in scholarship and affairs.

He is a Phi Beta Kappa, a member of the University Club of Cleveland and an honorary member of the Union Club. He has served as secretary of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching for several years, is president of the Intercollegiate Peace Association, and has been associate editor of the *Bibliotheca Sacra* since 1884. He has spoken from many lecture platforms, and for years has been a contributor to magazines—American and English—especially on educational topics. He is doubtless most widely known through his work as an author.

Doctor Thwing is author of the following: "American Colleges" (New York, 1878); "The Reading of Books," 1883; "The Family; a Historical Sketch and Sociological Study," in which he collaborated with his wife, 1886 (2d edition, 1913); "The Working Church," 1888; "Within College Walls," 1893; "The College Woman," 1894; "The American College in American Life;" "The Best Life;" "College Administration," 1900; "The Youth's Dream of Life"; "God in His World;" "If I Were a College Student,"



Charles F. Thing

1902; "The Choice of a College," 1901; "A Liberal Education and a Liberal Faith," 1903; "College Training and the Business Man;" "A History of Higher Education in America," 1906; "Education in the Far East," 1909; "History of Education in the United States Since the Civil War," 1910; "Universities of the World," 1911; "Letters from a Father to His Son Entering College," 1912; "Letters from a Father to His Daughter Entering College," 1913; "The Co-ordinate System in Higher Education," 1913; "The American College," 1914; "Education According to Some Modern Masters," 1916; also various annual reports of Western Reserve University and Adelbert College, and co-editor of the Chapel and Hymn Book.

September 18, 1879, soon after his graduation from Andover Theological Seminary. Doctor Thwing married Carrie F. Butler. She died April 24, 1898. December 22, 1906, he married Mary Gardiner Dunning.

EPHRAIM BROWN. The life of Ephraim Brown is of interest to Cleveland people for several reasons. He was never a resident of the city, though he was one of the pioneer founders and owners of the great Ohio Western Reserve, and during the first half century of its development he was not only a big factor in its material life and business affairs, but exemplified in a remarkable degree that idealism, love of liberty, and harmony between the conscience and will which have been among the finest products and contributions of Northern Ohio to the American nation. His sketch should also be read as a means of better interpreting the forces and character possessed and exemplified by his son, the late Fayette Brown, one of Cleveland's most distinguished citizens.

Ephraim Brown was born at Westmoreland, New Hampshire, October 27, 1775. He was the oldest of the ten children of Ephraim and Hannah (Howe) Brown. In many ways the family was typical of New England middle class people of the eighteenth century. His father had a small farm and by occasional outside labor at some mechanical pursuits was able to afford comfortable support to his family. He was a man of great sturdiness of character, but one virtue he pushed to excess and by going security for a friend lost all his property. After that he never regained his economic position. Ephraim Brown's mother was a woman of deep religious feeling, and she imparted it to her son.

When the financial calamity came Ephraim Brown, as the oldest son, became the chief support of the family. While necessity forced upon him responsibilities beyond his years, it served to develop in him an indomitable perseverance and a self reliance which were ever afterwards among his chief characteristics. But hard labor did not prevent him from seeking and obtaining access to much of the best culture of his day. He read good books, though books and libraries were not widely distributed when he was a young man, and he constantly sought the society of people whose worth rested upon character rather than artificial standards. His developing character is illustrated by many of his early letters which have been preserved. As was the custom of the time such correspondence was largely concerned with moral, religious and political discussions. The letters are important because they show that Ephraim Brown had a certain fearlessness and sincerity of thought and a tendency to reject the conventional prejudices unless they were ratified by his own thinking. He also showed a readiness to be convinced of error in the face of superior argument.

Very early in life he conceived a bitter hatred of the system of slavery, and that was one of the actuating principles of his subsequent career. In a letter he wrote in 1807 to a Southern relative who had tried to persuade young Brown to come South and improve the superior facilities there for making money, Mr. Brown questioned the method by which wealth might be acquired so rapidly by "commerce in human flesh" and added, "I have been taught from my cradle to despise slavery, and will never forget to teach my children if any I should have the same lesson." Other sentiments in that letter thirty years later were expounded and used in the public utterances of William Lloyd Garrison and other distinguished abolitionists. Ephraim Brown possessed his mother's earnestness of inward thought and feeling, and whatever religious disposition he had was made a deep part of him rather than a conventional robe of thought and emotion. He was quick and ready at all times to denounce evil vigorously, and some of his more conservative friends felt that he was too radical on this score. Due largely to his love of freedom and his habits of independent thought, he never became closely associated with societies of any kind.

For a number of years he applied himself industriously to the task of earning a living for himself and those dependent upon him, and in

1803 he engaged in merchandising in Connecticut with Thomas K. Green of Putney, Vermont. Mr. Green had charge of the business at Putney, while young Brown managed the branch store at Westmoreland. He remained a merchant there until he moved out to Ohio in 1815. While in Connecticut he represented his town in the Legislature several times. Soon after entering upon his individual business career, on November 9, 1806, he married Miss Mary Huntington. She was the oldest daughter of Gurdon and Temperance (Williams) Huntington, and was born at Windham, Connecticut, August 29, 1787. While still a child her father and mother moved to Walpole, New Hampshire. Mrs. Ephraim Brown came from a talented family, and she herself possessed many qualities of both heart and intellect. Before her marriage she taught school. Her ancestors had come from England in 1639 and settled in Connecticut, and one of the family was Governor Samuel Huntington of Ohio.

In 1814 Ephraim Brown formed a partnership with his uncle, Thomas Howe. From Peter C. Brooks of Boston they bought township 7, range 4, in the Western Reserve of Ohio. This township has since taken the name of Bloomfield. In 1815 Mr. Brown brought his family out to the new possession. The journey required six weeks, and they arrived at the new home on July 16th. Some preparations had already been made for their comfort and support, but then and for years afterward they were face to face with the hardships and privations of pioneering on the edge of the western wilderness. Mr. Brown later assumed the burden of the debt consequent upon the partnership, and in a few years had fully discharged it. In 1819 the Ashtabula & Trumbull Turnpike Company was formed and chartered under the laws of Ohio. Ephraim Brown took an active part in pushing this enterprise, in spite of the tremendous obstacles in its way, and as much as any other man credit was due him for its successful completion. For many years he exercised a ceaseless care for the interests of the company and the preservation of the road. Through his influence a post-office was established at Bloomfield. Within seven years after the first settlement in Bloomfield daily four-horse mail coaches passed through the place on the way to the lake or south to the Ohio River. In consequence land advanced in value, and the better class of settlers acquired many of the comforts and im-

provements to which they had been accustomed in the older states.

After coming to Ohio Ephraim Brown served several terms in the General Assembly. In his younger days he was a Jeffersonian republican, and from first to last was an avowed abolitionist. He believed implicitly in the complete separation of the church and state, and he therefore strenuously opposed the efforts of a prominent religious sect in 1822 to dominate politics. He was long known as Colonel Brown. He had served as captain of a company of militia in New Hampshire, and afterwards was made governor's aide with the rank of colonel. Ephraim Brown in his social relations was distinguished for his kindness, benevolence and hospitality, and in his business transactions by prudence, promptness and integrity. He was the type of character such as any state or community might prize and might hold up as an example to coming generations.

Ephraim Brown died April 17, 1845, in the seventieth year of his life. His wife survived until January 26, 1862. Their nine children, all now deceased, were: Alexander; George W.; Mary, who became the wife of Col. Joseph K. Wing; Charles; Elizabeth; James Monroe; Marvin Huntington; Fayette; Anne Frances.

FAYETTE BROWN. One of the vital elements entering into the making of Cleveland as a city was the establishment many years ago of the iron industry at this point where land and water meet and combine to make Cleveland a great transportation and industrial center. It is important to remember that the iron industry would not have been created without the energies, the foresight and the patient wisdom of men. Of the men chiefly responsible for this factor of Cleveland's growth perhaps the greatest was Fayette Brown. Not that his life did not mean more than its results in the upbuilding of Cleveland's iron interests. He was a great business man from whatever point of view considered, and he was not less great as a citizen, whose judgment was always true, whose public spirit was unlimited, and who, when all things are considered, left as his best monument the City of Cleveland itself, which in the final analysis is only an expression of the energies and spirit of a notable group of citizens, among whom Fayette Brown was by no means the least.

He was born in Trumbull County, Ohio, December 17, 1823, and at the end of a long and useful life died at his home in Cleveland January 20, 1910. He was the eighth in a family of nine children. His parents were Ephraim and Mary (Huntington) Brown. Ephraim Brown was also a conspicuous character in his generation, and his name is the subject of a biography found on other pages of this publication.

Fayette Brown during his early youth had every incentive to develop his natural talents and abilities, and his father, realizing the value of an education, gave his children all the opportunities he could afford. Fayette Brown therefore attended the schools of Jefferson and Gambier, Ohio, but at the age of eighteen began an apprenticeship at business life as clerk in the wholesale dry goods establishment of his eldest brother at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. He was with that establishment as an employe until 1845, when the senior partner having retired he was admitted to the firm and for six years was one of its active managers.

Fayette Brown became a resident of Cleveland in 1851. Some months previously he had formed a partnership with the Hon. George Mygatt in the banking business. The firm of Mygatt & Brown, Bankers, is one best remembered in the history of banking in Cleveland. Mr. Mygatt retired in 1857 and Mr. Brown continued as a banker under his individual name until the outbreak of the Civil war. He closed his banking house and accepted an appointment from the president as a paymaster in the United States Army. His personal integrity and his experience as a banker gave him splendid qualifications for the heavy responsibilities of that work, but a year's illness and the demands of his private affairs compelled him to resign.

It was on his return to Cleveland that Mr. Brown became actively identified with the iron industry. As general agent and manager for the Jackson Iron Company he soon became known as one of the most capable iron masters of his day. He remained with the Jackson Iron Company until December, 1887. While he possessed an exceptional general knowledge of business, Mr. Brown was not technically familiar with the iron industry when he took up his duties with the Jackson Iron Company. It was in keeping with his nature that he should embark enthusiastically upon this enterprise and should familiarize himself with every detail, practical and tech-

nical, connected with his work. His associates always envied his perseverance and his indomitable energy and resolution, and it was the impregnable resources of his personal character as much as anything else that accounted for the wonderful success of the Jackson Iron Company and which eventually fortified the iron industry in Cleveland beyond all danger of outside competition. While the operation of the business was exceedingly profitable to all concerned Mr. Brown from the first realized his responsibility to the city as well as to his stockholders, and the prosperity of the company was also the prosperity of the community. During the last half century the Middle West has developed no greater iron master than Fayette Brown.

Naturally he became identified with various kindred enterprises and was associated as a director or otherwise with some of Cleveland's best known business organizations. He was president of the Union Steel Screw Company, was chairman of the Stewart Iron Company, Limited, was president of the Brown Hoisting Machinery Company, of the National Chemical Company, the G. C. Kuhlman Car Company, and was a member of the firm H. H. Brown & Company, one of the large iron ore firms of the country. This company represented the Lake Superior Iron Company and the Champion Iron Company, handling the products of two of the largest iron mines in the Lake Superior region.

Mr. Brown was a member of the Union Club, the Golf and Country Clubs of Cleveland, the Castalia Club, the Winous Point Shooting Club, the Point Moullie Shooting Club, the West Huron Shooting Club, the Huron Mountain Shooting and Fishing Club, and the Munising Trout Club. To describe all the influences and activities of this notable Cleveland citizen would exceed the limits of this sketch, but something more should be said in a general way to give sharper definition to a sketch which will enable a later generation to picture this veteran iron master and citizen. His was a life from which nothing but good can follow, and a character that may well serve as an example for all that is highest and best in manhood and citizenship. While he attained a high degree of prosperity it was never gained at the cost of other men's success. He was also interested in everything for the good of Cleveland and the welfare of its people; was an advocate and practitioner of healthy outdoor life, a keen sportsman, taking his vacations and recreation in shooting

and fishing. He was an expert in all things pertaining to sportsmanship. Up to the age of eighty-five he spent many days in the duck marches belonging to the clubs of which he was a member and with as keen an interest and unerring an aim as he had always been noted for. He exemplified to a high degree that classic ideal of *mens sana in corpore sano*. When he worked it was with indefatigable energy. When he engaged in recreation he did so with as keen an appetite and vigor as when following his business affairs. He kept himself healthy in mind and body and spirit, and though he lived to be upwards of 87 years of age he never really retired and he came to the end of his life with scarcely a faculty diminished until the day of his final illness. At his funeral gathered notable men who had played important parts in making Cleveland the metropolis of Ohio, men who had been fellow workers with Fayette Brown, fellow builders of Cleveland, and they did honor to his memory as one of the greatest of them all and who had signally enriched and expanded his beloved city by his many enterprises.

On July 15, 1847, Fayette Brown married Miss Cornelia C. Curtiss of Allegheny City, Pennsylvania. Mrs. Fayette Brown was born December 4, 1825, and died April 5, 1899. They were the parents of three sons and two daughters: Harvey Huntington Brown, whose part in Cleveland affairs is described elsewhere; Florence C. Brown, of Cleveland; Alexander E. Brown, a great inventor and manufacturer, who died at Cleveland April 26, 1911; William Fayette Brown, who died in 1891; and Mary L. Brown, of Cleveland.

HON. CHARLES STAUGHTON BENTLEY, senior member of the law firm Bentley, McCrystal & Biggs in the Engineers Building, has had a long and most honorable career both in private practice and as a judge in Ohio. He did his first work as a practicing lawyer at Cleveland forty-five years ago.

He was born at Chagrin Falls, Ohio, September 5, 1846, son of Staughton and Orsey (Baldwin) Bentley. His grandfather, Rev. Adamson Bentley, was a native of Pennsylvania of Quaker stock and became widely known in Northern Ohio as one of the pioneer Disciple preachers. The Bentleys are of English ancestry as were also the Baldwin family. Staughton Bentley was born in Ohio and followed the business of merchandising. He died when Judge Bentley was six years of age. At

that time the care and maintenance of the six children devolved upon the widowed mother. By character and ability she was well fitted for the task. She was a native of Ohio and her ancestors had settled in Connecticut in colonial times.

Judge Bentley attended common schools until he was eighteen when he entered the Eclectic Institute at Hiram, Ohio. In 1864 he took a course in Eastman's Business College at Poughkeepsie, New York, and then spent three years clerking in a country store at Mantua, Ohio. At the age of twenty-one he entered Hillsdale College at Hillsdale, Michigan, and received both the A. B. and A. M. degrees from that institution. He was graduated with the class of 1870. The year following his college life he was in the wholesale lumber business at Allegan, Michigan. While there he took up the study of law with Col. B. D. Pritchard, a prominent lawyer and banker of Allegan and nationally known as colonel of the regiment of Michigan cavalry which effected the capture of Jefferson Davis as he was fleeing south from the Confederate capital of Richmond. In the winter of 1872 Judge Bentley came to Cleveland, and studied law in the office of Darius Cadwell, and was admitted to the Ohio bar in September, 1872. At the same time he was admitted to practice in the federal courts. He had a brief experience in practice with the firm of Barber & Andrews at Cleveland, but in February, 1873, moved to Bryan, Ohio, where he formed a partnership with Hon. A. M. Pratt. The law firm of Pratt & Bentley continued from 1873 to 1887. In 1874 he was elected city solicitor of Bryan and in the fall of 1875 was elected prosecuting attorney of Williams County, an office he filled during 1877-79.

In the fall of 1887 Judge Bentley was elected judge of the Circuit Court of the Sixth Ohio District for the short term of one year and was reelected without opposition in the fall of 1888 for the full term of six years. He thus filled that office from 1887 to 1895. Before his elevation to the bench he was little known beyond the counties near his home. His character and services brought him distinction over the entire state. His decisions were not only valuable interpretations of the law but were marked by a clarity and conciseness which left no misunderstanding even on the most controverted points. Many of these decisions are found reported in the Ohio Circuit Court Reports, Vol. 3 to Vol. 10, inclusive. Throughout the seven years he was on the



C. S. Bentley

bench his associates were Judges George R. Haynes and Charles H. Scribner. In the attainments of its judges the Sixth District at that time was not surpassed by any other Ohio district. While on the bench Judge Bentley was called upon to deal with three notable subjects of litigation in which his work was that of a pioneer. These subjects grew out of the extended use of petroleum, natural gas and electricity as a motive power. The introduction of electricity into cities for the propulsion of street cars was at first bitterly resisted. Strange as it may seem at the present time one of the chief objections made to its use was that it would be destructive of property and lives to such an extent that its use in the streets would compel the abandonment of the thoroughfares by vehicles drawn by horses, and would thus constitute a standing menace to all safety. Injunctions to prevent its use were frequently sought, and all these questions had to be tried out and tested before the courts. Thus some of the cases in which Judge Bentley sat as a judge established important precedents and principles in the law dealing with these forms of public utility. Whether on the bench or in private practice Judge Bentley has been regarded as a most able and upright lawyer and a thorough student with the utmost industry at his command in the preparation of his cases.

In May, 1896, Judge Bentley returned to Cleveland, and for several years practiced as a partner with Charles H. Stewart. He has been a member of various successful law firms of the city. He has served as dean of the law department of Baldwin-Wallace University, is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason, a member of the Cleveland Law Library, Cleveland Bar Association, Ohio State Bar Association, Cleveland Chamber of Commerce and belongs to the Delta Tau Delta college fraternity. In politics he is a republican.

Judge Bentley married May 4, 1874, Miss Isabel Kempton of North Adams, Michigan. She died October 30, 1877, leaving one daughter, Isabelle, who graduated from the Woman's College of Western Reserve University, and married Jay Amblor of Cleveland, Ohio. She died a year later a victim of typhoid fever. July 30, 1890, Judge Bentley married Mary Esther (Derthick) Logan of Toledo. Her death occurred in 1911.

CHARLES LEWELLYN BIGGS, member of the law firm of Bentley & Biggs in the Engineers Building, and also secretary and treasurer of

The Northern Land and Improvement Company, has been an active member of the Cleveland bar for nearly ten years and has had a very wide and extended experience in business affairs, having been state manager of one of the larger insurance companies in Michigan before he qualified as a lawyer.

Mr. Biggs was born at West Newton, Pennsylvania, August 16, 1870, but spent most of his early youth in Kansas. His parents, Andrew Wesley and Mary F. (Gressley) Biggs, have for forty-six years lived on one farm near Bentley, Kansas. Both parents were born at West Newton, Pennsylvania, and all their children except the two youngest were born in the same locality. The father and mother married about sixty years ago and they long since celebrated their golden wedding anniversary at their country home in Kansas. Andrew W. Biggs had a notable record as a Union soldier. He enlisted at the beginning of the war and served until the close with the Thirty-sixth Pennsylvania Infantry. He was three times wounded, receiving wounds at the battle of Antietam and the battle of Gettysburg. At Gettysburg he was shot in the side and the ball which was extracted after the war is now in the possession of his son, Charles. He was in the three days' fighting at Gettysburg and among other notable engagements were those of Spottsylvania Court House, Battle of Bull Run and Chancellorsville. He has voted the same way that he fought during the war and has been honored with township offices in his home community of Kansas. Both he and his wife were reared as Methodists, but there being no church of that denomination near their Kansas home they have worshiped in the United Brethren Church. The father for the past forty years has been superintendent of its Sunday school. The father was also a member of the Farmers' Alliance Movement of Kansas. Both parents are rugged sturdy people and they have not only lived honorably and usefully themselves but have impressed their enviable character upon the lives of their children. The children were eight in number, five sons and three daughters. All except one son grew up and all but one of the daughters are still living. The family record in brief is as follows: Alvin H., who went to the Klondike about the time that gold was discovered in that northwest country and is still a successful miner there; Emma, who died in 1914, leaving four children by her marriage to John Myers; James, who was accidentally killed

at the age of five years; Edward A., an attorney in Chicago; William S., living with his parents at Bentley, Kansas; Charles L.; Elizabeth. Mrs. Robert T. Trego of Sedgwick, Kansas; and Sarah Jane, Mrs. William Folk of Bentley, Kansas.

Charles L. Biggs received most of his early education in Fort Scott, Kansas. In early manhood he went to Chicago, and soon took up the manufacture of bicycles at a time when they were in the high tide of their popularity. He was a bicycle manufacturer for seven years and organized The Englewood Bicycle and Electrical Company of which he was president. In 1899 Mr. Biggs was appointed state manager for Michigan of The North American Insurance Company of Chicago, and continued to fill that position until 1905 when he resigned.

In the meantime while traveling about Michigan he studied law during leisure time and on leaving the insurance business he entered the Cleveland Law School of Baldwin-Wallace University and was graduated LL. B. in 1908. He was admitted to the Ohio bar the same year and also to practice in the United States District Court, being sworn in by the late Judge Taylor.

Beginning practice in Cleveland in 1908, Mr. Biggs was associated with the firm of Biggs & Staiger. In the latter part of 1910 Judge Charles S. Bentley came into the firm, which is now known as Bentley & Biggs.

Mr. Biggs is manager of the northern district of Ohio for the Knights of the Maccabees. He is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason, being affiliated with Woodward Lodge, Mount Olive Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Holyrood Commandery, Knights Templar; Lake Erie Consistory, Al Koran Temple of the Mystic Shrine and Al Sirat Grotto. He also belongs to the National Lodge of the Knights of Pythias, to the North American Union of Chicago, and the American Insurance Union of Columbus, to the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, the Civic League of Cleveland and Cleveland and Ohio State Bar associations.

Mr. Biggs resides at 2804 East Overlook Road. May 9, 1899, at Chicago he married Miss May Blanche Fletcher. Mrs. Biggs was born and educated in Chicago, being a graduate of one of the Chicago high schools.

GEORGE H. SCHRYVER. The particular place of usefulness occupied by Mr. Schryver in Cleveland's life and affairs is as an insurance

specialist. It is significant that Mr. Schryver regards insurance not only as his regular business but also as his hobby. To it has gone out the best enthusiasm and creative energy of his active years. He has had nineteen years of active experience in the business and each year had a large volume of personal business to his credit before he gave up representing one company or one line to furnish the value of his study and experience to the public at large covering the entire field of insurance.

An interesting little booklet tells the vital points in the Schryver Service. It discusses facts which are generally admitted that the average person has a most casual knowledge of the contents of his insurance policies and that while careful business men call in expert opinion on matters of law, engineering, architecture, real estate and personal illness, the buying of insurance is left largely to the persuasive eloquence of the representative of a certain company or a certain contract. The Schryver Service is a medium between the buyer of insurance and the entire range of companies and organizations offering insurance for sale, and in his selective capacity he is in a position to pick and choose the best contract and company for the specific protection needed by each individual client.

Since establishing his service as an insurance specialist Mr. Schryver has been exceedingly careful to maintain the high standards and ideals under which he started, and has developed this unique service to such proportions that it is now availed by many of the most careful individuals and corporations in Cleveland, who leave to his judgment the kind and type of insurance covering their special needs, whether in fire or life, accident or health, or any of the multitudinous risks which at the present time are covered by insurance organizations.

George H. Schryver is a native of Cleveland, born September 5, 1878, son of George L. and Fannie (Hapgood) Schryver. His father was born at Napanee, Ontario, Canada, and is still living at Cleveland. He has been identified with different business firms in the city and is now in the real estate department of the Cleveland Trust Company. The mother was born at Warren, Ohio, was married in Cleveland and died in this city September 4, 1907. Their children, Florence M., Mrs. R. T. Sawyer, Albert A. and George H., are all natives of Cleveland and all were educated here. George H. Schryver graduated from the University School of Cleveland in 1897. He then





John B. Hull.

attended Cornell University two years, and in 1899 took up insurance as his chosen vocation. In 1900 he became a member of the firm of Neale Brothers & Schryver, general insurance. He was member of that general agency until 1910, and then utilized his varied experience and study of insurance to good advantage as state manager of the United States Fidelity & Guaranty Company. In 1914 Mr. Schryver established the Schryver Service as an insurance specialist, and along the special lines above described he is the only business man of the kind in Cleveland.

Mr. Schryver is a republican in national politics, is a member of the Cleveland Y. M. C. A., the Kappa Alpha Society of Cornell University and of the Cleveland Advertising Club.

On Washington's birthday, February 22, 1916, at Cleveland, he married Miss Fannie Irene Sheppard, of Cleveland, daughter of William and Almacia (Demory) Sheppard. Her parents have lived in Cleveland since 1914, her father being a building contractor. Mrs. Schryver was born in Virginia and was educated at Washington, D. C. They have one daughter, Fannie Alberta, born in Cleveland.

GEORGE C. HAFLEY began his career with limited means and has attained a dignified and highly creditable place in the Cleveland bar.

He was born at Cleveland September 12, 1876, son of Adam and Amelia (Jackson) Hafley, both now deceased. He was the second of three children. His sister Elizabeth is the wife of Charles B. Robinson. His younger brother, Adelbert H., died at Cleveland in 1903, at the age of twenty.

Mr. Hafley was educated in the public schools of Cleveland and graduated LL. B. from the Cleveland Law School in 1901. For two years he was associated with the law firm of Lang & Cassidy and for three years with E. L. Hessemuller. After that he was alone in practice until 1911. For five years Mr. Hafley was connected with the claim department of the New York Central Railroad System. November, 1915, he resumed general practice in the Engineers Building.

At Bellemeade, Somerset County, New Jersey, August 1, 1906, Mr. Hafley married Miss Lila M. Abrams, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Samuel E. Abrams. Mr. and Mrs. Hafley have one daughter, Verna L., who was born at Cleveland. The family reside at 1716 East Ninetieth Street. With his wife he be-

longs to the Hough Avenue Congregational Church.

JOHN BARTLETT HULL, who has been located in Cleveland since 1903, is strictly a specialist in the law, and has always given his time and attention to patent law, trade marks and copyright. He is now senior member of the well known firm Hull, Smith, Brock & West, patent law and soliciting, with offices in the Illuminating Building.

Mr. Hull spent his early life, before coming to Cleveland, around Washington, D. C. The old southern home where he was born, at Arlington, Virginia, is still owned by him and his two sisters. He is a son of Truman P. and Eliza E. (Bartlett) Hull. His paternal ancestors were all New England people, though his father was born in Canada during a temporary residence of his parents in that country, but he afterwards naturalized as an American citizen and made farming his chief occupation. The Hulls came originally from England. Mr. Hull's maternal grandfather Bartlett was a Union soldier, and spent most of his life in New York State, where Eliza E. Bartlett was born. Truman P. Hull and wife had three sons and two daughters. Two of the sons died after reaching manhood and John B. and his two sisters are the only ones now living.

He is the only member of the family in Ohio. He was educated in the public schools of Virginia and the Washington City High School, where he graduated with the class of 1885. After his high school course he entered the United States treasury department in the Revenue Cutter Service and served as cadet, third lieutenant, and second lieutenant, for ten years from 1885 to 1895. His headquarters during his cadetship were at New Bedford, Massachusetts, on the Salmon P. Chase, a bark-rigged schoolship named from the famous Ohio statesman. After his graduation from the schoolship, he served as a commissioned officer on the United States Steamer Grant at New York and on the United States Steamer Boutwell at Savannah, Georgia. He was then detailed to special duty at Washington for over two years, when he resigned from the Revenue Cutter Service to enter the United States Patent Office. He remained there as examiner for over eight years. While at Washington he entered the Corcoran Scientific School of the Columbian (now George Washington) University and graduated as

Bachelor of Science in 1896. He then took up the study of law and in 1901 received the degree of LL. B. from the National University at Washington. He was admitted to the bar of the District of Columbia in 1901, and then for a period of about two years devoted particular attention to the various legal matters involved in the procedure in the patent office. Thus equipped he came to Cleveland February 1, 1903, and took up the profession of patent law, patents, patent causes and trade marks with the firm of Thurston & Bates. Early in 1904, he formed with Samuel E. Fouts the firm of Fouts & Hull. Later he was in the firm of Bates, Fouts & Hull, and subsequently with Harold E. Smith formed the firm of Hull & Smith, to which were subsequently added Mr. Charles E. Brock and Mr. Brennan B. West, making the firm as it exists at present. Mr. Hull is also president of The Harris Carbonic Company of Cleveland.

Politically he has always maintained a strictly independent attitude and has voted for the candidates of both great parties, according to the dictates of his judgment. He is a member of the Cleveland Bar Association, and of the United States District Bar and Court of Appeals. He also has many fraternal and social interests. He is a member of Woodward Lodge No. 508, Free and Accepted Masons; Cleveland Chapter No. 148, Royal Arch Masons; Lake Erie Consistory, and Al Koran Temple of the Mystic Shrine. Other associations include membership in the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, Cleveland Athletic Club, Shaker Heights Country Club, Civic League, Cleveland Engineering Society, and Cleveland Automobile Club. He finds his recreation chiefly in golf and automobilizing. His church home is with the Protestant Episcopal.

At Macomb, Illinois, June 21, 1893, Mr. Hull married Adelina V. Sommers. Mrs. Hull was born at Macomb, Illinois, a daughter of Col. S. L. Sommers, who was an officer in the Confederate army and on General Lee's staff. Both Colonel Sommers and his wife and their ancestors far back were members of First Families of Virginia and represented the flower of the Virginia aristocracy. Mr. and Mrs. Hull have three children: Margaret E., the oldest, graduated from the East High School in 1913 and is now a senior in the College for Women of the Western Reserve University. The son, John S., graduated with the class of 1917 of the Shaw High School, while Elizabeth, the youngest child, is in the class of 1919 in the Shaw High School. All were

born at Arlington, Virginia, in the same house where Mr. Hull was born.

GEORGE W. YORK, member of the firm Otis & Company, investment bankers, has one of the longest continued individual records among the bond men of Cleveland. He has been in that line of business with his home in this city for twenty-five years.

Mr. York was born in Oxford County, Canada, December 5, 1869, but in 1870 his parents, William and Jane (Jenkins) York, moved to a farm near Port Huron, Michigan. William York was a very active man, and after leaving the farm went into the City of Port Huron and became active in politics, serving on the city council a number of times.

George W. York was educated in the public schools of that city and in 1892 graduated from Hiram College in Ohio with the degree Bachelor of Arts. During the year 1886-87 he lived on the Island of Jamaica at the home of a missionary uncle, and while there taught school for a time on the island. Mr. York came to Cleveland in 1892, and has been in the bond business in this city since January 23, 1893. He has had long experience in the purchase and sale of bonds, and his work has entailed extensive travel over different sections of the country. Mr. York was selected to establish the bond department of Otis & Company, and has been manager of that branch of the business since February, 1906. In January, 1911, he was made a member of the firm. Otis & Company is one of the old and conservative firms of investment bankers of the country, has offices at Cleveland, Columbus, Youngstown, Akron, Denver, Colorado Springs, Casper, Wyoming, and the firm is member of the New York, Cleveland, Chicago and Columbus Stock Exchanges.

Mr. York is also connected as a stockholder or director in twenty or more companies at Cleveland and elsewhere, including the Interstate Foundry Company and the Morris Plan Bank of Cleveland. He served as president of the City Club of Cleveland in 1916-17 and is a member of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, Union Club, City Club, Civic League, Cleveland Athletic Club, University Club, Mayfield Country Club, Cleveland Automobile Club, Ohio Society of New York, and the Euclid Avenue Christian Church. He has his home on Sheridan Road, South Euclid.

January 16, 1896, he married Miss Kate Dougherty, of Mason County, Kentucky. Mrs. York was born and educated in Kentucky, a

daughter of Dr. Jacob and Amanda (Miner) Dougherty, both of whom died in that state. Mr. and Mrs. York have one daughter, born at Cleveland, named Georgia.

JAMES RITCHIE has been a resident of Cleveland almost continuously since 1884. As a civil and consulting engineer his special services and his general practice have brought him an enviable reputation in American engineering circles. Railway officials in particular regard James Ritchie as one of the experts most nearly infallible in all matters of engineering detail connected with the laying out and construction of roads.

Mr. Ritchie was born at Roxbury, now part of the City of Boston, Massachusetts, August 1, 1856. His choice of a technical profession is in part at least a matter of inheritance or of emulation of his father. His father, James Ritchie, Sr., was born at Needham, Massachusetts, and graduated from Harvard College with the class of 1835 and the degree B. A. When he left college he started to teach school. About the time of his graduation he was given a letter of recommendation as a teacher from the then president of Harvard College. This letter, written more than eighty years ago, is carefully preserved by his son James. James Ritchie, Sr., was teacher and principal of Partridge Academy at Duxbury, Massachusetts. It was within view of this old town where he may be said to have begun his mature career that he lost his life while attempting to bring a yacht into the Duxbury Harbor. The boat struck a rock just outside the harbor, was capsized, and went to the bottom. The body of James Ritchie was never recovered from the sea. This tragedy occurred March 15, 1873, when he was fifty-eight years of age. He was born in 1815. After teaching at Partridge Academy several years he took up civil engineering and was on the survey for the original location of the Genesee Valley Canal in New York. At one time he served as mayor of Roxbury, and was a member of the executive council of Massachusetts under Governor Andrew during Civil war times. He was a member of the State Legislature and was United States assessor of internal revenue with offices in Boston. Politically he began voting as a free soiler and later became a rock ribbed republican. He was a Mason, being affiliated with Washington Lodge, Ancient Free & Accepted Masons, at Roxbury. He married at Needham, Massachusetts, Mary J. Kimball, who was born at Hingham, Massachusetts. She

died at the home of her daughter at Hyde Park, Massachusetts, in March, 1897, aged seventy-nine. She was the mother of four children, three daughters and one son. Two of the daughters are still living.

Mr. James Ritchie is the only member of the family in Ohio. He was educated in the famous preparatory school, Roxbury Latin School, and graduated in 1878 from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology with the degree Bachelor of Science in Civil Engineering. Only a brief outline of his important associations, experiences and work during the subsequent forty years can be attempted.

He was assistant engineer on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, assistant engineer on the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, assistant engineer on the Mississippi River Improvement under Capt. W. L. Marshall, U. S. Army. Coming to Cleveland in the fall of 1884, he has served as park engineer at Cleveland, instructor in civil engineering in the Case School of Applied Science, engineer in charge of construction of second track, bridges and shops of the Erie Railroad from Cleveland to Youngstown. His duties then called him to Pennsylvania, where he was general superintendent of the McKeesport & Belle Vernon Railroad, chief engineer of the Pittsburgh Testing Laboratory. He served as principal assistant engineer of the C. C. C. & St. L., the Big Four System. Some of the larger individual achievements of Mr. Ritchie as an engineer are as follows: Designed and superintended the construction of Lorain Drydock No. 1, 500 feet long; Bay City Drydock, 450 feet; Baltimore Drydock, 625 feet; Cleveland Drydock No. 2, 500 feet; Lorain Drydock No. 2, 700 feet; Buffalo Drydock No. 4, 450 feet; two fueling docks on St. Mary's River in Michigan for the Pittsburgh Coal Company and for Pickands, Mather & Company, and the boiler, machine shop, shipbuilding shops and the launching ways of the American Shipbuilding Company at Cleveland and Lorain.

He served as engineer in charge of the survey party for the Deep Waterways Commission of the United States as city engineer of Cleveland; consulting engineer for the Grade Elimination Commission of Cleveland; consulting engineer on the Aurora, Elgin & Chicago Electric Railway; the Rockford, Beloit & Janesville Electric Railway, the Fort Wayne & Springfield Electric Railway, and the Cleveland, Painesville & Ashtabula Electric Railway. While all his work has had more or less public or corporation character, he has never

been a candidate for any elective office in politics, and the only formal public offices he has held has been as park and city engineer of Cleveland.

Mr. Ritchie is secretary and treasurer of the National Foundation and Engineering Company of Cleveland. He was chief engineer for this company during the construction of the Cherry Street bridge over the Maumee River and the Ash-Consaul Street bridge over the same river at Toledo, and the Clark Avenue viaduct and the B. & O. Railroad bridge at Cleveland; also for the foundations of the Lincoln Memorial at Washington, D. C.

Recently Mr. Ritchie offered his services to the United States Government with the organization of Cleveland Engineers in the war. He has always been interested in military affairs, and in 1885-86 was a member of the Cleveland Grays. He is a member and former president of the Cleveland Engineering Society, a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, and the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce.

August 25, 1886, Mr. Ritchie married Mrs. Sarah E. Ruple, of Cleveland, sister of the late John F. Pankhurst, who was president of the Globe Iron Works of Cleveland, as mentioned on other pages of this publication. Mrs. Ritchie is a member of the Fortnightly Musical Club and for many years has been a member of the First Baptist Church of Cleveland. Mr. Ritchie attends and supports this church but his membership is still with the First Congregational Church at Roxbury, Massachusetts. Mr. and Mrs. Ritchie reside at 2046 East Ninety-sixth Street.

HAWKEN SCHOOL is a Cleveland institution which, though by its very nature can supply only a limited portion of the public with its privileges and advantages, deserves wider recognition and to be better known. The familiar type of private school which so many Ohio boys and girls attended thirty or forty years ago has given way before the superior abilities and resources afforded by the public school system. But at the present time and for some years to come at least the public school, even in large and wealthy cities, has its deficiencies due to the necessary standardization of methods and the lack of individual attention and care inevitable under a system where one teacher must supervise anywhere from twenty to eighty pupils.

Hawken School might therefore be called a school of "specialized attention," in which,

however the enrollment may increase, there is a definitely fixed relationship between the number of pupils and instructors.

But the aims and scope of the school can best be stated in the words of the school prospectus itself.

"The school is a small day school for boys between the ages of five and fourteen. The aim of the school is found in Professor James' definition of the work of education, which he makes to consist chiefly and essentially in training the pupil to behavior; 'taking behavior not in the narrow sense of his manners, but in the very widest possible sense, including every sort of fit reaction on the circumstances into which he may find himself brought by the vicissitudes of life.' Our effort is to increase and develop in the boy all the powers with which he is endowed, to meet successfully and control his environment; and to do this while the boy has for his normal surroundings the home and home circle. We are training the boy only in such matters and in such ways as can be done more conveniently and more effectively than by the family itself. The school is so closely related to the home that the home and school life of the boy become a continuous whole. To preserve this unity our enrollment list shall always be small.

"Our classes are composed of no more than eight boys under the care of one teacher. This group arrangement is made to give the teacher the opportunity of adapting his methods to the needs of the individual boy. Recognizing that the boy not only differs from his companions in physical characteristics but possesses individual and peculiar tendencies, talents, tastes, etc., the school makes it the first duty of the teacher to learn the native tendencies of each boy, his characteristic traits, his abilities and disabilities. This knowledge is used in the classroom, and a record of it is kept for reference and for comparison with future data. Such a record, which includes each teacher's independent estimate of the boy, is given to the parents in the form of a report. In this way the teacher approaches each boy in the terms of the boy's own individuality, and co-operation is obtained between the parent and teacher in the common cause of discovering and leading out all that is best in the heart and mind of the boy and removing all hindrances to the development of that best.

"The subjects taught are those common to most primary and elementary schools. A very important place is given on our program to





Esther M. Handick

manual work, play and sense-training. Standard tests for measuring ability in reading, spelling, arithmetic, geography, etc., will be given monthly to each boy, but the educational value of the knowledge acquired by the boy at the school must be determined solely by its effects on the boy's will.

"An essential part of the school's curriculum are the formal classes in habit forming—specific drills that are intended to start the formation of the habits of obedience, observation, concentration, attention, courtesy, and so on."

Hawken School was established in 1915. The first year the enrollment was sixteen boys, and during the school year 1917-18 the enrollment was forty-eight.

FRANKLIN AYLESWORTH HANDRICK, M. D. Without the inscrutable wisdom which sees life in all its compensations and adjustments, humanity will express special regret and grief when some of the noblest lives are cut short in the midst of their most useful service and expression. This was true in Cleveland when the community suffered by death the loss of Dr. Franklin Aylesworth Handrick, one of the most brilliant physicians and surgeons of the city, who died there September 20, 1901, at the early age of thirty-three.

Doctor Handrick was born in Susquehanna County, Pennsylvania, in 1868, and in his brief life he gave much to mankind and added lustre to the dignity of an old American name. He was the son of Dr. E. L. and Martha D. (Leet) Handrick. His mother's family gave their name to Leet Island off the coast of Massachusetts, and the Leets have been prominent for 300 years in the affairs of Connecticut and other New England colonies and states. Doctor Handrick's great-grandfather, Capt. Luther Leet, was a soldier and officer in the Revolutionary war. His grandfather, Dr. Calvin Leet, was a successful physician and surgeon, and Doctor Handrick inherited his profession also through his father, who became one of the best known doctors in Susquehanna County, Pennsylvania. Dr. E. L. Handrick was born in Susquehanna County, in Jessup Township, June 9, 1840. He was educated in local schools, and was graduated from the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia. He began practice during the Civil war in the Borough of Friendsville, and was in active practice there for many years. He finally took up his residence at Friendsville, Pennsylvania. Dr. E. L. Handrick's

father was Urania Stone Handrick. The Handricks are of Holland-English descent.

About the time Dr. E. L. Handrick located at Friendsville he married Miss Martha D. Leet, daughter of Dr. Calvin D. Leet, of Friendsville. She died there April 3, 1907, while Dr. Handrick died November 5, 1916. Both are buried in the old Quaker Cemetery at Chocout, Pennsylvania.

Dr. Franklin Aylesworth Handrick was graduated from the same institution as his father, Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia. In 1895 he located at Cleveland, Ohio, and for the six years until his death, September 20, 1901 was in active practice. April 5, 1899, he married Miss Gertrude M. Foran, a daughter of Judge Martin Foran. Doctor Handrick left two children surviving him. A sketch of Mrs. Gertrude M. Handrick appears below.

For one year Dr. Handrick served as house physician at the St. Alexis Hospital, for two years was district physician and for two years physician at the workhouse. His distinguishing traits were intense passionate love for his family, true, sterling honesty, and the deepest devotion to the daily duties of a doctor's life. Even his brief lifetime left its impress on many lives and encouraged loftier aims, purer thoughts and nobler deeds. Dr. Handrick was the only child of his parents, and he was laid to rest in the old Quaker cemetery in Pennsylvania where his father and mother lie buried.

GERTRUDE M. HANDRICK. The barriers of convention are high and strong, but so far as they have operated to restrain women from usefulness and service for which they are especially qualified such barriers are being rapidly broken down. Women have earned notable distinction in the fields of education, in medicine, the law and as practical business executives.

It is noteworthy that where courageous leadership on the part of one individual effects an entrance into hitherto conventionally restricted arenas, the example is quickly followed by others. Thus Gertrude M. Handrick after her admission to the bar of Ohio by examination before the Supreme Court at Columbus, December 21, 1911, was the first woman lawyer to take up active practice in Cleveland, but today, after only five years, the bar of that city contains eighteen women lawyers.

Mrs. Handrick was Cleveland's first woman attorney, the first to practice in the city, and

has undoubted rank as the leader of her sex in the profession. She also enjoys the enviable distinction of being the only woman attorney in Cleveland to whom has been entrusted the handling of large and important cases. She is both an advocate and a counselor, and when addressing a crowded court room she seeks no favors, except such as her merit and ability deserve. Mrs. Handrick is a lady in every sense of the word, and her presence in the profession has served to elevate its general tone. While she is in general practice, she does not encourage business connected with criminal cases or divorce cases, and much prefers corporation work and damage suits. In the course of her practice she has earned some splendid fees on such cases.

Mrs. Handrick was born in Cleveland, May 1, 1871, a daughter of Judge Martin A. Foran and Katherine (Kavanagh) Foran. Her father is now one of the judges of the Common Pleas Court in Cleveland, and his career is given in a special article on other pages of this publication. Her mother died in Cleveland, May 20, 1893. Mrs. Handrick was born in one of her grandfather Kavanagh's houses, located on the West Side, on what was then called Washington Avenue and later Twenty-third Avenue, but today is Tillman Avenue, Northwest. The old house which was her birthplace is still standing. Grandfather Kavanagh was one of the early settlers of Cleveland, coming from Ireland. Besides his own residence he built a number of tenant houses around it, after the fashion of grouping such houses as followed in Ireland. The householders all obtained their water from one well, and there were various other community practices, such as modern American tenement districts no longer follow.

Mrs. Handrick was educated in private schools, in the Ursuline Convent at Villa Angelina, Ohio, and completed her literary training in the Academy of the Visitation Convent at Georgetown, Washington, D. C., which she attended while her father was in Congress. Visitation Convent is one of the oldest, if not the oldest convent in the United States. She was graduated there June 20, 1888.

On April 5, 1899, at the old Wedell house, which is now torn down, at Cleveland, she married Dr. Franklin Aylesworth Handrick, a brilliant young physician and surgeon, who died September 20, 1901. A sketch of Doctor Handrick appears on other pages. At his death Mrs. Handrick was left with two children, Martha A., the older, died May 13, 1907,

at the age of seven years, two months. Martin Foran Handrick, the only son, was born in Cleveland, June 12, 1901, and at the age of fifteen is said to be the strongest and best physically developed boy of his age in the city. He stands six feet, one inch tall, weighs 230 pounds, and is a graduate of the Loyola High School, a branch of the St. Ignatius Jesuit College. He plays left guard on the Loyola football team, and his ambition is to be an all-American guard. He has been appointed to enter Annapolis and will take examination February 19, 1919.

Even as a young girl Mrs. Handrick recognized strong predilections for the profession in which her father was a distinguished member. After her husband's death she determined to earn a place in that vocation. As a stenographer she was employed in several different law offices, and for three years was secretary to her father before he went on to the bench. Judge Foran was by no means favorable to her decision to become a lawyer, believing that the profession called for too much hard work for a woman, but he soon realized that her resolution was not subject to change, and he did all he could to increase her qualifications and early experience. In 1908 Mrs. Handrick entered the law department of Baldwin University, and was the only woman graduate in a class of thirty-six in 1911. Besides her law course she had been well trained under her father's direction. After her admission to the bar she began practice at Cleveland, January 1, 1912, and on March 20th of that year opened the office in the Society for Savings Building, where she is still located.

Mrs. Handrick is one of the ablest and most influential leaders in the suffrage movement in Cleveland, and was chairman of the Business Woman's Suffrage League in 1912 for one year. She took an active part in the suffrage campaign of 1912 and 1914, being captain of the Ninth Ward suffrage campaign of 1912. She also was one of the marchers in the suffrage campaign parade in Columbus in 1912, and at Cleveland in 1914.

Mrs. Handrick was the first woman attorney admitted to membership in the Cleveland Bar Association. In 1913 she served on the committee on Woman's Organizations of the Cleveland Commission, Perry's Victory Centennial. She is a member of St. John's Cathedral, belongs to the Catholic Ladies of Columbia, being president of branch No. 14 of Cleveland for two years and delegate to conventions in 1912 and 1914. She was for-





Chas. Peck

merly a member of the Ladies' Chamber of Commerce of Cleveland, but gave up active membership on account of the accumulating business connected with her profession.

THOMAS F. NEWMAN is one of the prominent figures in the Great Lakes transportation interests centering at Cleveland. Born and reared in this city, his first opportunity was given him as a minor workman and employe when he was about twenty years of age. Since that time he has been steadily climbing to responsibility, and out of his experience and ability have come the chief part of the personal resources that have developed the Cleveland & Buffalo Transit Company as one of the larger organizations handling water traffic on Lake Erie.

Mr. Newman was born in Cleveland April 8, 1858. His father, Thomas Newman, was born in Huntingshire, England, in 1814, was reared and educated in the old country and learned the trade of cooper, and engaged in that business for himself. In 1850, coming to Cleveland, he established a cooperage plant and continued it in successful operation until his death in 1890. He identified himself with American politics as a republican voter and was a faithful member of the Baptist Church. In his native shire of England in 1838 he married Mary Ann Stokes. Of their six children the only one now living is Thomas F.

Thomas F. Newman had a public school education until he was sixteen. His first employment was as assistant bookkeeper for the Cleveland Bulk Oil Company. In 1875, at the age of seventeen, he found a new opportunity and went to work as general utility boy with the Detroit & Cleveland Steam Navigation Company, now the Detroit & Cleveland Navigation Company. His industry and rapid comprehension of the business attracted attention, and in 1878 he was advanced to chief clerk, and when in 1884 death removed Capt. L. A. Pierce, then general agent for the Cleveland territory, Mr. Newman was appointed the captain's successor. He filled that position and acquired a valuable experience and knowledge of the lake boating business for about ten years.

In 1893 he resigned in order to organize the Cleveland & Buffalo Transit Company, of which he has ever since been secretary and general manager. The president of the company is M. A. Bradley, the vice president Albert Chisholm, and the treasurer A. T. Zill-

mer. This company operates four well known lake boats: The Seelandbee, which is the largest steamer of her class in the world; the City of Erie, City of Buffalo, and State of Ohio. All these boats were built under the direct supervision of Mr. Newman with the exception of the Ohio. These boats and the facilities of the company compete and receive a large share of the passenger and freight traffic between Cleveland and Buffalo, and also have Cedar Point, Put-in-Bay and Port Stanton as ports of call. It is a big business, requiring the services of 500 men, and though the company started on a small scale and modest capital there has been an increase since the beginning of fully 800 per cent. In 1901 Mr. Newman accepted a challenge for a contest of speed between his steamer City of Erie and the steamer Tashmoo, a boat owned at Detroit. The course was laid between Cleveland and Erie, Pennsylvania, a distance of 100 miles. The City of Erie won the race by forty-five seconds, and that proved her the fastest boat on the lake. The maximum speed on the course was better than twenty-five miles, while the average for the entire 100 miles was 22 $\frac{7}{8}$ miles.

While navigation and shipping have always constituted Mr. Newman's chief interests, he is a director in a number of large business enterprises. He is a member of the Union Club, Clifton Club, Automobile Club, Transportation Club, the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, the Ellicot Club of Buffalo, the Detroit Club of Detroit. He is a republican voter and attends the Baptist Church. In 1887 Mr. Newman married Miss Carrie Lucia Glover, of Howell, Michigan.

EUGENE C. PECK. Both the industrial and civic community of Cleveland recognize in Eugene C. Peck a man of exceptional qualifications and attainments, one who has pursued a straightforward career to bigger responsibilities and better things for himself and for the interests he has served.

He was born at Akron, Ohio, December 20, 1867. His father, Hubert C. Peck, was born near the same Ohio city December 5, 1847, attended the public schools of Akron and following an apprenticeship became a cabinet maker at Akron, a trade he followed and by which he provided the urgent necessities for home and growing family until his death. He was a soldier of the Civil war, having served two enlistments with the Twenty-third Army

Corps. At Akron he married Lydia C. Clouner, who was born near that city December 12, 1847.

Eugene C. Peck was the oldest in a family of six children. He did not begin life the son of a wealthy father, and when at the age of seventeen he left the public schools of Akron it was to begin an earnest career of work and self support. For four years he was an apprentice machinist with the Akron Iron Company and was then employed and given the full wages of a regular machinist. He has never been the kind of man who is content with routine performance and rewards. One of Akron's leading industries, Whitman, Barnes & Company, eventually put him in charge of their machine shops, and he remained as operating superintendent for five years. Up to that time his attainments and abilities were those secured by thorough experience, but his future was handicapped by lack of special technical qualifications. To supply that need he spent two years in Stevens Institute as a student of mechanical engineering. Following that he remained in the East for several years, for two years had charge of the shops of the T. & B. Spool Company at Danbury, Connecticut, also spent six months in putting a plant into operation at New Bedford, Massachusetts, and for another year had active charge of S. W. Cards Tap & Die Works.

On coming to Cleveland Mr. Peck went with the Cleveland Twist Drill Company as mechanical engineer, and in 1904 was promoted to general superintendent of this well known Cleveland industry. He is a director of the company and also a director of the Cleveland Life Insurance Company, the Bankers Guarantee & Mortgage Company, and the Winton Hotel Company. Eugene C. Peck, in April, 1918, was made a lieutenant colonel in the ordnance department of the army and took charge of the gauge section of the Engineering Bureau.

Mr. Peck is founder and president of the Modern Methods School Company of Cleveland. His long experience in engineering lines makes him an honored member in the Society of Automobile Motive Engineers, of the American Electrical Chemical Society, and he is chairman of the Industrial Preparedness Committee of the Cleveland Engineering Society. He is also an honorary member of Troop A of the Ohio National Guard of Cleveland, is a member of the Chambers of Commerce of Akron and Cleveland and a mem-

ber of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers. In Masonry he is affiliated with Union Lodge No. 40, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, at Danbury, Connecticut, with Eureka Chapter No. 23, Royal Arch Masons, also of Danbury, Oriental Commandery No. 12, Knights Templar, of Cleveland, Al Koran Temple of the Mystic Shrine, and Al Sirat Grotto No. 17, Mystic Order Veiled Prophets.

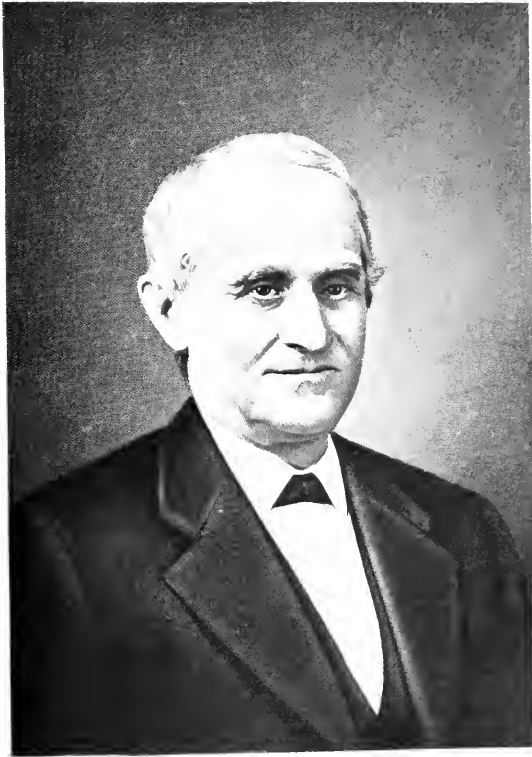
In 1910 Mr. Peck bought a farm at Macedonia, Ohio, and has since combined the duties and interests of a rural neighborhood with his city activities. He lives at Macedonia on the farm and specializes in pure bred Guernsey cattle. He is a republican but never had at any time considered political honors until on November 6, 1917, he was elected mayor of the Town of Macedonia.

At Akron May 1, 1899, he married Miss Ivy Kessler. They have one son, Lionel S., who is a graduate of the Cleveland High School and the Ohio State University. After his university career he took charge of his father's farm and also busied himself with mechanical lines until January, 1916, when he enlisted in the Cleveland Grays and saw some active duty on the Mexican border in Texas. He is now stationed in the National Army Encampment at Montgomery, Alabama, as corporal in charge of a machine gun squad.

CAPT. ALVA BRADLEY in the middle decades of the last century was easily one of the foremost figures in the shipping industry of the Great Lakes. His career was a progressive one. He began as a sailor before the mast, was a vessel master many years, and built and owned boats until the Bradley fleet was one of the largest under individual management on the lakes. With all due credit to her other sources of prosperity Cleveland is primarily a great port of commerce, and it would not be easy to over emphasize the part played by Captain Bradley in building up these transportation interests.

He was of New England birth and ancestry and at the same time represented one of the early pioneer families of the Ohio Western Reserve. He was born at Ellington, Connecticut, November 27, 1814, son of Leonard and Roxanna Bradley.

Leonard Bradley was born in the Town of Ellington, Tolland County, Connecticut, November 4, 1792. He migrated to Brownhelm, Ohio, in the year 1817, located lands, and remained two years, after which he returned to Connecticut and married Roxanna,



A. Bradley

daughter of William Thrall, of Tolland County, and immediately returned to Ohio, where he was identified as a pioneer farmer. By this union were born four children, viz., Capt. Alva Bradley; William Bradley, a resident of Brownhelm; Betsy, deceased; and Julia. Mrs. Leonard Bradley died February 25, 1858.

Mr. Bradley married for his second wife Emily, widow of William Nye, of Onondago County, New York, and daughter of John Thompson, who was of Scotch birth and ancestry. Mr. Bradley was an ardent advocate of republicanism during his latter days, being formerly a member of the old whig party, and served his township as trustee and in other offices from time to time. When a young man he carried a lady (who wished to visit friends, not having seen any white ladies in several months) over the Vermillion River on an ox, he riding one and the lady the other ox, the oxen having to swim on account of the depth of the stream.

Mr. Bradley remained on the old homestead until the date of his death, which occurred May 3, 1875. His wife survived him, still remaining on the old homestead, surrounded by many friends and tenderly cared for in her declining years by her children.

In 1823 the Bradley family gave up a home among the barren hills of New England and started for the new Connecticut of Ohio. A wagon carried them to Albany, New York, whence they journeyed by canal boat to Buffalo, and there took a small sailing vessel which carried them the rest of the way to Cleveland. This was Alva Bradley's first experience on the Great Lakes, and it is possible that at this time he received some of the impressions which seriously and permanently inclined him to a seafaring career and which caused him some ten years later, after he had gained his education in the common schools and had worked with his father to clear away woods and brush from the homestead near Brownhelm in Lorain County, to seek opportunity to become a sailor. It is said that he left his parents' home with all his possessions in a bundle and gained his first opportunity as a sailor on board the schooner Liberty. He worked before the masts on several vessels, including the Young Leopold, Edward Baucroft, Express and Commodore Lawrence. The first boat he sailed as master was Olive Branch, running in trade from the island to the South Shore ports of Lake Erie. This boat was owned by Captain Joseph P. Atkinson,

and was a small vessel of only fifteen tons. He next had charge of the schooner Commodore Lawrence, owned by the Geauga Furnace Company of Vermillion. It was a boat of forty-seven tons, old measurement. He was next master in succession of the schooner South America, which, in association with Ahira Cobb, Captain Bradley built at Vermillion, a boat of about two hundred tons; the schooner Birmingham, also built at Vermillion by Mr. Burton Parsons and sold to the firm of Cobb & Bradley, who by that time had formed a close partnership in the vessel business; also the schooner Ellington. The firm of Bradley & Cobb constructed one of the first propellers operated on the Great Lakes, the old Indiana, of which Captain Bradley was master. The Indiana, of 350 tons, sailed between Buffalo and Chicago. Captain Bradley commanded all these boats and others and was active on the lakes as a sailor and master for about fifteen years.

Soon after the construction of the Indiana he came ashore and employed others to command his craft. He located his home at Vermillion, and there took active charge of the ship yards. A partial list of the vessels Captain Bradley built in later years is as follows, indicating the name of the boat, the year it was built, and its tonnage: The Challenge, 1853, 238; the Bay City, 1854, 190; the C. C. Griswold, 1855, 359; the Queen City, 1856, 358; the Wellington, 1856, 300; the Exchange, 1858, 390; the S. H. Kimball, 1861, 418; the Wagstaff, 1863, 412; the J. F. Card, 1864, 370; the Escanaba, 1865, 568; the Ne-gaunee, 1867, 850. All of these at the particular time they were constructed was as large as could be handled through streams and at the dock.

From 1868 to 1882 Captain Bradley in association with others built eighteen vessels and at the time of his death it comprised a large fleet. In 1868 he centered all his interests at Cleveland, moving his shipyards to that city. He continued to build and float lake vessels at the rate of one each season. His business became so extensive that he deemed it economy to carry his own insurance, and considering the efficiency and carefulness of the organization he built up and his good fortune this was a step of wisdom and prudence. It is said that he never lost a vessel or had a wreck during his personal career as captain, and as a vessel owner only five boats were lost.

Captain Bradley was a man of simple, mat-

ter-of-fact character. His office was always exceedingly plain. For several years it was on Water Street and later in the Merchants National Bank Building at the corner of Superior and Bank streets. He was noted for the regularity of his habits. Like many old sailors he was a man of few words, though in his personal relations was not by any means stern and had a reserve fund of quiet but wearing geniality. One who knew him says that he had about "the brightest pair of eyes that ever twinkled in a man's head." He began life without a dollar, and was rated as one of the wealthy men of the city when he passed away at his home on Euclid Avenue November 28, 1885, just one day after his seventy-first birthday. His mother died at the old homestead at Brownhelm in 1858, his father dying about 1875.

In 1851 Captain Bradley married Helen M. Burgess, of Milan, Ohio. Mrs. Bradley died August 26, 1896. All the shipping interests around the Great Lakes recognized a distinct loss in the death of Captain Bradley, and his standing in business affairs is also indicated by the fact that resolutions of respect were offered by the Cleveland Board of Trade and the Savings & Trust Company.

His extensive business interests have been continued by his only son, Morris A. Bradley, who is in many ways a counterpart of his father, especially in his possession of quiet, unostentatious manners and his rugged business integrity. To Captain Bradley and wife were born four children, the son Morris being the third in age. The three daughters are: Mrs. Norman S. Keller, of Cleveland; Mrs. C. E. Grover, who died in December, 1886; and Mrs. C. F. Morehouse, who died in 1894.

MORRIS A. BRADLEY. While statistics are not biography, the most significant statement of Morris A. Bradley's position in Cleveland life and affairs and his manifold interests is furnished in a list of the corporations and other organizations with which he is actively identified at the present time.

He is president of the Cleveland and Buffalo Transportation Company, president of the United States Coal Company, secretary and treasurer of the Erie Building Company, secretary and treasurer of the Alva Realty Company, secretary and treasurer of the St. Clair Realty Company, president of the Bradley Electrical Company, and he and his two sons own and operate the Bradley Light, Heat and

Power Company. For a number of years he was president of the State National Bank, which was absorbed by the First National Bank of Cleveland. He is also a member of the University School Corporation.

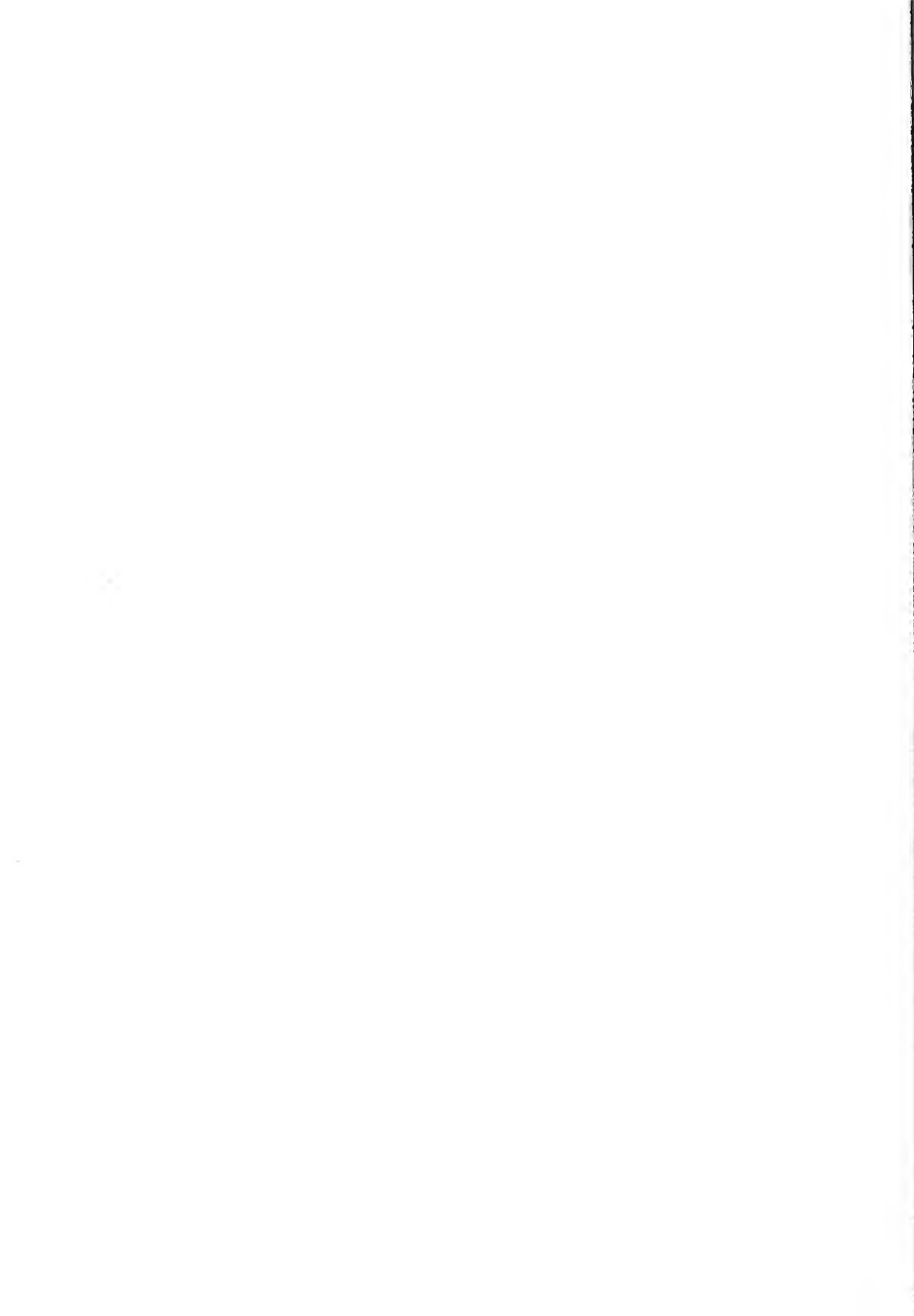
Mr. Bradley is a son of the late Captain Alva Bradley, whose achievements as a lake captain, boat builder and vessel owner have been noted on other pages of this publication. Morris A. Bradley was born at Cleveland August 15, 1859. He acquired a good education in public and private schools and his first business training came as an employe of the wholesale hardware house of Lockwood, Taylor & Company. After that he was a student in Hiram College. In 1880 he entered business with his father and at the death of his father five years later assumed management of the estate, which his own judgment and ability have greatly increased. Mr. Bradley is one of the largest owners of real estate in Cleveland and has erected many large buildings in the business district. For a number of years he was active in the boat building business and at one time owned a fleet of twenty-six boats on the Great Lakes. Most of these were part of the fleet built up by his father and were the old style boats of thirty years ago and were finally put out of commission by the advance of modern improvements.

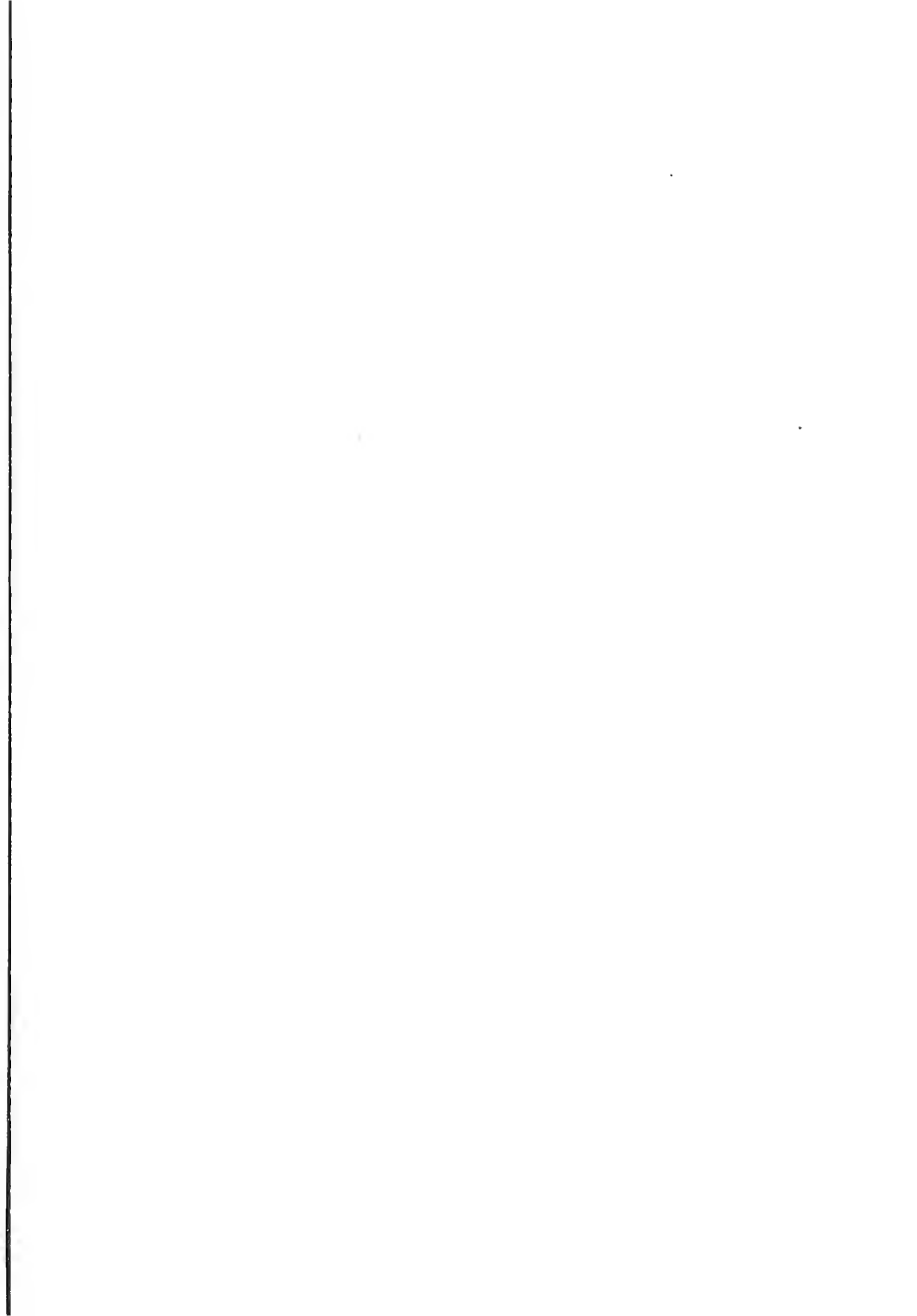
Mr. Bradley is a member of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce and belongs to the Country Club, the Roadside Club, the Shaker Lakes Club, City Club, Civic League and the Union Club. He attends and supports the First Unitarian Church of Cleveland.

May 10, 1883, he married Miss Anna A. Leininger, daughter of the late C. C. Leininger of Cleveland. Mrs. Bradley was born and educated in New York City. They are the parents of five children: Alva, Charles L., Helen M., Eleanor and Catherine A. All were born in Cleveland, and were liberally educated here and elsewhere. The oldest daughter, Helen M., attended a young ladies seminary in the East and is now the wife of Malcolm B. Vilas of Cleveland. The daughters also attended the Hatheway-Brown School and Eleanor is a member of the class of 1919 in that noted Cleveland private school. Both sons attended Cornell University, Charles L. graduating from that institution. Both boys are graduates of the University School of Cleveland. The family are prominent socially. Mr. Bradley always found much recreation as a member of the Gentlemen's Driving Club and as an expert amateur horseman. His



H. A. Bradley







William C. Mueller

sons are active young business men and are members of a number of corporations and companies. The family reside at 7217 Euclid Avenue, and the business offices of Mr. Bradley are in the Marion Building at 1276 West Third Street, N. W.

THOMAS L. GAWNE is member of the well known Gawne family that has figured so prominently in building and construction at Cleveland for more than half a century. Mr. Gawne himself has been identified with the building trades and the general contracting business the greater part of his active career, and is one of the executive officials of the Cleveland Trinidad Paving Company.

He was born at Cleveland February 4, 1863, son of the late John Gawne, a native of the Isle of Man, who came to Cleveland in the early '50s and was a prominent building contractor here till he retired in 1889. After getting his education in the public schools of Cleveland to the age of eighteen Thomas L. Gawne went to work for his father, and under that master builder learned every branch of the trade. After that he was associated with his father and brothers as building contractors until 1889.

In that year Thomas L. Gawne accepted a position in the sewer department of the city engineer's office, and was there five years before he went with the Cleveland Trinidad Paving Company as foreman. In 1902 he was promoted to superintendent of construction, and since 1914 has also held the offices of vice president and director. During this time Mr. Gawne has supervised the laying of a large part of the asphalt pavements in Cleveland and suburbs.

Fraternally he is a past master of Forest City Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, is a member of Webb Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Oriental Commandery, Knights Templar; Lake Erie Consistory of the Scottish Rite, and Al Koran Temple of the Mystic Shrine.

HARRY W. HOSFORD was born in Watertown, New York, January 9, 1885, a son of Clark B. and Edith A. Hosford. Coming to Cleveland, Ohio, in 1906, at the age of twenty-one, he secured a position with the firm of C. E. Denison & Company, investment bond dealers, with whom he remained as office man and salesman for six years. He quickly distinguished himself after getting on the sales force, and he has probably sold as many bonds and

placed as large and important issues as any other man of his age in Cleveland. From the Denison Company he went with Spitzer-Rorick & Company, investment bond dealers of New York, Chicago and Toledo, as bond salesman. He traveled for this firm all over the State of Ohio. Mr. Hosford entered the bond business for himself February 1, 1916. His offices are in the Union National Bank Building, and he deals in general corporation and municipal bonds. He is a member of the Masonic Order, the Chamber of Commerce, and is a republican.

WILLIAM C. MUELLER is a young Cleveland lawyer with a brilliant future, based upon the earnest and successful work he has done since his admission to the bar. He is a member of the firm of Jaglinski & Mueller, with offices in the Engineers' Building.

Mr. Mueller was born in Cleveland, July 15, 1892, a son of Louis and Elizabeth (Wentz) Mueller. Louis Mueller was born near Berlin, Germany, came to the United States immediately following the close of the Franco-Prussian war, was a stranger in a strange land, and located at Cleveland, where for five years he was engaged in the liquor business at the corner of West Twenty-fifth Street and Franklin. He was a well known citizen and had a large friendship and personal following. He died at the age of forty-five, in November, 1900, on the day that McKinley and Roosevelt were elected president and vice president of the United States. After coming to Cleveland he became acquainted with Miss Elizabeth Wentz, who had come to this city shortly after him, in company with her mother and a younger sister. She was also born near Berlin and is still living at the old home in Cleveland. She is the mother of two sons, George and William C.

William C. Mueller was educated in St. Ignatius College in Cleveland, in which institution he spent seven years and completed the work of the sophomore class. For five years he was also in St. Joseph Convent. He acquired his knowledge of the law by study in the night classes of the Cleveland Law School of Baldwin-Wallace University, and graduated and obtained his diploma with the class of June, 1916. In the following month he was admitted to the Ohio bar, and in August, 1916, he entered the practice of law in the Engineers' Building, where he is still located. In September, 1916, he was joined

in practice by Frank J. Merriek and Joseph P. Jaglinski. Mr. Jaglinski was a graduate of the same law class as Mr. Mueller, while Mr. Merriek had finished his course the previous year. Later the firm name was changed to Jaglinski & Mueller. Both are able young attorneys, and though recently established have built up a very excellent clientele and have influential relations.

Mr. Mueller, who is unmarried, lives with his mother in Cleveland. He is a member of St. Patrick's Catholic Parish and of the Knights of Columbus. In politics he is a republican. His chief recreation is following the great national pastime of baseball. For ten years he has been a member of the Cleveland Amateur Baseball Club.

CARL W. SCHAEFER. For fourteen years Carl W. Schaefer has been practicing law at Cleveland with steadily growing success and reputation. He is a member of the firm Litzler & Schaefer, attorneys and counsellors at law in Society for Savings Building. This is one of the representative law firms of Cleveland, and both members are high grade lawyers, with reputation and clientage securely established.

Mr. Schaefer is a native of Springfield, Ohio, where he was born June 1, 1881, a son of Charles H. and Susan B. Schaefer. Both parents are still living at Springfield. For the past forty-five years Charles H. Schaefer has been a leading wholesale merchant at Springfield and is head of the business conducted by Charles H. Schaefer & Son.

Carl W. Schaefer spent his early life in Springfield, graduated from the high school there in 1900, afterwards attended the University of Michigan, and finished his law studies in Cleveland Law School of Baldwin-Wallace College, graduating LL. B. in 1904. He was admitted to the Ohio bar in the same year and has since been admitted to practice in the federal courts. Mr. Schaefer is a member in good standing of the Cleveland Bar Association, the Ohio State Bar Association and the American Bar Association.

He began practice alone at Cleveland in 1904, and later was made a member of the firm Morgan, Litzler & Schaefer. That partnership lost its senior member when Robert M. Morgan was elevated to the bench in the Court of Common Pleas, and since then it has been continued as Litzler & Schaefer.

In politics Mr. Schaefer is nominally a democrat but in fact and practice strictly in-

dependent. In the fall of 1917 he was virtually drafted as candidate of the independent citizens of Lakewood, where he resides, as their candidate for mayor of that suburban town.

Mr. Schaefer has had a very successful experience both in and out of the strict lines of the law. For seven years he was private secretary to the president of the First National Bank of Cleveland, and that gave him an intimate acquaintance with banking affairs. He is vice president of the Chrisford Construction Company, the largest contracting firm at Lakewood, is vice president of the Cleveland Stoneware Company, is vice president of the Cleveland Bottle and Cork Company; is secretary of the Cummer Products Company, manufacturers of dry cleaning and shoe dressing preparations; is vice president of the Cleveland Piano Company; and counsellor and a director of the Lakewood Masonic Temple Company. He is also a member of the City Club and Civic League of Cleveland, the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, the Cleveland Advertising Club, the Lakewood Chamber of Commerce, and prominent both in Masonry and the Knights of Pythias. He is affiliated with Pearl Lodge No. 163, Knights of Pythias, which he has served as chancellor and as representative to the Grand Lodge. His Masonic affiliations are with Lakewood Lodge No. 601, Free and Accepted Masons; Cunningham Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Oriental Commandery No. 12, Knights Templar; Al Koran Temple of the Mystic Shrine, and the Scottish Rite Consistory. Some of his more intimate interests are revealed in his offices, on the walls of which hang portraits of representative American statesmen, and a large group picture of famous old buildings and historic landmarks in the United States.

HARRY ALFRED PETERS. For nearly thirty years the University School has occupied a distinctive place in the educational facilities of Cleveland, especially as a preparatory school from which hundreds of young men have entered the higher institutions of learning. The University School has a high place in the affections of its hundreds of loyal alumni, and the records of these alumni as successful men in the world of affairs is the most complete testimony to the value and efficiency of the school itself.

Because of his position for the past fifteen years as instructor and principal of the University School there is a general interest in the career of Harry Alfred Peters. Mr. Peters

came to Cleveland soon after he graduated as an honor man from Yale University. He was born at Mauch Chunk, Pennsylvania, August 4, 1879. He graduated from high school in 1894 and after two years in the paymaster's office of the Lehigh Valley Railroad entered Phillips Andover Academy, graduating in 1898. From this one of the most exclusive preparatory schools of New England, he entered Yale, where he finished his academic work in 1902. Mr. Peters at Andover won prizes in Latin and Greek, honors in mathematics and English, was in the Means Prize Speaking Contest and was a commencement speaker. At Yale he won honors for two years in modern languages, and was elected a Phi Beta Kappa. He was also a member of the senior class baseball team.

On taking up his duties at University School in the fall of 1902, Mr. Peters was instructor in physical geography and history the first year, in 1903 taught Latin and German, and from 1904 to 1908 was in charge of classes in French and Latin. In 1908, upon the resignation of Mr. George D. Pettee, Mr. Peters was elected principal.

University School has enjoyed great growth and advancement in the ten years of his administration. Its enrollment has practically doubled, and whereas in former years the school was operated at a deficit the revenues for several years have been sufficient to offset all operating expenses. At the same time the value of the property has greatly increased. This better financial showing has not been made at the expense of needed improvements and extensions of courses and facilities.

Mr. Peters is a man of thorough scholarship, administrative ability, and has many versatile interests that serve to strengthen his hold upon the students and increase the value of his work among them. He has always kept up an interest in athletics, for several years coached the baseball team of the school, and several times has won individual honors at tennis. He has traveled widely, both in his home country and abroad, and in 1912 he was one of a party from representative secondary schools of America on a return visit to schools of England, where he visited Glasgow, Edinburgh, Oxford, Cambridge, Rugby, Eton, Harrow and Winchester, and on the continent extended his observations to the universities of Leyden, Bonn, Heidelberg and Paris.

Mr. Peters is a member of the Head Masters' Association, of the North Academic Association, which he served as president in 1913-14,

has been a member of the governing board of the Yale Alumni Association for Cleveland and vicinity, belongs to the University Club, Chamber of Commerce, and the Second Presbyterian Church. January 1, 1908, at Gilroy, California, he married Miss Rosamond Zuck. They have one son, Richard Dorland.

J. FRANK HARRISON. From the standpoint of human affairs the most interesting part of the record of the many men prominent in Cleveland industries is that the majority of them served their apprenticeship in the role of hard work, humble station, and have risen to positions of prominence and responsibility by the route which has been recommended by all philosophers and students as the only sure road to success.

An example of this is J. Frank Harrison, whose name is readily identified with the leaders in Cleveland industries. He was born at Springfield, Ohio, April 7, 1859, son of John D. and Barbara (Metzger) Harrison. Soon after his birth his parents moved to Middletown, Ohio, where the son attended public school until fourteen and then went to work learning a trade in his father's jobbing machine shop. He remained there until he was twenty-two and then, being a master machinist, he traveled about from place to place working at his trade, going as far west as Denver.

In the course of his moves about the country he reached Cuyahoga Falls in 1884 and there took charge of the Falls River and Machine Company. From there he moved into Cleveland in 1889, accepting the position of superintendent of the National Screw and Tack Company. Having accumulated a great deal of valuable experience and being in short a recognized authority in his branch of manufacture, Mr. Harrison resigned in 1896 and with others associated with him organized the Atlas Bolt & Screw Company. He was the first superintendent of this business and also on the board of directors, and since 1902 has been its general manager.

The growth of the business is a reflection of Cleveland's progressive spirit of enterprise within the last twenty years. There were only thirty-five men on the payroll when the company opened for business, while today from 400 to 500 men are living through employment in this industry. The Atlas Bolt & Screw Company is really two manufacturing concerns. One manufactures bolt, screws and screw machinery products. The other depart-

ment is the Atlas Car & Manufacturing Company. Its product consists of a general line of mining cars, coke, quenching cars, and all kinds of cars used in ore furnace equipment. They also put out some of the best types of electric locomotives.

In September, 1917, the business was moved to its new quarters on Ivanhoe Road. This is a large modern building, of most approved type of modern factory construction and affords 155,000 square feet of floor space.

As a man of demonstrated ability, J. Frank Harrison has naturally been drawn into other important business affairs. He was one of the founders and is a director of the Cleveland Brass & Copper Mills, Incorporated. He is a director and first vice president of the Guarantee State Savings & Loan Company, director in the Noble Land Company, and a stockholder in the Cleveland Life Insurance Company. He is active in the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce.

October 20, 1886, at Cuyahoga Falls, Mr. Harrison married Miss Nellie Blood. They have a daughter and a son. Florence M., the daughter, is a graduate of the Shaw High School and the Woman's College of Western Reserve University, and is now studying music in New York City. She is a member of the Phi Kappa Zeta Sorority. Leland A. is also a graduate of the Shaw High School and of Western Reserve University, and is now assistant to the superintendent of the Atlas Bolt & Screw Company. He is a member of the Delta Kappa Epsilon College Fraternity. He married March 2, 1918, Beatrice L. Honnecker, of Cleveland.

CHARLES H. NOCK, a native of Cleveland, has for a number of years been identified with the fire brick and building supply business, and is now head of one of the large concerns of its kind in the city, the Nock Fire Brick Company.

Mr. Nock was born in Rockport, Cuyahoga County, October 24, 1872. His father, George Nock, was born in Germany April 12, 1834, and educated in the old country. He came to Cleveland in 1854, first knowing this city when it was a comparatively small town. He did not settle in the city but on a farm nearby at Rockport, and was busily engaged in agriculture until he retired in 1885. He died in 1897. By his marriage at Cleveland to Antonio Volk, who is still living, he was the father of ten children.

Charles H. Nock as member of this large

household early realized his responsibilities as an individual in the world, and at the age of thirteen and a half his education was finished so far as formal school attendance was concerned. He had been in the public schools and also St. Stephen's Parochial School. Mr. Nock is now in a line of business which is widely differentiated from his early occupations. After leaving school he served as a shoemaker's apprentice for Samuel Kennard & Sons, shoe manufacturers at Cleveland. He was advanced to the position of foreman of the lasters, and remained with that one firm eleven years. He resigned to go to Muncie, Indiana, where for two years he was foreman for the Tappan Shoe Manufacturing Company.

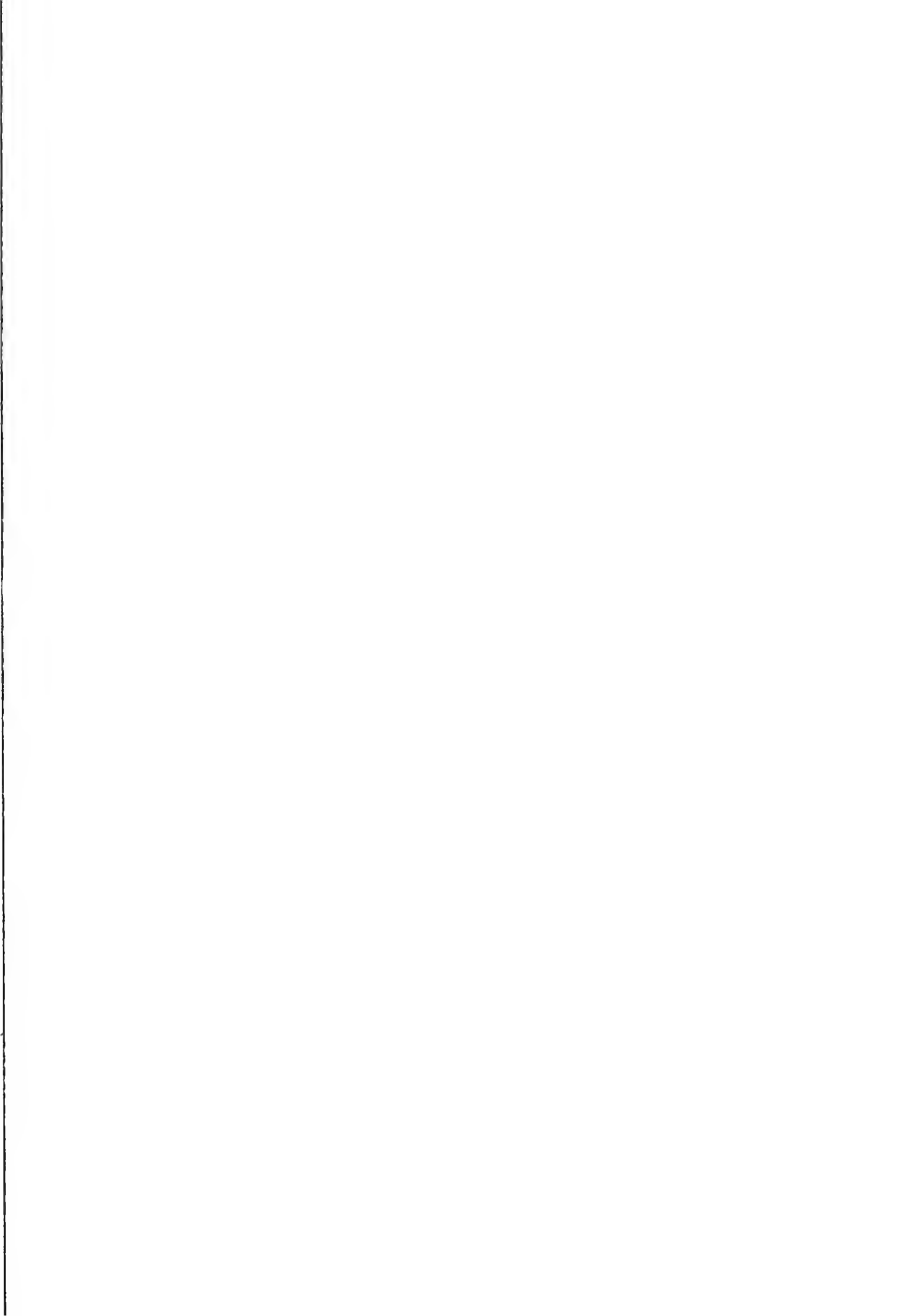
That was his last active association with shoe making, and when he returned to Cleveland he started practically at the bottom of the ladder as warehouseman for the Stowe, Fuller & Company, dealers in fire brick and building supplies. He was advanced from time to time to general utility man and salesman, and on October 1, 1912, resigned his position to establish the Nock Fire Brick Company. He has since been president and general manager of the company and has built up a large business throughout this part of the Middle West as dealers in fire brick and general builders' supplies.

Mr. Nock is a democrat in politics and a member of the Catholic Church. At Muncie, Indiana, December 26, 1894, he married Leona A. Kepley. They are the parents of six children: Beatrice Marie; Charles J., bookkeeper for his father; Frank A., who is branch manager for the Western Union Telegraph Company; Gilbert B., and Ralph L., both in the parochial schools; and Helen A.

EDWARD E. NEWMAN early found his work, distinguished himself by efficiency and fidelity in small roles, and is making his mark in Cleveland financial circles, being already secretary of the Cleveland Trust Company.

He was born at Cleveland August 10, 1880. His father, Herman C. Newman, came to Cleveland in 1873 and for a time was superintendent of construction with Andrew Dall. Later the William Dall Company was organized, and since then he has been a partner and secretary of the corporation. Herman C. Newman married after coming to Cleveland Julia C. Whicher. Their three children are: Edward E., Arthur B., and W. Elmore.

Edward E. Newman attended the grammar





D. R. Davies

and Central High schools of Cleveland until sixteen, had a year of special instruction in the Spencerian Business College, and on August 7, 1897, at the age of seventeen, was taken into the Cleveland Trust Company in the capacity of stenographer in the safe deposit department. He was promoted from time to time and is now secretary of the Cleveland Trust Company.

Mr. Newman has a number of other responsibilities and interests in business affairs. He is director and treasurer of the Cleveland Ad Club, director in the Better Business Commission, secretary and treasurer of the Limestone Transportation Company, and secretary and treasurer of the Bradley Transportation Company. Mr. Newman was married first in 1901 to Helen M. Thayer, who died July 31, 1913. Socially he is a member of the Cleveland Athletic Club. On May 17, 1915, at Cleveland, he married Theo Elizabeth Stevenson. They have one child, Jane E.

DANIEL R. DAVIES is an important figure in Cleveland industrial circles. For about thirty years he has been identified with the Acme Machinery Company, of which he is secretary and treasurer. He has held that office with the company for nearly twenty years and for the past ten years has assumed the major part of the business responsibilities of the company. This is one of Cleveland's notable industries, has a large plant at 4533 St. Claire Avenue, Northeast, and is one of the standard concerns in America manufacturing bolt, nut and special machinery.

Mr. Davies comes of a race of people who from time immemorial have been noted for their skill and efficiency in mechanical lines. He was born in South Wales, at Merthyr Tydfil, on February 16, 1867. However, since he was two years of age he has been an American, his parents having come to this country at that time. Both parents were natives of Wales, and on coming to America lived four years in Cleveland, then moved to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and also lived at Girard, Ohio. His father was a blacksmith by trade, and was connected with rolling mills at different points in Pennsylvania and Ohio. The family also lived at Canal Dover, Ohio, and from there returned to Cleveland, where the father spent the rest of his days. Daniel R. Davies and his oldest sister, Elizabeth, were both born in Wales, while the other children are natives of America, some of them born in Cleveland and one in Pittsburgh, two in Girard, Ohio, and

one in Canal Dover. Mr. Davies' brother David A. is purchasing agent for the Acme Machinery Company. The six sisters are Elizabeth, Margaret A., Rachel, Jennie L., Edith H., and Mabel Grace. Elizabeth is now Mrs. Elizabeth Davies Lewis of Cleveland. She has two sons, the older, Albert Wayne Lewis, being connected with the M. A. Hanna & Company of Cleveland. Her younger son, William G., is with the First Regiment of American Engineers, and has been in France since August, 1917. Mrs. Lewis also has two daughters. Mr. Davies' sisters Rachel and Jennie are teachers in the Cleveland public schools, and Margaret and Mabel are also residents of Cleveland. The other sister, Edith, who was formerly a Cleveland teacher, is now Mrs. John Morris of Youngstown, Ohio.

Daniel R. Davies received most of his education in the public schools of Cleveland and since leaving school has followed work along mechanical lines, practically his entire career having been devoted to the Acme Machinery Company. He is also a director of the State Banking & Trust Company of Cleveland, and a director of the Welker Supply Company.

He is one of the prominent Masons of Cleveland, active both in the York and Scottish Rite. He is an honorary member and past master of Cleveland City Lodge No. 15, Ancient Free & Accepted Masons, and gave up his membership in that lodge to organize and install Glenville Lodge No. 618, Ancient Free & Accepted Masons, which he served as master for two years. In appreciation of his services the Glenville lodge presented him with a beautifully engraved gold watch. He also demitted from Cleveland Chapter to become a charter member of Glenville Chapter, Royal Arch Masons. He has membership in Oriental Commandery, Knights Templar, Lake Erie Consistory of the Scottish Rite and Al Koran Temple of the Mystic Shrine. Since the age of twenty-one he has been identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and has social membership in the Cleveland Athletic Club, Willowick Country Club and belongs to the Credit Men's Association and the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Davies is a very active outdoor man, fond of sports, including both golf and baseball, and for years has made a close study of Masonry in all its branches.

February 28, 1894, he married Miss Elizabeth Donald Paton, who was born and educated in Cleveland, daughter of Robert W.

Paton, the story of whose long and interesting career is told on other pages. Mr. and Mrs. Davies have two children, Marie Loveday and Catherine Paton. The former graduated from the Laurel private school for girls at Cleveland in 1914 and is a member of the class of 1918 at Vassar College. the younger daughter is now a member of the junior class of Laurel School. - Both daughters were born in Cleveland. The Davies family have a pleasant home on East One Hundred and Eighth Street. Mr. Davies is president of the Glenville Masonic Temple Company, Incorporated, and this company is now planning under his direction the construction of a new temple for Glenville.

ROBERT WILSON PATON. One of the pioneers in the rolling mill industry of Cleveland, long identified with manufacturing, the coal trade, and real estate interests, Robert Wilson Paton is a true son of old Scotland, and, venerable in years, still represents many of the stanch and hardy elements of his native character fused with a sturdy American loyalty and patriotism. Mr. Paton has been a resident of Cleveland for over sixty years.

He was born in Dunfermline, Fifeshire, Scotland, March 10, 1834. About eighteen months later in the same village was born Andrew Carnegie, whose achievements have filled many of the brightest pages in American industrial life and world wide philanthropy. The Carnegie family immigrated to America about 1848, but Robert Wilson Paton clung to the ties of the old country until he was past his majority. His parents were James and Elizabeth (Donald) Paton, the former a machinist by trade and for twenty-five years foreman in the Dunfermline foundry. Both he and his wife died in the old country before their son came to America.

Mr. Paton had a limited education. He attended one of the familiar pay schools of Scotland, taking his week's tuition with him and turning it over to the teacher every Monday morning. At the age of fifteen he went to work under his father's direction in the Dunfermline foundry. At the age of twenty he began work in a foundry at St. Trolix. He was there three years. That was a period of industrial depression and of much hardship in Scotland, and it was considered a rash venture on the part of Mr. Paton's friends when he gave up what was regarded as a substantial position to come to America.

It required three weeks to cross the ocean

in one of the sailing vessels of that period, and in July, 1857 he arrived at Cleveland, first visiting one of his brothers who had in the previous year located at Newburg. As a machinist and foundryman he went to work in the old mill of Stone, Chisholm & Jones at Newburg, and later he and his brother and others associates took an active part in the operation of the Union Iron Works. In 1873 Mr. Paton retired from iron manufacturing to enter the coal business, and soon afterwards he invested some of his capital in several allotments at Cleveland, eventually acquiring considerable property in the Newburg district. His good business judgment and financial skill enabled him to develop and market the property to advantage, and he was an important operator in the real estate field for a number of years. He has now sold nearly all his real estate, retaining only a few lots. Success of a substantial nature has been enjoyed by him, and he came to old age with an ample competence and with a record of complete honor and integrity in all his relationships. He was until 1913 a director of the Columbia Savings & Loan Company. Mr. Paton retired from active business in 1899. As an American citizen he has always supported the republican party, and has remained true to the religious observance of his forefathers as a member of the Presbyterian Church. He is now the oldest surviving member of the Odd Fellows in the south end of Cleveland and while never active as an official in the order has always kept his dues paid up promptly. He is also the oldest member of Catact Lodge No. 295, Free and Accepted Masons.

At Cleveland February 12, 1868, Mr. Paton married Miss Mary Loveday, who was born in Leicestershire, England, daughter of James and Sarah (Hurlbut) Loveday. Her father was a contractor and took his family to America in 1865. Mr. and Mrs. Paton enjoyed a marriage companionship of many years, until it was interrupted by her death on August 28, 1914. For a number of years they lived in a fine home at 1952 East Eighty-first Street in Cleveland, but they finally sold that and in 1909 went to live with their daughter, Mrs. D. R. Davies, where Mrs. Paton died and where Mr. Paton is spending his declining years in every comfort which his own prosperity justifies and surrounded by the affection and devotion of his daughter and her family. Mr. Paton has reached that time in life when interests become contracted, and though without the companionship of his wife



Robert W. Dulaney

and deprived of the pleasures of reading through failing eyesight he still retains a vigorous optimism and endures his burdens uncomplaining.

Mr. Paton is the father of three children. His daughter Elizabeth is the wife of Dr. R. Davies, secretary and treasurer of the Acme Machinery Company of Cleveland. James Loveday, the older son, is treasurer of the Columbia Savings & Loan Company. Willis, the youngest child, is connected with the Fenn-Farr Automobile Company. In 1910 Mr. and Mrs. Paton made a trip back to Scotland and England, leaving America on the 3rd of July and returning on the 3rd of September. During their absence they visited their birthplaces and also many other points of interest in Great Britain.

ALBERT N. JEAVONS for over twenty-five years has been in business under the name A. N. Jeacons, general japanning. The Jeacons family were the pioneers in establishing this branch of industry in Cleveland, and for over forty years the business has had its headquarters on Champlain Avenue. Albert succeeded his father, the late William Allen Jeacons, in the industry.

He was born at Billston, Yorkshire, England, December 25, 1865. Reference to his father and other members of the family will be found on other pages of this publication. Albert was four years of age when his parents came to Cleveland in 1869. Here he grew up, attending the public schools until thirteen, and then went to work in his father's shop. At the death of his father in 1891 he succeeded to the business, and has since conducted it under his own name.

His father established the pioneer japanning shops in Cleveland in 1875, at 142 Champlain Avenue. In 1877 the business was moved to 806 Champlain Avenue and has been there ever since. Originally the business required only 1,400 square feet of floor space, but today 12,000 square feet are hardly adequate for the activities of the plant. Three men constituted the first working force, and today there are forty employees. Mr. Jeacons has his individual experience, a number of thoroughly expert men, and all the facilities for general japanning work on castings and all classes of steel and iron products. This is one of the largest jobbing japanning houses in the United States.

Mr. Jeacons has shown great executive ability in conducting the business since his fa-

ther's death and is also a man of original ideas and has brought out several useful devices and inventions. The most profitable and the most widely known is the Jeacons Spring Lubricator and Cover, which is extensively manufactured.

Mr. Jeacons is affiliated with Forest City Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; is past high priest of Webb Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; is past commander of Oriental Commandery, Knights Templar; a member of Lake Erie Consistory, Scottish Rite, and is past potentate of Al Koran Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He is a member of the Cleveland Athletic Club, Chamber of Commerce, Rotary Club, Automobile Club and in politics is a republican. Mr. Jeacons married in Cleveland Julia P. Hedges, whose ancestors resided for many generations in Vermont.

Mr. and Mrs. Jeacons have three daughters: Jennie, wife of Arthur T. Mason, of Cleveland; Beatrice, who is Mrs. Ralph S. Poister of Canton, Ohio; and Lillian, who is a graduate of the Hathaway-Brown School and is at home.

ARCHIBALD L. OSBORNE. Quite early in his life and experience, Archibald L. Osborne found his work in the sphere of salesmanship, and he has been developing his own powers and those of others in that line ever since. For many years he traveled as representative of different china and crockery houses, has filled important executive positions, and is now vice president and sales manager of the Kinney & Levan Company, importers and distributors of china, pottery, glass, silverware and a varied line of supplies. This is one of the large and important firms in the wholesale district of Cleveland, distributing their goods all over the United States. The company have a very extensive store and warehouse at 1375-1385 Euclid Avenue.

Mr. Osborne was born at Leesville, Crawford County, Ohio, March 4, 1861, a son of William and Ann Eliza (Smith) Osborne. Most of his early education was acquired in the public schools of Wooster, Ohio, but when only thirteen years of age he began earning his own living as a clerk in the china store of Samuel Gettgey. At that place January 1, 1880, at the age of nineteen, he went to Pittsburg and accepted as a real opportunity the position of stock boy with the wholesale glass and lamp house of H. McAfee, Jr. This firm was made to realize the value of his work and fidelity and gradually advanced him un-

til he was on the road as a traveling representative. When the business was sold in 1883 he transferred his services to Cavitt & Pollock in the same line, but after a year resigned and came to Cleveland. He then formed his first affiliation with Kinney & Levan Company and traveled and sold their goods in the territory of Michigan until January 1, 1890. He was then called to headquarters and made manager of the wholesale sales department, but in 1907 resigned to become a partner of the firm Osborne, Boynton & Osborne, wholesale crockery and glassware at Detroit. Mr. Osborne remained at Detroit about six years and in 1913 sold his interests there and returned to Cleveland to become vice president and wholesale sales manager of the Kinney & Levan Company.

For a number of years Mr. Osborne has been one of the prominent members of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce. He served as president of its convention board in 1906, has served on the executive committee of the retail merchants' board, was vice president of the manufacturers' and wholesale merchants' board of the chamber in 1915, and in October, 1916, was elected president of that board. In politics he is a republican and is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

At Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, July 2, 1884, Mr. Osborne married Mary Norton, daughter of James Norton, of Steubenville, Ohio. Their only son, Carl N., aged thirty-two, graduated from Adelbert College of Western Reserve University in 1906 and for several years was a member of the firm Borton & Borton, stocks and bonds, at Cleveland as head of the investment department. On February 1, 1918, he severed his connection with that firm to enter the financial department of the M. A. Hanna Company. He married in October, 1913, Mary Harper Annat, daughter of William Annat, of Wooster, Ohio. They have one son, William Annat Osborne.

HARRY LEWIS DEIBEL is one of the leading younger lawyers of the Cleveland bar, is considered an authority on many phases of constitutional law, and has proved himself one of the leading spirits in the life and affairs of his city, particularly the West Side.

Mr. Deibel is a native of Coshocton County, Ohio, having been born on a farm near Fresno, then called Avondale, in Adams Township, September 25, 1881. He grew up in a rural atmosphere, attended the local schools, and at the age of eighteen became a teacher.

He had charge of the same school where he had learned his first lessons, Mr. Deibel then entered Denison University at Grandville, Ohio, where he was graduated Bachelor of Arts in 1911. While a student at Granville he made his home with Prof. Charles B. White, professor of Latin in the university.

From Granville Mr. Deibel entered Western Reserve University Law School, where he graduated in 1914, and was admitted to the Ohio bar in June of that year. He began practice at Cleveland with offices in the Engineers' Building August 1, 1914; in 1918 he became a member of the firm of Schultz and Schultz, whose offices are also in the Engineers' Building.

While in college Mr. Deibel was a leader in public speaking and debating; he was captain of the Denison debating team for two years, and represented the university in the Intercollegiate State Oratorical Contest of 1910.

In the fall of 1915 Mr. Deibel was a candidate on the independent ticket for councilman from the Fourth Ward. In national affairs he is a democrat. Mr. Deibel is president of the West Side Community Council, is chairman of the legislative committee of the Chamber of Industry and vice president of the Lorain Avenue Business Association. He is attorney, secretary and treasurer of The Community Home Building Company, and is president of The West Side Community Chorus, which was organized under the auspices of the West Side and Community Council. He is secretary and general counsel of the Exposition Company, which holds the annual industrial exposition in Edgewater Park. He is head of the War Service League of the Eighth Ward.

His researches and studies in constitutional law led to the preparation of an article which is published under the title "Preferential Voting and the Constitution of Ohio," appearing first in the Ohio Law Reporter of June 18, 1917, and the Ohio Law Bulletin of June 4, 1917. This is one of frequent contributions to legal journals. The above is an examination of the constitutionality of that feature of the Cleveland charter by which preferential voting in municipal elections is provided. Mr. Deibel's study is without doubt the most exhaustive one that has been made on the legal aspects of the preferential voting system. Among many other commendations passed upon his discussion of preferential voting is a letter written by Mayo Fesler, secretary of



Harry L. Tribel

The Cleveland Civic League, in which Mr. Fesler says: "I was very much interested in your exceedingly well written article on the constitutionality of preferential voting. It seems to me that your article makes a very clear brief on the subject."

Mr. Deibel is a member of the Cleveland Bar Association, Ohio State Bar Association, Civic League; is affiliated with Woodward Lodge No. 508, Free and Accepted Masons, Hesperian Lodge No. 281, Knights of Pythias, and is a member of Alpha Delta Tau honorary college fraternity. He is a member of the First Congregational Church of Cleveland.

Mr. Deibel is a son of Jacob Henry and Mary (Wentz) Deibel. Both parents are now past sixty years of age, and since 1916 have retired from their farm and reside at West Lafayette, Ohio. The mother was born in the same neighborhood as her son, while the father is a native of Bucks Township of Tuscarawas County, Ohio, near Baltic. The father has a large farm and is a man of affairs in his home township, filling all the local offices. He is an active Granger and a member of the Modern Woodmen of America and in politics a democrat. Both parents are identified with the German Evangelical Church, and the father was for many years a deacon. Both the Wentz and Deibel families have always shown strong religious convictions.

These families are of German ancestry. The maternal grandfather, Louis Wentz, is now past eighty-five years of age, and his eighty-fifth birthday June 19, 1917, he spent in Cleveland with his grandson, Mr. Deibel. He spent his active career as a farmer and has had a life of very interesting experience. He is now living with his daughter, Mrs. Fred Zimmerman in Adams Township of Coshocton County. He was born in Bavaria, Germany, in June, 1832, and was ten years of age when his parents came to Ohio and settled in Holmes County and about 1845 moved to Coshocton County. At that time the Wentz homestead was in the midst of the woods excepting a clearing of a few acres where the little cottage stood. Louis Wentz cleared up 100 acres of land by his own exertions, and it has been estimated that in his younger years, before the advent of self-binders and reapers, he eradicated 2,000 acres of grain. Grandmother Wentz died at the age of fifty. They had five daughters and two sons: Caroline, wife of John Hoffman, living near Newcomerstown; Mrs. Mary Deibel, Mrs. Harry L. Deibel's mother; Lewis P., who died in the Lutheran

Hospital, at Cleveland in February, 1912; Catherine, wife of Charles J. Maurer, living near Fresno, Ohio; Charles, who died at the age of nineteen; Mrs. Fred Zimmerman; and Emma, wife of John J. Ladraeh, whose home is near Birmingham, Ohio.

Louis Wentz came to Ohio with his father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. Ludwig Wentz. Ludwig Wentz was also a man of strong physique and mental ability, and he died on the old homestead in Adams Township in 1887 at the age of eighty-four. He was very proficient in mathematics and he compiled a manuscript for an arithmetic.

Mr. Deibel's paternal grandfather, Henry, died in 1904 at the age of eighty-six. He was born in Bavaria, Germany. The paternal grandmother, Christina Deibel (Schmaltz), also a native of Germany, died when Jacob H. Deibel was a young man. The Deibel family settled in Ohio about 1840; Henry and Christina Deibel had ten children, all living: John, Henry, Phillip, Fred, Jacob, August, Christian, Lewis, Mary (Mrs. Bureaw), and Emma (Mrs. George Wentz).

Harry L. Deibel is the oldest of five children. His brother, Elmer E., is a farmer and dairyman near West Lafayette. Charles A. lives on the old Deibel homestead and with his brother, Edward O., operates that farm. Mary Christina, a handsome and talented young lady, died in 1907 at the age of eighteen. All the children were born on a farm adjacent to the homestead in what is famously known as the "Campbell House." It is a venerable brick mansion built by early English land owners by the name of Campbell. The mansion is nearly one hundred years old. The Deibel children secured their early education in a schoolhouse located on the Deibel farm. This is known as "Woods College" since it stood in the midst of heavy timber.

On July 31, 1916, Mr. Deibel married Miss Marian C. Brubaker, a very talented woman, prominent and popular as one of the leading vocalists in Cleveland. Many regard her as the superior of any singer of sacred music in the city. For the past four years she has sung in the East End Baptist Church. She is well educated in music, both instrumental and vocal, and has a beautiful contralto voice. Mrs. Deibel was born in the Town of Mount Nebo near Columbia on the Susquehanna River in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. She is a daughter of William H. and Ella F. (Young) Brubaker and is a niece of Rev. Edward C. Young, assistant pastor of the Second Presby-

terian Church of Cleveland. Mrs. Deibel has lived in Cleveland since early girlhood and was educated in the local public schools. She studied music under Caroline M. Lowe. Mr. and Mrs. Deibel reside at 4729 Franklin Avenue; they have one child, Frances Mary, born October 4, 1917.

Mr. Deibel finds his chief recreation in reading and writing poetry. There has recently been published a piece of music, of which he is author of the words while his wife composed the music.

LOUIS G. JUSTH is a successful Cleveland business man whose specialty is furniture manufacture, beginning with the technical processes of upholstering, a trade which he learned when a boy, and continuing through all the branches of manufacture, sale and distribution.

Mr. Justh is vice president, treasurer, director and general manager of the Cleveland plant of the Kroehler Manufacturing Company, a furniture house of national if not international reputation, and widely known as makers of Kroehler Bed Davenport and a popular but high class line of couches and living room chairs. The Kroehler Bed Davenports were given the highest award at the Panama-Pacific Exposition and these convertible davenports probably represent the highest attainable ideal in a convenient, satisfactory and efficient combination of an article of parlor furniture with bedroom usefulness. The Cleveland plant is only one of seven large factories owned and operated by this company, the other plants being at Naperville and Kankakee, Illinois; Binghampton, and Long Island City, New York; Grand Rapids, Michigan, and Stratford, Ontario.

Louis G. Justh was born at Vienna, Austria, August 31, 1874, son of Phillip and Cecilia Justh. He was reared and educated in his native city, attending the public schools there to the age of fourteen, after which he served a very thorough apprenticeship lasting four years in the upholstering trade. It was with this experience and training that he came to America to utilize his abilities in a country where opportunity was practically unlimited. For several years he lived in Chicago and was employed as an upholsterer with the high class furniture manufacturing house of S. Karpen & Brothers. He then established an upholstering business of his own in Chicago, and was there until 1910, when he sold out his interests to the Kroehler Manufacturing Com-

pany. With this organization he remained as sales manager, and in 1913, when the company bought a plant at Cleveland, he came to this city as vice president, treasurer, director and general manager of the local plant. This is now a large business of itself, 100 people are employed in the various departments, and the output in 1917 was valued at between \$350,000 and \$400,000, half of which was sold in Ohio. The Cleveland plant has 70,000 square feet of floor space, and the company manufactures the regular line of Kroehler goods, including davenports, chairs and rockers. The company operates under patents that cover practically every important feature by which the Kroehler furniture is distinctive in usefulness and efficiency. The business of the Kroehler Manufacturing Company is rapidly growing, and it is a company that spends over \$100,000 annually in national advertising campaigns, with space representing and describing the goods in such great publicity mediums as the Curtis publications and Sunday newspapers in the largest cities of the country.

Mr. Justh is a member of the East Cleveland Chamber of Commerce and the Automobile Club, retains membership in Crescent Lodge No. 895, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, at Chicago, and in politics is independent. Religiously he is a member of Doctor Woolsey's Temple.

At St. Paul on January 21, 1902, Mr. Justh married Miss Matilda Goodman. Their only daughter, Hortense Roslyn, is a student in the Cleveland public schools.

GEORGE G. GRIESE. The young and progressive business element of Cleveland has an able representative in the person of George G. Griese, vice president and a director of the Euclid Builders' Supply Company. As compared with the great majority of men whose biographies appear in this work his career has just begun, yet he has already displayed the possession of qualities which have placed him in an enviable position and which in the future will doubtless carry him to eminent business honors.

Mr. Griese was born April 30, 1894, at Cleveland, and is a son of Gottlieb G. Griese, a native of Plymouth, Wisconsin, born in 1860. In his youth Gottlieb G. Griese went to Kansas City, Missouri, where for some years he was engaged in business as an architect and builder, and on coming to Cleveland continued in the same lines in partnership with his brother, David C. Griese. This association

was a successful one, and the brothers designed and built a large number of structures here, both business and residential in character, and had other and varying interests. Gottlieb G. Griese died in 1902, after an honorable and prosperous business career. He was married at Mount Clemens, Michigan, to Caroline Wellhausen, who survives him and resides at Cleveland.

George G. Griese attended the German Lutheran Evangelical School until he was eight years of age, at which time he became a pupil in the public schools. He left high school when fifteen years of age and attended Culver Military Academy for two years, then returning to Cleveland, where he went to the West Technical High School for one year. At that time Mr. Griese embarked upon his business career by identifying himself with the Euclid Builders' Supply Company (in which concern he had been a stockholder for some time) as foreman of the No. 2 West Side yard and warehouse. Eight months later he became city salesman, a position which he retained for four months, then advancing to the post of superintendent of warehouses, an office which he still retains. In May, 1916, he was elected vice president of the company, and in May, 1917, became a member of the board of directors. Mr. Griese is accounted a man of sound judgment and acumen in the handling of business affairs and possesses the full confidence of his associates. He is a stockholder in the National Screw and Tack Company and in the National Aeme Manufacturing Company. His business interests thus far have kept him too busily occupied for him to take more than a public-spirited citizen's interest in public affairs, and in politics he has remained independent. He belongs to the Cleveland Athletic Club.

Mr. Griese was married June 6, 1917, at Cleveland, to Miss Gladys Merritt.

CLARENCE E. GRIESE. For a man not yet thirty years of age, Clarence E. Griese has a business record of which older men might well be proud. He grew up in Cleveland, and has been in keen competition with the resources and ability of this commercial metropolis. Mr. Griese is now president and general manager of the Euclid Builders' Supply Company, one of the largest concerns of its kind in Ohio.

He was born in Cleveland December 17, 1888, a son of Gottlieb and Caroline Griese. His father was also a native of Cleveland, and

spent practically a lifetime in the contracting business. He died in 1902.

Clarence E. Griese had the advantages of the Cleveland public schools, graduating from high school in 1908. Thus at the age of twenty he was ready for his business career. For three years he was employed in different capacities and chiefly profiting by his experience in the Kirk-Latty Manufacturing Company. After that he was connected with the Anto Manufacturers' Agency until 1913, when he sold his interests and organized the Euclid Builders' Supply Company. At first he was treasurer of this organization, in 1914 was elected secretary and treasurer, and since 1915 has been president and general manager. The Euclid Builders' Supply Company handles a general line of builders' supplies, with main offices at 637-639 Leader-News Building. The first year the company was organized it did \$300,000 worth of business. The record for 1916 was a business worth \$800,000. One of the younger concerns of Cleveland, it is at the same time one of the most prosperous and progressive. The company maintains several warehouses located in different parts of the city.

Mr. Griese is affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Cleveland Yacht Club and is a member of the Lutheran Church. He was married in his native city January 14, 1914, to Miss Agnes M. Winton, daughter of Alexander Winton, the inventor of the Winton Automobile. They have one child, Catherine.

LOUIS E. NOBLE, vice president and secretary of the Cleveland Automobile School Company, concerning which a separate article appears on other pages, is an expert automobile man, of many years practical experience, and was for a long time head tester for the White Automobile Company and has traveled as trouble man for different automobile organizations.

Mr. Noble was born at Mesopotamia, Ohio, December 12, 1886, a son of Elson L. and Nellie E. (Sperry) Noble. His father, who was born at Windsor, Ohio, November 21, 1862, was educated in the old Grand River Institute at Austinburg, Ohio, was a merchant at Mesopotamia for three years, married there, and then located on a farm nearby. For a number of years now he has been engaged in the lumber and milling industry and is also a county commissioner of Trumbull County. He and his wife have three children: Leon C.,

of Cleveland; Louis E.; and Leonard S., at home.

Louis E. Noble had a grammar and high school education in his native county, and in 1906, on leaving high school, attended Oberlin College for one year. The next year he came to Cleveland and was employed as an instructor in the automobile school of the Y. M. C. A., the nucleus of the present Cleveland Automobile School. The following year he was traveling trouble man and tester for the White Motor Company and in 1909 became one of the incorporators of the Cleveland Automobile School, of which he has since been vice president and secretary and also school principal.

He is a member of the Cleveland Automobile Club, the National Society of Automobile Engineers, and is affiliated with Brenton D. Babcock Lodge No. 600, Free and Accepted Masons; Chardon Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, and Warren Council, Royal and Select Masters, at Warren. In politics he is a republican. Mr. Noble married at Cleveland May 20, 1917, Margaret L. English.

ERIC C. HOPWOOD was born at North Eaton, Ohio, February 7, 1877, being a son of Henry C. and Emily (Cook) Hopwood. His father, of English descent, was born in 1840, in Lorain County, Ohio, received a common school education and engaged in the cheesemaking business, which he followed until the outbreak of the Civil war. At that time he enlisted in the Twelfth Ohio Cavalry, with which organization he served as corporal until the close of the war, and then returned to Lorain County and again engaged in cheesemaking. In 1879 he removed with his family to a farm in Lenox Township, Ashtabula County, Ohio, and there he has since continued, engaged in agricultural pursuits. Mr. Hopwood is a Mason, having been for several years master of Tuscan Lodge, and a member of the chapter, commandery and council. He was married in Lorain County to Emily Cook, who was born in Franklin County, New York, daughter of a pioneer of the eastern part of Ohio, who migrated in a wagon to Trumbull County. Two children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Hopwood, namely: Burton C., a graduate of the Jefferson Educational Institute and now a blacksmith at Jefferson, Ohio; and Eric C.

Eric C. Hopwood attended the public schools of Lenox Township, Ashtabula County, whence he had been taken by his parents as a child, and at the age of seventeen years en-

tered the Jefferson Educational Institute, which he attended for four years. Subsequently he was a student at Adelbert College, being graduated therefrom with his literary degree in 1901, and at that time became principal of the high school at Middletown, Ohio, and remained in that position one year. Mr. Hopwood was, however, drawn irresistably to newspaper work and gained his first experience therein as police reporter for the Cleveland Plain Dealer. He remained in that capacity for two years, when he was advanced to the position of assistant city editor, remaining one year, and finally was advanced to the desk of city editor. Three years later he was made night editor, and in August, 1912, became managing editor, the post he now occupies.

Mr. Hopwood is a member of Heights Lodge No. 612, Free and Accepted Masons, having joined it at its inception; of the City Club, of which he was the third president; the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce and the Council of Sociology. He is independent in his political views.

Mr. Hopwood was married at New Philadelphia, Ohio, July 20, 1903, to Ida R. Walter, and they have three children: Eleanor, who is attending high school; Marian, attending the graded schools; and Henry, who is not yet four years of age.

GEORGE G. PECKHAM is well and favorably known in Cleveland automobile circles, having established his business here about five years ago, after his establishment was destroyed in the great flood that swept over Dayton, where he had his home for a number of years. Mr. Peckham was originally in the carriage business, and his is a case which illustrates the growing predominance of the automobile, which has largely supplanted the old horse-drawn vehicle trade. One of Mr. Peckham's interesting distinctions is that he sold one of the first year's cars put out by the Buick Motor Company, and he has been selling Buick cars continuously ever since.

He was born at Troy, Ohio, August 1, 1874, son of George W. and Lavina J. (Shilling) Peckham. He grew up on a farm, and had the advantages of district schools until the age of eighteen. That was followed by a six months' course in the Miami Commercial College at Dayton. He was fortunate in his choice of a business position, since the first work he did became a link in the growing chain of experience which has continued without a



Eng. by E. G. Williams & Bro. N.Y.

W. B. Peckham



break to the present time. He was first employed as assistant bookkeeper with the Leidigh Carriage Company at Dayton. He was with that concern six years, and variously employed as bookkeeper, cashier and assistant superintendent, and for several years also sold buggies on the road a part of each season.

Resigning his place with the Leidigh Company, he organized the Peckham Carriage Company as a retail dealer and became president. He was one of the first carriage merchants to appreciate the growing popularity of the automobile, and in 1900 introduced his first cars into his showroom. This branch of the business soon overshadowed the carriages, and in 1904 the business became the Peckham Motor Car Company, with Mr. Peckham as president. In a short time he had discontinued the sale of carriages and the automobile thenceforward was his exclusive field.

It was in 1904 that the Buick Automobile Company delivered their first output of automobiles. The company manufactured thirty-seven machines that year and one of them was sold by Mr. Peckham. He continued business on a growing scale of prosperity at Dayton until the flood of 1913, when his plant, his home and practically his entire property possessions, were swept away. Seeking a new home and a chance to begin over again, he came to Cleveland and bought the Buick automobile branch, organizing the Ohio Buick Company, of which he has since been president. Mr. Peckham is also president of the Standard Equipment Company and a director in several other large local enterprises.

He has long been prominent in Masonic circles, is past master of Dayton Lodge, No. 147, Free and Accepted Masons, past thrice illustrious master of Reese Council, No. 9, Royal and Select Masters; member of Unity Chapter, No. 16, Royal Arch Masons; past commander of Reed Commandery, No. 6, Knights Templar, and is a member of the Valley of Dayton Scottish Rite Consistory and Antioch Temple of the Mystic Shrine. At Cleveland he belongs to the Chamber of Commerce and the Cleveland Athletic Club, Shaker Heights Country Club and Automobile Club. He is a republican voter and a member of the First Baptist Church of Dayton. At Dayton, on January 5, 1898, Mr. Peckham married Miss Elizabeth Finch. Their one child, Phyllis, is now a student in the Laurel School.

MERVIN C. HARVEY, a partner in the stock and bond firm of Otis & Company, with offices in the Cuyahoga Building, has had an active business career at Cleveland for over ten years, and has gained a firm foothold in the commercial and civic life of the city.

He was born at Cleveland June 25, 1877. His father, Henry A. Harvey, born at Chillicothe, Ohio, in 1845, was brought to Cleveland by his parents when quite young and completed his education there in the public schools and also attended Western Reserve College when it was located at Hudson, Ohio. His education finished, he returned to Cleveland and became connected with the flour mill of the family and continued in that line until his death in 1881. At Cleveland he married Mary Williams, and they had three children: Perry W., of Cleveland; Alyn, vice president of the Pittsburg Steamship Company of Cleveland; and Mervin C.

Mervin C. Harvey was educated in the public schools of Cleveland, graduated from the University School in 1895, and is a graduate of Yale University, where he took his degree in 1899. The first two years after his return to Cleveland from university, Mr. Harvey worked as a factory hand with the Standard Welding Company. He then accepted a position with greater promise for the future as clerk with Otis & Company, stocks and bonds, and since 1906 he has been a partner in that firm and is also an officer and director in several large Cleveland corporations.

Mr. Harvey is a member of the Union Club, Country Club, Chagrin Valley Hunt Club, Tavern Club, Civic League, and Columbus Club of Columbus, Ohio. He is a republican in politics. April 16, 1912, at Cleveland, he married Virginia Bennell. Their two children are Sarah and Henry.

WILLIAM E. FUTCH. While lack of early education undoubtedly is a great handicap to a young man starting out in life, it does not bar success when industry, intelligence, perseverance and ambition are present. This fact finds illustration in the career of William E. Futch, president of the Locomotive Engineers' Mutual Life and Accident Insurance Association, who found himself but poorly prepared for the hard and serious struggle of life that faced him when twelve years old. He had neither financial nor influential assistance as he made his way step by step and finally reached high position through his own sturdy

efforts. Such men are more than interesting, they are worthy of emulation.

William E. Futch was born in Bryan County, Georgia, March 12, 1860. His parents were William and Adelaide (Spears) Futch, old families of that section who, prior to the changes brought about by the Civil war, were affluent and influential. William Futch, father of William E., was born in 1822 in Bryan County and remained on his father's plantation until he was twenty years of age and then attended a school at Jacksonville. In 1856 he returned to his father's plantation in Bryan County and was engaged there when the war between the states was precipitated. He enlisted in 1861 in a cavalry division in the Confederate army and served with valor until the war terminated in 1865. Once more he returned to the old family estate and farmed for two years, but under entirely new conditions, which led him to remove to the Town of Brunswick and enter the mercantile business, in which he was engaged at the time of his death in 1872.

It was in the public schools of Brunswick, Georgia, that William E. Futch secured his first educational training, and compared with the public schools of today the facilities were meager indeed. However, this modicum of instruction had to satisfy the ambitious lad until years afterward, when, after coming to Cleveland and weighed down with business responsibilities, he nevertheless found time by going to school at night, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association, to pursue advanced branches of study and round out a course that at least was academic. Still further, he took up the study of law and finally was graduated from the Cleveland Law School.

In the section where Mr. Futch found himself as a boy of twelve years and self dependent, the only opening he saw ready was in a saw mill, which was hard work for a child of his tender years, and when he found a position on the Brunswick and Western Railroad he felt better satisfied and thus drifted into railroad work, in which he continued for many years. The Brunswick and Western was later absorbed by the Plant system and now is a part of the Atlantic Coast Line. Through industry and fidelity Mr. Futch was able to advance until he became a locomotive engineer and served as such with the above company for fourteen years, severing his relations at that time because of his election as president of the Locomotive Engineers' Mutual Life and Accident Insurance Company, with headquar-

ters at Cleveland, which office he has held ever since.

The Locomotive Engineers' Mutual Life and Accident Insurance Association was organized December 3, 1867, and is the oldest fraternal insurance society in the United States. It was incorporated under the insurance laws of Ohio on March 3, 1894, it prior to that time having only been a voluntary organization. The company is an outgrowth of the Locomotive Brotherhood but entirely separate in officers and finances. The company has 70,000 certificate holders and has insurance in force aggregating \$156,000,000, with members throughout the United States and in Canada, Panama, Cuba and South America. Their paid claims aggregate in figures \$37,000,000, and the company has grown until now it is dispensing \$550,000 per month. The names of officers and trustees, with place of residence follows: W. E. Futch, president, 1136 B. of L. E. Building, Cleveland, Ohio; C. E. Richards, general secretary and treasurer, same address; Amos Beeler, vice president, 1027 Kansas Avenue, Atchison, Kansas; J. H. Welch, chairman of the board of trustees, 411 Luckie Street, Atlanta, Georgia; Myer Hurley, 151 West Forty-second Street, New York City; John M. Breen, 299 Woodbine Avenue, Rochester, New York; George A. Pearson, Box 96, Richmond, Province of Quebec, Canada; J. G. Bywater, 2057 Lincoln Avenue, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Mr. Futch was married in February, 1888, at Brunswick, Georgia, to Miss Minnie Cheatham Greer, and six children were born to them, five now living, namely: Ethel Adelaide, who is a graduate of the Cleveland Law School, resides at home; Willie-Greer, who also resides at home; Rosa Lucile, who is the wife of George F. Gorham, of Cleveland; Charles Edward, who is preparing for the profession of medicine at the University of Michigan; and Nelson Kramer, who is a student in the public school.

Mr. Futch has always preserved an independent attitude in political matters, but has never shirked any public responsibility when the hand of duty pointed and it numbered with the generous and public spirited men of the city. He belongs to the Elks and to the Masonic fraternity, having taken both the Scottish and York rites. With his family he attends the Methodist Episcopal Church.

GEORGE B. HOAG is a prominent Cleveland contractor. He is at the head of two com-



Gerrit B. Hoop

panies which have specialized with their facilities and experience in handling some of the more difficult problems of engineering construction, such as the building of piers, breakwaters, underground tunnels and practically all phases of general drainage and sewerage lines.

While now at the head of a very successful business Mr. Hoag has had his ups and downs, and the lines did not fall altogether in pleasant places during his youth and early manhood.

He was born at Tideonte, Pennsylvania, April 18, 1862, son of William F. and Elizabeth A. (Smith) Hoag. During his infancy his parents removed to Erie, Pennsylvania. There he was a pupil in the public schools to the age of twelve. His father having been an old soldier the boy was next placed in the Soldiers' Orphans' School and Home at Mercer, Pennsylvania. This was an institution to provide home and school facilities for dependent children of old soldiers, and is conducted much on the line of an industrial school. While there Mr. Hoag learned the printing trade.

On leaving school he worked as a printer on the old Mercer Dispatch for two years, following which he was a printer for one year with the Oil City Derrick at Oil City. He left printing temporarily to take employment with the Standard Oil Company. He helped cut the first right of way and lay the first 8-inch high-pressure line which furnished the supply of gas for Meadville, Pennsylvania, and it was said to be the largest gas main in the world.

Mr. Hoag's acquaintance with the City of Cleveland began in 1892. His early years here were spent as a printer, six years in the composing rooms of the Plain Dealer and two years with The World. About that time Mayor McKisson appointed him chief adjustor of the assessing department of the waterworks. This city position he held for two years and then identified himself with a completely new field of enterprise. As an employe of J. A. Reaugh & Sons, contractors, he went to work as a timekeeper. His ambition, energy, and rapid study of all conditions covering contract work soon brought him to the position of superintendent of construction.

After five years with that company Mr. Hoag established The George B. Hoag Construction Company and the Hoag & Dall Company. He is president and treasurer of both these well known Cleveland companies. As

already noted they handle general contracts for tunnels, sewers, deep foundations and other hazardous pieces of construction work. Mr. Hoag had charge of the construction of the two main piers of the new High Level Bridge in Cleveland. Other contracts handled by him and his companies, sufficing to indicate the important character of his work are as follows: The drainage system of the new City Hall, a contract involving \$62,000; the drainage system of the new Convention Hall, now in course of construction, costing \$160,000; the East Forty-ninth Street tunnel, a \$150,000 contract; West Forty-fifth Street tunnel, \$115,000; the outfall tunnel at Lakewood running through Rocky River to Lake Erie, built at a cost of \$123,000; the Corrigan-McKinney tunnel, \$18,000; the first section of the Dayway-Brook Culvert system, \$85,000. The company is now filling a large contract for a five-mile sewerage system at Barberton, Ohio. From 200 to 300 men find employment during the greater part of the year with the companies of which Mr. Hoag is the head.

He is also well known in club and social life of Cleveland, a member of the Cleveland Athletic Club, Chamber of Commerce, Automobile Club, Rotary Club, and Woodward Lodge of Masons. Politically he votes as a republican and is a member of the Methodist Church. At Bryan, Ohio, June 28, 1893, Mr. Hoag married Belle F. Neff. They have one child, Robert, attending University School.

HON. GEORGE W. GARDNER. It has been the fortune of some men to have so impressed their personalities and activities upon the communities in which their labors have found a receptive field that their influence and prestige continue to be an asset long after the authors of these qualities have been removed by death from the scene of their life's labors. The supreme efforts of the most capable individuals are called forth for the achievement of real success in the face of the strenuous competition of the marts of commerce and trade of the twentieth century. To combine with these efforts a salutary influence in the cause of good citizenship demands qualifications which all too few individuals possess. As the world views its achievements, success of a real kind comes to but few. The attainment of material things and the possession of the monetary prestige which they may give can place a man upon a certain pedestal; but the mere gaining of means does not indicate success as it should be written indelibly on the pages of a city's

history. This may come only through constant fidelity to trust, immaculate probity of life, and a conscientious and sincere performance of the duties and responsibilities which man is called upon to perform and discharge.

The late Hon. George W. Gardner, of Cleveland, combined in his business qualifications and standards of life in rare degree the characteristics which form success in its truest and best sense. He attained a name and position in the business world which few men of his time and locality were able to acquire. With honor and without animosity he fought his way through the supreme contests of commercial strife in which only the fittest survive. It was his reward to have his name placed beyond and above criticism; honorable and straight-forward business conduct assured him that. But better, there will ever be connected with his name the remembrance of a record for sterling citizenship and high-minded performance of public service. Hon. George W. Gardner, son of James Gardner, came of sound and sterling stock on both sides of the family, and through his mother was a direct descendant of the founder of Yale University. He was born at Pittsfield, Massachusetts, February 7, 1834, and was three years of age when brought by his parents to Cleveland. Until he was fourteen years of age he attended the public schools, and for five years following sailed the Great Lakes, returning to Cleveland to begin his business career in the private banking house of Wick, Otis & Brownell. He continued with this concern until 1857, when he became junior partner in the firm of Otis, Brownell & Company, dealers in grain and owners and operators of a large elevator on the river. Two years later, in 1859, he severed his connection with this firm, and, with M. B. Clark and J. D. Rockefeller, formed the firm of Clark, Gardner & Company, which continued in existence until 1861. In that year, with Peter Thatcher, George H. Burt and A. C. McNairy, Mr. Gardner built the Union Elevator, a larger one than all the others combined. Later partners in the enterprise were Stephen V. Harkness, who became prominent later as a large stockholder in the Standard Oil Company; and, again, M. B. Clark, the firm becoming Gardner & Clark. In 1878 this concern purchased the National Flour Mills and added the manufacture of fine flour to its elevator business. Mr. Gardner was one of the incorporators and for over thirty years a member of the Cleveland Board

of Trade, out of which grew the present Chamber of Commerce, and was at one time president of that association. He was always largely interested in manufacturing enterprises, having been president of the Buckeye Stove Company, the Buttman Furnace Company and the Walker Manufacturing Company, and was also for several years a director of the Merchants National Bank. His business operations, directed by his able and ripe judgment, netted him a handsome fortune and proved the truth of his claim that a man could be thoroughly honorable in his dealings and yet accumulate considerable property, provided he be willing to exert himself and act according to the dictates of his conscience.

A leader of men, Mr. Gardner understood human nature and knew how to sway those about him, and, fortunately for the community, his influence always tended toward moral uplift and the betterment of existing conditions. He was appointed by Governor Foster as one of the trustees of the Ohio Reform School at Lancaster, and served five years, the last three as president of the board. It was at his suggestion and through his influence that the name of the institution was changed to that of Boys' Industrial School, to remove the stigma attached to the old style of nomenclature. The brutal system of punishment in vogue at the time he began his official duties was changed, also through his influence, to a more sensible and just one, which, while being milder, made for better discipline and was far-reaching in its results in bringing about reform. In addition, he made numerous other changes, all beneficial. For eight years Mr. Gardner was a member of the Cleveland City Council, being president thereof the last three years, and as a member and chairman of the finance committee introduced an ordinance, which was passed, changing the method of disposing of city bonds, which previously had been accepted by contractors in payment for work at par, but disposed of to others at from 85 to 95 cents, so that contractors, in making bids on specifications for city work, did so on a basis of receiving about 85 cents on the dollar in payment. The bonds were actually worth par and a premium, so that tax-payers lost the difference. The results of the ordinance framed and introduced by Mr. Gardner have been the saving of many thousands of dollars for the people of Cleveland. In 1885 Mr. Gardner was elected mayor of Cleveland and again in 1889, and in both administrations



W. Norbury

established a splendid record for capable and conscientious public service and unselfish, disinterested citizenship. Mr. Gardner's death, in December, 1912, lost to his city a man who had ever been foremost in protecting its interests, one whose name had become a synonym for honor and integrity in business circles, a man who had generously supported worthy movements, educational, moral and charitable.

In 1857 occurred the marriage of George W. Gardner and Rosaline Oviatt, daughter of Gen. Orson Oviatt, of Cleveland. They became the parents of seven children.

BURT M. GARDNER, son of George W. Gardner, was born at Cleveland, Ohio, January 16, 1867. He attended public schools until reaching the age of seventeen years, at which time he began work as a shipping clerk in his father's grain elevator, being thus engaged for six years. He then secured the appointment as office manager for the Claffen Paving Company, with which firm he continued for one year, and then became identified with Burrows Brothers as manager of the retail department of their stationery and book store. One year later he went to Chicago, where he became secretary and associate editor of the Iron Trade Review, remaining in that capacity for ten years, following which he opened an office at Chicago and engaged in the iron and steel brokerage business for five years. Returning to Cleveland, Mr. Gardner became the western representative of the American Brass Company, of Waterbury, Connecticut, but after three years resigned to embark in the brass and copper business as a jobber on his own account, incorporating his firm as the B. M. Gardner Company, of which he is president and treasurer. This concern deals in brass and copper, doing from \$3,000,000 to \$4,000,000 worth of business annually all over the United States. Mr. Gardner is also secretary and general sales manager for the Cleveland Brass and Copper Mills, Incorporated, a \$1,500,000 corporation.

He is a member of the Union Club, the Mayfield Country Club and the Cleveland Yacht Club of Cleveland, and the National Democratic Club of New York. He maintains an independent stand in regard to political affairs, and attends the Episcopal Church.

Mr. Gardner was married at St. Paul, Minnesota, September 12, 1895, to Miss Marian Hall, and they have one son, John H., now eighteen years of age, who is attending the Case School of Applied Science.

RUDOLPH C. NORBERG came to Cleveland in the fall of 1902. He was then twenty-one years of age and had only recently come to this country from Sweden, fresh from his studies and technical training in some of the best schools of his native land.

He was born at Stockholm March 18, 1881, son of Carl and Elin Norberg, and after his public school course had entered and pursued the full course of the Royal Technical College at Stockholm, where he graduated as an electrical engineer in 1902.

Technical knowledge and training was never better bestowed than in the case of Mr. Norberg. He has a naturally keen mind and an ability that has carried him far in technical and industrial circles at Cleveland. His early experiences here were, however, in the humbler lines of work. For nine weeks he worked in the storeroom of the Erner Electric Company and then for a time was a draftsman with the Browning Engineering Company. His real opportunity opened for him in the fall of 1903, when he was taken into the Willard Storage Battery Company, first as a draftsman. He worked through all the different departments in various positions, and was finally made general sales manager and director. While this is his position, it is the testimony of Mr. Willard, head of the company, that much of the success of the institution is properly credited to Mr. Norberg, whose ingenuity, study and tremendous energy have meant more to the growing business perhaps than the service supplied by any other individual.

Mr. Norberg is a man of high standing in technical circles, member of the Society of Automotive Engineers, Society of Railway Electrical Engineers, a member of the Detroit Athletic Club, Willowick Country Club of Cleveland, and is an independent in politics. June 24, 1911, at Cleveland, he married Ida Roberts. They have two children: Charles Robert and James Franklin.

JOHN P. WHITE, secretary-treasurer of the American Commercial Company of Cleveland and officially identified with numerous other business organizations, at one time walked the streets of Cleveland looking for a job. His has been a career of success attained by his energy and ambition.

When he was five years of age, in 1871, his parents, James and Susan (Chambers) White, emigrated from Somersetshire, England, where their son John was born November 7, 1866, to America and located at Berea, Ohio.

There John P. White attended his first schools, and at the age of twelve began working as an apprentice in the flour mills of his uncle, Thomas Chambers, in Lorain County, Ohio. He learned the milling trade in all its aspects, and during spare time attended school for about five years. In further preparation for a larger career he took the course of the Oberlin Business College, from which he graduated in the spring of 1884, being the youngest member of the class.

After that he worked as bookkeeper for the Berea Stone Company a year, and it was at this juncture that he arrived at Cleveland and spent several weeks in looking for some position. His first employment was with the Fulton Market Company. A year later he went with W. P. Southworth Company, wholesale and retail grocers, as cashier, and at the end of twelve months was advanced to bookkeeper and from that to assistant secretary and treasurer. While his title was only assistant he really had the authority of secretary and treasurer of the company and was one of the most trusted and capable officials in that well known Cleveland organization.

Mr. White resigned from the Southworth Company in 1909 and with Frank M. Gregg organized the American Commercial Company, of which he is secretary, treasurer and director. The company has developed rapidly within eight years and now does a business valued at several million dollars a year. The scope of business done by the American Commercial Company is the financing of the automobile dealer through the manufacturer throughout the United States and Canada.

Mr. White is also a director of the Arthur H. Clarke Company, publishers of Cleveland; director of the Cleveland Worm and Gear Company, and director of the Cleveland Macaroni Company. He is a member of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, the Cleveland Ad Club, is a steward in the Epworth Methodist Church and in politics is a republican.

At Cleveland September 10, 1890, he married Mae Reed, daughter of Capt. Seymour S. Reed, who made a gallant record as member of the Seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry during the Civil war. Mr. and Mrs. White have three children: Betty Mae, at home, is a graduate of Smith College; Gladys is the wife of Howard K. Nichols, of Lorain, Ohio, and the mother of twin daughters, Lois and Betty; Marian Reed is attending the Beechwood School for Girls near Philadelphia.

CHARLES AUBREY EATON, D. D., has a host of friends and admirers in Cleveland, gained during his long and successful ministry here as a pastor of the Euclid Avenue Baptist Church. Since 1909 Doctor Eaton has been pastor of the Madison Avenue Church of New York City, though the field of his activities and influence is now hardly confined to any one city or district. In recognition of his exceptional power and influence and earnestness he was recently appointed chairman of the national service section of the United States Shipping Board of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, in which capacity it is his duty to visit every ship building plant in the country and endeavor to arouse a spirit of patriotism, thrift and industry among the workmen.

Doctor Eaton was born in Cumberland County, Nova Scotia, March 29, 1868, a son of Stephen and Mary Desiah (Parker) Eaton. He is a descendant of John Eaton, who emigrated from England and settled at Salisbury, Massachusetts, in 1640. Doctor Eaton acquired his early education in the high schools of Truro and Amherst, Nova Scotia, was graduated from Acadia College of Nova Scotia with the degree B. A. in 1890 and received the honorary degree Master of Arts from the same institution in 1893. In the latter year he finished his theological course at the Newton Theological Institution of Massachusetts. In 1896 the degree Master of Arts was conferred upon him by McMaster University at Toronto, Ontario, and he received the degree Doctor of Divinity from Baylor University of Texas in 1899 and from Acadia University in 1907. He received the degree LL. B. from McMaster University in 1916.

Doctor Eaton began his career as a preacher in 1886, when he was only eighteen years old. He was ordained a Baptist minister in 1893, and for two years was pastor of the First Baptist Church of Natick, Massachusetts, was pastor of Bloor Street Baptist Church of Toronto 1895 to 1901, and from that church came to Euclid Avenue Church in Cleveland in 1901. This is often called the John D. Rockefeller Church, since it is the only church in which Mr. Rockefeller has ever had membership. Doctor Eaton left Cleveland in 1909 to accept his present charge as pastor of the Madison Avenue Church of New York.

Through all these years he has sustained many other responsibilities. He was sociological editor of the Toronto Globe from 1896 to 1901, was associate editor of the Westminster of Toronto in 1899-1901, and was

special Canadian correspondent of the New York Tribune and Boston Transcript from 1897 to 1901. He is a member of the board of directors of the Baptist Educational Society of New York, was a member of the executive board of governors of McMaster University at Toronto from 1897 to 1901, and was formerly a trustee of Denison University at Granville, Ohio. He has served as president of the Southern New York Baptist Association, of the New York Alumni Association of Acadia University, is a member of the Ohio Society of New York, has been president of the Canadian Society of New York, is a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, is a republican and belongs to the Union League Club of New York. Doctor Eaton is also widely known as an author, having published "Troubled Hearts" in 1899, "The Old Evangel and the New Evangelism," 1901. Doctor Eaton has traveled widely both in America and Europe, and several seasons he filled prominent pulpits in London. He has been heard all over America on the lecture platform, and is one of the foremost personalities in that field today. Doctor Eaton is a thinker, a scholar, a man of broad human sympathies. In matters of religious faith he is a conservative, while in matter of method he is radical.

June 26, 1895, Doctor Eaton married Miss Mary Winifred Parlin, daughter of Capt. William D. Parlin, of Natick, Massachusetts. They are the parents of six children.

CYRUS STEPHEN EATON. The field and department of business in which Cyrus S. Eaton has especially distinguished himself and marked the passing years by special achievements is as an organizer and operator of public utilities, particularly electric light and power companies. Mr. Eaton has been a resident of Cleveland for the past thirteen years, and that has been practically the period of his active work since leaving college.

Mr. Eaton was born in Nova Scotia December 27, 1883. His parents, Joseph Howe and Mary (McPherson) Eaton, are now living retired at Edmonton, Alberta, Canada. Cyrus S. Eaton was liberally educated, attending preparatory school, Woodstock College at Woodstock, Ontario, and McMaster University of Toronto, from which he was graduated with the degree B. A. in 1905.

In 1911, at Cleveland, Mr. Eaton took a prominent part in establishing the Continental Gas and Electric Corporation, of which he is

now president. Mr. Eaton is a director of and has been actively connected with the development of the Washington, Baltimore & Annapolis Electric Railway Company, which stands as the most successful example of electric railway operation in the world. He is director in many other public utility companies, and altogether has a position as officer or director in more than a score of gas, electric lighting, street railway and water companies in the United States and Canada.

Mr. Eaton is a member of the well known investment banking house of Otis & Company at Cleveland. He is a director of the Lake Shore Banking & Trust Company, and director and member of the executive committee of the National Acme Company of Cleveland.

Mr. Eaton is a trustee of the Cleveland Y. M. C. A., a trustee of Denison University, member of the board of managers of the American Baptist Foreign Mission Society, is a trustee of the East End Baptist Church of Cleveland, is member of the Ohio Society of New York and the Canadian Society of New York, belongs to the Union Club, University Club, Mayfield Country Club, Roadside Club, Cleveland Athletic Club, Colonial Club, City Club, Civic League, and Chamber of Commerce, all of Cleveland. Politically Mr. Eaton exercises his franchise as an independent republican.

He married Miss Margaret P. House, daughter of Dr. A. F. and Mary (Cleve) House, both of whom are now living retired at Los Angeles, California. Her father was a prominent surgeon of Cleveland for many years. Mrs. Eaton was born and educated in Cleveland, a graduate of the Hathaway Brown School of this city, and she and Mr. Eaton were married December 29, 1907. She has given much of her time in the last year or so to the Cleveland Red Cross. Mr. and Mrs. Eaton have five children, all born in Cleveland, named Margaret G., Mary A., Elizabeth A., Anna Bishop and Cyrus Stephen Eaton, Jr.

THEODORE ARTER was one of the men who grew old in the service of the Standard Oil Company. He was for thirty-five years one of the company's timber experts, and for twenty-nine years was located at Hinton, West Virginia, supervising the manufacture of staves for barrels used by that company. He did stave contracting until he retired from business at the advanced age of seventy-five.

He died at Yonkers, New York, which city had been his home for about five months before his death, January 31, 1910, aged seventy-seven. He was laid to rest in Lake View Cemetery at Cleveland.

Theodore Arter was born at Hanover, Columbiana County, Ohio, June 30, 1833, representing a pioneer family in the State of Ohio, from Maryland. His parents were David and Charlotte (Laffer) Arter. David Arter was born in Frederick County, Maryland, and came to Ohio when a year old and about the time Ohio was admitted to the Union. The family reached the state when nine-tenths of its area was a total wilderness, and when Indians were almost as numerous as whites. David Arter was a merchant and after his marriage settled in Hanover, Columbiana County. His brother, Michael Arter, had served as the first mayor of Hanover in 1815. Charlotte Laffer Arter was born at Sandville, Ohio. The Laffers came from Greensburg, Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, and were also pioneers in the settlement of Ohio.

Theodore Arter grew up and received his education in the public schools of Hanover and was engaged in merchandising there until 1867. At that date he identified himself with the oil industry, at first as a refiner, and from about 1870 until 1908, when he retired, was a timberman and stove contractor with the Standard Oil Company.

Theodore Arter was an officer in the Union army, being adjutant of the One Hundred and Forty-third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He was with Grant's army around Richmond and in many other battles and campaigns. He was active in the Grand Army of the Republic and was also a member of the various Masonic bodies, including the Knights Templar Commandery and the Mystic Shrine in West Virginia. He was a republican and grew up under the influence of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

January 20, 1857, Theodore Arter married Miss Susan Pritchard, daughter of Judge Resin Pritchard of Sandville, Ohio. Mrs. Susan Arter is still living in Cleveland. She is the mother of seven children: James Pritchard, who married Lillias H. Hastings, of Green Bay, Wisconsin; Charlotte L., Minnie C., and Sherman, all unmarried; Theodore J., who married Gertrude Phelps; John Yates, who married Laura Comstock; and Besie, who married Charles J. Donahue.

SHERMAN ARTER has been one of the well known and prominent names in the Cleveland bar for thirty years. He has sought success in the arduous field of general practice, without dependence upon political affiliations or partnership associations, and his business indicates that his abilities fully justified his course.

Mr. Arter is a son of the late Theodore Arter, concerning whom a separate article is published in these pages. His mother, Susan (Pritchard) Arter, is still living in Cleveland. Sherman Arter was born at Hanover, in Columbiana County, Ohio, February 5, 1865, and was reared and educated in Cleveland. He attended Adelbert College of the Western Reserve University, taking his A. B. degree in 1886 and his Master of Arts degree in 1889. Mr. Arter was admitted to the bar in 1888 and has been continuously in practice at Cleveland since that date and always alone. His offices are in the Williamson Building.

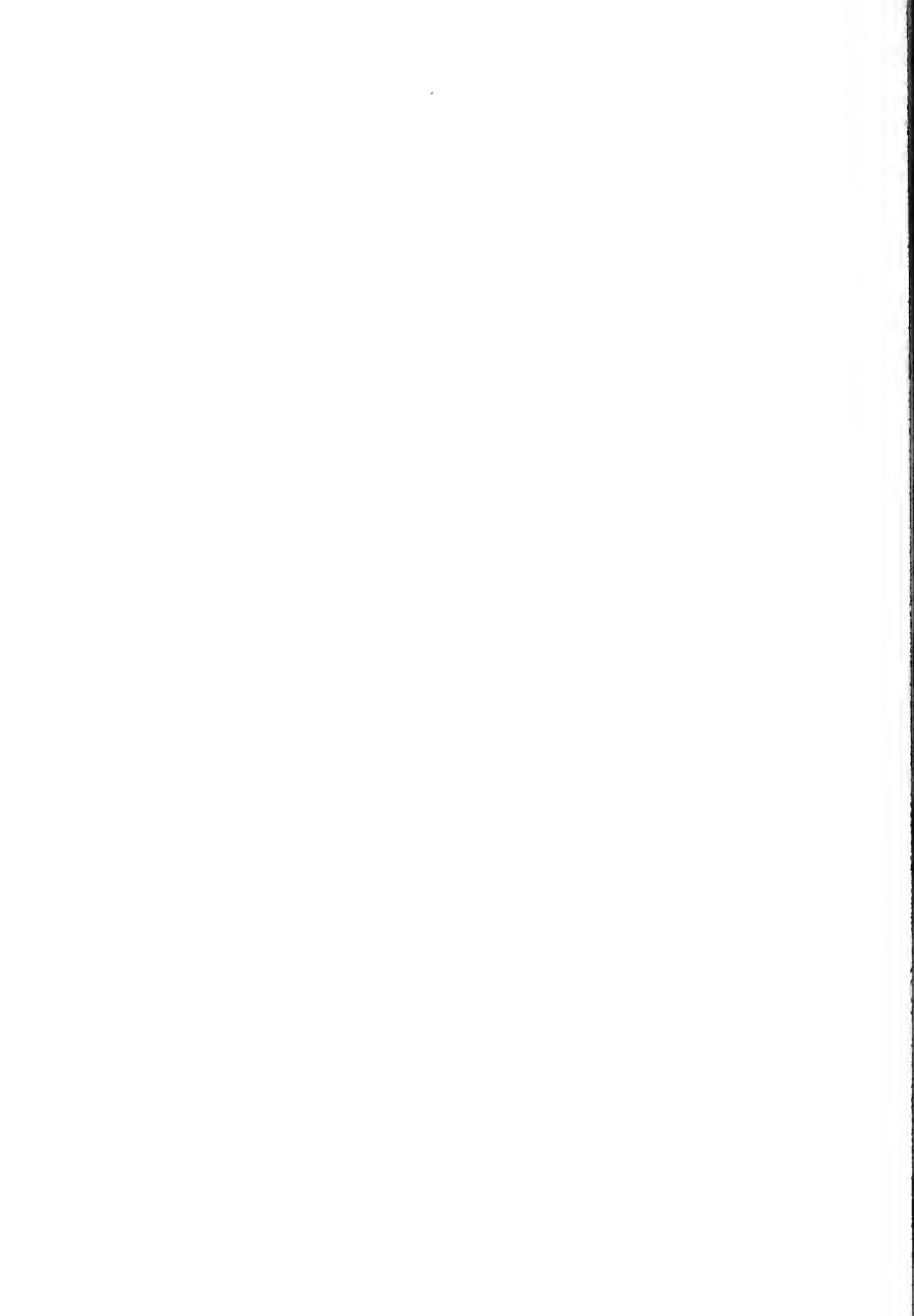
Mr. Arter has given much attention to old-time families and pioneer associations of this locality, and is secretary of the Early Settlers' Association of Cuyahoga County. His interest in this field has made his services highly valuable as one of the advisory and contributing editors of the present publication, under the editorial management of Elroy McKendree Avery. Mr. Arter was for three years a member of the Cleveland Grays and is a member of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, City Club, Civic League, the Delta Tau Delta fraternity, and is a member of the Western Reserve Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. He has served as president of the Men's League for Woman Suffrage, is a republican voter and a member of the Epworth Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church.

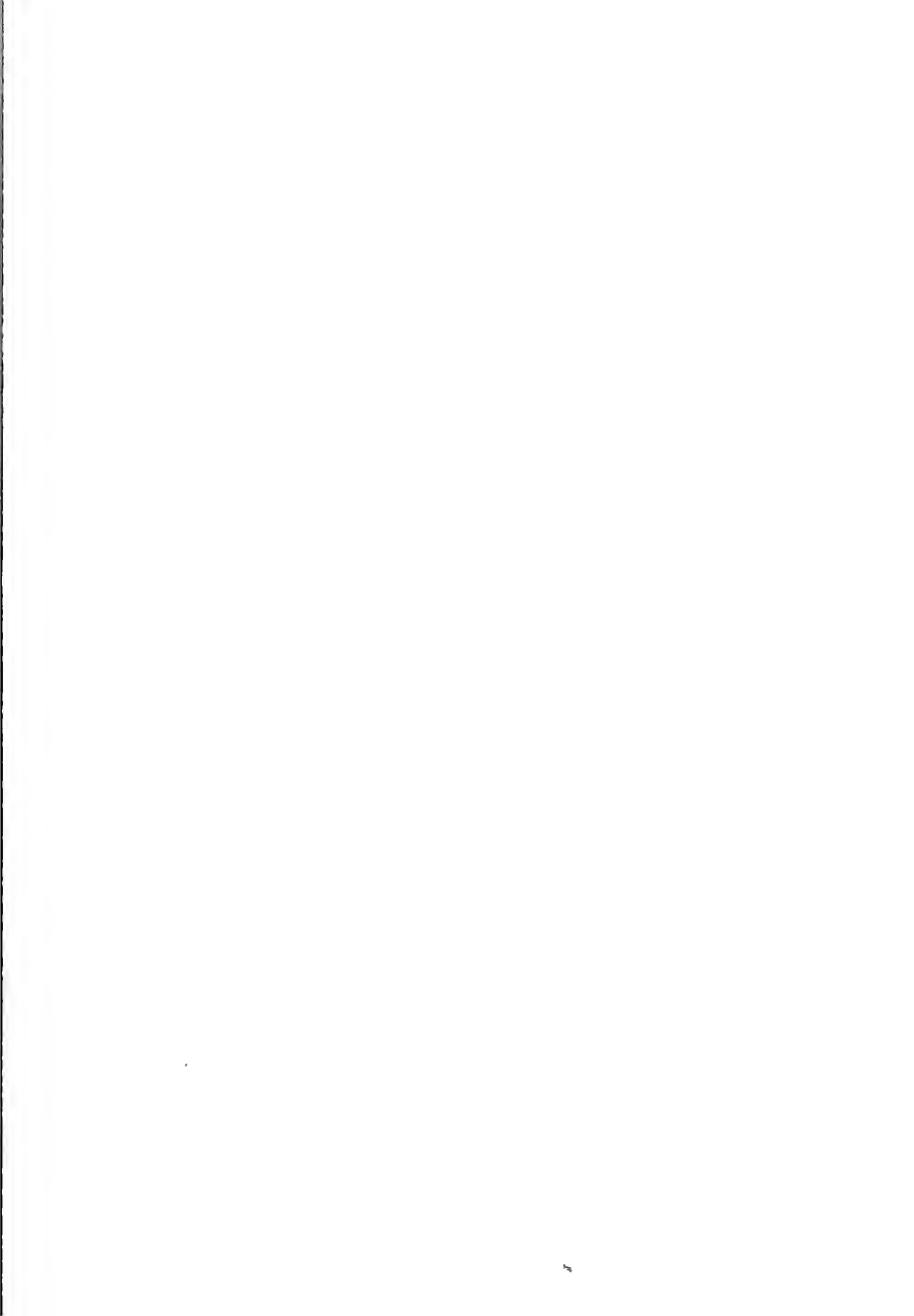
DONALD D. HERR. Ideas backed with indefatigable energy—the desire and power to accomplish big things—these qualities make of success not an accident but a logical result. The man of initiative is he who combines with a capacity for hard work an indefatigable will. Such a man knows no such thing as defeat and his final success is on a parity with his well directed efforts. Since 1906 Donald D. Herr has been engaged in the engineering business in Cleveland, and he is now one of its prominent citizens.

Donald D. Herr was born at Bennington, Kansas, March 6, 1880, while his parents were crossing the continent. He is a son of Edwin



Sherman Carter







Stephen L. Pierce

and Annetta M. (Young) Herr. Mr. Herr attended the public schools of Washington, D. C., and was graduated in high school in the capital city in 1896. He was then matriculated as a student in West Point, where he pursued the study of military tactics for one year, at the termination of which he entered Pennsylvania State College, in which institution he was graduated as a mechanical engineer in 1902. He then came to Cleveland and here entered the employ of the American Steel & Wire Company, remaining with that concern for a period of three years, at the end of which he accepted a position as superintendent of construction of the Clairton plant of the Carnegie Steel Company at Clairton, Pennsylvania. One year later, in 1906, he returned to Cleveland and entered into a partnership alliance with Arthur G. McKee to engage in general engineering work. January 1, 1915, this business was incorporated as Arthur G. McKee & Company, and Mr. Herr was elected vice president, in which capacity he is still serving. This concern controls an extensive business in Cleveland and is well known for the reliable character of the work contracted for.

Mr. Herr is a man of sterling character and is recognized in the business world for his honorable, straightforward methods. He is a member of the Union Club, the Cleveland Athletic Club, the Mayfield Country Club, the Cleveland English Society, the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, and the American Society of Mechanical Engineers. In politics he is a staunch supporter of republican principles, and he was reared in the faith of the Presbyterian Church. He is not married.

STEPHEN L. PIERCE. While Cleveland is not generally recognized as among the great centers of shoe manufacturing in the country, it is the home of several large and important industries in that line, and chief among them is the Ferris Shoe Company, whose plant at Cleveland was originally established by Stephen L. Pierce and who is still manager of the S. L. Pierce & Co. branch and one of the executive officers of the Ferris Company.

This Cleveland industry was established in 1884 under the name of S. L. Pierce & Company, the other partner being W. W. Chamberlain. The company invested a very modest amount of capital in facilities for the manufacture of shoes, and occupied one floor of a building on Frankfort Avenue near West Sixth Street. There was vitality in the busi-

ness and it grew and prospered until 1896 the company erected a five-story and basement building 50 by 200 feet on West Sixth Street between St. Clair and Lakeside avenues.

In March, 1915, the Cleveland business became a part of the larger Ferris Shoe Company, which maintained factories at Camden, New Jersey, Philadelphia and Cleveland. Albert Theis is president of the company; Stephen L. Pierce is vice president, treasurer and general manager of the Cleveland business; W. W. Chamberlain is second vice president; and Hon. F. W. Treadway is secretary. The headquarters of the company are in Cleveland.

Through the different plants the company has an output of 5,000 pairs of shoes a day. They specialize in footwear for children and girls. At Cleveland 250 people are employed in the various branches of the industry, and every working day means an output of 1,500 pairs of shoes. On December 1, 1917, the Cleveland business was moved to a new plant at West Forty-seventh Street and Ravine Avenue.

Stephen L. Pierce has been a resident of Cleveland the greater part of his active life. He was born at Birmingham, Erie County, Ohio, November 4, 1854, son of Bennett and Nancy (Clarey) Pierce. His early youth was spent at Oberlin, where he attended the public schools and also Oberlin College until 1871. In that year at the age of seventeen he came to Cleveland and went to work as clerk with Childs, Groff & Company, wholesale shoe jobbers. It was in their store and offices that he acquired the fundamental knowledge and experience which enabled him thirteen years later to embark in business for himself as a shoe manufacturer.

With the passing years his interests and responsibilities have become greatly enlarged. He is a director of the First National Bank of Cleveland, director in the Guardian Savings & Trust Company, director of the Engle Aircraft Company, is vice president of the Stone Shoe Company, and is well known in social and civic circles. He is a director of the Fresh Air Camp. He belongs to the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, Chamber of Industry, Cleveland Advertising Club, the Union and Clifton clubs, and the Westwood Country Club. His church is the Congregational and politically he casts his vote as a republican.

At Cleveland May 10, 1882, he married Kattie Josephine Hawkins, who died October 2, 1916. Her father, Henry C. Hawkins, was for

many years secretary of the Early Settlers' Association of Cuyahoga County.

JOSEPH N. ACKERMAN. Based on mental alertness, sterling integrity, decision of character and willing industry, professional ability in the law attaches to many of the younger as well as older members of the Cleveland bar. Some of these younger practitioners have made a specialty of certain branches of the law, finding a wide field to cover. When life was less complex laws were fewer and naturally their exponents and interpreters were not so needed, but in modern days, in the great mass of business, social and even domestic transactions, few can be completed satisfactorily without the aid of a specially trained lawyer. One of this younger generation at Cleveland is Joseph N. Ackerman, whose achievements since his admission to the bar, presage a future of real distinction.

Joseph N. Ackerman was born in Austria-Hungary, August 8, 1889. He is a son of David and the late Sarah Ackerman, both of whom were born in Austria-Hungary. They settled in the City of New York when they came to the United States and there the mother died in 1909, two years after her son, Joseph N. had joined his parents. The father still resides in New York and is a manufacturer of ladies' wear.

Joseph N. Ackerman has been a resident of the United States since 1907, in that year landing in the harbor of New York. He was in school in his native land when his parents emigrated and it was thought advisable for him to complete his school course there. He immediately entered school in New York City, attending the night sessions and working as a bank employe during the day time, in this way thoroughly learning the English language, and supplementing his high school and college course in Austria-Hungary. Mr. Ackerman became the manager of a foreign bank in New York but he had an ambition to enter the law and diligently applied himself to study in that direction. In 1915 he was most creditably graduated from the Baldwin-Wallace Law College with his degree of LL. B., and in the same year was admitted to the Ohio bar, having established his residence at Cleveland in 1912, subsequently to the United States and Federal courts, and his practice covers some special features as well as general jurisprudence.

Mr. Ackerman has become one of the livestock magnates of this section, being the owner

of a stock and dairy farm at Royalton, twelve miles from Cleveland. His estate there contains 225 acres and he makes a specialty of thorough-bred Holstein cattle. He has valuable real estate holdings also at Cleveland and has interests in other lines.

For some years Mr. Ackerman has been quite active in the political field, having early identified himself with the republican party. In 1916 he was a candidate for the state senate with sixty-four others and was second highest but was defeated with the ticket although his personal following was very flattering. He is very generally popular, making a good impression on first acquaintance and usually following it with hearty friendship. His membership is sought and valued in such clubs and fraternities as the following: City Club, Western Reserve Club, Cleveland Museum of Art, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Woodmen of the World and the Knights of Pythias, and he belongs also to organizations of a purely social character. He maintains his offices in the Engineers' Building, Cleveland.

STANLEY J. OLSTYN. The industry with which the Olstyn family has been chiefly identified in Cleveland has been vehicle manufacturing, particularly heavy load trucks and wagons of different types and for different purposes and in later years the business has been more and more turned to the service of the motor truck body manufacture.

One of the most prominent citizens of Polish birth and ancestry in Cleveland is Telesfor Olstyn. He was born in Posen, Germany, January 6, 1869. He was educated in the old country, learned the blacksmith's trade there and at the age of eighteen came to America in order to escape the system of militarism. In Cleveland he worked as a blacksmith in various large wagon shops until 1891, when he began making carriages and wagons in his own shop under the name T. Olstyn. In 1908 the business was incorporated as the Olstyn Carriage Company, of which he continued as president and manager until the plant was sold to the Truck Engineering Company on August 11, 1917. Since that date Telesfor Olstyn has concerned himself chiefly with other business interests. While active in the manufacture of vehicles he specialized in making ice, brewery and milk wagons. He is now president of the Wanda Furniture Company, a director of the Polish-American Realty Trust Company, director of the Warsaw Building and Loan Association, and director of the El-



Joseph W. Akerway

ler-Olstyn Motor Sales Company. In 1917 he served as chairman of the draft board in District No. 10. While he has always been prominent among the Polish population of Cleveland, he is a whole-hearted American, and he meets every test of loyalty and patriotism. He is a member of the Order of Elks, a republican and a member of the Automobile Club. At Cleveland in July, 1888, he married Agnes Blazejczyk. Their four children are: Stanley J.; Thaddeus C., aged twenty-six, a ship fitter on the United States warship, *Montana*; Emely, who finished her education in the Cleveland School of Music and is now Mrs. George De Woyno of Cleveland; and Edward, who is a student in the public schools.

Stanley J. Olstyn, who has succeeded to and continued the development of many business interests started by his father, was born at Cleveland May 3, 1889. In 1907 he graduated from the Central High School and during the next year was a student in the Western Reserve University. His father's ill health compelled him to abandon his college career and when his father incorporated the Olstyn Carriage Company the son became secretary and treasurer. When this business was sold in August, 1917, to the Truck Engineering Company, the younger Olstyn became vice president and general manager of the new corporation and is also one of its directors. W. C. Spalding is president, A. V. Cannon is secretary and C. B. Johnson is treasurer. The company, employing forty workmen, specializes in the manufacture of truck bodies and also continues the line of output of the Olstyn Company, wagons designed and constructed for special use in such industries as ice, milk and brewery distribution.

Stanley Olstyn is a director of the Wanda Furniture Company, president of the Eller-Olstyn Motor Sales Company, president of the Clayton Furniture Company, a member of the advisory board and manager of the foreign department of the Cleveland Mortgage Company, a stockholder in the National Mortgage Company, and owns some valuable real estate interests in Cleveland.

He is a member of the Cleveland Athletic Club, the Chamber of Commerce, Knights of Pythias and Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. In politics he is independent. On June 29, 1909, Mr. Olstyn married at Cleveland Clara Sawicki. They have one child, Felicia, who was born in 1912.

C. A. FORSTER. The modern world is coming to recognize that a man's service, usefulness and value are to be estimated in proportion as the service he renders or represents is indispensable to his fellow men. To the increasing number of people who in Northern Ohio are owners of Packard motor cars and trucks, there is a whole-hearted appreciation of the service rendered by Mr. C. A. Forster in his capacity as president and directing head of the Packard-Cleveland Motor Company, which is responsible for Packard service in Northern Ohio, and especially in the main plants, warerooms and service stations at Cleveland, Akron and Canton. Nowhere in the country is there anything more complete as to equipment and personnel than the headquarters of Packard service at Cleveland, comprising a magnificent building, with three acres of floor space, with sales and display rooms, with complete service and repair plant, equipment and mechanical skill for the prompt overhauling and repairing of cars and their return to owners with the least possible delay.

Automobile owners who could not possibly claim for themselves the facilities furnished by the Packard-Cleveland Motor Company would be inclined to regard as an expression of their long felt ideal of service the explanation made by Mr. Forster to his employes of the meaning of Packard policy. This explanation cannot be condensed into a few words and included here, but one paragraph may be taken as typical of the ideal and the spirit of the whole: "It is not sufficient that the public buy our goods because of the goods themselves; it is much more important that they should buy our product because of the absolute confidence they have in us to care properly for their requirements after they have purchased. This result can be realized only by extending to our customers a fair, square and efficient deal at all times. It means a properly classified stock on hand continually; it means careful attention to the filling of orders for parts, realizing that the spelling of a name, the tabulation of an address is of importance, as well as the accurate filling of the order. But most of all do I want to call your attention to the fact that we must make it a part of our business to save money for our customers. We are not running our service department as a source of profit."

Only a broad-gauge business man could express himself in that way, and those who as assistants or associates know the president of

the Packard-Cleveland Motor Company have no hesitation in endorsing such a characterization of him.

Mr. Forster was born in Kansas. He was educated chiefly in the public schools of Terre Haute, Indiana, graduating from high school there, and after that spent eight years as an employe of the Pennsylvania Railway Company, located both at Terre Haute and at St. Louis. As a business builder and sales promoter there is peculiarly eloquent testimony of his ability in the fact that during his service with the National Cash Register Company of Dayton he was sent all over this country and also abroad, spending about one year of the nine years with the company in England and other European countries. He had charge of special work for the organization in Chicago, and demonstrated again and again business initiative and forcefulness of the highest type. Then for eight years he was with the Burroughs Adding Machine Company of Detroit as general sales manager and assistant general manager with headquarters in Detroit. He supervised and organized sales forces in this country, in England, Continental Europe and Mexico, and again proved himself a master of practically everything connected with the technique of salesmanship and business promotion.

In June, 1914, Mr. Forster came to Cleveland and took over the business of the Packard-Cleveland Motor Company, of which he is president today. The Cleveland headquarters of the company were first located on Nineteenth Street off Euclid Avenue, but on February 19, 1916, came into their present home fronting on Prospect Avenue and running through to Carnegie Avenue near Fifty-fifth Street. The company were the pioneers in extending the automobile industry in that direction in Cleveland. The general structure is two stories in height, divided into two wings, while at the rear is a service station of three stories, known as the annex, which was completed in 1917. This is undoubtedly one of the finest automobile showrooms in the State of Ohio, affording 125,000 square feet of floor space.

Mr. Forster is a director of the National Automobile Dealers' Association, is a director in several Cleveland companies, and business and social connections are represented by his membership in the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, Union Club, Hermit Club, Mayfield Club, Shaker Heights Country Club, Roadside Club, and the Cleveland Automobile Club.

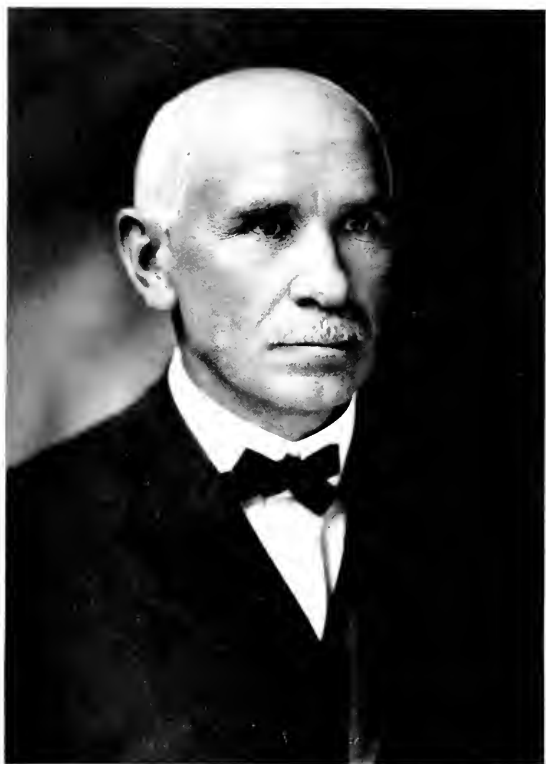
He is also a Mason, his affiliations being with Hyde Park Lodge No. 1425, Free and Accepted Masons, at London, England.

WILLIAM F. FINLEY. Public confidence is the foundation of successful banking in all its branches. When intelligent individuals have funds to deposit in a bank, they are very apt to ask a few questions before making choice of an institution, and not only inquire concerning the capital, liabilities and surplus, but want assurance that the officers of the bank are men of experience, of stable standing and of recognized integrity. Among the sound and reliable banking institutions of Cleveland, none can give more favorable information in answer to all such demands than the Garfield Savings Bank, of which William F. Finley, one of the city's representative business men, is vice president.

William F. Finley is a native of Ohio and was born at Millersburg, in Holmes County, October 16, 1879, belonging to one of the old pioneer families of that county. His parents are Calvin E. and Laura A. Finley, and his grandfather was David Finley, who was born in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, and remained there as a farmer until 1820, when he came to Holmes County, Ohio. He settled among the other pioneers and developed land which remained his home until his death, which occurred in 1860. He was a well known man in that section in his day and left numerous descendants.

Calvin E. Finley was born in Holmes County, Ohio, July 25, 1857, and after his schooldays were over engaged in farming until he retired from active life, in 1912, since when he has resided in the City of Cleveland, where all his children live: Earl, who is connected with the firm of Barton and Barton, stock brokers; Robert, who carries on a real estate business; and William F., who is treasurer of the Garfield Savings Bank.

William F. Finley remained with his parents on the home farm, first attending the country schools and later the high school at Millersburg, from which he was creditably graduated in 1896. For two years following he taught school at Millersburg and then entered Mount Union College, from which institution he was graduated in 1902. It was then that Mr. Finley came to Cleveland and became a bookkeeper in the Garfield Savings Bank in one year becoming teller. In 1906 he was made cashier of the Lake View branch of the bank, continuing as such until 1913, when



Niigo V. Sorensen

he was elected assistant treasurer of the main bank in Cleveland, and in January, 1916, became treasurer, and January 1, 1918, was elected vice president. For fifteen years Mr. Finley has been honorably identified with this institution and his name in connection with its soundness is familiar to every one and is considerable of an asset.

Mr. Finley was married November 27, 1907, at Fredericksburg, in Wayne County Ohio, to Miss Grace Morgan, and they have three children, Helen, William and Elizabeth, aged respectively eight, six and three years. Mr. Finley and family attend the Windermere Methodist Episcopal Church. Politically he is a republican. Mr. Finley belongs to the Masonic fraternity and to his old Greek letter college society, the Alpha Tau Omega, and is a member of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce and the City Club.

VIGGO V. TORBENSEN is founder of and president of The Torbensen Axle Company, a Cleveland industry to which some reference concerning its history and its plant and output is made on other pages.

The head of this institution is one of the most highly trained and widely experienced mechanical and production engineers in America. He was born at Copenhagen, Denmark, September 28, 1858, a son of H. V. and Maren Torbensen. Until he was fourteen he was a student in the Danish public schools. He then entered the Naval Technical School, pursuing the engineering course and graduating at the age of twenty-one. As a machinist's apprentice he worked for two years at Aarhus and Nakskov, Denmark, and made such progress there that his efficiency was recognized and he was made one of the beneficiaries of a fund set aside by the Government of Denmark to afford boys specially proficient in various lines to secure a complete technical education. This enabled him to go to Derby, England, where he spent a year working as a machinist with the Midland Railway.

It was with this training and experience that Mr. Torbensen came to America, first locating at Philadelphia, where he was a machinist with William Sellers & Company, manufacturers of machine tools, for one year. His next employment was at Edgemore, Delaware, where for two years he was in charge of the night force of the Edgemore Iron Works. Returning to Philadelphia he was machinist and electrician a year and a half with the Thomson-Houston Electric Company,

and was then put in charge of the electric underground railway system of Philadelphia. That position kept him busy for two and a half years.

From that he organized the firm of Clay & Torbensen, manufacturers of steam yachts and launches. They had a plant at Camden, New Jersey, for three years, and then moved it to Gloucester, New Jersey. At the end of five years Mr. Torbensen sold his interest in that business, and though already rated as one of the leading mechanical engineers he went abroad to get the benefit of further training and study of the great industrial plants of Germany. For eight months he did experimental work with automobiles and motor cycles at Frankfort, Germany, was engaged in similar studies and labors at Leipsic a year, and spent two months at Mannheim.

On returning to Brooklyn Mr. Torbensen was put in charge of the DeDion-Bouton Motorette Company, and during the year he spent with that business he designed and made and put in operation the first internal gear drive used in this country, a mechanism upon which the present great Torbensen Axle Company bases its output. From New York he went to Newark, New Jersey, and established the Torbensen Gear Company, of which he was president. This company manufactured automobile and special gears. At the end of five years he retired from the business and established The Torbensen Motor Car Company, manufacturers of trucks and truck axles. He was at the head of this company as president for seven years. Then in 1912 he organized The Torbensen Gear & Axle Company, and in 1915 the business was moved to Cleveland and in 1916 was reincorporated under Ohio laws as The Torbensen Axle Company. Mr. Torbensen has been president of the corporation since it was established in 1912.

Mr. Torbensen is a member of the Society of Automobile Engineers and a republican voter. At Philadelphia he married Evelyn L. Smith. They have three children: Clara U. is Mrs. Charles J. Long, of Bloomfield, New Jersey; Margaret H., at home; and Allen P., who is a graduate of a technical school at Bloomfield, New Jersey, and is now serving in the Quartermaster's Department with the American army in France.

THE TORBENSEN AXLE COMPANY became a Cleveland industry in 1915, and in 1916 it was reincorporated under the laws of Ohio, at

which time the name was changed from the Torbensen Gear & Axle Company to the Torbensen Axle Company. It is probably the greatest single permanent industry brought into Cleveland within recent years.

The business was established in 1912 at Newark, New Jersey, from which city the plant was removed to Cleveland in June, 1915. It was incorporated in Ohio in September, 1916, and besides the change of name the capital was increased from \$120,000 to \$1,750,000. Five years ago the company had only thirty-five men on the payroll, while today the immense work requires the services of from 500 to 600 men. The growth of the business can perhaps best be illustrated by reference to the record of sales of the axles. In 1912 only thirty-one were sold, and the amount in successive years has been as follows: In 1913, 244; 1914, 175; 1915, 1,888; 1916, 11,055; and 1917, 30,000 axles. At the present time The Torbensen Axle Company is equipping one out of every three trucks manufactured in the United States. The company stands today as the largest in the world manufacturing rear motor truck axles. The Cleveland plant, occupied since June, 1917, covers four acres and furnishes 125,000 square feet of floor space. Even this is insufficient and about a thousand axles a month are being manufactured in outside plants.

During the past year the company and its products have become known everywhere because of the broad and comprehensive scheme of national advertising. The company has also effected a close alliance with the Republic Motor Truck Company of Alma, Michigan, the largest manufacturers of trucks in the United States.

While Cleveland takes appropriate pride in the presence here of an industry doing an annual business of six million dollars or more, there is further ground for pride in the character and equipment of the plant, which measures up to many of the most perfect ideals set for industrial conditions. Apparently nothing has been overlooked in providing facilities for the welfare of employes. The company maintains a restaurant, hospital, doctors and nurses and orchestra. There are baseball and basketball teams, and an Employees Benefit Association. On December 24, 1917, the company presented each employe with a five hundred dollar life insurance policy, and the plan of insurance provides for an increase in the protection corresponding to the length of time the employe remains with the company. The

maximum amount of the policy afforded is fifteen hundred dollars.

The officers and directors of the company are: V. V. Torbensen, president; W. J. Baxter, vice president; A. H. Ide, secretary; J. O. Eaton, treasurer and general manager; and S. H. Tolles, director.

The company manufactures as its primary output the Torbensen internal gear axle. This is a type of axle and gear which has been developed as a result of many years of experience and painstaking study by Mr. V. V. Torbensen. Without attempting a technical description, may be noted some of the essential features of the Torbensen axle and gear. One is that the rear axle proper is a solid beam whose primary and essential function is to carry the load and nothing else. No part of the weight sustained by the rear axle is shifted to any part of the driving mechanism. At the same time the driving mechanism is attached to the axle in such a way as to secure practically perfect, permanent alignment, without impairing any of the strength or interfering with any of the primary functions of the axle as a load carrier.

The Torbensen drive itself has been developed as a solution of the many defects found in the use of the familiar chain drives, bevel gears and worm drives as applied to heavy truck operation. The Torbensen drive has all the advantages of the chain drive in that the power is applied close to the rim of the wheel, but with the manifest advantage that it is applied on the inner circumference rather than the outer, by means of a shaft instead of a chain, allowing the entire mechanism to be completely shut in, affording protection from dirt, from the wear and tear familiarly associated with chain driving apparatus, and altogether making for strength, simplicity, quietness of operation and efficiency.

Some of the interesting points concerning the development of the Torbensen internal gear drive are found in a pamphlet recently issued by The Torbensen Axle Company.

"Internal Gear Drive is neither new nor comparatively new. Fifteen years have passed since it was introduced into this country. In the earlier period of its development there was not the need for it which has come into existence coincidentally with the development of commercial vehicles, and its experimental days were over five or more years before power driven commercial vehicles had attained any true recognition.

"In 1901 V. V. Torbensen, at that time fac-

tory manager of the American plant of the DeDion-Bouton Motorette Company, designed, made and put in operation the first internal gear drive used in this country. After leaving that concern he continued to build Internal Gear Drive axles and in a comparatively short time their various advantages had become recognized and the foundation for their adoption had been securely laid.

"But Mr. Torbensen labored under the disadvantages which beset all pioneers. He was ahead of his time. Motor cars were used only as pleasure vehicles and the purchasers of the early models of automobiles were neither engineers nor were they possessed of discrimination. Mr. Torbensen's venture was not without effect. The first of the commercial vehicles to be used in this country were the DeDion busses of the Fifth Avenue stage line in New York City. A large number of Internal Gear Driven axles were imported from Europe for use in these vehicles and so successful have they proved in this racking service of continual starts and stops and heavy loads that they are still in use—one of the strongest endorsements of the claims made for the Internal Gear Drive.

"For fifteen years and up to the present time the Internal Gear Drive has continued to fulfill all demands made upon it, and with its developments and refinements during this period it has won the approval of engineers who have been concerned in solving the difficult problem of the ideal drive for commercial vehicles."

HENRY LEONARD MACH is one of the successful Cleveland lawyers who have their offices in the American Trust Building. Mr. Mach has been steadily building up a legal business and reputation as a skilled and resourceful lawyer since he finished his work in the Harvard Law School ten years ago. Mr. Mach has many other interests that distinguish him as a broad gauge, liberal, patriotic American citizen.

He was born at Cleveland, December 27, 1879, son of Frank J. and Mary T. (Kohont) Mach. His parents came from Bohemia to Cleveland in 1865, and were married in this city. They are still living and the father is a retired farmer with residence in South Newburg, Bedford Township, Cuyahoga County. He is a republican in politics and has had a life long interest in music, and when more active played in the old Cleveland Grays band. Both parents are members of the Broadway

Methodist Episcopal Church, of Cleveland. They had four children, two sons and two daughters. Mary and Adolph died in infancy. Henry L. has a younger sister, Sylvia Emily Peterka of Cleveland.

Mr. Mach was educated in the Warren Grammar School at Cleveland and was a member of the first graduating class from the South High School in 1898. He took his college literary training in Adelbert College of Western Reserve University, graduating A. B. in 1902, and then entered Harvard Law School, where he spent the years 1902-03. Illness interrupted a further continuation of his studies for three years when he returned to Harvard and graduated LL. B. in 1908.

On returning from university Mr. Mach spent a year in the law office of the late B. C. Starr, an old Harvard man at Cleveland. After that he was in practice for himself with offices in the American Trust Building, and was associated with Judge David Moylan under the name Mach & Moylan until Mr. Moylan was elected one of the judges of the Municipal Court of Cleveland, where he is still doing duty. Since that time Mr. Mach has practiced alone and has enjoyed a large general clientele. For four years, 1914-18 he was solicitor for East View Village. He is a director of the Cleveland Home Investment Company and the Postal Supply Company.

Mr. Mach takes an active part in ward politics as a republican, is affiliated with Palacky Lodge No. 317, Knights of Pythias; Woodward Lodge No. 508, Free and Accepted Masons, and Cleveland Chapter, Royal Arch Masons. He is a member of the Cleveland Bar Association, Civic League, has been on the official board of the Broadway Methodist Episcopal Church since 1903.

May 29, 1911, Mr. Mach married Miss Blanche May Ward of Cleveland. She was born at Fishleigh, Essex County, England. She was educated in her native country and also in Cleveland. She was seventeen years old when her mother, Mary N. (Rider) Ward, died in England, and she came to Cleveland with her father, the late Thomas V. Ward, who was accidentally killed on one of the Lake Shore Railway crossings at West Park. Mrs. Mach is an active church worker in the Broadway Methodist Episcopal Church and is a member of the Monday Reading Club. They have three daughters, all born in Cleveland, Gertrude Elinor, Frances Marian and Helen Louise. The city home of the family is at 5423 Mumford Avenue. They have their sum-

mer home at Linwood Park, Vermillion, Ohio, where they own a cottage on the lake known as "The Charmian Cottage," where the family live and enjoy outdoor life during the summer. All the members of the family are expert swimmers, the children having learned that art almost as much a matter of course as they learned walking. Mr. Mach so far as his profession permits is a practical farmer, and takes a great deal of interest in his father's place in Bedford Township.

WILLIAM JOSEPH CLARK, head of the William Joseph Clark Company, investment securities at Cleveland, is distinctly a man of action, and has crowded his still youthful years with experience, work and varied business responsibilities.

He was born at Kennedy, New York, September 18, 1879, and comes of old and solid New England ancestry on both sides. He is the fifth William Joseph Clark in as many generations of the family in America. Two miles from his birthplace at Kennedy is the Town of Clark which was named in honor of his grandfather, William Joseph Clark, a prominent lumberman. The parents of Mr. Clark are Egbert R. and Christina (Lent) Clark, both natives of New York State. Both are now living retired at Jamestown. Egbert Clark was engaged in the lumber industry in his younger days, and is also connected with the Erie Railway and in business up to 1908, when he retired. At one time he was superintendent of right of way for the A. A. & T. Company, controlling the Bell Telephone System.

William Joseph Clark of Cleveland is the only child of his parents. He was educated in the public schools at Jamestown, and in the spring of 1898, while in high school and not yet eighteen years old, he was the second boy from his community to enlist in the service of the Spanish-American war. He got his father's consent, but his mother refused to sign the necessary papers required for a youth of that age, and at the end of thirty days he was dismissed with the equivalent of an honorable discharge. He enlisted in the Sixty-fifth Regiment of New York National Guard.

An interesting opportunity for experience came to him in a clerical appointment to serve with the United States-Alaska Commission during 1901-02. He went to England with the commission and with London as his headquarters he extended his travels in all directions over Europe. While there he completed a

course at the University of London, where he specialized in automobile engineering.

Returning to the United States, Mr. Clark located at New York City in 1905 and took up the automobile engineering profession and also the stock and bond business, and was busily engaged in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Washington and Pittsburg. In May, 1912, he removed to Cleveland, and has since continued and extended his business interests, the handling of stocks, bonds and investment securities, and general promotion work. His offices are in the Hippodrome Building. Mr. Clark is president and treasurer of the William Joseph Clark Company and is an officer in several other business organizations in Cleveland and elsewhere. He is unmarried and resides at 2098 East One Hundredth Street.

WILLIAM H. HUNT, president of the Cleveland Life Insurance Company, one of the notably successful insurance companies of the Middle West, is a striking example of a self-made successful American. He has been for many years prominent in business, civic and social affairs, and one of Cleveland's most representative citizens.

William H. Hunt was born at Warren, Ohio, January 20, 1868, a son of William B. Hunt, of English ancestry, and of Rebeeca Myers Hunt, of Dutch ancestry. Mr. Hunt attended the public schools of Warren and Akron, Ohio, entering The First National Bank of Akron when twelve years of age, remaining there eleven years. In 1889, at the age of twenty-one, he was made secretary of the old Akron Gas Company. In 1890, he became general manager and secretary of The American Alumina Company, a corporation with a capital of \$500,000, and shortly thereafter, assumed in connection therewith the position of Secretary and treasurer of The Akron Vitrified Press Brick Company. While a resident of Akron he was interested in many enterprises, and successful in all of his undertakings. Notwithstanding Mr. Hunt's natural inclination for the banking business, he assumed the general management of the brick company in 1893, as his chief occupation. His company shortly became a part of The Hydraulic Press Brick Company, which subsequently developed into a \$10,000,000 corporation, the largest concern of its kind in the world, and of which he became a vice president and manager, which position he held until June 1, 1909, when he resigned to accept



Wm. B. King



the presidency of The Cleveland Life Insurance Company. The Cleveland Life Insurance Company was organized in 1907. Its board of directors is composed of some of the most successful business men of Northern Ohio. Great strides have been made and the company has under its present administration taken its place as one of the notably successful life insurance companies of the country.

Mr. Hunt is one of Cleveland's most philanthropic citizens, giving freely of both time and money towards work of this character. He is a trustee of Hiram House, and takes great interest in settlement and social work. With his intimate associate, Mr. F. F. Prentiss, he was one of the principal organizers of Saint Luke's Hospital, one of the most up-to-date and complete hospitals of the United States, of which he is treasurer and one of the trustees. Mr. Hunt is also a trustee of the Workingman's Collateral Loan Society, an institution which has been a great help to the poor people of the city. He is a life member of the Associated Charities. His practical philanthropy has been spread in all directions, and always where it will do the most good. He was for four years president of The Cleveland Builders Exchange, an institution which is stamped with his genius for organizing ability. He has been always foremost in developing and advancing civic art, and his refining influence has assisted largely in beautifying his home city. He was one of the organizers of the Civic Federation and served as its vice president. He was one of the original group of men active in a national movement seeking to rehabilitate American merchant ships upon the high seas, he having been formerly one of the trustees of the American Merchant Marine League. His name is known to clay workers throughout the country, having served as president of the National Brick Manufacturers' Association, and as president of The Ohio Face Brick Manufacturers' Association.

Mr. Hunt has been an active member of the board of directors of the Chamber of Commerce, and is a member of the leading clubs of the city, which include the Union, Rowfant, Athletic, Mayfield, Country and Tippecanoe.

Mr. Hunt is known by all his acquaintances as a prodigious worker, yet carrying his many interests with characteristic equanimity. His natural optimism is always in evidence, his cheerful and hopeful disposition is appreciated by associates in the various organizations with which he is identified. Few men active in busi-

ness have traveled as extensively as Mr. Hunt. All parts of the world have been visited in his travels and his collection of curios is extensive. He has one of the largest private collections of photographs in the country, comprising over 10,000 pictures of art and architectural subjects from Oriental and European countries. He has also made a novel collection of clay products, some of his specimens dating back thousands of years.

At Akron, Ohio, October 12, 1912, Mr. Hunt married May Fairchild Sanford, daughter of the late Hon. Henry C. Sanford. Mrs. Hunt is a highly educated and accomplished woman, studied art in schools of New York City and Cleveland, and many of her sketches have received high praise from discriminating critics.

FRED P. BRAND, president and owner of the Fred P. Brand Motor Company, operating the exclusive agency at Cleveland and over twenty-seven counties of Northern Ohio for the Pierce-Arrow motor cars and trucks, is one of the oldest automobile salesmen and designers in America. As the automobile was perfected and introduced into the commercial markets of the world less than twenty years ago, this statement has obviously no reference to Mr. Brand's individual age in years, for he is in fact a comparatively young man just now in the prime of his business career. He has sold and superintended the manufacture of some of the most noted cars of their time, and since coming to Cleveland less than three years ago has developed a business that is a recognized institution in the automobile districts of the city.

Mr. Brand was born at Utica, New York, September 22, 1874, a son of James H. and Cornelia M. (Perkins) Brand, both now deceased. His father died at Utica and his mother at Buffalo, both being buried at Utica. James H. Brand was a merchant tailor and spent practically all his life in the business at Utica. He was born at Edmiston, New York, and his wife at Utica, where they married. James H. Brand outside of business and family gave most of his attention to Masonry, and held a number of state offices in the order.

Fred P. Brand, one of three children, and the only one of the family in Ohio, was educated in the public schools of Utica, and began earning his own way when fifteen years old. Like many of the older automobile men he entered the motor industry through the avenue of its predecessor, the bicycle. When every community in the country had a branch of the

American Wheelman's Association, Mr. Brand became widely known as an expert rider in the big races, won many medals in endurance runs, and had tested out every resource of the bicycle before the automobile became king of the highway.

There is only one other man in the country who shares with him the premier honors in motor salesmanship. Twenty years ago he identified himself with the Locomobile Company of America, when that corporation was building steam carriages. For 7½ years he was on the sales force of the Locomobile Company, located at the factory at Bridgeport, Connecticut, resigning to accept the sales management of the Autocar Company of Ardmore, Pennsylvania. Later he was sales manager for three years at Springfield, Ohio, of the Kelly-Springfield Motor Truck Company, and for two years was president and general manager of the Imperial Motor Car Company of Williamsport, Pennsylvania. Mr. Brand designed and built the Imperial car. He was sales manager for three years of the Parish Manufacturing Company of Reading, Pennsylvania. This company were the pioneer builders of alloy steel automobile frames. Mr. Brand built and designed for them the experimental cars and trucks and was sales manager for the frame department. On September 22, 1915, his birthday, Mr. Brand arrived in Cleveland and organized the Fred P. Brand Motor Company, located at 1821 East Thirteenth Street. This business is now owned solely by Mr. Brand, and in the fall of 1917 the company moved to the elaborate new home at the corner of Carnegie Avenue and East Forty-sixth Street. Mr. Brand bought the ground and built there one of the finest display and office rooms and garages in the State of Ohio, and he also owns adjoining land including a row of apartment buildings, on East Forty-sixth Street as well as vacant property on Cedar Avenue where ultimately the truck department and service station will be located. The new home of the Pierce-Arrow car in Cleveland was built at a cost of \$200,000, is a two-story building in the classic Italian Renaissance style, finished in white glazed terra cotta and offers a superb arrangement both for offices and service plant.

In addition to his work as a salesman, Mr. Brand is well known in motor circles by his former service on the automobile racing board and served as assistant starter and clerk of the course for practically all of the larger

automobile races in the country, including the Vanderbilt Cup races and Briar Cliff Grand Prize races. He was active in automobile racing until he came to Cleveland in 1915.

Mr. Brand is a member of the Cleveland Auto Show Company, the Cleveland Automobile Club, Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, West Side Chamber of Industry, Willowick Country Club and is a Mason with affiliations with Faxon Lodge No. 697, Free and Accepted Masons, at Utica; Syracuse Consistory of the Scottish Rite and Lu Lu Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Philadelphia.

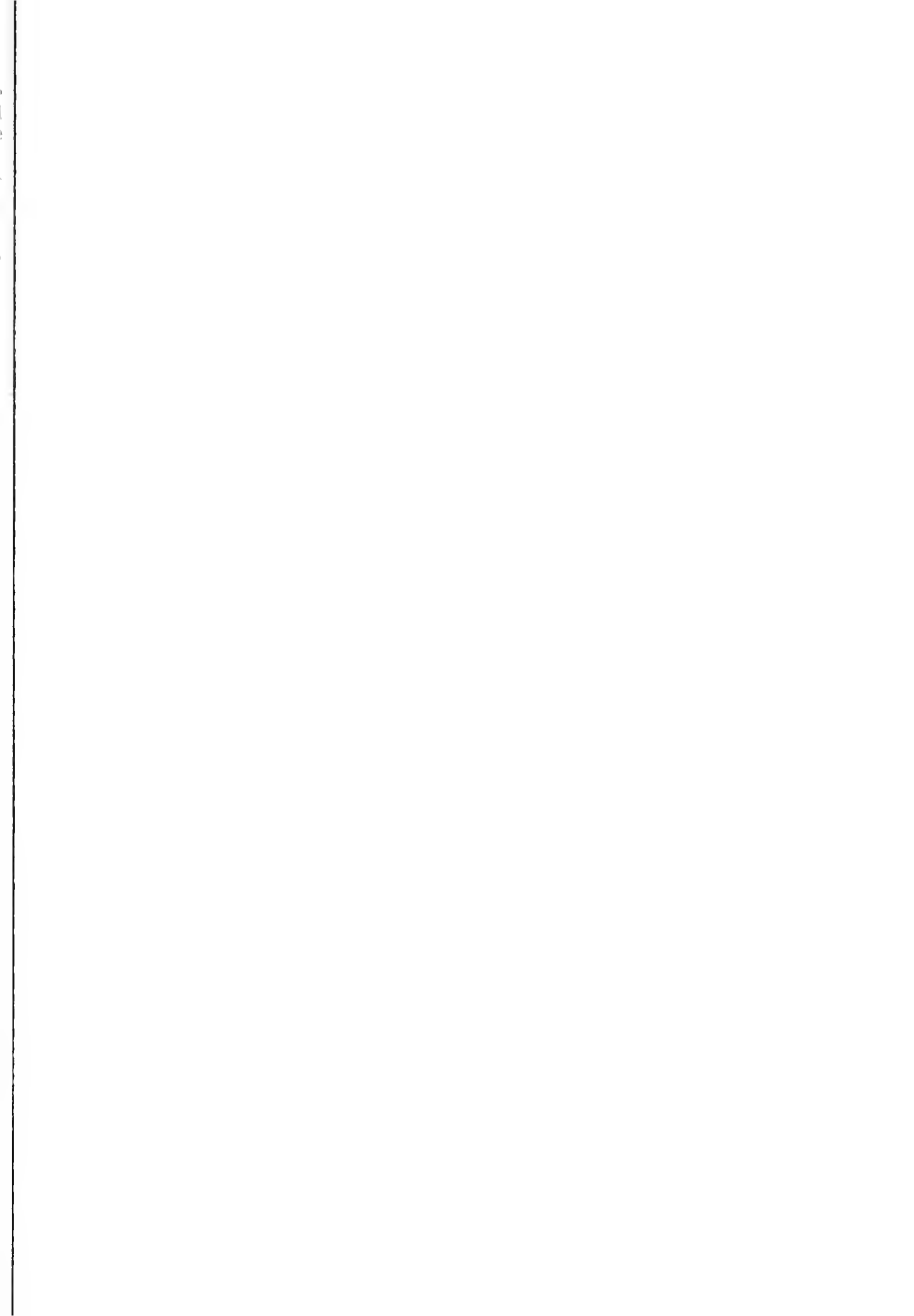
At Philadelphia, June 29, 1916, Mr. Brand married Martha N. Casiez, who was born in New York City and was reared and educated there. She is of an old French family of New York City. Both Mr. and Mrs. Brand are very fond of golf and are members of the Sea View Golf Club at Absecon, New Jersey, just outside of Atlantic City. They usually spend several weeks there every summer. Their Cleveland home is at 1157 East Boulevard.

BELDEN SEYMOUR the elder was one of the business men of consequence and a citizen of high social standing in Cleveland until his death thirty years ago. He was a resident of the city forty-five years, and his name is associated with many important enterprises of the time.

He was a descendant of the Connecticut family of the name. This family was first known in Norfolk, England, in 1639. His unusual Christian name was given to all the oldest sons of the family from the time of the marriage of Ruth Belden, also of Connecticut, to Lieut. William Seymour, who was the first Seymour to marry in America.

Belden Seymour was born June 14, 1826, at the home of his grandfather known as "Comfort Hill" in Vergennes, Vermont. His grandfather also bore the name Belden. His own parents were Harry Belden and Mary Lazell (Ward) Seymour of Framingham, Massachusetts.

At the age of fourteen Belden Seymour was sent by his uncle, Hon. Edward Seymour, to live with an older uncle, Charles St. John Seymour, a merchant in New York City. There he was given a good business training, and in 1844 came west on a trip to buy furs. He stopped at Ohio City to visit his mother's brother, Horatio N. Ward, whose farm was where The Peoples Savings Bank now stands, a part of which tract later became Belden





Frank Rieley

Seymour's home. To that home he brought his mother and brothers and two little sisters in 1846, and there his own children were born.

Mr. Seymour early established himself in the real estate business at Cleveland and in 1857 added a fire insurance department. Both these businesses he conducted until his death on January 17, 1889, since which time his son, Belden Seymour, has continued to keep the name and integrity of the service before the public.

The late Mr. Seymour had a big generous outlook on life and became an active and public spirited citizen, identified with all matters of civic progress. His business experience made him an acknowledged authority on real estate values. He was one of the leading promoters of the Superior Street Viaduct, and was sometimes called the "father of the viaduct." He was one of the organizers and first directors of The Peoples Savings and Loan Association. This is now the Peoples Savings Bank Company, and its president is his only son, Belden Seymour. He was also one of the organizers and first directors of the Citizens Savings and Loan Association, now the Citizens Savings and Trust Company, and of the Peoples Gas Company.

He became a member of St. John's Episcopal Church, for which his kinsman had given the land, and followed his father-in-law as vestryman and warden. He was always a consistent republican supporting his party and its measures invariably. Though repeatedly urged he always declined public office. In the Independent Order of Odd Fellows he was prominent and held all the state offices and some of the national ones. He was a member of the Cleveland Light Artillery and of the Union Club.

October 27, 1853, he married Eleanor Ingraham Herrick. Her father, Stephen Nelson Herrick, as a young civil engineer had come to Cleveland from Albany, New York, with Harbeck, Stone & Witt, the builders of the C. C. C. & I. Railroad. The senior member of this firm was a cousin of Mr. Herrick. The latter's wife was Mary Ann Brooks of East Haddam, Connecticut. As she was a niece of Richard Lord, Mr. and Mrs. Herrick on coming to Cleveland went to live with the Lords in the beautiful old colonial house Mr. Lord had built on Detroit Street at the same time his partner, Judge Barber, built on Pearl Street. It was all these relationships that identified Mr. Seymour with the lands granted

to Barber and Lord by the Connecticut Land Company.

The children of the late Mr. Seymour are: Eleanor, wife of Andrew Squire of Cleveland; and Belden, who married Susan, the only daughter of John William and Ellen (Bolton) Fawcett, who came to Cleveland in 1866 from Liverpool, England. Mr. Seymour had no grandchildren.

FRANK RIELEY. By a number of points of connection was the late Frank Rieley a figure and factor of prominence in Cleveland's civic and business life. He had held and administered with credit several city offices, and was for twenty years a prominent paving contractor, and the business which he thus founded is now continued by his sons under the name Rieley Brothers, one of the leading firms of the kind in Cleveland.

He was sixty-seven years of age when he died. He was born December 12, 1842, at the old Rieley home on Huron Road S. E., near East Ninth Street. He died at the home of his son Charles F. Rieley on August 1, 1909. His parents, Hugh and Margaret (Owen) Rieley, came from Ireland and settled in Cleveland during the decade of the '30s. Hugh Rieley was head maltster of the J. B. Smith malt house at Cleveland, a very important institution in that day, shipping malt all over the West, even to Milwaukee.

Frank Rieley grew up in Cleveland and was educated in the schools of the south side. When a boy of eighteen he ran away from home, being unable to secure his parents' consent, and enlisted in the Third Ohio Volunteer Cavalry. He joined the regiment at Sandusky, Ohio, and saw four years of continuous and arduous service. He was promoted to the rank of first sergeant. After the war he engaged in business and civic affairs. He was street commissioner of Cleveland two terms, was a councilman from the old Twelfth Ward, and served as deputy director of public works under the late Mayor William G. Rose. However, his principal business was as a paving contractor, and for twenty years or more he was manager of The Northern Ohio Paving & Construction Company. In this business he was succeeded by his sons, Charles F. and Oliver R. Politically Frank Rieley was a republican. On Christmas Day of 1869 he married Miss Mary Pritchard, of Geneva, Ohio. She died at Cleveland in March, 1899. She was active in St. Paul's Episcopal Church.

CHARLES F. RIELEY is senior member of Rieley Brothers, paving contractors, with offices in The Arcade. This is one of the largest firms making a specialty of municipal paving in Northern Ohio. It is a business which Charles F. Rieley and his brother, Oliver R., learned and acquired through early associations with their father, and they practically succeeded the late Frank Rieley in the contracting business.

Charles F. Rieley was born at Cleveland, February 8, 1872, and was well educated, attending the public schools, including the old Central High School, and in 1895 graduated Bachelor of Science from the Case School of Applied Science.

In the meantime his younger brother, Oliver, had gone to New Brunswick, New Jersey, where he went to work in the foundry business. Charles F. Rieley also worked in the Walworth Run Foundry at Cleveland for about three years, and then joined his brother at New Brunswick, New Jersey. These foundries both at Cleveland and in New Jersey were owned and operated by their uncle, the late T. A. Rieley, a brother of Frank Rieley. T. A. Rieley, who died at New Brunswick, New Jersey, in 1897, was for many years a resident of Cleveland, and had his home in that city until a short time before his death, when he removed to New Brunswick.

After about three years with the New Brunswick foundry, Charles F. Rieley and his brother returned to Cleveland and went to work for the concern with which their father was connected, The Northern Ohio Paving Company. The brothers continued with this firm until after the death of their father, and then engaged in paving contracting for themselves under the name Rieley Brothers. As municipal paving contractors Rieley Brothers has laid up to 1918 more than sixty miles of paving in Cuyahoga County and Cleveland City.

Mr. Charles F. Rieley is treasurer of the Pavers' Exchange and is treasurer of The Buekeye Insurance Agency. He is a member of the Cleveland Engineering Society, the Cleveland Automobile Club and the Cleveland Athletic Club. For seven years he was first sergeant of Troop A of the Ohio National Guard. His religious home is St. Paul's Episcopal Church at Cleveland.

Mr. Rieley married for his first wife Miss Nettie Bell Corrigan, daughter of the late James Corrigan of Cleveland. Mrs. Rieley and their child, Mary, then about a year and

a half old, were both drowned in Lake Erie in July, 1900, when the Corrigan private yacht capsized about ten miles out of port.

January 22, 1908, Mr. Rieley married for his present wife Miss Gertrude Scott, daughter of the late Dr. X. C. Scott of Cleveland, elsewhere mentioned in this publication. Mrs. Rieley was born and educated in Cleveland and is a graduate of the Hathaway-Brown School for Girls in the city. Mr. and Mrs. Rieley have two children, both born at Cleveland, named Elizabeth Cole and Charles Sheldon.

XENOPHON C. SCOTT, M. D. Many of the qualities and achievements which underlie real fame in the profession of medicine and surgery were part of the record of the late Doctor Scott, who was a resident of Cleveland nearly half a century and died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. C. F. Rieley in that city September 10, 1909. He was widely known as a surgeon, and was probably one of the foremost oculists in the entire country. At one time he served as president of the Mississippi Valley Medical Society, and for twenty years was a member of the American Medical Association, and for nine years a member of its judicial council, the body to which are referred all ethical questions that arise in the medical profession. He was an honored member also of the Ohio State Medical Society and the various other medical organizations and was on the visiting staff of nearly all the Cleveland hospitals. In 1887 he represented Ohio at the International Congress of Physicians and Surgeons in Washington.

Doctor Scott was born at Haysville, Ohio, December 4, 1841. He grew up as an Ohio boy and was in his freshman year at Vermillion College in his native town when the Civil war broke out. In the spring of 1861 he enlisted in the three months' service and at the close of his term of enlistment resumed his studies in Jefferson College, but only for one session. He then re-enlisted, and at the second enlistment was in the quartermaster's department. During the arduous campaigning before Pittsburg his health failed and he was obliged to resign.

So far as possible he kept up his studies while in the army, and had a good foundation on which to begin his preparation for a medical career. He studied medicine with Dr. John Weaver, and on coming to Cleveland began study and practice with his uncle, Dr. D. H. Scott. He also attended lectures at

the Medical School in Cleveland and finished his studies with the leading honors of his class in 1867. About that time he accepted an appointment in the Brooklyn City Hospital, but was soon appointed to a larger hospital in New York City. While there he began specializing on surgery and diseases of the eye, throat and ear. He availed himself of special courses in these branches at the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons, and then in 1869 went abroad and sought the superlative advantages of the schools and the eminent personalities of Heidelberg, where among his teachers were the renowned Professors Helmholtz, Otto, Becker and Moss. When the Franco-Prussian war broke out Doctor Scott was put in sole charge of a military hospital, and was the only foreign surgeon thus honored by the German authorities. At the close of the war and during 1871 he continued special study in acoustics at Berlin. On his return to New York City he acted as resident surgeon in a private hospital, but within a year returned to Cleveland, where he accepted a chair as lecturer on diseases of the eye, throat and ear at the Cleveland Medical College. For ten years his class rooms were crowded in that institution, and for six years he was also in the medical department of Wooster University. He finally gave up all responsibilities in connection with the educational side of his profession and resumed private practice, which he continued with uninterrupted success and achievement until September, 1905, when he was stricken with paralysis, and spent his last years as an invalid. Widely known for his individual skill in surgery, he was constantly sought out by other physicians and surgeons in all parts of America for advice and consultation.

In 1878 Doctor Scott married Miss Edith Leslie Cole of Elyria, Ohio. She died in 1889 and three years later he married May F. Allen of Cleveland, who is now the wife of Harry Couly of Cleveland. Doctor Scott had three children, two by his first marriage and one by his second wife. The older two are Mrs. Charles F. Rieley of Cleveland and Xenophon C., Jr., who is connected with the sporting department of the Cleveland Plain Dealer. The third child is K. A. Scott of Cleveland.

OLIVER R. RIELEY is junior partner in the firm Rieley Brothers, municipal paving contractors, a firm that has executed a large amount of work in this section of Northern Ohio and has the prestige that goes with long

years of successful work in a complete organization and all the facilities necessary for prompt and efficient handling of every class of contract.

Mr. Rieley was born in Cleveland September 3, 1873, son of Frank and Mary (Pritchard) Rieley. Further particulars concerning the family history will be found on other pages. Oliver attended the Cleveland public schools, including the old Central High School, and was also a student in Western Reserve University, where he graduated A. B. with the class of 1895. On leaving college he went to work for his uncle, the late T. A. Rieley, proprietor and operator of the Walworth Run Foundry at Cleveland. Later he went to New Brunswick, New Jersey, where he was connected with another foundry owned by his uncle. After the death of his uncle in New Brunswick he returned to Cleveland, and became connected with his father's firm, The Northern Ohio Paving Company. Both he and his brother Charles were in that business and with that firm for eight years, and there laid the foundation of their experience as paving contractors. In 1910 they retired and established a business of their own under the name Rieley Brothers, with offices in The Arcade. Since then they have handled almost exclusively municipal paving contracts, and have executed over sixty miles of high class paving in Cleveland and Cuyahoga County.

Oliver R. Rieley is a member of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, the Hermit Club, Cleveland Automobile Club, University Club and St. Paul's Episcopal Church. On November 1, 1899, he married Miss Marie Voorhees, of New Brunswick, New Jersey. She died at Cleveland, August 28, 1913, leaving one daughter, Charlotte E. Rieley, now a student in the Hathaway-Brown School for Girls at Cleveland. On January 29, 1915, Mr. Rieley married Miss Elsie Preston of Attica, New York.

CHARLES D. GIBSON, general manager of the Cleveland Machinery and Supply Company, is an expert mechanical engineer with long and thorough experience in manufacture of machinery tools. He has been a resident of Cleveland since 1914. Mr. Gibson was born at Marshall, Michigan, July 24, 1871, a son of William H. and Harriet A. Gibson. During his childhood his parents removed to Kalamazoo, where Charles D. attended the public schools, graduating from high school in 1890. His inclinations had already taken a decided

bent toward mechanical industry, and on leaving high school he went east to Hartford, Connecticut, and entered upon an apprenticeship with Pratt and Whitney, manufacturers of machine tools. From an apprenticeship he went through the various grades of responsibility and service until he was superintendent of the automatic machinery department. At the conclusion of nine years he resigned from that firm and became manager of the plant of the Hamilton Machine Tool Company of Hamilton, Ohio. He remained there seven years and his next location was in Chicago, where he was sales engineer with the Niles-Bemint and Pond Company, manufacturers of machinery tools. This connection he retained until January, 1914, when he came to Cleveland as manager of the machine tool department of the Cleveland Tool and Supply Company.

In February, 1915, Mr. Gibson was instrumental in organizing the Cleveland Machinery and Supply Company, his associates being S. W. Sparks, John O'Brien and W. E. McNaughton. The business is a flourishing one and has proved an important addition to Cleveland's industrial district.

Mr. Gibson is a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the Cleveland Athletic Club, Hamilton Club of Hamilton, Ohio, and in politics is a republican. He and his family are members of the Methodist Church. In Chicago in June, 1897, he married Miss Daisy M. Husk. Their two sons, Harold D., aged eighteen, and Frederiek H., aged fifteen, are both attending the Cleveland High School.

THE AMERICAN CIVIC REFORM UNION, whose national headquarters are in the Caxton Building at Cleveland, is an organization whose work appeals to the interests of every person alive to the necessity of moral reform and the elimination of those evils from social life which chiefly contribute to the degeneracy of society. Though the scope of the work is nation wide there need be no apology for including a brief account of the origin and history of the Union in this publication.

At a civic congress held in the First Methodist Church in Canton, Ohio, in November, 1910, in response to a call issued by the Canton Ministerial Association, a committee of three was appointed to draft resolutions for the purpose of giving the congress organic shape. These resolutions, after recognizing the immediate necessity of reform in many direc-

tions, recommended the organization of the American Civic Reform Union, to be national as well as state wide in its activities. The three principles recommended for guidance were: I. To initiate and further such reforms as are not cared for by other organizations. II. To co-operate with all other organizations for the furtherance of reforms now cared for by them. III. To act as a clearing house for reforms in general. The resolutions concluded as follows: "We recommend the creation of a representative commission to perfect these plans and purposes, said commission to consist of nine men and two women. We recommend that Rev. A. S. Gregg of Cleveland, Rev. W. F. Wyckoff of Alliance, and Mr. J. H. Miller of Newark be constituted a committee for the selection of the commissioners and submit the same to the Civic Congress for approval.

This commission, as constituted by the committee and approved by the congress, was as follows: Rev. J. Edward Kirby, Medina, Rev. C. L. Smith, D. D., Canton, F. R. Root, Medina, J. N. Gamble, Cincinnati, James A. Rice, Canton, Rev. W. W. Bustard, D. D., Cleveland, J. H. Miller, Newark, Rev. F. N. McMillin, D. D., Dayton, Hon. Hiram B. Swartz, Wooster, Miss Frances E. Ensign, Madison, and Mrs. Sarah K. Meredith, Canton.

This commission met at the Hollenden Hotel in Cleveland, December 31, 1910, prepared papers for a charter and drafted a constitution and by-laws. The charter was issued by Hon. Charles H. Graves, secretary of state, January 31, 1911.

At a meeting in Columbus February 1, 1911, the officers chosen were: President, Rev. J. Edward Kirby of Medina; vice president, Miss Frances H. Ensign of Madison; secretary-treasurer, A. L. Boyden of Medina; superintendent, Rev. A. S. Gregg of Cleveland.

In the following April headquarters were opened in the Caxton Building, Cleveland. A field force of speakers, investigators and legislative workers was organized and many meetings held in the interest of good government. In carrying out the principles of the organization the trustees arranged for free legal advice to reform workers in any part of the country, free literature, and expert aid for those interested in suppressing white slavery, gambling, cigarettes, the saloon, or in matters involving the inactivity of public officials.

Soon after the organization began its operations Doctor Kirby removed to Des Moines,

Iowa, and Dr. Bustard was elected president in his stead. He held that office until July, 1917, at which time Mr. E. R. Root became president.

The activities of the Reform Union have extended in many directions and the membership now includes people of various denominations and parties in nearly all the states. One of the chief objects has been the suppression of white slavery and allied evils and in addition to the various individuals and agencies engaged in the work and co-operating with it the Union publishes an official organ known as *The American Searchlight*. In the six years since it was organized over 1,000 cases of various kinds have been handled, through the facilities afforded by the Union. Many of these cases have involved the tracing of a missing girl, the location of a recalcitrant lover, the imprisonment of a white slaver, the closing of vice resorts and aid given to local reform organizations. Over 2,000 lectures have been given, thousands of books sold or given away, and literature distributed, while inquiries for legal advice, information or special help have been received from all over the United States.

Reform Union men have had a part in investigating the police department of Chicago, removing a Cleveland chief of police for gross immorality, securing a new law against white slavery in Ohio, a new law in Pennsylvania against cigarettes, and in promoting a variety of bills to prevent vice and degeneracy. Many of the leading ministers and social reform leaders of America are connected with the Union either as members or as trustees and members of the advisory committee.

REV. ALBERT SIDNEY GREGG is general superintendent of *The American Civic Reform Union*, a brief history of which has been elsewhere published. Rev. Mr. Gregg devotes all his time to the supervision of Reform Union activities under the direction of the trustees. He has been superintendent since the Union was organized, about eight years ago, and in that time he has performed multifarious duties and looked after many heavy responsibilities, involving the delivery of lectures, the initiation and management of investigations, supervision of legislation in different states, and writing for the press, and with the aid of his associates, handling individual cases that arise from time to time. Mr. Gregg has been heard as a lecturer in many of the states and larger cities of the

Union, especially upon moral reform topics and particularly those subjects connected with the integrity of social life.

Mr. Gregg is a native of Iowa, born near Riverton, December 15, 1866, son of John and Ruth Gregg. At the age of fourteen he left public school and spent six months learning the printing trade at Maquon, Illinois. For two years he worked as a compositor on the *Plain Dealer* at Galesburg, Illinois, and did similar work on the *Omaha Bee*. While there he began newspaper writing, and represented the *Omaha Bee* in Arkansas. In 1889 he was made a reporter on the staff of the *Arkansas Democrat* of Little Rock, and was assigned duties in the House of Representatives in that city. In 1890 he joined the *Arkansas State Register* and also acted as correspondent for the *St. Louis Globe-Democrat*. In 1892 he became a staff reporter on the *St. Louis Star*, and a year later went to Olympia, Washington, where for six months he was secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association. In that northwest city he was city editor of an evening paper and also correspondent for eight newspapers outside of Olympia until 1893.

At the age of twenty-six Mr. Gregg became a Methodist preacher, and he is still a member of the New England Methodist Conference. In 1893, he joined the Puget Sound Methodist Conference and for a year was pastor of the church at Oakville and was then transferred to the Swansea Church at South Tacoma. While there he also attended the Puget Sound University. For a period of two years he was pastor of a church in South Seattle and for three years and a half pastor of the Madison Street Church of Seattle.

From the Pacific Coast Mr. Gregg went to Boston and was on the editorial staff of *Zion's Herald* until April, 1903, in which month he accepted the pastorate of the Laurel Street Methodist Episcopal Church of Worcester, Massachusetts. It was while pastor of that church during 1903-04 that he had his first active experience in reform. In the fall of 1905 he was released from the pastorate to give his entire time to promoting civic welfare. In April of the same year he was elected president of the Worcester Anti-Saloon League. In October he became one of the field secretaries of the International Reform Bureau of Washington, D. C., and in 1906-08 concentrated his energies at Albany, New York, during the historic fight against race

tract gambling during the administration of Governor Charles E. Hughes. That was his chief work until June, 1908. He remained with the International Reform Bureau as corresponding secretary at Cleveland until he became general superintendent of the American Civic Reform Union.

His duties have taken him into many cities in the eastern states and he has been instrumental in enlisting the co-operation of high officials in city, state and national government and has also secured the backing of numerous church and business leaders throughout the United States in the prosecution of those reforms which are the chief object of his organization and of his own career. Rev. Mr. Gregg stands today as one of the chief leaders of moral and social reform in the United States.

While at Little Rock, Arkansas, September 1, 1889, he married Miss Sadie Earle Covington. They are the parents of eight children: Mrs. Ernest O. Williams of Cleveland; Mrs. G. W. Pontius of Cleveland; Earl C., office manager of the National Lamp Works; Calista E., Francis W., Charlotte T., Albert S., Jr., and Dorothy A. Albert S. and Dorothy are still students in the Cleveland public schools.

BENJAMIN F. BRUSSTAR, a chemical engineer and a man of wide and varied experience in metal products lines, is one of the founders of an important new industry at Cleveland, the Cleveland Brass & Copper Mills, Incorporated, of which he is vice president and general manager.

Mr. Brusstar was born at Birdsboro in Berks County, Pennsylvania, July 10, 1868, a son of James Suter and Amanda (Smith) Brusstar. His work in the grammar and high schools was completed by graduation in 1888, and during the next three and a half years he gained a thorough knowledge and experience in practical and commercial chemistry in the laboratories of the E. & G. Brooke Iron Company. Following this he was employed as a chemist a year and a half by the Edgar Thompson Steel Company at Braddock, Pennsylvania, but gave up that position to go to Pittsburgh and learn the brass and copper industry. For four years he was connected with Park Brothers & Company, brass and copper mills. He then took charge of the brass and copper rolling mills of Randolph & Clowes at Waterbury, Connecticut, six years, following

which he was general superintendent of a brass and copper mill of the Winchester Repeating Arms Company at New Haven, Connecticut. This position he resigned January 1, 1911, to become general superintendent and manager of the Michigan Copper & Brass Company at Detroit.

It was from Detroit that Mr. Brusstar came to Cleveland to take charge of the technical processes involved in the establishment and operation of the Cleveland Brass & Copper Mills, Incorporated. Though established only in February, 1917, the company already has three buildings in operation, one 230x436 feet in dimensions, a second 74x200 feet, and a third 40x90 feet. This company manufactures brass and copper sheets, rods and wires. Obviously the business sustains an important relation to the manufacture of war supplies, and many contracts of great value and importance have been placed with the company, which in 1918 necessitated the employment of from six hundred to seven hundred men, which number will be largely augmented later as necessity requires.

Mr. Brusstar is a member of the Union Club, Cleveland Athletic Club, Chamber of Commerce, Automobile Club, is a York and Scottish Rite Mason and a member of the Sons of the American Revolution. In politics he is identified with the republican party and his church is the Episcopal.

He has a family of interesting attainments. Leon Mark, his oldest son, is a graduate of the University of Michigan and is department foreman of the Cleveland Brass & Copper Mills. James Suter has been a student of electrical engineering at the University of Michigan, but is now a petty officer in the Great Lakes Training School at Chicago. Clara Virginia attends a private school at Monroe, Michigan, and William De Bolia is a student of law in Detroit University.

Mr. Brusstar married at Detroit, Michigan, Mrs. Renee Travers, a native of the state of New York and a descendant of the Chamberlain family of Woburn, Massachusetts, founded by Sir Thomas Chamberlain, who came to America in 1632. Through her paternal grandmother Mrs. Brusstar descends from the Lee family of Virginia. During her residence in Detroit Mrs. Brusstar was an active figure in women's social and philanthropic organizations as well as a member of the Louisa St. Clair Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution.



Geny. J. Pusstar

FELIX GUENTHER is one of the oldest business men and merchants of Cleveland, having been a resident of this city over sixty-four years and most of the time engaged in some productive work or occupation. He is best known as a merchant in art goods, and his shops in the high class trade districts of the city have always been centers for people demanding the best in those lines.

Mr. Guenther was born in Nassau, Germany, May 8, 1843, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Guenther. He lived in Germany until he was eleven years of age and began his training in the public schools of that country. In 1854 he accompanied his parents to Cleveland, and after that attended the English schools of this city for one year. His early vocation was that of a printer. At this trade he has worked as compositor for nearly fifteen years.

Finally giving up the work of his trade Mr. Guenther invested his modest capital and his experience in an art store at the corner of Eagle and Woodland Avenue. He sold goods at that location for eleven years and for a similar period following his place of business was on the public square. The shop has had a steady patronage and a growing appreciation in Cleveland, since it left the public square it has occupied several increasingly eligible locations along Euclid Avenue, this being the largest business house in the city of its kind having maintained this reputation for fifty years. It is now located at 1303 Euclid Avenue. Mr. Guenther handles a general line of high class art goods and is considered an authority on what constitutes good taste as well as good art.

Mr. Guenther is affiliated with Concordia Lodge of Masons. He was married in Cleveland May 20, 1865, fifty-three years ago, to Miss Mary Stoll. They have five children: Mrs. Hattie Uehling of Cleveland; Henry, now an active partner with his father in the art goods business; Felix, Jr., a construction engineer and general superintendent with the Tidewater Cement Works at Baltimore, Maryland; Elsie, still at home; and Edward, also a business partner with his father.

ROBERT F. GOULDER, SR. There are turning points in every man's life called opportunity. Taken advantage of they mean ultimate success. The career of Robert F. Goulder, Sr., is a striking illustration of the latter statement. Diligent and ever alert for his chance of advancement, he has progressed

steadily until he is recognized today as one of the foremost business men of Cleveland. Here he is held in high esteem by his fellow citizens, who honor him for his native ability and for his straightforward career.

Robert F. Goulder, Sr., was born in the City of Cleveland, November 13, 1849, and he is a son of Christopher and Barbara (Freeland) Goulder, the former a native of England and the latter of Scotland. Robert F. Goulder attended the old Brownell Street School until the age of fourteen years, at which time, in 1863, he enlisted as a soldier in the service of the Union army. He became a member of Company C, Eleventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and under the command of General Sherman made the famous march through Georgia to the sea. This was a thrilling experience for a lad of his tender years and incidents of that march have made an indelible impression on his memory. He was mustered out of service June 20, 1865, and he then returned home to Cleveland. Not content with the adventure of war times he became a seaman on the Great Lakes and worked on various sailing vessels during the ensuing five years. Though not educated in a bookish way, he reached his majority with a thorough knowledge of life's hardships and a tried ability to shift for himself. In 1870 he entered the service of Aleott, Horton & Company, a wholesale dry-goods concern, as stockkeeper. Six months later he engaged with Beekwith-Sterling & Company, at 189 Superior Street, a carpet and lace-curtain house, as stockkeeper, remaining there for three years, at the end of which time he was a full-fledged salesman. In 1874 this firm moved into the old rink at No. 12 and 14 Euclid Avenue, and in 1880 the name was changed to Sterling & Company. In 1892 it became Sterling, Welch & Company, and in 1901 it was incorporated as The Sterling & Welch Company. In the latter year Mr. Goulder was elected a member of the board of directors, with the position of manager of the wholesale carpet department, and he is still identified with the organization in those capacities. In May, 1909, The Sterling & Welch Company moved into its present quarters, a beautiful five story building at 1225 Euclid Avenue, and the business was extended to include furniture and several other departments. Entirely through his own efforts Mr. Goulder has reached the high position he now holds with

this concern and for that reason his success is the more gratifying to contemplate.

Mr. Goulder has been twice married. In April, 1873, was solemnized his marriage to Miss Rebecca Jacobs, who died in March, 1888. She is survived by two children: Virgil C., a salesman for The Sterling & Welch Company; and Julia B., now Mrs. H. H. Mason, of Cleveland. In April, 1889, he married Miss Elizabeth Herron, who died May 3, 1903. This latter union was prolific of three children, as follows: Jean B., a graduate of the Women's College; William Herron, a graduate of East High School and formerly traveling salesman for the Bigelow-Hartford Carpet Company, of New York City, now a sergeant in Company I, Three Hundred Thirty-first Infantry, Camp Sherman, Chillicothe, Ohio; and Robert F., Jr., who was a student in Western Reserve University, until in company with Dr. Darby he organized the S. S. U. No. 583, Convois Automobiles, American Expeditionary Force, and is now in France.

Mr. Goulder retains a marked interest in his old comrades in arms and signifies the same by membership in the Grand Army of the Republic, in which he is one of the youngest members, and he is also connected with the Old Settlers' Association. He is past master of Tris Lodge No. 229, Ancient Free & Accepted Masons; past high priest of Cleveland Chapter No. 148; past eminent commander of Holyrood Commandery No. 32, and a member of Al Koran Commandery, Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is also a Thirty-second degree Mason in the Scottish Rite branch of Free Masonry. In politics he is a stalwart republican and in religious faith is a devout Presbyterian. As a citizen Mr. Goulder is worthy in every respect, always indorsing and giving his aid to movements projected for the good of the general welfare. He is an earnest and loyal friend and by reason of his upright, sterling manhood he commands the unalloyed confidence and esteem of all who know him.

THEODORE A. WILLARD, vice president and general manager of the Willard Storage Battery Company, is the acknowledged pioneer in the development of a type of storage battery fitted and perfected for use in automobile starting and lighting.

His personal career furnishes some interesting side lights upon the history of the development of storage batteries in general. Mr. Willard was born at Castle Rock, near Min-

neapolis, Minnesota, December 10, 1862, his parents, Robert and Esther Willard, having gone to the far Northwest in pioneer times and settled on the frontier. Theodore A. Willard as a boy attended public school at Farmington, Minnesota, and at the age of seventeen went to Minneapolis, where during the day he worked as a mechanical draftsman for his brother Willis R., an engraver, and at night attended school to complete his electrical education. It was during this period of his early life that he gained his first practical knowledge of electrical engineering, and while at Minneapolis he also made his first battery.

In 1887 Mr. Willard came to Cleveland, and for several months studied with his uncle, Archibald M. Willard. This Archibald M. Willard, is the man who painted the famous patriotic picture, "The Spirit of '76." Going on to New York City, Theodore A. Willard found employment for three years as draftsman with Bartlett & Company, this firm doing an extensive business in the making of illustrations and drawings for electrical and other machinery. It was while with that company that Mr. Willard obtained his first idea for the original Willard battery, from watching the operations of an engraving machine, of grooving a lead plate so as to produce a larger surface area for the action of the chemicals in a storage battery. Mr. Willard's abilities brought him substantial rewards and when he left New York he had accumulated a capital of several thousand dollars, but had to give up what promised to be a successful career there on account of ill health.

Returning to Cleveland, he lived for eight months with his uncle, and employed himself on light experimental work during that time. From here he removed to Norwalk, Ohio, and there built a small laboratory for the purpose of developing a commercial type of battery, known as the Plante Type. He perfected that and at intervals also gave his services as a draftsman to the Lanning Printing Company, though most of his days and parts of his nights were spent in experimental work in his laboratory. In 1892 Mr. Willard formed a partnership with Dr. E. N. Hawley and Charles Suhr, of Norwalk, under the name Willard Electric & Battery Company. Their business soon outgrew its original quarters and in 1895 the plant was removed to Cleveland and located at 49 Wood Street. In 1899 other interests were incorporated, the Sipe & Sigler, manufacturing jewelers, and



J. M. Willard.

the business was continued under the name Sipe & Sigler. Later John Sipe, Carl Sigler and Mr. Willard bought out the interests of Dr. Hawley and Suhr, and in 1900 the present Willard Storage Battery Company was established, Sipe and Sigler at that time turning over their interests to the new company. Concerning this business a separate sketch will be found on other pages.

Mr. Willard was one of the founders of the Cleveland Automobile Club. December 3, 1906, he married at Cleveland Florence Lee Voorhees.

WILLARD STORAGE BATTERY COMPANY. This is a Cleveland industry which has grown and developed in a way to reflect the increasing importance of Cleveland as a center of the automobile business better than perhaps any other concern. The company was organized in 1900, and at that time its force of employes numbered from fifteen to twenty men. Today there are 3,000 employes. Theodore A. Willard, the founder of the business, is a pioneer in the development of types of storage battery adapted for use on motor vehicles. For a number of years he and his associates manufactured exclusively the Plante Type of battery, chiefly used for railroad car lighting and central power stations. This was the only product of the Willard Storage Battery Company up to 1902.

The problem of adapting electrical lighting and starting to the automobile is the result of long study and experimentation on the part of Mr. Willard and his associates. He spent months working in connection with electric lamp manufacturers to produce a satisfactory lamp for automobile lighting. This was only one item. The storage battery being of the greatest importance, many more minutes were spent on a battery which would meet the requirements of the hard usage of an automobile. The company then began constructing batteries and electric lighting accessories in 1910, and for two years it was possible to sell the output only to individuals. Automobile manufacturers were distrustful and declined to accept electric starting and lighting as a regular part of their equipment. In 1912 the first contracts were filled with automobile manufacturers, and since then the growth of the Willard Storage Battery Company has kept pace with the development of the automobile industry itself and the company has confined itself to the manufacture of storage batteries alone, other concerns now

making the accessories. At the present time this company manufactures more batteries for automobile use than all their competitors combined. They have contracts for the Willard Battery with fully eighty-five per cent of the automobile factories in the United States. The outstanding features of the Willard Battery are the solution of the several elements and problems to which Mr. Willard and his associates gave so much time. One of these is the high voltage for self-starting, combined with a satisfactory capacity for lighting service and a durability for all the rigorous tests employed in ordinary or extraordinary service on a car. The Willard Company was pioneers in meeting these requirements, and it was several years before their competitors succeeded in imitating them.

The new plant of the Willard Storage Battery is on One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, near St. Clair Avenue, and covers ten acres of ground, furnishing 350,000 square feet of floor space.

The officers of the company are: Jacob H. Shaffer, president; Theodore A. Willard, vice president and general manager; H. J. Stiles, secretary and treasurer; R. C. Norberg, general sales manager and director; and T. R. Cook, chief engineer in charge of production.

THE CLEVELAND AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL COMPANY. It is one of the traits of American character that for every new condition presented there is a man and facilities developed to take care of it. Twenty years ago an automobile was a rarity, but in the course of a few years they were found in multiplying numbers on every street and highway of the country. To operate them and take care of them presented a test of practical mechanics such as had never been known. It was merely a problem involving the training of a special class of mechanics like railroad engineers and motor men, since in a great majority of the cases the running of an automobile was not a business in itself but only incidental to a regular vocation. Thousands of motor enthusiasts have learned the art, rather imperfectly, from brief instruction by trained chauffeurs or from individual trial and experience. Out of the general need for drivers, mechanics, repair men, outside the factories and shops of automobile building centers, there were developed, with the ready responsiveness of American ingenuity, schools of automobile instruction.

Of these schools few has enjoyed a more

successful record and none have been longer in the field than The Cleveland Automobile School Company, which started in 1903 as one of the commendable branches of endeavor and instruction supplied by the Cleveland Young Men's Christian Association. The first class was organized by the Young Men's Christian Association in 1903 and the school was continued under the auspices of the institution until 1909.

In that year The Cleveland Automobile School Company was organized and incorporated and has since conducted as a separate institution. In 1917 the school was transferred to its own \$50,000 two story brick block at 1815 East Twenty-fourth Street. In this building are class rooms, offices and complete garage and shops, containing all the different types of automobiles, motors, accessories and working machinery which offer complete experience through practical use for every angle of the automobile and tractor industry, from the assembling and setting up of a complete machine to its operation and repair.

The method of teaching pursued is extremely practical. Students are not expected to dig their knowledge out of text books but to acquire it by practical work. The school's shop contains every type of car, engine, part and accessory in use. Upon this equipment each student works, overhauling, adjusting, repairing, testing, until he can perform all of the operations skillfully that have to be done in active automobile service. The work is carefully systematized so that before attempting to do a piece of it the student knows what he is to do and how he should do it. The work of instruction falls into three general divisions. That known as the lecture work consists of explaining the mechanism, operation and repairing of cars; shop practice consists in giving students opportunity to perform practical shop work in which they put to use the information gained in the explanations; and the road work or driving practice affords a student an opportunity for complete practice in driving the various types of cars under all kinds of road conditions.

The chief product of the school is of course trained men. In the fifteen years there have been 4,000 graduates and they are now found in nearly every state of the Union and foreign countries, and are filling practically every position in the automobile industry as chauffeurs, repair men, assemblers, testers, racers, instructors, garage managers, salesmen, demonstrators and designers.

CLYDE H. PRATT, president of The Cleveland Automobile School Company, is the man whose ability, planning and energies have been chiefly responsible for the growth and upbuilding of this important institution in Cleveland automobile circles.

Mr. Pratt was born at Chesterland, Ohio, July 14, 1880, a son of Horace O. and Vinnie (Geary) Pratt. As a boy he lived on a farm, attended district schools, and in 1901 graduated from the high school at Chardon, Ohio. He was a thoroughly trained mechanical engineer before he became actively connected with the automobile industry. At Cleveland he attended the Case School of Applied Science, from which he graduated in the mechanical engineering corps in 1906 and that school gave him the degree M. E. in 1909. After graduating in 1906 he went to Grand Rapids, Michigan, and was employed as a draftsman with the Harrison Automobile Company until the spring of 1907.

At that date he returned to Cleveland and became principal of the mechanical engineering department and of the automobile school of the Cleveland Young Men's Christian Association. He did some hard and earnest work with that institution, having the general oversight of the mechanical engineering department in the day and the automobile school during the evening classes. He made the automobile course especially attractive, until that department justified its erection as a separate institution. In September, 1909, M. N. Fowler and Mr. Pratt having organized The Cleveland Automobile School Company, took over the old Young Men's Christian Association Automobile School department and entered upon their new duties with a company. Mr. Pratt is now president and treasurer of the company.

Mr. Pratt and the company are members of the Cleveland Automobile Club, National Society of Automobile Engineers, the Aerial League of America, Cleveland Engineering Society, Automobile Owners Protective Association, Cleveland Branch of the S. A. E., and the Automobile Association of America. He has also written much for automobile papers and is the author of several automobile instruction books, which are in general use in schools and are also the reliable source of reference for thousands of automobile owners. Most prominent of these books are: The Automobile Instructor, now used in many automobile schools; The Art of Driving an Automobile; and Motor Mechanics for Beginners.



Raymond F. Blakeslee

Mr. Pratt is independent in politics and is a member of the Congregational Church. At Cleveland August 18, 1908, he married Miss Lillian M. Ellery. They have two children, Walter and Florence, the former born in 1912 and the latter in 1915.

RAYMOND F. BLAKESLEE, member of the firm of the Blakeslee-Frolking-Prout Company, who had a varied business experience during his early youth in Cleveland, has succeeded in building up a large and important clientele in general insurance, and is one of the able insurance brokers of the city. His offices are in the Williamson Building.

Mr. Blakeslee was born in Newburg, Ohio, June 15, 1886, a son of Frank and Lucretia B. (Stone) Blakeslee. His father was prominently known throughout Northern Ohio in fraternal organizations. The mother is still living in Cleveland. Raymond is the youngest in a family of eight children, three sons and five daughters, two of the sons and four of the daughters still living.

He was educated in the Cleveland public schools and the Spencerian Business College, and from school went to work as collector for the jewelry firm of Scribner & Lochr of Cleveland. He was with them several years as collector and in the offices of the firm, and then joined his older brother, Frank R., in the general insurance business. They were together about two years when Raymond Blakeslee withdrew to set up in business for himself in 1912. The company's offices are in the Williamson Building and every year has been attracting a larger clientele as general brokers in insurance of all kinds and handling of surety bonds. The company are also general agents for the Continental Casualty Company of Chicago, Illinois, and several other fire insurance companies. Among other business connections Mr. Blakeslee is treasurer of the Wonders Sales Company in the Hippodrome Building.

For three years he was a member of the Cleveland organization of the Ohio National Guard. He is a republican in politics and finds his chief recreation in golf and bowling. He is president of the Hyklas Bowling Club of Cleveland.

June 7, 1911, Mr. Blakeslee married Miss Rose Gunderman, who was born and educated in Cleveland. Her father, Simon Gunderman, who died on Christmas Day, 1916, at the age of seventy-two, had been a resident of Cleveland for half a century or more and had lived

in the one house where he died for over forty-five years. That home was the birthplace of Mrs. Blakeslee, she and her husband were married there, and they still reside in one part of the double house, her mother, Mrs. Catherine Gunderman occupying the other half. Mr. and Mrs. Blakeslee have two children, Raymond W. and Robert C., both born in Cleveland.

FRED G. GOLLMAR. There are very few self-made men who, in looking back over the path they have successfully climbed, will really wish that their lot had been otherwise. There is a compensating satisfaction in self-earned victory that is very valuable to one who has gained it. One of the prospering business men of Cleveland is Fred G. Gollmar, who is president of F. J. Gollmar & Company, and his business success has been the direct result of his own industry and perseverance.

Fred G. Gollmar was born in Stuttgart, Germany, January 8, 1876. His parents were George and Christina Gollmar, who came to the United States in 1881 and settled with their family at Medina, Ohio. There Fred G. attended the public schools until he was sixteen years of age, when he went to work as an employe of A. I. Root Company, manufacturers of beekeepers' supplies. He was steady and industrious and remained with the company for seven years, when he came to Cleveland, where he very soon secured a position as salesman for the firm of Stranahan & Company, where, for ten years he had charge of their cigar department in the Arcade Building. It was this connection that gave him the experience that has since proved so valuable in his own enterprises.

During his long term of service with Stranahan & Company, Mr. Gollmar had contracted a wide acquaintance and made many personal friends, and when he severed his old business relations and purchased a cigar business of his own, at No. 163 Arcade Building, he found a purchasing public ready for him. As a business man on his own responsibility, Mr. Gollmar soon proved the possession of many of the business qualities that are essential to success, and in 1912 illustrated it by taking over the cigar business in the Rathskeller on East Fourth Street. In the following year he secured the cigar trade of his former employers, and in 1914 he purchased the cigar stand at No. 742 Euclid Avenue. At present he is operating all the above under the general name of the F. G. Gollmar Company, of which

he is both president and treasurer. To no outside influence does Mr. Gollmar owe his business success. He worked faithfully and efficiently while in the employ of others and when the opportunity came for independence, he had the wisdom and good judgment to make use of it. He is now one of the substantial business men of this city.

In February 26, 1902, Mr. Gollmar was married at Cleveland to Miss Laura Blashke, and they have one daughter, Anna Louise, who is attending the public school.

Mr. Gollmar has always been an upright and useful citizen and has ever used his influence in the furtherance of movements that promise to be generally beneficial. In political affiliation he has preferred to be independent. He belongs to Forest City Lodge, Free & Accepted Masons, to the National Union and to the order of Maccabees, and is known to be very charitable although never advertising his generosity.

ROBERT WALLACE was born May 17, 1834, in Cootehill, Ireland, and was twenty years of age when he sailed for America. He crossed the entire continent, spent several months in California, and from there returned East as far as Cleveland.

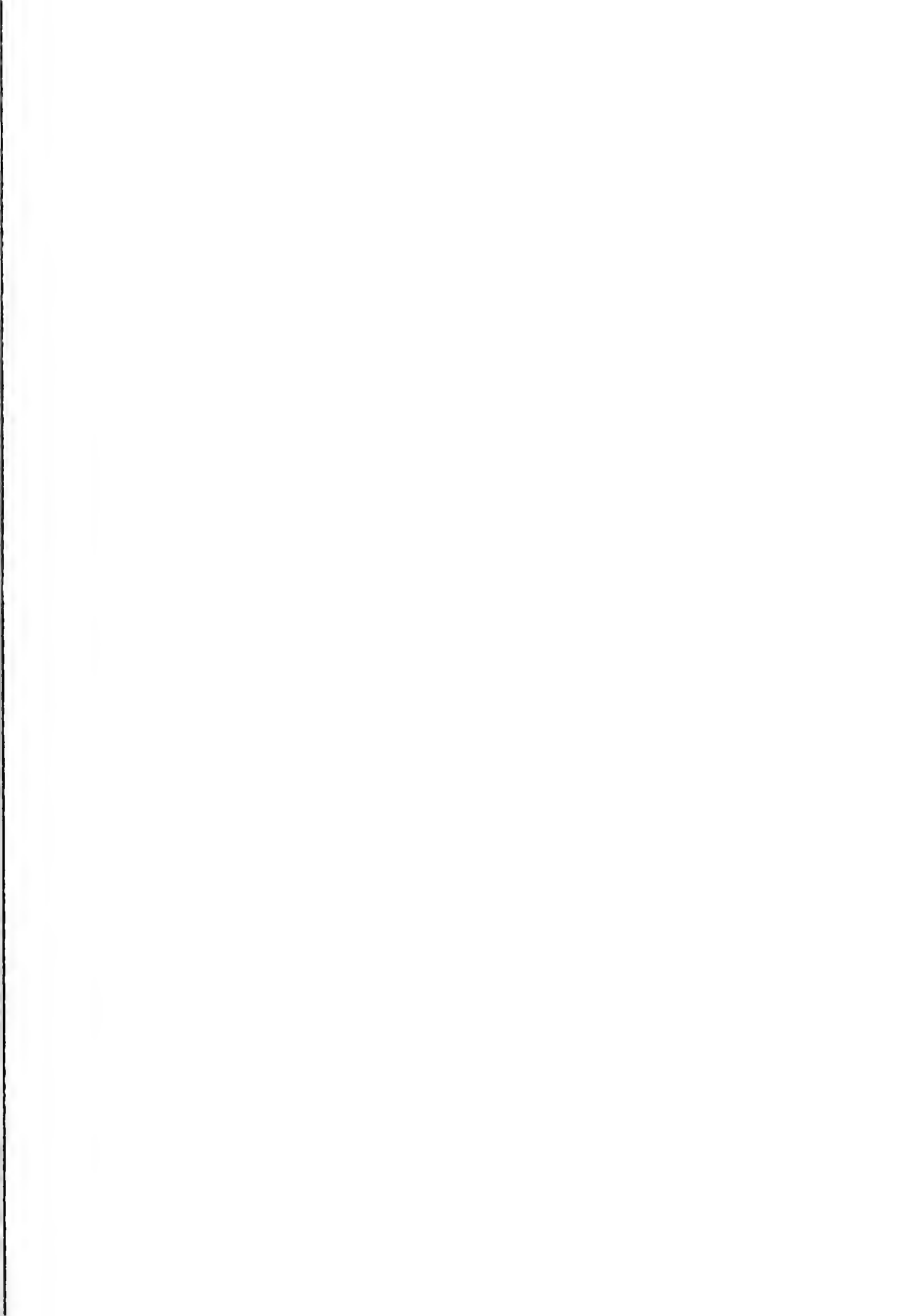
His accession to Cleveland citizenship is an important event. While for some years he was employed and was known only as an expert mechanic and machinist, his subsequent years brought him to a conspicuous position among the constructive forces that laid the foundation of Cleveland's importance as a great ship building center. Robert Wallace contributed two things to the Great Lakes shipping industry. He was the first to apply mechanical motive power for the unloading of freight vessels and perhaps of even greater importance he was the first builder of steel construction ships at Cleveland. Today more than at any other time can be appreciated the importance of his work, especially when it is recalled that he was one of the founders of The American Ship Building Company, the largest industry of its kind around the Great Lakes and one of the greatest in America.

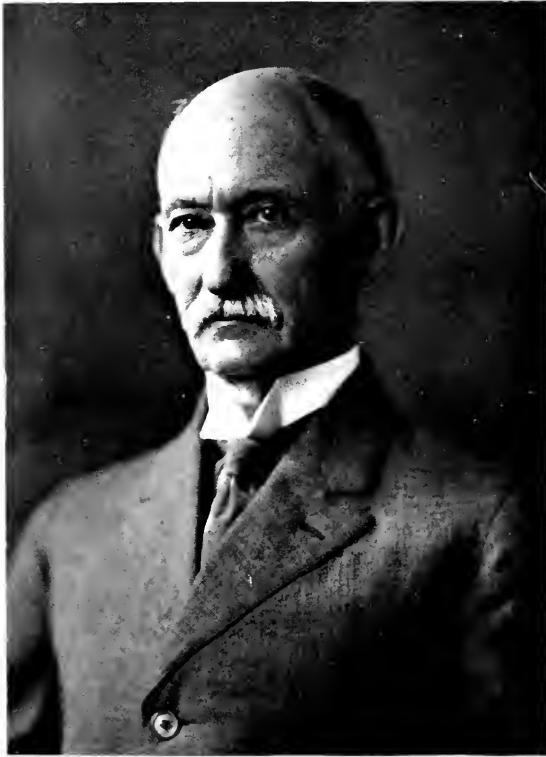
Robert Wallace began his career in Cleveland as an employe of a local machine shop. Fifteen years later in 1869 he became associated with the late John F. Pankhurst, John B. Cowle, and Henry D. Coffinberry, all well known names in Cleveland industrial circles and these men bought a small machine shop

from Sanderson & Company on Center Street, Northwest. The business soon became known as The Globe Iron Works, and any who are familiar with Cleveland industries, have some appreciation of the significance of the name Globe. The Globe Iron Works bought an interest in a dry dock which was in course of construction by the firm of Stevens & Presley. This was the original plant of The Cleveland Dry Dock Company. The business grew and prospered, and when The Globe Iron Works had outgrown its original quarters a new shipyard plant was built on the old river bed.

In 1880 the original partners, Wallace, Pankhurst, Cowle, Coffinberry and John Smith organized The Globe Shipbuilding Company. Six years later The Globe Iron Works was reorganized as The Globe Iron Works Company, and was consolidated with The Globe Shipbuilding Company. In the same year Robert Wallace, Henry D. Coffinberry, William Chisholm, J. H. Wade, Valentine Fries, Capt. Phillip Minch, William M. Fitch, R. R. Rhodes, Quincy Miller, Omar N. Steele and T. W. Bristow acquired the plant of The Cuyahoga Steam Furnace Company. This plant was located on the Cuyahoga River and the new proprietors reorganized it as The Cleveland Shipbuilding Company. Robert Wallace was the first president of this enterprise. On March 16, 1899, he and his associates incorporated The American Shipbuilding Company, taking over both The Globe Iron Works Company and The Cleveland Shipbuilding Company. The latter at that time also owned the Lorain shipyards and a number of other shipbuilding plants at different places around the Great Lakes from Superior to Buffalo. For the next four or five years Robert Wallace sustained many of the heavy responsibilities in connection with the management and the presidency of The American Shipbuilding Company, but for the last seven years of his life held a place on the board only as a director.

Reference has already been made to the fact that it was due to Mr. Wallace that the first all-steel boats were built at Cleveland and that machinery was used for unloading cargoes. Another important reform he made in methods of boat construction was originated when the various construction companies were still building wooden vessels. It had long been customary for the shipbuilding companies to contract with various firms for the construction of different parts of a boat, and





A. G. Carpenter

these parts were afterwards assembled. Through Mr. Wallace the Cleveland companies with which he was connected undertook to construct a ship throughout in their own yards without resort to the specialty factories.

As one of the older residents and business men of Cleveland Mr. Wallace was identified with many other lines of business. He was a director in a number of banks, including the First National Bank, the old State National Bank, from which he resigned some years before his death, and was a director at the time of his death of The Forest City Savings & Trust Company. He was long prominent in the First Congregational Church and for almost half a century an active Mason. For a number of years and up to the date of his death he was treasurer of Thatcher Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, and was also a Knight Templar, a Thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason and a member of the Mystic Shrine.

Robert Wallace died March 6, 1911, at St. Petersburg, Florida, where he had been spending a few weeks in rest and recuperation. He was survived by his wife, who has since passed away, by three brothers, and by three sons and two daughters. The oldest son, J. C. Wallace, was president of The American Shipbuilding Company when his father died.

ROBERT BRUCE WALLACE, a son of the late Robert Wallace and Lydia (Davis) Wallace, has earned a prominent place in Cleveland business affairs along the same lines followed by his father.

He was born in Cleveland February 16, 1876. His education was acquired in the West High School of Cleveland, and in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology at Boston, from which he graduated in June, 1899, with the degree S. B. in naval architecture. Since that time nearly all his active work has been in shipbuilding. Upon his return to Cleveland he started in the mould loft, and from that went as superintendent of the Bay City Ship Building Company at Bay City, Michigan. In 1901 he came back to Cleveland as head of the designing department of the American Shipbuilding Company and from 1908 to 1914 was general manager of that great corporation. Mr. Wallace is a director and vice president of the Kinney Steamship Company and president of the Shore Acre Land Company.

He is a member of the Union, Country, Clifton, Hermit and Westwood Clubs, and of the Delta Upsilon fraternity. He married at

Cleveland June 24, 1902, Miss Blanche Kinney, daughter of A. T. Kinney. They have one child, Marion.

HON. ALFRED GEORGE CARPENTER, late judge of the Court of Appeals of the Eighth Judicial District of Ohio, was a successful Cleveland lawyer nearly forty years before he went upon the bench. His activities were pretty well restricted within his profession, and it was as an able lawyer and an equally able judge that his career was most signally useful.

Judge Carpenter was born September 25, 1849, at Newville, Richland County, Ohio, and died January 24, 1918. He was a son of William Barney and Emeline (Grove) Carpenter. In the paternal line his ancestry goes back to William Carpenter, who came from England with two brothers in 1636. Judge Carpenter was a member of the Western Reserve Chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution, and his eligibility to that order came from the patriotic services of his great-great-grandfather, William Carpenter. William B. Carpenter was also a native of Richland County and by trade was a tanner, or, as some writers might say, a manufacturer of leather goods. This business he followed fully fifty years and then gave his time to farming. He was a strong and rugged man both physically and mentally and was nearly eighty-eight years of age when he died in June, 1913. He and his wife were married in Richland County, where Emeline Grove, a native of Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, had come at the age of four years with her parents. She was of Pennsylvania Dutch stock, and in earlier generations the name was spelled Groff. She died about twenty years ago at the age of seventy-four. Judge Carpenter was thus a combination of two of the oldest and most prominent American stocks, the Yankee New Englanders and the Hollanders who settled in Pennsylvania. He was one of a family of nine children, and three daughters and one son are still living. His brother, O. W. Carpenter, is a Cleveland man, general agent of the Union Life Insurance Company. A deceased brother was the eminent alienist, the late Dr. Eugene G. Carpenter, who at the time of his death in 1902 was superintendent of the Christopher Columbus Hospital for the Insane. Judge Carpenter and his brother, Doctor Carpenter, toured Europe together in the year 1894. Another widely known member of the Carpenter family, a cousin of Judge Carpenter, is the

newspaper correspondent, Frank G. Carpenter, whose home is at Washington and the products of whose pen as a world wide traveler and observer have been published in many of the leading newspapers in the United States.

In his native village Judge Carpenter spent his boyhood, attended school there, in 1870 graduated from the Mansfield High School, and in 1873 took his A. B. degree from the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware. The same institution later gave him the degree Master of Arts. On leaving university in 1873 he became a teacher and for two years was principal of the Mansfield schools. At the same time he studied law, and was admitted to practice in the fall of 1875. The following year he spent in the law department of the University of Michigan and graduated LL. B. in 1876. He made his entry into professional work at Cleveland with the firm of Foster & Hinsdale, and at the end of six months was admitted to a partnership, the title becoming Foster, Hinsdale & Carpenter. Three years later Hinsdale retired, leaving the firm Foster & Carpenter, and in 1885 the senior member withdrew and Judge Carpenter then became the head of Carpenter & Young. This was the beginning of a prominent legal combination of Cleveland. In 1900 the firm became Carpenter, Young & Stocker, and by the admission of J. A. Fenner in March, 1914, it became Carpenter, Young, Stocker & Fenner.

In November, 1914, Mr. Carpenter was called from the duties and emoluments of a large private practice to the bench of the Court of Appeals of the Eighth Judicial District, and began his six-year term on February 9, 1915. To this high judicial office he brought abundance of experience, the wisdom of the tried and expert lawyer, and the dignity of an unswerving character. Judge Carpenter was formerly quite active in republican politics, was delegate to various state conventions, and in 1912 became active in the progressive cause and was a delegate to the state progressive convention. From 1898 to 1900 he represented the old Twenty-first, now the Nineteenth Ward, in the Cleveland City Council.

In the course of his active career as a lawyer he acquired some important business interests and was vice president of the Hart Manufacturing Company, director of the Ohio Sash and Door Company, director of the F. H. Bultman Company, and director of the Horschburg-Scott Company. He was a member of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, the Civic League, the City Club, Cleveland and Ohio

State Bar associations, and Woodward Lodge of Masons. He also belonged to the Phi Kappa Psi college fraternity. When seeking recreation from the responsibilities of his profession and office Judge Carpenter found it chiefly among his books. For a number of years he carried on a special study of Civil war history, and was thoroughly conversant with the German language and literature. The family residence is at 2117 East One Hundredth Street.

October 18, 1877, Judge Carpenter married Miss Alice Boyd, of London, Ohio, and they became the parents of three children: Carrie, Mrs. James B. McCrea, and their children are Ruth C., Alexander J., and James Briney, Jr.; Ruth, Mrs. Louis F. Body, has three children, Louis 3d, Alfred C. and Robert W.; and Robert F. Carpenter, who married Ellen Wells Bixby, of Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania, and they have one child, Robert F., Jr. The daughters were liberally educated in the Woman's College of Western Reserve University and the Ohio Wesleyan University, and also in a young ladies' school at Science Hill, Kentucky. All the children are natives of Cleveland. The son, Robert F. Carpenter, is a graduate of the Central High School of Cleveland and of Dartmouth College, and is now president of the Robert F. Carpenter Manufacturing Company of Cleveland.

ROBERT F. CARPENTER is president and treasurer of the R. F. Carpenter Manufacturing Company, a business whose output enjoys a national reputation and use under the trade name of Sanymetal doors and toilet partitions. Mr. Carpenter, the head of the company, is not only a practical business man, but has been a student and experimenter in the uses and adaptations of steel products for a number of years, and has patents covering all of the products that go out under the name Sanymetal.

Mr. Carpenter is the only son of the late Judge A. G. Carpenter and Alice (Boyd) Carpenter. While his father has been distinguished by his attainments and services as a lawyer and jurist, as noted on other pages, the son found his life work in practical business affairs.

Robert F. Carpenter was born at Cleveland October 16, 1883, and was educated in the grammar and Central High School of Cleveland, graduating from the latter in 1902, and in 1906 received his A. B. degree from Dartmouth College. He was a member of the Delta Upsilon Fraternity. His university

career was followed by some experience as a reporter on the staff of the Cleveland Plain Dealer, but in 1906 he went to work for the Van Dorn Iron Works Company. While with that company for three years he found many opportunities to experiment in steel products, and gained a thorough and detailed knowledge of the business. In 1909 he formed a partnership with J. S. K. McWatters as manufacturers agents with offices in the Columbia Building. Then in 1915 Mr. Carpenter organized the R. F. Carpenter Manufacturing Company, and it was incorporated in June, 1916, with himself as president and treasurer, J. B. McCrea, vice president, and C. J. Daugherty as secretary.

In February, 1916, the company bought and acquired their present plant and factory at 978 East Sixty-fourth Street. This is a highly specialized and well organized institution, with all the facilities and experience of the company directed to the manufacture of Sanymetal doors and toilet partitions. It is the only exclusive concern of its kind in America. As already noted, Mr. Carpenter personally invented this type of construction, which is designed for and is extensively used by industrial plants and all buildings in public use. Sanymetal has been built and has proved adequate to the long existing demands of architects and building owners for partitions that are not only durable and readily installed and economical, but absolutely sanitary, easy to clean, non-absorbent, and presenting continuous surfaces devoid of crack.

Considering the short time the company has been in existence and the wide use already made of its products, it is apparent that the aims and expectations of the inventor and his associates have been more than realized. Large quantities of Sanymetal have been installed in the subway stations of New York City, and some of the biggest industrial and other plants in the United States are also customers. The company employs about forty-five men all told and its goods are shipped all over the United States, while steps have been taken to cover their patents and trade marks in foreign countries.

Mr. Carpenter is a member of the University Club and City Club, and the Fairmont Presbyterian Church. He resides on Lincoln Boulevard in Cleveland Heights. On February 11, 1911, at Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania, he married Miss Ellen W. Bixby, who was born and reared in Wilkesbarre, being a graduate of the Girls Institute of that city. She was also sent abroad to finish her studies

by two years of residence in Europe, and while in Paris she first met Mr. Carpenter, who was spending a vacation in foreign travel. Mrs. Carpenter is a member of the Woman's City Club of Cleveland. They have one son, Robert F., Jr.

NATHAN EGBERT WARWICK, a member of the Cuyahoga County bar, born February 11, 1849, on a farm near Hamilton, Butler County, Ohio, is a descendant from one of the oldest and most prominent families in the Great Miami Valley. His grandfather was Jeremiah Warwick, who emigrated from Kentucky to this Ohio Valley in 1806, and bought a farm near Fort Hamilton, and whose father, William, came from England to Maryland in Colonial days. His grandfather was a descendant of the Short and Messick families, also of English descent, and among the oldest settlers in Sussex County, Delaware.

The father of Nathan, also named Jeremiah, was born in Ohio in 1811, and like most of the hardy pioneers was a farmer, but in the winter taught classes in vocal music in the country schoolhouses. In both vocations he established a name for thoroughness and integrity. He married Miss Lydia Smith, the daughter of Daniel Smith, a farmer, who was of Pennsylvania Dutch descent, bought a farm, reared a family of four sons and two daughters and died in his ninetieth year one of the most respected citizens of that community.

Mr. Warwick was the youngest son. His boyhood days were spent on his father's farm three miles north of Hamilton, the county seat. His ambition inspired him to not only do every sort of work that was to be done on a farm, but also to get an education, and after getting all the common schools at that time afforded, he attended the Seven Mile Academy, then conducted by Prof. Benjamin Starr, where he prepared himself for entrance into the collegiate course of the Miami University at Oxford, in that county.

In the fall of 1869 he entered the freshmen class of the university, then under the presidency of Dr. Stanton, taking the classical, as well as the elective courses of astronomy and the calculus, and graduated in the class of 1872, with highest honors. He was given the "honor speech" on commencement day, the president at that time being Dr. A. D. Hepburn. While at Miami he was a member of Erodolphian Literary Society, holding each of its offices from president down. Upon graduation, the university conferred on him the

degree of Bachelor of Arts, and later on, June 26, 1866, the degree of Master of Arts.

Mr. Warwick began the study of law before graduation, and continued while teaching a term of district school, finishing under the tutorship of his elder brother, Isaac M., who was then practicing law at Hamilton. He was admitted to practice by the Supreme Court, October 25, 1873, and at once formed a partnership with his brother, which continued for ten years, during which time the firm was engaged in many important litigated cases in that county.

In 1888 he quit the general practice, and was employed by a firm, as their special counsel, and who were engaged in recovering into the county treasuries of various counties throughout the state, the unlisted or omitted property taxes. This was done under the authority of acts of the Legislature. This position required of him, not only constant devotion to arduous labor, but also a thorough knowledge of all the tax laws of the state and the decisions thereon. This employment called him in turn to the cities of Dayton, Springfield, Toledo and Youngstown, in each of which he spent more than a year, during which time he came in contact with the leading lawyers of those cities in the settlement of tax cases, and litigation instituted on behalf of the counties.

In April, 1893, he came to Cleveland to engage in this work, which he prosecuted with vigor until 1906, during which time by his efforts many suits were by him filed in the courts of the state, and United States, and many millions of untaxed property were placed upon the tax duplicate; and in which work he became known as an expert and authority on tax cases, and was consulted by many attorneys on difficult tax questions.

Mr. Warwick never held any political office, while always democratic in his principles, he has voted for men regardless of party. During the Hayes-Tilden controversy for president in 1876-7, Mr. Warwick edited and managed The Butler County Democrat, for about six months, and then sold it as receiver by the courts order. Later in 1878, he bought the Hamilton Orecus, a small independent newspaper, which he also edited for a time, then discontinued, after editing and causing to be printed on its presses a biography of the eminent men of the State of Texas, which book was sold in that state by subscription. After coming to Cleveland, he was for two years the president of The Enterprise Printing Company. He was always quick to see the

merits of inventions and was among the first stockholders in The American Multigraph Company.

Mr. Warwick in a measure has contributed to the growth and activities of the city and to its charities. Besides maintaining the family home on East Seventy-fifth Street, he has erected factory buildings on East Fortieth Street, has also built and owns "The Washington," a large modern fireproof apartment on East Seventy-seventh Street.

He is a member of the Colonial Club, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Willowick Country Club and other organizations and takes great interest in golf, music, and the drama.

SILAS H. L. COOPER. With the establishment of the Federal Reserve banking system Mr. Cooper was called to Cleveland as chief national bank examiner of this reserve district and during the past three years has become prominently known to the financial leaders of the city and of the entire state. Mr. Cooper is a veteran national bank examiner, and has performed his official duties under the comptroller of the currency for twenty years. His official headquarters at Cleveland are in the Williamson Building, but his legal residence is still in the State of Tennessee.

Mr. Cooper represents that sturdy and virile class of people known as the mountaineers of Eastern Tennessee. He was born in Greene County in the rugged scenery of the Cumberland Blue Ridge Mountains on May 28, 1867. His parents, Lewis and Cynthia A. (Shanks) Cooper, both spent their last years in Tennessee. Silas Cooper was just four years old when on May 28, 1871, his mother died in Washington County. She was then twenty-six years of age. The father, who died in Washington County, Tennessee, June 6, 1889, at the age of fifty-two, was filling the office of Circuit Court clerk of the county at the time of his death. He had come into that office from his farm of 200 acres. When the Civil war broke out he joined the Union army and was mustered out of service as a first lieutenant in the Fourth Tennessee Regiment. He fought all through the struggle. With many other Tennessee mountaineers he had to exercise great caution and vigilance in order to get away from Confederate forces and reach Kentucky to join the Union army. It is a matter of history that the Eastern Tennessee communities furnished more soldiers to the Union army than any other section of its population in the United States. He was always

an ardent republican, and was a member of the Masonic order. After the death of his first wife he became associated with the Wrought Iron Range Company of St. Louis, Missouri, and for a number of years was their division superintendent. Mr. Silas Cooper was the only child of his mother. His father married in Washington County, Tennessee, in 1878 Miss Tennessee Keys. By this union there were two daughters, Mary and Amanda. Mary, now deceased, married John Stewart and left three children. Amanda is the wife of James Deakins of Washington County, Tennessee, and the mother of one child.

Silas H. L. Cooper lived from his birth until he was twenty-one years of age on a farm in Tennessee. He attended country schools in Washington County and at the age of eleven began hustling for himself, for a time working as a farm hand at \$5 a month and board. In winter seasons he would usually attend school, later attended that noted old institution of higher learning in the eastern part of the state, Greenville and Tusculum College in Green County. He was graduated there with the degree A. B. in 1889. Two winters of his college career he did janitor work to pay his tuition and the entire five years he spent in college he boarded himself and did his own cooking.

He was a young man of twenty-two when his father died in 1889 and his capabilities led Judge A. J. Brown, circuit judge of First Judicial Circuit of Tennessee, to appoint him his father's successor in Washington County. Thus he filled the unexpired term as circuit court clerk, and was then regularly elected to the office in 1890. He was therefore early introduced to public affairs, but after four years as clerk he entered banking as cashier of the First National Bank of Jonesboro, Tennessee. In June, 1898, Mr. Cooper was called from this local position to the duties of national bank examiner under appointment from the then Comptroller of Currency Charles G. Dawes, now one of Chicago's prominent bankers. In the Middle West and the Middle South Mr. Cooper probably has as extensive acquaintance with national bankers as any other man. For nearly twenty years his services as bank examiner were in the states of Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Wisconsin and Michigan, and it was from his duties in Michigan and Wisconsin that he was transferred as chief of the Fourth Federal Reserve District in April, 1915, with headquarters at Cleveland. This Federal Reserve District comprises

the State of Ohio, Western Pennsylvania, part of West Virginia, and part of Western Kentucky. There are ten regular bank examiners for the district and fourteen assistants, all of whom are under the direct supervision of the chief examiner Mr. Cooper. All the reports from this staff of examiners go through his offices in Cleveland.

For purposes of special examination, in addition to his regular duties as above outlined, Mr. Cooper has been called to look after the conditions of banks in Oklahoma, North Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Indiana, North and South Carolina, Virginia, Texas and New Mexico. From his twenty years of active service over this extensive field Mr. Cooper no doubt could write at least one book and it would be a book full of human nature as well as facts relating to strictly financial affairs. In the course of his examinations he has uncovered twenty defalcations in various banks, and of all the various prosecutions that have been started as a result of his investigations only one man has been acquitted of the charges brought in the indictment.

Politically Mr. Cooper is a republican and in religion is a Presbyterian. He has formed social relations in various cities where he has made his home, and is a member of Ray Lodge No. 47, Ancient Free & Accepted Masons, at Jonesboro, Tennessee, of Greenville Commandery Knights Templar, and is a Thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason and a member of Kerbel Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine of Knoxville, Tennessee. He belongs to the Union Club of Pittsburgh and when his official duties permit he enjoys no recreation more than hunting.

On October 8, 1896, he married Miss Vandalia C. Fuqua of Johnson City, Tennessee. She was born at Hopkinsville, Kentucky, was graduated in the public schools there and also attended a young ladies' seminary. Her parents were Dr. William M. and Vandalia (Davis) Fuqua. Her parents were Virginia people and her mother is now living with Mr. and Mrs. Cooper. Her father was a man of distinction, a surgeon by profession, was employed in that capacity in the Confederate army and for a time ministered to the prisoners in Libby prison at Richmond. When he was sixty years of age he was appointed a surgeon with the American army during the Spanish-American war. After the Civil war he became a red hot republican. His death occurred at Jonesboro, Tennessee, in 1908.

HENRY T. LOOMIS. While in recent years Henry T. Loomis was identified prominently with real estate enterprises, to many citizens of Cleveland he was best known in connection with the cause of education. During a long period he was at the head of several educational institutions which were widely and prominently known for the excellence of their courses, and at the time of his death, January 15, 1918, he was associated with the Practical Text Book Company, the publications of which are used in many schools throughout the country. His realty operations were conducted under the names of three concerns, the Loomis Company, the H. T. Loomis Company and the Loomis Realty Company, which have been leading factors in building up and developing the Forest City.

Henry T. Loomis was born November 24, 1856, at Williamsfield, Ohio, a son of Miranda and Sophia (Barton) Loomis, the latter a native of Massachusetts, who died at Kinsman, Ohio, in 1898. Joseph Loomis, the first of the family to come to America, arrived from England in 1638, at which time he founded a home at Windsor, Connecticut, where the homestead has remained in the family name ever since. It is now the home of the Loomis Institute, an institution for practical education, devoted mainly to teaching agriculture and mechanical arts, endowed by a Chicago member of the Loomis family for \$2,000,000, and dedicated in 1915. The grandfather of Henry T. Loomis fought in the Revolutionary war, being an officer in the army of General Washington. Miranda Loomis, father of Henry T. Loomis, was born in Massachusetts, and in 1820 left that state for Ohio, driving from Buffalo, New York, with an ox-team and becoming one of the first settlers in the vicinity of Williamsfield when that locality was a wild, wooded country, filled with all kinds of big game. He engaged in farming there and assisted in building the old state roads and canals, and was prominent in his locality, serving as justice of the peace for twelve years and always acting under the theory that it was best to settle disputes out of court if possible. He rounded out a long and honorable career and died at Williamsfield in 1894.

Henry T. Loomis was educated in the public schools of Williamsfield and Grand River Institute at Austinburg, Ohio, Jacob Tuckerman, principal, and first entered a commercial school in penmanship with Platt R. Spencer, author of the Spencerian system of writing, with whom he was associated two years as a

pupil. Subsequently he went to the Union Business College at Cleveland, which, founded in 1848, was the first of the celebrated Bryant & Stratton Colleges, which were later founded in more than forty cities throughout the northern and eastern states. For three years Mr. Loomis taught in the country district schools when teachers "boarded around," both before and after coming to Cleveland, and after taking his commercial course was a teacher for one year in the Columbus (Ohio) Business College and for four years in the Bryant & Stratton Business College at Buffalo, New York, this latter the second one founded by the company, and established in 1852.

After leaving the latter institution Mr. Loomis formed a partnership with Elias R. Felton and Platt R. Spencer, under the name of Spencer, Felton & Loomis, the name of the school being subsequently changed to Spencerian in honor of Mr. Spencer. This company then purchased the Mayhew, Bryant & Stratton College, of Detroit, of which Mr. Loomis was associate principal for four years, then returning to Cleveland in 1887 and again conducting the school with Messrs. Felton and Spencer until 1895, when it was incorporated. The Spencerian school has always been known as one of the largest and most prominent commercial schools in the country and has graduated nearly 50,000 pupils up to date. Mr. Loomis had more than 25,000 of these pupils in his various institutions prior to his disposal of the schools. From 1895 until 1901 the school was conducted under Mr. Loomis' sole management, but in the latter year it was sold to E. E. Merville and Caroline T. Arnold, of Buffalo, who are the principals today.

Mr. Loomis began the publication of school text books in 1889 and was engaged in that business with his two sons as partners, under the style of the Practical Text Book Company. Mr. Loomis and his wife are the authors of several of the books published by this company, among them being: "Practical Letter Writing," "Practical Spelling," "Practical Arithmetic" and "Everybody's Dictionary." The books are primarily for use in commercial schools and colleges, high schools and academies, and are distributed in all parts of the world. H. T. Loomis until his death was the president of this company, Harold C. Loomis, the secretary; Leroy H. Loomis, treasurer.

Three incorporated real estate companies are owned by the family, Mr. Loomis and his sons being the officers. The Loomis Company



H. G. Loomis

owns the property and large store building at 1021-1031 Euclid Avenue, which land was formerly the property of Mayor George W. Gardner. The H. T. Loomis Company owns the large northwest corner of Euclid Avenue and Eighteenth Street, on which stands the Hotel Arden and commercial buildings including the Spencerian Commercial School. This property formerly belonged to the Kelley Estate. In 1835 the Kelley's erected the home which entertained President Harrison while he was on his way to the inauguration, and that house was remodeled into the building now occupied by the Spencerian College. The Loomis Realty Company owns the former Foote homestead on the south side of Euclid Avenue, just west of Eighteenth Street, and other properties. Mr. Loomis was formerly a member and president of the Colonial Club, and belonged to the Chamber of Commerce. He was a member of the Euclid Avenue Congregational Church, of which he was a trustee for several years, and was a republican in politics, although not active.

At Rochester, Indiana, December 26, 1882, Mr. Loomis was married to Lida C. Stradley, a native of Indiana and a daughter of Charles J. Stradley, a former merchant of Rochester, now deceased. Mrs. Loomis is prominent in women's clubs and in church work. She is president of the Conversational Club, the oldest women's literary club at Cleveland; was formerly president of the Women's Association of the Euclid Avenue Congregational Church, of which she is a member; and is a trustee of the Central Friendly Institute. Mr. and Mrs. Loomis became the parents of two sons: Leroy H. and Harold C. The latter married Frances Coate, a daughter of M. D. Coate, a state automobile agent of Cleveland. Harold C. Loomis is a first lieutenant in the Ordnance Department in the United States Army. Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Loomis traveled extensively, not only in their own country, but in Europe, and also made visits to the Mediterranean, Egypt, the West Indies, Mexico, Alaska and Canada, and were in Lucerne, Switzerland, when the great war broke out. The beautiful family home is located near Wade Park, at 1676 Magnolia Drive.

ERNEST E. MERVILLE. In the annals of higher and business education at Cleveland there has probably been made no such progress in so short a period of time as that which has characterized the Spencerian College in recent years. This institution has grown

from a modest school of commercial learning, boasting of but two departments, into one of the largest and best known of its kind in the country, with more than twenty departments, and this great advancement has been made under the supervision of Ernest E. Merville, who has occupied the post of president since 1904.

Ernest E. Merville was born in Wyoming County, New York, September 24, 1869, a son of Euphrates Merville, born in the Mohawk Valley of New York, a farmer who died in 1891 at the age of fifty-one years. In 1864 Euphrates Merville served seven months as a private in the Union Army in Company G, 187th Regiment, New York Volunteers, and took part in nine severe engagements, including Warren, Weldon Railroad and the second battle of Bull Run. He saw more active fighting in his seven months of service than one of his brothers did during four years as a soldier. All of his brothers and a number of his cousins served in the war. One of his brothers, Addison G. Merville, who died in March, 1916, taught sixty-two consecutive terms of district and select school in Western New York. The Mervilles were of French-English descent. The mother of Ernest E. Merville, Julia A. (Barton) Merville, a native of New York and now a resident of Cleveland, comes from an old American family of English descent, and is a cousin of Clara Barton, of Red Cross fame.

Ernest E. Merville attended the public schools, high schools, select schools and a private school, as well as the Bryant & Stratton School at Buffalo, New York, while Dr. J. C. Bryant, the first principal of the Cleveland school, was located in the same capacity at Buffalo, of which institution his son is now the head. Mr. Merville was for a time engaged as a bookkeeper and cashier in Western New York, and from the time he was sixteen years old until he was twenty-three was employed during the school vacation periods in the mercantile business. As a boy he was advised that one of the surest roads to success lay in always doing his work so well that he could return to any position which he had left. This idea made a strong impression upon him, and as a result every employer he ever had asked him to "come back." This is a policy which he still teaches to the boys and girls who pass through his school, impressing upon them that in so doing they are building for their entire future. On one of Mr. Merville's vacation periods he

was employed in a Buffalo railroad freight office, where there were thirty-five other men. He followed the policy outlined above, and when it came time for him to return to school and resume his studies, the chief clerk did not wish to release him, and offered him seventy-five dollars per month to remain. This was big wages for a boy at that time, but he decided for further education and had the courage to refuse the tempting offer. He has, as a result, never felt timid about advising a boy or girl to leave work, if possible, for education.

In his studies Mr. Merville took a great interest in mathematics and systems of accounting and the day he left commercial college was offered three positions. One of these was a teacher's position, offered by Bryant & Stratton, and although he had never contemplated teaching or engaged therein, he accepted the proposition, as it offered further opportunity for study. He began teaching the following Monday and went on with his studies in higher accounting and auditing, work which he soon began practicing outside of teaching hours. He was for nine years at the Bryant & Stratton school and for seven years occupied the chair of auditing and accounting. Mr. Merville was advised of the opportunity opened at Cleveland by wire and took over the Spencerian College in 1902. He acted as its secretary for two years, and since 1904 has been its president, his partner, Miss Caroline T. Arnold, acting in the secretarial position.

When Mr. Merville took the school it had, as before noted, but two departments—business and stenography. Since that time other departments have been added as follows: Bookkeeping; advanced bookkeeping; short hand, stenotyping; speed dictation; touch typewriting; penmanship; English (preparatory and advanced); civil service; college preparatory under state supervision; private secretary; cost accounting; business administration with the degree of B. C. S.; normal commercial training with state certificate; salesmanship and advertising; higher accounting and auditing; Spanish and South American; Burroughs addition; bookkeeping and calculating machine. A four-year course is given with nine elective studies and a student can secure the necessary sixteen credits for a first grade certificate in less time by taking up the right kind of preparatory studies, all of this being determined upon entrance. Mr. Merville had a dream of what the com-

mmercial school should be, and two years ago, after years of work and preparation, secured the state charter for the normal department.

The Rufus Ranney Law School is connected with the Spencerian College and gives a four-year course with the degree of LL. B. Mr. Merville, with Mr. W. H. Brook, an accountant and auditor of twenty-five years' experience, have developed the courses of higher accounting, auditing, cost accounting and advanced commercial law to such an extent that they are fast being put on the same plane as law. The school is the first that has given a special course for private secretaryship. This extension work is being developed by the Brook-Merville Institute of Commerce and Accounts. The Spencerian College employs books in the pamphlet form as a student's interest is maintained by having a small amount of matter put into his hands at one time, and Mr. Merville believes that the day is not far distant when all student books will be in this form for the reason given. The Spencerian College, since Mr. Merville took charge, has cared for approximately 20,000 pupils, and in all his school work Mr. Merville has had fully 25,000 pupils, many of whom are today occupying high positions. At the present time the school has about 1,000 pupils.

Mr. Merville is interested in a number of other prominent enterprises at Cleveland, but, naturally, his main interests lie in the development and success of the college. He is a republican, but not active. He was slated for the secretaryship of the Buffalo Civil Service Commission, but left that city to take up his present work; and when the Cleveland Civil Service Commission was organized acted in an advisory capacity for two years. He was appointed to George Proctor's staff on the civil service to prepare examinations in large centers, but refused the office, as he did also to serve as statistician of the Interstate Commission, to which he had been appointed. Mr. Merville assisted in organizing a camp of the Sons of Veterans at Buffalo and served in various offices, including that of commander. He was active in the work of the Young Men's Christian Association for many years until recently, and during the last six years has been superintendent of the Euclid Avenue Methodist Sunday School. Fraternally he is connected with Woodward Lodge No. 508, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and Mount Olive Chapter No. 189, Royal Arch Masons, and also holds member-



Amos Johnson

ship in the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, the Cleveland Advertising Club, the Cleveland Rotary Club and the Tippecanoe Club.

Mr. Merville was married June 28, 1893, to Marietta Merville, a distant relative, a native of New York, and a daughter of Charles K. Merville, a carpenter and school teacher of the Empire State. To this union there has been born one daughter, Miss Pauline Barton, who lives with her parents.

MISS CAROLINE T. ARNOLD. In educational circles of Cleveland there are few names better known, and deservedly so, than that of Miss Caroline T. Arnold, one of the proprietors of the Spencerian College. It had not been her intention to follow the career of an educator, but once launched upon her work in that profession, when still in young womanhood, she found it so fascinating and that it offered so broad a field for usefulness that she decided to make it her life work and has continued with constantly increasing success to contribute to the instruction of the youth of the city.

Miss Arnold was born just prior to the beginning of the Civil war, at Elizabethport, New Jersey, her father being Jared Arnold, who served through that struggle as a nurse in field hospitals and was assistant to Dr. Julius F. Miner, of Buffalo, one of the most famous surgeons in the world. Mr. Arnold's ancestors were of Revolutionary stock, the family having come from England in 1628 and located at Haddam, Connecticut. The mother of Miss Arnold, Caroline (Tyrell) Arnold, a native of Vermont, served at her husband's side as a nurse during the Civil war, and gave her life to the cause, her death being directly due to her extreme exertions in behalf of the wounded soldiers. It was said by Doctor Miner that her worth to the Union army was that of any two surgeons on his staff. Her ancestors were very early settlers of Massachusetts, many of whom died in the attack on Deerfield, that state, but had originally settled in Vermont, about 1675 or 1676, and were of English-Belgian descent.

Miss Caroline T. Arnold was educated in the graded, high and normal schools of Buffalo, New York, and almost immediately after her graduation from the latter became an assistant in the offices of the Bryant & Stratton Business College in that city, subsequently becoming a member of the teacher's staff. Taking up teaching was a matter of accident, as she had originally had no idea of

following that vocation when she left school; but, as before noted, she came to love the work and has retained her affection for it throughout the years that have followed. During this time her work has carried her to a number of places and through some decidedly interesting experiences. She went to Juneau, Alaska, to establish a school at that point, until it was possible to persuade the Government to provide a combined grammar and high school. It was hard work to convince the United States Government that the school was a necessity, and it was through the efforts of United States Senator Shoup of Idaho that consent was finally received from Washington, and the school was established in 1900, being the first high school in all that part of the world.

After the completion of the work in Alaska, Miss Arnold returned to Buffalo and taught for one year, and then, with E. E. Merville, took over the Spencerian School, at Cleveland, to the conduct of which she has since been devoting her best efforts. Miss Arnold has always had an ideal of what a school might be, and took up the work at the Spencerian School in the hope that some of her ideals might find realization. She modestly makes the statement that she and her partner have partially succeeded and are still striving toward the goal of perfection. She is still teaching in both the day and night schools, largely in mathematics and shorthand, as she has for thirty-three years, and in the occupation finds an outlet for her energies, as well as pleasure and recreation. The story of the Spencerian School, its wonderful success and all it stands for, will be found at length in the sketch of E. E. Merville, elsewhere in this work.

Miss Arnold is a member of Trinity Cathedral and is interested in all branches of church work. For a long time she acted in the capacity of secretary of the Council of Women, and is now taking a great interest and giving close attention to the work of the Red Cross, and particularly to the branch connected with the Spencerian School.

TOM LOFTIN JOHNSON, born Georgetown, Kentucky, July 18, 1854, son of Albert L. and Helen (Loftin) Johnson. Went to Indiana in boyhood; educated there; clerk in street railway office, Louisville, Kentucky, 1869-75; invented several street railway devices; bought a street railway in Indianapolis; later acquired large street railway in-

terests in Cleveland, Detroit and Brooklyn. Also an iron manufacturer in Cleveland; member of Congress 1891-95; democrat; prominent advocate of the "single tax" theories of late Henry George. Mayor of Cleveland four terms, 1901-10. He died April 10, 1911.

Unless all hopes and aspirations, and the extremities of sacrifice in life and all that life holds dear, count for naught, the world is moving nearer to democracy—a democracy that is not a political catchword but an approximation of equality of opportunity, wherein no arbitrary groups and special interests shall be "permitted to control the destinies and daily fortunes of men and nations."

In the intense preoccupation of war it is perhaps inevitable that a temporary oblivion should obscure those lantern-bearers who hopefully and bravely illuminated a path of progress from age old conventions and restrictions of human liberty.

But in all historic justice, such obscuration is not due Tom L. Johnson for he was emphatically not only a force and factor in his own time but a man of tomorrow—the real lantern-bearer of progress. The libraries are filled with books depicting men and measures, systems and philosophies, current and respected ten years ago, and yet as strange and far away to the present perspective as are the constitutional debates of Webster and Clay. In contrast, the pages of "My Story" by Tom L. Johnson seem to contain in a smaller setting, a concise exposition of many of the forces and problems that on an immense stage grip the nations of the world in struggle.

As revealed in his book Tom L. Johnson was one of a group of Ohio men in public life who rang a defiant challenge to the reactionaries of their generation and set in motion forces that have not yet come to equilibrium. While Tom L. Johnson was a successful business man he saw the light in the philosophy of Henry George and in his own experiences with the "invisible government" of "Big Business," and gave up his work as a street railway magnate and manufacturer to devote time and means to his ideals. While he was an idealist of the highest type, he was only content to be in the vanguard of action and to the very last was concerned with hard practical results though he viewed them as a part of the forward movement.

Tom L. Johnson had the magnetic qualities

of all great leaders, also the faculty of surrounding himself with able men. He had as his chief lieutenant Newton D. Baker who after his death followed his footsteps, into the mayor's chair and is now Secretary of War under Woodrow Wilson. There are thousands of men in Cleveland—many of undoubted power and influence—to whom the name Tom L. Johnson is sacred and who carry in their hearts the fire of civic righteousness and common justice kindled by their indomitable chief.

Perhaps the chief aim of Mr. Johnson's fight was an equitable distribution of the burdens of taxation. During his term as mayor of Cleveland he did more to the end that taxes were levied equally upon rich and poor alike than was ever done in the entire previous history of the city. After an intense and bitter struggle with "Big Business"—a struggle known as the "Nine Years' War"—he secured three cent fare for Cleveland. He was the first advocate of two cent steam railroad fare in Ohio. At that time the idea was derided but he lived to see the day when two cent fare was the rate charged on the steam railroads of the state. Before his advent the steam railroads paid about as much taxes as they were willing to pay. As a result of his efforts they were compelled to pay on something like the real value of their property.

When he was mayor of Cleveland the people for the first time learned that they really owned the public parks. Almost his first official act was to order down all the "Keep Off the Grass" signs. Formerly the parks were only accessible to the rich and those who could afford to ride through them in vehicles. Citizens were not even allowed to walk on the grass. He changed all this. Play grounds, base ball diamonds, tennis courts and all sorts of proper amusements were provided and the people under him came into their own. He established play grounds all over the city, public bath houses, built a modern municipal garbage plant, inaugurated the fight for the municipal light plant and three cent light which became a reality under Newton Baker, secured thirty cent natural gas against seventy-five cent artificial gas, conceived the idea of the Mall and grouping of public buildings which is now being worked out.

Mr. Johnson's whole time was devoted to the welfare of the common man. He worked to the end that justice might prevail between

poor men and rich men. While his fight was essentially against "Big Business" he had no complaint against "Big Business" in its proper sense. What he complained about and what he fought against was the lack of vision on the part of "Big Business" that permitted it to attempt to take an unfair advantage over those with whom it came in contact. Mr. Johnson was several times a millionaire when he was elected mayor of Cleveland in 1901. He devoted himself so wholeheartedly to his work in Cleveland that he neglected his private interests with the result that he died in 1911 a comparatively poor man.

This article for the History of Cleveland is not written to boost the sale of "My Story," which is accessible in every public library, but if anyone is interested in knowing Tom L. Johnson as one of the most picturesque figures in American business and public life there is only one source to be recommended—his own story.

ARCH C. KLUMPH. Happy is the man who finds his work early in life and brings to it all the resources of a trained mind and gifted personality, for his career is certain to redound not only to his personal benefit but to the welfare of the world at large.

In 1884, when he was only fifteen years of age, Arch C. Klumph found his first place in the lumber business and that place has been growing year by year until he is today one of the most widely known lumber dealers in the Middle West. His first employment was as a bookkeeper with the firm of Perry Young & Company in Cleveland, and from one thing to another he was promoted until he was made secretary and finally manager of the company. In 1898 the business was reorganized as the Cuyahoga Lumber Company and Mr. Klumph remained as manager. In 1912, on the death of Robert Jenks, the president of the company, Mr. Klumph acquired all the outstanding holdings and became sole owner and proprietor and retaining the corporate organization, is also president. The plant and offices are situated at 1948 Carter Road, and cover six acres of ground. It is easily one of the largest lumber plants in Cleveland and runs about fifth in size in volume of trade in the State of Ohio. Its business relations are largely with Cleveland and vicinity and about 150 people are on the payroll.

Mr. Klumph has been a resident of Cleve-

land since early boyhood. He was born at Conneautville, Pennsylvania, June 6, 1869. His ancestors a number of generations ago were colonial settlers from Germany in New York, locating on Otsego Lake about 1760. His father, Morton Klumph, born at Springfield, New York, in 1841, was five years of age when in 1846 his parents moved to Conneautville, Pennsylvania, where he was reared and where he married and where he followed the mercantile business. In 1883 he brought his family to Cleveland, and their old home was established on Euclid Avenue at the site of the present Halle store. Morton Klumph in Cleveland was connected with the Travelers Insurance Company until his death, which occurred in September, 1917. He was a democratic voter and a member of St. Paul's Episcopal Church. In 1862 he enlisted in a Pennsylvania Regiment of Infantry and gave a creditable service until honorably discharged. Morton Klumph married Emma Cooper, who was born at Conneautville, Pennsylvania, in 1845 and is still living at Cleveland. There are three children: R. Clyde, a lumber broker at Cleveland; Arch C.; and Maurice P., who is also in the lumber brokerage business at Cleveland.

Arch C. Klumph received most of his education from the public schools of Conneautville. He was only thirteen when he left school and at the same time came to Cleveland and here went to work as a general office boy with the Travelers Insurance Company. He was with that firm about two years before he made his fortunate connection with the lumber business.

Mr. Klumph has a number of important affiliations with Cleveland business affairs, is president of the Buckeye Box Company, president of the Security Savings and Trust Company, president of the Monticello Realty Company and president of the Lake Steamship Company. His home is at 9400 Euclid Avenue, and for his summer residence he has a home and thirty-acre farm at Bay Village.

It is an assertion which could not be easily challenged that Mr. Klumph is probably the world's most distinguished rotarian, and when it is recalled that the Rotary clubs are made up of the highest and best class of business men that distinction is no slight one. Mr. Klumph was elected in 1916 president of the International Association of Rotary, one of the highest honors that could be conferred on any American business man. In September, 1918, he goes to England as ambassador

of the International Association to the Rotary Clubs of the British Isles, and is the first citizen of the United States to perform those functions. While abroad one of his tasks will be to establish a Rotary Club in Paris. Any man might take justifiable pride in such a testimonial as Mr. Klumph received recently, presented and signed by 400 of the leading business men of Cleveland. In slightly abbreviated form this reads as follows:

"We, the committee of the Cleveland Rotary Club, are happy in having the privilege of offering for approval of the Club the following: Whereas, Arch C. Klumph was, more than five years ago, elected to membership in this club and during his first year of membership appointed delegate to the International Association of Rotary Clubs in annual convention assembled, the following year elected president of this club and in 1916 unanimously elected to the presidency of the International Association of Rotary Clubs; and, whereas: He has not only performed all duties appertaining to same in an excellent and acceptable manner but has set a standard of high order, or morality, business ethics and efficiency not excelled if ever equalled by any, and leaving for his successors in International Rotary a plainly marked guide to the ultimate success of Rotary in business, national and social interests; therefore be it resolved: That we, the Cleveland Rotary Club, do by public acknowledgment approve of the work of our fellow member Arch C. Klumph, in both local and international Rotary, given at a great sacrifice of time, effort and expense; that we recommend his work to others both in official and membership life as an example of sacrifice and devotion worthy of emulation and hereby express our pride and satisfaction in the work he has so ably performed, representing as it does the high ideals that this Club has always endeavored to reach, and recommend his example to all members of Rotary wherever they may be; that we wish for him and all he holds dear long life, prosperity and happiness." The committee signing this consisted of C. F. Langhlin, John T. Wemple and John J. Wood.

In 1918 Mr. Klumph was appointed chief of the Cleveland Division of the American Protective League, an organization associated with the Department of Justice, Bureau of Investigation.

In politics Mr. Klumph is a democrat and

is a member of St. Paul's Episcopal Church. In 1898, at Cleveland, he married Miss Evelyn M. Weideman, daughter of John J. and Mary (Matthews) Weideman. Her father is deceased and her mother lives with Mr. and Mrs. Klumph. The latter have two children, both daughters, Mary Weideman born January 4, 1902; and Catherine Cooper, born October 20, 1903.

CAPT. HENRY J. JOHNSON. One of the veteran figures in lake transportation during the middle of the last century was the late Capt. Henry J. Johnson, who commanded a number of boats from Cleveland as the home port, and after retiring from the water identified himself actively with real estate and other interests at Cleveland until his death.

Captain Johnson was born at Cleveland February 16, 1834. He lived past seventy years of age and died at his country home at Greenspring, fifty miles west of Cleveland, January 24, 1905.

In 1850, when sixteen years of age, he commenced sailing on the Great Lakes. In 1853 he was mate of the "Wings of the Morning" with his cousin, Solon Rummage, as captain. In 1854, at the age of twenty, he took out his first boat with the rank of captain, this boat being the "T. P. Handy." Later he sailed the "N. C. Baldwin," "W. B. Ogden," "William Case" and the "Charles H. Walker." He was part owner of the "George H. Presley" and managing owner of the steamers "V. Swain," "H. B. Tuttle" and "Henry J. Johnson."

His last work as a navigator was done in 1872, and following that he actively prosecuted his real estate interests. Besides considerable property within the city and in Lakewood Captain Johnson owned the Oak Ridge Health Resort at Greenspring, Ohio, and many thousands of people knew him as the genial proprietor of that property.

Captain Johnson married in Cleveland Annie Campbell, daughter of Alexander and Annie (Nicholson) Campbell. Her parents were among the early residents of Cleveland. Mrs. Johnson's home is in the Oak Ridge Health Resort at Greenspring. This resort is still owned by the family. A brief record of their children is as follows: Winfield A., of Greenspring; Elwell L., who lives at Cleveland and is manager of the estate; Leslie H., of Greenspring; Everett C., of Greenspring; Alexander C., of Greenspring; Russell V., who is probably the best known member of the family



C. A. Godman

in Cleveland, where he is now serving as city treasurer; Annie N., of Greenspring; and Henrietta M., wife of C. H. Cobb, of Lakewood.

JOHN N. GODMAN is vice president of the Cummer Products Company of Cleveland. The Cummer products are some of the wares by which the name of Cleveland is in increasing measure associated in the minds of thousands and millions of people in different parts of the country. The Cummer Products Company is not one of the largest industries of Cleveland but its business has added materially to the aggregate assets of the city and its record one that reflects honor upon the Cleveland industrial community.

The business was established in 1906 by James W. Cummer. The present officers of the company are: Charles A. Godman, president; John N. Godman, vice president; Carl W. Schaefer, secretary; and C. C. Smith, Jr., treasurer. The fine new office building and plant at 2150 West Fifteenth Street was erected for the express use and convenience of the company in 1912. The Cummer products may be described in general as dry cleaning preparations for leather, clothing and other goods, and consist of a number of widely advertised household products such as dressings and cleanings for all types of shoes, gloves, other fabrics, and their shoe dressings, dyes and cleaners are in use in thousands of American homes and in various commercial cleaning establishments.

Mr. John N. Godman is one of the younger men in Cleveland's business affairs. He was born in this city December 28, 1892. His ancestors came out of England and settled in Virginia in colonial times. His father, Charles A. Godman, who is president of the Cummer Products Company, though not active in the business, was born at Cardington, Ohio, in 1858, and when he was about seven years of age his parents died and during the rest of his boyhood he lived in the home of his brother-in-law, W. H. Park. While there he attended public schools regularly, and at the age of seventeen, in 1875, started out to make his own way in the world. Coming to Cleveland, he entered the employ of the Strong-Cobb Company, wholesale druggists, and remained with that one house in faithful service and in varying responsibilities for twenty-seven years. His experience, his credit and his capital he then used to establish the Standard Drug Company of Cleveland, a

well known retail and wholesale house of which he was president for ten years. The offices and plant of the Standard Drug Company were at Ninth Street and Bolivar Road. In 1914 Charles A. Godman retired from this business. He resides at 1861 East Seventy-fifth Street. Politically he is a republican. He married Minnie Shupe, who was born at Shiloh, Ohio, in 1867. Their children are Helen and John N. The daughter is the wife of William Wallace, who has the Cleveland agency for the Erie City Iron Works of Erie, Pennsylvania, and their home is at Overlook Road in Euclid Heights.

John N. Godman was educated in the Cleveland public schools, and, like his father, his education was finished at the age of seventeen, when he went to work for the Sherwin & Williams Paint Company. He was with that corporation two years, spent a year with The Cleveland Tool & Supply Company, and then pursued a business course in Lane's Business School of Cleveland, from which he graduated in April, 1916. On joining the Cummer Products Company Mr. Godman started at the bottom, learned all the technical processes as well as the business details, and in his office as vice president of the company has a thorough mastery of all branches of the business.

Mr. Godman is a republican, a member of the Young Men's Business Club, and is rapidly becoming known among the larger commercial leaders of the city. On March 31, 1917, at Cleveland, he married Ethel Lewis, daughter of John and Ellen Lewis, retired residents at 1752 East Sixty-third Street in Cleveland.

II. O. LEINARD, Business as well as life presents an infinite variety of experience, but a large number of men as a result of environment, special circumstances or personal inclination, seem destined to fall into one more or less narrow channel, and while they grow and achieve success their range of interests is always limited. It is in contrast with this usual condition that the career of H. O. Leinard stands as an interesting exception. Mr. Leinard is active manager of the Ohio State Telephone Company of Cleveland, a very important executive office for a man of thirty-five, but in his years since boyhood he has become acquainted by practical work with half a dozen different vocations.

Mr. Leinard was born at Bryan, Ohio, where his parents, Edgar A. and Minta

(Dick) Leinard, are still living. Both parents are natives of Ohio, and his father is a traveling salesman. H. O. Leinard was educated in the public schools of his native town and the high school at Kenton, Ohio. His father owned a farm and placed the boy in charge of its operations during his absence on the road, but after two years the son decided that farming was not his real forte, and he took a change of occupation, spending a year as a grocery delivery boy and another year as clerk in a department store. Later H. O. Leinard went to Galion, Ohio, where he found employment as clerk in the office of the superintendent of the Erie Railroad. A little later he supplemented his early education by attending night classes and learning the art of stenography. After a year he was transferred by the Erie Railway Company to Akron, where he worked as night clerk two months, then on the day force, and was advanced from file clerk to bill clerk and later to chief rate and route clerk. During a sixty days' leave of absence Mr. Leinard went out to Denver and on his return stopped at Cleveland and applied to the U. S. Telephone Company for a position. After that he went on back to Akron and resumed his old place with the railroad company, but at the end of a month was offered and accepted work as a timekeeper for the U. S. Telephone Company in Cleveland.

Since his subsequent experience has been almost entirely in the telephone business it is proper to indicate the date of accepting this position. It was January 1, 1906. Two months later he was made clerk in the purchasing department, eight months later became purchasing agent. About that time the U. S. Telephone Company, a long distance service, was consolidated with the Cuyahoga Telephone Company. Under the consolidation he became chief clerk to the general auditor. Four months later he was made purchasing agent of the U. S. and Cuyahoga properties. When these companies were each given a distinct organization, he continued his services with the Cuyahoga Company as purchasing agent until 1910. In February of that year he was made treasurer and two years later secretary. In July, 1914, the Cuyahoga Telephone Company became the Ohio State Telephone Company. In this new and larger organization Mr. Leinard was made assistant treasurer and commercial superintendent, in charge of the accounting and commercial departments. Then on May 1, 1917, he was

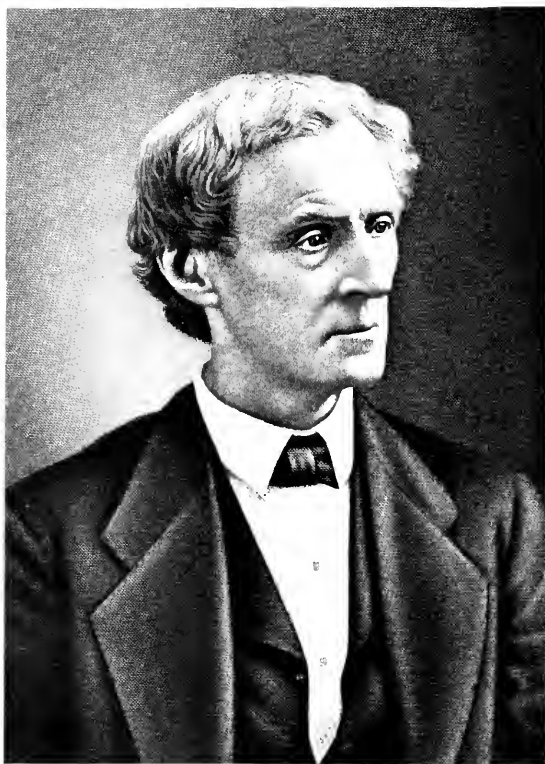
made Cleveland manager and that is his work at present, though with a man of his ability future changes for the better are a practical certainty.

Mr. Leinard has made himself well known in Cleveland business and social circles. For the last eight or nine years he has been manager of the Electric Building, in which are the headquarters of the Ohio State Telephone Company. He is a member of the Cleveland Athletic Club, the Cleveland Rotary Club, the Chamber of Commerce, is on the executive committee of the Wholesale Merchants and Manufacturers Board, a member of the Civic League, the West Side Chamber of Industry, the Cleveland Advertising Club, and has been treasurer and is now a director of the Electric League of Cleveland. He is active in the Cleveland Automobile Club. Fraternally he is affiliated with Akron Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Cleveland Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Cleveland Council, Royal and Select Masters; and is a member of Al Sirat Grotto.

Mr. Leinard married November 2, 1910, Margaret Wemm. Mrs. Leinard is a native of Youngstown, Ohio. They have one son, Charles Orville.

JOHN McGRATH, assistant treasurer of the Eberhard Manufacturing Company of Cleveland, has for a number of years been connected with this company, formerly in charge of its Cincinnati business but since 1906 at the home office and plant in Cleveland.

Mr. McGrath was born at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, June 9, 1861, and represents some old and prominent names in that city and in other colonial lines in American history. He is a son of Dr. John M. and Eliza C. (Shinn) McGrath. The McGraths came from Newton-Stewart, County Tyrone, Ireland. His grandfather, Robert H. McGrath, was the founder of this branch of the family in America and settled in Philadelphia about 1821. He died there in 1874. He was a dentist by profession and also a surgeon, being a regular graduate of the Jefferson Medical College. Through his mother, Eliza C. Shinn, Mr. McGrath is descended from several other interesting lines. The Shinnns went originally from Scotland into England, and John Shinn landed at Burlington, New Jersey, then known as Bridlington, as early as 1698. A collateral branch of the Shinn family were the Stocktons. Mr. McGrath is directly descended from Richard Stockton, who



W. Williamsen

was great-grandfather of the Stockton signer of the Declaration of Independence. His mother's mother was descended from Governor Thomas Mayhew of Martha's Vineyard, Massachusetts. Altogether Mr. McGrath has eleven colonial ancestors who were men of more than ordinary prominence.

Dr. John M. McGrath was a surgeon. He lived all his life in Philadelphia and was a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, both in the academic and medical departments. In the Civil war he was surgeon of the Seventy-eighth Pennsylvania Infantry and afterwards was brigade surgeon of the Seventh Brigade, commanded by General Negley in General Thomas' Corps. He was a charter member of the George G. Meade Post of the Grand Army at Philadelphia and also a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion. He was strictly an old-line republican in politics and a member of the Episcopal Church. He was born at Philadelphia July 20, 1834, and died in that city August 21, 1905. Eliza C. Shinn was born at Haddonfield, New Jersey, December 20, 1836, and is now living with her son in Cleveland at the age of eighty-two. She was the mother of two children, John and Charles S. The latter died at the age of four years.

Mr. John McGrath graduated in 1877 from the Protestant Episcopal Academy of Philadelphia and soon afterwards took up an active business career. For several years he traveled all over the west as salesman for a Philadelphia house. He has been connected with the Eberhard Manufacturing Company of Cleveland since January 1, 1888, having recently rounded out a service of thirty years. For a time he had charge of the sales office of the company at Cincinnati, but in 1906 came to Cleveland to live as assistant to the vice president, and since September 1914, has been assistant treasurer of the company. The Eberhard Manufacturing Company is one of the larger industries of Cleveland, makers of saddlery and carriage hardware. Mrs. McGrath is also a director of the Cleveland Tanning Company.

His participation in public affairs came chiefly during his residence at Wyoming in Hamilton County, Ohio. He served several years as member and president of the village council there and for five years was trustee of Springfield Township in Hamilton County. He is a republican voter, is past master of Wyoming Lodge No. 186, Free and Accepted Masons, and a member of Wyoming

Chapter No. 146, Royal Arch Masons, and Cleveland Council No. 36, Royal and Select Masters. Mr. McGrath is deputy governor of the State of Ohio for the Society of the Colonial Wars.

He and his family reside at 2131 Adelbert Road. He married at Hamilton, Ohio, November 16, 1892, Miss Jane Hargitt, daughter of Jarvis and Anna (Waldron) Hargitt. Her father was a farm owner and county official of Butler County, Ohio. Both her parents are now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. McGrath had four children: John Champney, who was born July 20, 1894, and died November 1, 1911, at the age of seventeen; Jarvis Hargitt, born August 5, 1895, died June 14, 1897; Robert Hargitt, born May 28, 1901, a student in the University School of Cleveland; and Dorothy Anne, born July 9, 1903, attending the Laurel School of Cleveland.

SAMUEL WILLIAMSON was from 1866 until his death on January 14, 1884, president of the Society for Savings. One of the oldest as well as one of the largest financial institutions of the Middle West, a service of eighteen years as its president would of itself constitute an achievement that would place a man high in the dignities and honors of the business world. Samuel Williamson at the time of his death was the oldest living resident of Cleveland, had gained many honors as a lawyer and public official and the sixteen story Williamson Building seems an appropriate monument to a man of so many substantial characteristics.

He was born in Crawford County, Pennsylvania, March 16, 1808, and was seventy-six years of age at the time of his death. He was the oldest son of Samuel Williamson, Sr., a native of Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, who settled in Crawford County along the western frontier about 1800. In Crawford County he married Isabella McQueen, and they became the parents of seven children. On May 10, 1810, the Williamson family came to Cleveland, where the family have lived more than a century. In that time the successive generations have participated in many of those activities which have created one of the best of American cities as well as one of the largest. Samuel Williamson, Sr., and his brother were engaged in the business of tanning and currying until his death in September, 1834. He was a man of enterprise and public spirit, highly esteemed as a citizen, liberal in politics and for many years justice of the peace and

associate judge of the Court of Common Pleas.

Two years old when he came with the family to Cleveland, the late Samuel Williamson was educated in public schools of a primitive type. It is said that he was probably the first Cleveland youth to go away to college. In 1826 he entered Jefferson College in Washington County, Pennsylvania, from which he graduated in 1829. The following two years he read law in the office of Judge Andrews at Cleveland, being admitted to the bar in 1832. For two years he was associated in practice with Leonard Case. In 1834 he was elected auditor of Cuyahoga County and filled that office for eight years. For thirty years, with few interruptions, he was continuously engaged in the practice of law and most of that time in partnership with A. G. Riddle. In 1872 he gave up the arduous labors of his profession and thereafter gave much of his personal attention to the affairs of the Society for Savings.

He was a type of man for whom public office meant a sacrifice and merely an opportunity conscientiously to serve the public welfare. In 1850 he was chosen to represent the county in the Legislature. In 1859-60 he was a member of the Board of Equalization, and in 1862 was elected to the State Senate, where he served two terms, being in the Legislature during the latter part of the war. He was also a member of the city council and on the board of education. For two years he held the office of prosecuting attorney. He was identified with some of the pioneer railways of the Middle West, being a director and at one time vice president and for many years attorney of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis Railway. Of his business activities he doubtless derived the greatest satisfaction from his presidency of the Society for Savings from 1866 to 1884, an office which brought him into association with some of the greatest financiers and business men of Cleveland.

The record of his life thus briefly told contains hardly a hint of the answer as to what manner of man he was, of his public and private character, and how it came about that so large a part of the public thoroughly reposed their confidence and trust in him, both as a lawyer and business man. Even his close friends found it difficult really to know him and properly appraise his true worth. His life was deep as well as broad, and for that reason some of the talents and forces which he exemplified deserve more attention and

have greater value to the present generation than the mere catalog of his life routine.

If for no other reason he was an exceedingly fortunate man because of the friendships he made and the type of men who reposed their confidence in him during his life and sought as best they could to express their appreciation after his death. It is not possible in this sketch to note the many tributes paid to his memory beyond the quotation of a few paragraphs that will serve to illustrate and define his nature and character. As to the broader elements and features of his experience, the most concise tribute was that of Judge Rufus P. Ranney, who said:

"In many respects Mr. Williamson was a very extraordinary man. He was very extraordinary in the extent of his practical acquirements, derived from experience; very extraordinary in his temperament, character and persistent fidelity to duty. He had lived on this very spot seventy-four of the seventy-six years of his life. He had seen this place a mere hamlet of a few hundred inhabitants. He had seen generations come and go, until there was rolled up upon the ground that was surrounded by a wilderness in his childhood a city of two hundred thousand inhabitants. I doubt if there is a man living who has so complete and perfect a knowledge of the growth of the city and of the men who have lived and played their parts in it as had Mr. Williamson.

"He came to the Bar with no extraordinary or adventitious circumstances to give eclat or introduce him prominently before the public. He possessed none of those elements of genius and oratory which are sometimes used to obtain temporary reputations at least, and elevate men to high positions. His strength consisted in the fact that from the beginning to the end he brought to the discharge of duty labor, integrity, industry and fidelity to all the great trusts that had been imposed upon him through a long life.

"Whether as a practicing lawyer, a county officer, a legislator, or finally, during the last years of his life, presiding over one of the largest institutions in our city, with immense responsibilities to the poor and those of small means, he has traveled through life without leaving a suspicion upon any man's mind that in the discharge of any of the duties which these places imposed he has not been faithful and honest to the utmost. It has this great teaching in it—this is the good of being here, and it is the lesson that should be laid to the

heart of every young man who is starting out in the profession that fidelity, honesty, integrity and industry will lead to that permanent elevation in public estimation, which is worth a thousand times more than all those evanescent causes which sometimes make men shine in community. That is the lesson, and no man's example can be more safely presented to the young to follow than that of Mr. Williamson."

But the interpretation of the man himself, as due through his many varied relationships with life, is best revealed in the words of his old law partner, A. G. Riddle. "As Samuel Williamson the lawyer" Mr. Riddle says: "In dealing with a case his sole object was to get at the right of it—if a moral question was involved, as there is more seldom than the world supposes—when there was that was the one thing to be advanced. His client could have no interest to be furthered at the expense of a moral right. No other consideration was permitted to influence him.

"His mastery of the law was very complete. He was learned in the good sense of the term. He never discussed a legal proposition without lighting up its focal point, doing it in the fewest, most direct words. He was reluctant to appear before juries, where his rare integrity made him a real power. He had a good deal more. In nothing was he more misjudged by the average man than in his ability as an advocate. He rarely spoke more than thirty or forty minutes before juries, in that time saying all that really had any right to be said, and this was in the cleanest and best manner, a silver thread going directly to the heart of the matter and leading out to a just conclusion; his language simple, direct, never lacking, manner earnest, sincere, sometimes warm, the fewest, best words. The course of his speech was narrow, not overflowing, was direct, limpid, without amplification or illustration; no figures, no repetition, no dwelling upon, everything brought out clearly and in logical order, and with the last word of real light he sat down; not an address for the average jury, but for the highest intelligence; to the few of the bar, the trained court, admirable, yet not always appreciated by them at its just value.

"His arguments to the court were always happy, often strong and in the terseness of language and legal logic beautiful. The real point was made clear, its decisive character shown and books and cases that only

approached it had no part in his argument. His proper place was upon the bench, his mind eminently judicial, with a controlling moral bias for the right."

"There never was a man, however," declares Mr. Riddle, "so imperfectly known to the mass of men among whom he lived save on the moral side of his nature and character. It was not that he was secretive; never was a man more frank and open to those who would quietly pursue and cultivate him in the fastnesses, so to say, of his rich, retiring nature. Modest to diffidence, his accurate mind must have confided in its own conclusions, which, though cautious, were rapidly made. The mind was quick, though prudent, from nature not assertive.

"A good reader of men whose confidence he easily gained, it never occurred to him to use them for purposes of his own. Indeed, he never had a selfish purpose to be served. Not revealing himself as many do, seeming not to be conscious that he had qualities that men would like to know, nor yet hiding himself as having nothing he would conceal. It was often said to me by the late Judge Andrews, as some ray of the inner man shot forth, 'You and I are the only ones who fully know Williamson.'

"To the world he was the unassertive, silent, retiring man, whose one revealed quality of absolute integrity commended him—that and his kindness. For the rest he had credit for rare good sense, sagacious judgment, was steady, unambitious, cold.

"To the very few his was the gentlest, tenderest spirit that ever animated a man's form, pure and lofty, an intellect of the first order. In its power of discrimination remarkable, its grasp of a subject secure, its conclusions as nearly infallible as man's may be; withal there was a keen, playful sense of the ludicrous side of men and things which no man saw quicker or enjoyed more heartily, and if he did not puncture men's wind-bags it was from the rare kindness of his nature, no man saw them quicker or appreciated them more entirely."

Samuel Williamson had a splendid religious character and experience. While he never made a profession of religion, he was constant in attendance and devotion to Sabbath worship in the Old Stone church, and for twenty-three years was president of the First Presbyterian Church Society. In 1843 he married Mary E. Tisdale, of Utica, New York,

who survived him with three sons: Judge Samuel E. Williamson; George T. Williamson; and James D. Williamson.

In the words of Judge Ranney, previously quoted, "I know of no man of whom it may be more justly and rightfully said that he performed his whole duty, he ran his race successfully and properly, and died as he had lived, an honest man."

JUDGE SAMUEL E. WILLIAMSON. With many of the abilities and all of the moral strength and character of his honored father as an inheritance, Samuel Eladsit Williamson achieved that unusual distinction of re-enforcing and improving upon the abundance of qualities and virtues with which he began life, so that at the time of his death he might easily and justly have been counted among any group however exclusive that represented the best learning and power of the American bar.

He was born in Cleveland April 19, 1844, and died February 21, 1903. He graduated from Western Reserve College in 1864, studied law with his father, and finished his course in the Harvard Law School in 1866. In 1880 he was elected to the Common Pleas Bench, but resigned in September, 1882, to become general counsel for the Nickel Plate Railroad. In 1898 he was promoted to general counsel for the New York Central Railroad, and continued as head of the legal department of one of the greatest of American railroad systems until his death. He always retained his home in Cleveland, and one of the distinguishing features of his life was his great loyalty to and affection for the city of his birth. He was one of the founders of the University School of Cleveland, was a trustee of Adelbert College and Western Reserve University, for many years a trustee of the Society for Savings and of the Old Stone Presbyterian Church. As was true of his honored father, he was frequently sought as administrator and executor of large estates. In 1878 he married Miss Mary Peabody Marsh of New Haven, Connecticut, who died in 1881, leaving twin daughters, Mary and Ethel. In 1884 Judge Williamson married Miss Harriet W. Brown of East Windsor, Connecticut, and by that wife was the father of a son Samuel B. Williamson.

It was in keeping with his high character as a great American lawyer that men from all over the nation paid tribute to him at the

time of his death. At a meeting of the Cleveland Bar Association its chairman, Judge John C. Hale, briefly reviewed his career as follows:

"He came to the bar in 1867, thoroughly equipped by his intellectual endowment and his accurate knowledge of the law. His first work at the bar was that of a general practitioner in this city, where he soon attained a marked success. His professional work during the first years of his practice was such as to place him in the ranks of the good lawyers of the state. His unswerving integrity, his power of analysis, with the intuitive ability to judge the character of men, and the confidence he always inspired in both court and jury, made him a formidable trial lawyer, and as a safe and wise counselor he had no superior. No client's cause was ever neglected by him or poorly represented. It was my pleasure on many occasions to listen to his arguments in cases involving important questions of law, and to observe his methods and his power. After more than ten years at the bar he was selected as one of the judges of the Court of Common Pleas of this county. No better man ever occupied the bench of that court. His knowledge of the law, his logical and discriminating mind, his innate love of justice fitted him for, and he was in fact, an ideal judge. At the close of two years he left the bench to assume other and very important duties which were to be entrusted to him. Increasing demands upon his professional services followed. Although much of his time was employed in his duties as general counsel for one of the great railroads of the country he still found time for general practice and was often engaged in important litigation; and, more than that, he took the time to advise, counsel and assist, without compensation, many who turned to him in their troubles for aid. Step by step he advanced in his professional work, until during the last four years of his life he held and, except when disabled by sickness, fully performed the duties of a position second in importance to none in the country in the line of his profession. His entire professional work was performed with credit to himself and profit to his clients. He was self-reliant, and to this much of his success is due. He had, with entirely good reason, confidence in his own judgment. He reached conclusions by methods which rarely led him astray, and when his judgment was once

formed he had no hesitation in following it. This is characteristic of great men, a class to which he belonged."

A few sentences may also be quoted from resolutions passed by the Bar Association: "He was entrusted with the management of cases of great magnitude—involving the investigation and argument of new and difficult questions growing out of the law of corporations. Especially was he known as thoroughly versed in the law governing railroad corporations; and the confidence inspired in those who controlled, in a large measure, the gigantic railroad interests of our country, is well attested by their seeking his advice and guidance. * * * Yet, amid the engrossing labors of his profession, he did not slight the 'fair humanities,' for, 'He was a scholar and a ripe and good one.' But he was a scholar without pedantry—half concealing and half disclosing the fruits of careful scholastic training, and of an habitual reading of the choicest literature. His memorial of Judge Rufus P. Ranney, read before the Ohio State Bar Association in 1892, is a literary portraiture of mind and character worthy of the highest art, as well as of the most discriminating judgment.

"The elements were so combined in Judge Williamson that Nature might stand up and say that he was an exemplar worthy of imitation by all who came within the sphere of his influence. He was a never-failing friend and thereby drew around him a large circle of admiring and devoted friends. His integrity was of the loftiest kind. He was imbued with the most delicate sense of professional honor, and never forgot that, while striving to achieve victory for a client, his duty as an attorney did not require him to sacrifice his convictions of right and justice. His code of daily duty was not drawn from the oracles of human wisdom alone, but came also from the divine oracles of Christian truth."

Mr. John H. Clarke, one of his law partners of later years, writing to Judge Williamson's brother, said: "Speaking of him distinctly as a lawyer, the single quality which to me marked your brother above all other lawyers that I have known was the all but unerring certainty with which, without turning to the books, he would determine what the law was, even of the most novel and complicated case. Of course, at the time of which I am speaking, he had behind him long years of study and professional experience, so that it was the highly trained legal mind and judgment

that he was bringing to bear upon the questions before him. But even so the validity of his conclusions was such as to place him certainly among the very first of the greatest lawyers with whom I have come in contact in twenty-five years of practice.

"In all my acquaintance with Judge Williamson I can recall having heard him speak harshly of but one man—and he deserved it. He was helpful with advice and assistance to young men and old among his professional brethren, and without exception they accorded to him a position of respect and esteem entirely unusual and unique in my experience. His kindly bearing never failed him, save when some act or word offended his high standards of personal or professional conduct or morality, and then a severely resolute rebuke, in court or out of it, warned the offender in manner not to be forgotten against its repetition. He was gentle of manner, but always sternly severe in maintaining 'the faith he kept with his convictions and ideals of duty.'

"This, above all others, is the impression which this really great man, as distinguished from the great lawyer that he was, left upon one of those nearest to him in professional life, while in the fullest strength of his powers:

"There is nothing so kingly as kindness,
There is nothing so loyal as truth."

JAMES DELONG WILLIAMSON is now executive vice president of the Society for Savings of Cleveland. He has been more or less actively identified with that old and honored financial institution for many years, and since April, 1912, has been performing the duties of his present office.

One of the corporate members of this financial institution was Samuel Williamson, who held the office of president of the society from 1866 to 1884. He was the father of James DeLong Williamson. He also had the distinction of being the first president of the society to receive a regular salary.

James DeLong Williamson was born March 12, 1849, at the old Williamson homestead, which stood on Euclid Avenue next to the Public Square and on the site now occupied by the sixteen-story Williamson office building. He is a son of Samuel and Mary Eladslit (Tisdale) Williamson. Both the Williamson and Tisdale families were among the pioneers of Cleveland.

James D. Williamson attended the Cleveland public schools and Western Reserve College, graduating A. B. in 1870, and then, having chosen a career as minister, he attended Andover and Union Theological seminaries, graduating from Union Seminary in 1875. In 1901 Wooster University conferred upon him the honorary degree D. D.

Mr. Williamson was active in the ministry from the date of his graduation from Union Seminary until 1901. He was pastor of the First Presbyterian Church at Norwalk, Ohio, from 1875 to 1884, and was pastor of the First Presbyterian Church at Warren from 1885 to 1888 and of Beckwith Memorial Presbyterian Church of Cleveland from 1888 to 1901, when he resigned from active work as a minister. This church is now consolidated with the Euclid Avenue Presbyterian Church.

Soon after his retirement from his pastorate he became associated with the Society for Savings in Cleveland as a member of its board of trustees and its finance committee. During the two years that former Governor Myron T. Herriek was ambassador to France Mr. Williamson served as president pro tem. of the society.

Mr. Williamson has constantly found time for a large usefulness in the community in behalf of various institutions in addition to his duties as vice president of the Society for Savings. He is treasurer of the Welfare Federation of Cleveland, formerly the Cleveland Federation for Charity and Philanthropy. He is a member of the Country Club, the Union Club, the University Club, Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, Civic League, and is now president of the Euclid Avenue Presbyterian Church board of trustees. Politically he is a republican. Mr. Williamson has given generously of his time and means for the promotion of charitable and educational work, and is a trustee of the Western Reserve University, the Lake Erie College, the Hiram House, and president of the Cleveland Foundation Committee. He has also traveled extensively both in this country and abroad.

At Elyria, Ohio, August 4, 1875, Mr. Williamson married Miss Edith Day Ely, member of one of the oldest families of Northern Ohio. She is a daughter of the late Heman Ely, whose father founded and gave the name to the City of Elyria, Ohio. They are the parents of three children living and one deceased. Frederick E. is now general superintendent of the New York Central terminals in New York. Arthur P. is treasurer of the Dill Manufac-

turing Company of Cleveland. The daughter, Ruth Ely, is still at home. The sons were born in Norwalk, Ohio, and the daughter at Cleveland. The sons graduated from Yale University. The daughter attended the Hathaway-Brown School at Cleveland and the Bennett School of New York.

HARRY H. MULHOLLAND for a long period of years traveled over probably two-thirds of the states of the Union as a manufacturers' agent, but in 1912 made his permanent headquarters at Cleveland, where he has since followed the undertaking business, a business in which he had engaged prior to going on the road.

Mr. Mulholland was born in Monroe County, Michigan, February 23, 1868. He represents one of the pioneer families in the southeastern corner of Michigan. He is of Scotch-Irish ancestry and his people came to America and settled in one of the New England colonies more than a century ago. His grandfather, James Mulholland, was born in New England in 1800, and in early life moved west and acquired some extensive tracts of Government land in Monroe County, Michigan. He was there when nearly all the inhabitants were either the early French or the Indians, and his family was several times in danger because of the presence of hostile Indians. He did his work as a farmer and died at Erie in Monroe County in 1876. James Mulholland, Jr., father of Harry H., was born at Erie, Michigan, in 1836, and has spent all his life in that section, being now eighty-two years of age. In his time he farmed extensive tracts of land and did it well. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church. He married Miss Anna Hall, who was born at Erie, Michigan, in 1843 and died there in 1906. Their children were: Stella, wife of Ira E. Wood, a farmer at Chelsea, Michigan; Harry H.; and Carrie, wife of Lin H. Kirtland, a farmer at Erie, Michigan.

Harry H. Mulholland was educated in the rural schools near Erie, and spent the first twenty-two years of his life on his father's farm. He also attended the Michigan Agricultural College at Lansing for one year. His first independent undertaking was in the nursery business at Monroe, where he continued for five years. After that he engaged in the undertaking business at Monroe for three years, and then went on the road as a manufacturer's agent. For fifteen years he cov-



F. A. Scott

ered thirty-five states and a part of Canada, and went over this extensive territory at least twice annually. Mr. Mulholland came to Cleveland in 1912 to engage in the undertaking business. He is a democrat, as was his grandfather and father before him.

Mr. Mulholland and family reside at 3531 Prospect Avenue. He married at Erie, Michigan, in 1890, Miss Mary E. Hall, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Hall, deceased. Her father was a harness maker at Erie. Mr. and Mrs. Mulholland have one son, James, who graduated from the Miami Military Institute, also attended Western Reserve University and took special work in Toledo and is now serving with the rank of lieutenant with the United States forces in France.

FRED ROLLIN WHITE was born in Cleveland February 17, 1872, a son of Rollin Charles and Sarah Elizabeth White. After attending the public school of his native city he entered Cornell University and graduated in 1895 with the degree LL. B. For a time he was engaged in the real estate business, but became financially and personally identified as one of the founders with the Baker Motor Vehicle Company and has thus been in the field of automobile manufacture for twenty years. He was also one of the founders of and is a member of the American Ball Bearing Company.

Mr. White is a republican, and a member of the Union, University, Country and Chagrin Valley Hunt clubs. June 25, 1910, at Cleveland, he married Miriam Norton, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. David Z. Norton. They have two children, Frederick R. White, Jr., and Mary Carolyn White.

FRANK A. SCOTT. The present generation at least will have no difficulty in identifying and distinguishing Frank A. Scott among the citizenship of Cleveland. A lifelong resident of the city, lifting himself through early struggles and hard work to position and influence, he was a number of years secretary of the Chamber of Commerce and vice president and treasurer of the Warner & Swazey Company. Then when the nation, at war with Germany, required the services of executive men, Mr. Scott was called to Washington to serve as chairman of the General Munitions Board, and that service constituted him a really national figure.

As a matter of history, and as a record that will be reviewed and referred to in later

years, it should be stated that Frank Augustus Scott was born in Cleveland March 22, 1873, a son of Robert Crozier and Sarah Ann (Warr) Scott. When he was ten years of age his father died, and from that time forward he had to make his own way in the world. For two years he arose before four o'clock in the morning to deliver newspapers, and also carried a bundle of the afternoon editions. Only once did illness prevent him from making his usual rounds. At the age of twelve he became a messenger boy for the Western Union Telegraph Company, and later was detailed to deliver Associated Press dispatches to the newspapers. His next promotion was an assignment to carry telegrams to the general offices of a local railway system. Then he was made office boy to a local freight agent, where it is said he had to stand on a box in order to work the letter press. An eagerness to learn everything going on about him and above him was the chief reason for regular promotion to larger duties. He was made clerk in the freight office, and in time became a specialist in freight rates, a subject which requires a mind capable of mastering complicated detail.

During this time Mr. Scott was acquiring the equivalent of a high school education. Dr. John H. Dynes of Western Reserve University was tutoring him in Latin, History and English branches, and while Mr. Scott never had a college degree his training was that which such a degree is supposed to signify.

The work and experience thus briefly noted covers that time of life up to his majority. About the time he was able to vote he was employed as an expert on the subject of freight rates by the Standing Committee on Transportation of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce. In 1895, at the age of twenty-two, he was appointed assistant secretary of the Chamber, and in 1899 was elected secretary, an office he filled until 1905.

With the advent of Mr. Scott as its secretary the Chamber of Commerce passed into the second stage of its existence. Heretofore it had been largely concerned with preparations for work—in building a foundation for future accomplishments. Under his broad and energetic management the organization became the power in the community which its founders had hoped it might become. His administration of its affairs gave him a high rank among the organizers of the country and placed the Chamber of Commerce first

on the list of such organizations in America. When he resigned from the Chamber of Commerce in 1905 it was to accept the office of secretary and treasurer of the Superior Savings and Trust Company, when it was organized by Col. Jeremiah J. Sullivan, one of Cleveland's greatest bankers. Mr. Scott was with the Superior Savings and Trust Company three years. During 1908-09 he was receiver of the Municipal Traction Company of Cleveland. In 1909 he joined forces with two other great Cleveland business men, W. R. Warner and Ambrose Swasey, as an officer in the Warner & Swasey Company, manufacturers of machine tools, astronomical instruments, range finders, gun sights, etc. Thus one of Cleveland's greatest industrial institutions came under the management of Frank A. Scott, who was at that time only thirty-five years of age.

Mr. Scott is a trustee of Western Reserve University, director of the Cleveland Humane Society, treasurer of the Lakeside Hospital; is a member of the Rowfant and Union clubs of Cleveland, Army and Navy and Chevy Chase clubs, Washington, D. C., and Engineers Club of New York, and also belongs to the Cleveland Engineering Society and the American Society of Mechanical Engineers. He is a republican in politics and a member of the Episcopal Church.

In 1896, in Cleveland, Mr. Scott married Bertha Dynes, of Cleveland, who died in 1909, the mother of three children, Katharine B., Chester B. and Eleanor L. In 1911 Mr. Scott married Faith A. Fraser, of Cleveland.

Mr. Scott has long been known as one of the foremost apostles of military preparedness. Around him have centered many of the movements in Cleveland and in the state to put this nation into a condition of efficiency with respect to the military and naval arms, and from the outbreak of the great war in Europe he was exerting every influence he possessed to that end. Before the outbreak of the war with Germany he was member of a naval consulting board, part of the larger organization of the national experts from all fields of industry who were surveying and coordinating the national resources. Then, in April, 1917, Mr. Scott was named through the Council of National Defense as head of a general munitions board, and in July, when the War Industries Board was created, consisting of five members, Mr. Scott was appointed chairman.

At the time the creation of a War Indus-

tries Board was called "the most encouraging administrative event that has happened since the war begun." And now, more than a year later, when America's part in the war is beginning to tell from the official reports from the battle front, it is not presumptuous to give a considerable share of the credit for America's military efficiency to the work of that board, headed by Mr. Scott of Cleveland. No one would accuse Mr. William Hard of being a tender hearted critic of men and affairs at Washington. What he said concerning the personnel of this board and Mr. Scott in particular stands out conspicuously among the many severe denunciations which flowed from his pen during the first year of the war. In an article written for the New Republic in August, 1917, Mr. Hard had some things to say about Mr. Scott which are perhaps the most concise interpretation of his character and mental makeup and which his closest friends of Cleveland would justify in every particular. "Mr. Scott," to quote a portion of Mr. Hard's article, "has already accomplished what was said at Washington to be impossible. He has aroused a stir of personal enthusiasm, first for the General Munitions Board and now for the War Industries Board, in the breasts of certain critical and crucial military men in the War Department who, it was thought, were obdurate to the charms of any civilian intrusions into military affairs. They were not obdurate to the charms of Mr. Scott.

"He turned out, for one thing, to be a war fan, capable of conversing at length on the battles of the Civil War, the Mexican War, the Revolutionary War and other wars, thus demonstrating the horse sense of his mental interests. In consequence of these interests he turned out also to have a most genuine admiration and liking for military men, and from the day of his arrival in Washington he has been as zealous for the indispensability of military technical knowledge as for the indispensability of civilian commercial technical knowledge in the purchasing of war supplies. He has been a positively providential bridge between the civilian and the military ways of thinking.

"Further, he is a very great diplomat. He must have been born a diplomat, but he additionally served ten years as secretary of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce before he became secretary and treasurer and manager of the Warner & Swasey Company. That is, he learned to deal with groups of men over

whom he had no power of 'hire-and-fire' before he became an employer. He was, in essence, a politician before he became a business man. By temperament and by experience he walks unautoeratically and sure-footedly through many places in Washington where many 'I say to one man go and he goeth and to another man come and he cometh' business men have stumbled and fallen.

"And he is a man of excellent executive ability. It has been marked not only by his colleagues but by members of foreign technical missions, several of whom picked him out a long time ago as the most probable man in sight to be selected finally to be the head of our American munitions activities. Part of his ability is related to his diplomacy. It is this remarkable unclouded temper of his mind. He has a most curious way of withdrawing his mind from one object and of then focusing it on another so definitely, so deliberately, that one can almost hear the accompanying click. It is more than a mannerism. It is a method, conscious or unconscious. The result of it is that his mind never gets blurred by impressions. He takes them in sequence, uses them and files or discards them. At the end of a day he is usually as receptive and forceful as he was at the beginning."

Mr. Scott was with the War Industries Board long enough to impart to it much of his personal force and spirit, and it was a matter of nation wide regret when ill health compelled him to resign October 26, 1917. In his letter of resignation to Secretary of War Baker he said: "With the deepest regret and only because I am experiencing a recurrence of a serious physical difficulty from which I suffered in 1912, I submit my resignation from the chairmanship of the War Industries Board." In reply Secretary Baker said: "I take leave to assure you that we deeply appreciate the self sacrifice as well as the value of the service you have rendered and count it a most fortunate thing for the Government that it was able to have your knowledge, zeal and splendid spirit as a part of the organization which faced the early and difficult task of industrial organization of the war."

WILLIAM WOLTMAN. While the Woltman Carriage & Wagon Company at East Thirty-third Street and Woodland Avenue is not among the largest of the great industries of Cleveland, it is the second oldest wagon and

carriage factory in the city, and for over forty years an organization has been maintained with equipment and expert personnel for the manufacture of vehicles of the highest type and grade, and the aggregate volume of the business has been such as to give it a highly honorable place among Cleveland's manufacturing concerns.

The founder of the business and its active head during all its years has been Mr. William Woltman. A resident of Cleveland since childhood, he was born in the Kingdom of Hanover, Germany, October 20, 1849, son of George and Maria (Engelman) Woltman. His father was born in Hanover in 1821, was a mechanic by trade, and brought his family to the United States in 1853. He lived in New York City and died there in 1856. His widow, who was born in Hanover, brought her children to Cleveland in 1856, soon after his death, and she lived here the rest of her days. Her children were: William; Mina, who married Henry Stockhaus, a mechanic, both of whom died in Cleveland; and Robert a mechanic living at Cleveland.

William Woltman was seven years old when he came with his mother to Cleveland he grew up here in rather humble circumstances and could attend public school only to the age of thirteen. After that he helped support the little family and at the age of sixteen began his work in a carriage factory and has been identified with that one line of business ever since. It was in 1874 that he established what is now the Woltman Carriage & Wagon Company. The business was incorporated in 1906 under the laws of Ohio, and its officers are: Mr. Woltman, president, secretary and treasurer, and Mrs. M. J. Woltman, his wife, vice president. Mr. and Mrs. Woltman have in fact carried most of the business burdens of this industry through all the years, and its success is a high tribute to their energy and ability. The output of the company is now to a large extent automobile bodies, and it also has a large equipment for the repair of carriages and wagons.

Mr. Woltman is a republican voter. He is affiliated with Concordia Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Cleveland Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Holyrood Commandery, Knights Templar; and Erie Consistory of the Scottish Rite.

He and his family reside at 800 East Ninety-ninth Street. Mr. Woltman married at Cleveland in 1870 Miss Mary J. McDowell. She was born at Troy, New York. They have

two children, daughters. Belle is the wife of L. H. Stoeltzing, residing on East Ninety-Ninth Street. Mr. Stoeltzing is an accountant with the White Automobile Company. The second daughter, Charlotte Marie, married George L. Kubeck and they live on East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street. Mr. Kubeck is with the Pittsburgh Steamship Company.

ADRIAN D. JOYCE. Every business man is at heart a salesman but it has been left to a comparatively small group of talented men to raise the art of salesmanship to a profession. A salesman and a sales manager and executive par excellence in Cleveland is Adrian D. Joyce, president of the Glidden Company.

Mr. Joyce, who was formerly general manager of sales and distribution for the Sherwin-Williams Company, paint manufacturers, in 1917 organized the Glidden Company. This corporation purchased the stock and assets of the Glidden Varnish Company of Cleveland, the Glidden Varnish Company, Limited, of Toronto, Canada, the Forest City Paint & Varnish Company of Cleveland, and the Whittier-Coburn Company of San Francisco, California. Mr. Joyce is president of the new institution, whose products, paints, varnishes and Jap-a-lac stains and enamels are known all over the world. A leading paper recently spoke of the plans under way for the broadening of the new concern and extending its business into new fields. The Glidden Company is emphasizing the manufacture of paints as well as varnishes, and with increased capital, enlarged equipment, and an extended sales force, and the addition of many new paint specialties the new company has assumed a dormant place in the trade. It is this company that manufactures the internationally known Jap-a-lac Household Finishes. Under the present management the entire line of paint and varnish products will be grouped and advertised under the name "Glidden."

Adrian D. Joyce was born in Sumner, Iowa, November 18, 1872, a son of M. H. and Anna S. Joyce. In 1873, when he was six months old, his parents moved to Memphis, Macomb County, Michigan, where some of his youthful years were spent and where he attended public school until fifteen. His school days were spiced with hard work, and he did considerable farm work for wages and carried on his studies at night when physically tired. After attaining proper qualifications he taught school in Macomb County and when he

left that location at the end of three years was principal of a school at Warren. He also continued study with a view to entering the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, where he spent a year in the school of law and commerce. He may have had some idea of becoming a lawyer, but he abandoned it and going to Macomb County, Michigan, engaged for himself in the wholesale grain and produce business.

At the age of twenty-six Mr. Joyce was in Chicago, where he was employed as assistant manager of the fertilizer department of Swift & Company until 1901. In that year he formed his first connection with the paint organizations, when he went on the road as salesman for the Sherwin-Williams Company of Cleveland. In 1904 he was called to the home office as manager of the city sales department. Three months later another recognition of his ability was made when he was transferred to Kansas City as manager of that sales division for a year. The next promotion was to district manager for the Southwestern district, but two years later he returned to Cleveland and became assistant general manager, and a year after that was promoted to general manager of the department of sales and distribution. In 1916 in addition to these responsibilities he was elected a director and member of the executive board of this great paint manufacturing company. These offices he continued to hold until he retired to enter upon his present duties.

Another evidence of his salesmanship and of a more public nature came in the spring of 1917, when with two thousand workers under him Mr. Joyce evolved one of the greatest sales organizations ever in action, and made it possible for Cleveland to rank far ahead of any other city in the country of its size and population in the matter of subscriptions for the Liberty Bonds. In passing it may be mentioned that Secretary of the Treasury, McAdoo, sent Mr. Joyce a very complimentary letter commending him and his organization for the splendid work accomplished in this campaign.

Mr. Joyce is a member of the Union Club, Mayfield Country Club, the Country Club, and belongs to the Masonic Order. He is a republican in politics and a member of the Unitarian Church.

June 9, 1897, at Leroy, New York, he married Miss Anna Page. They have four children: Marion, a graduate of the Hathaway-Brown School of Cleveland and of Bradford



H. M. Kolder.

Academy for Girls at Bradford, Massachusetts; Dwight, aged eighteen, a graduate of the University School of Cleveland and while there business manager for the University News, and in 1918 entered the University of Michigan; Dorothy, a student in the Hathaway-Brown School for Girls; and Phyllis, who is also in that well known Cleveland private school.

HENRY M. MOLDER. One of the leading citizens of Bedford is Henry M. Molder, manager of the mammoth foundry operated there by the Best Foundry Company, and additionally is manager of their great factory conducted under the name of the Federal Foundry Company at Indianapolis, Indiana. These plants are of vast importance in the industrial field, and their wise and efficient management, with their many hundreds of workmen, means continued prosperity covering a wide territory. Mr. Molder has been identified with these corporate interests since 1905.

Henry M. Molder was born at Cleveland, Ohio, September 16, 1866. His parents were Henry and Susan (Holtzworth) Molder. Henry Molder was born in Germany, in December, 1836, but left that country when twelve years old and came to the United States and located at what is now Linddale, near Cleveland, in 1848. At that time the boy found farm work there but much of that section is now included in the city limits of Cleveland. He remained there until the opening of the Civil war, when he enlisted as a private in the Twenty-third Ohio volunteer infantry, and as comrades had William McKinley and James A. Garfield, and they fought in many engagements side by side, participating in the battle of Lookout Mountain and many others, Mr. Molder remaining in the service for four years. Although Mr. Molder and both of his distinguished comrades in arms safely passed through the many dangers of war, he is the only survivor, for tragic deaths met both of the others along peaceful paths. After he returned from the war Mr. Molder was employed in the meat business with George Ross & Company on Ontario Street, and remained there until he retired from business activity in 1897, and about that time went to live in the home of his son Henry M. Molder. He was married to Susan Holtzworth, who was born in Germany and came to the United States when fourteen years old and died at Cleveland in 1896. They had the following children: Henry M.; George,

who is employed as a pattern-maker and lives at Cleveland; Edward, who is foreman of the Cleveland Foundry Company; Kitty, who married Robert Crooks, and both are deceased; the entire family being well known and well connected.

Henry M. Molder attended school at Cleveland until he was fifteen years of age and then started to learn the pattern-making trade and worked for twelve years with the Taylor & Boggis Foundry Company, Cleveland, and then went with the Interstate Foundry Company and for five years was foreman of their pattern department. In 1905 he accepted the position of superintendent for the Best Foundry Company and shortly afterward was made manager of their foundry at Bedford and also their equally important factory at Indianapolis. Mr. Molder thus has under his supervision two thoroughly equipped plants and almost a thousand workmen, 350 being employed in Indianapolis and 640 at Bedford. Many qualifications are needed beside technical knowledge to insure the smooth running of such large industrial plants, and apparently Mr. Molder possesses these, for no trouble has developed under his management and business prosperity has been continuous.

Mr. Molder was married November 27, 1912, at Cleveland, to Miss Helen I. Lockwood, who was born in Bedford, and is a daughter of Max and Eliza (Batt) Lockwood, the latter of whom resides at Bedford. The father of Mrs. Molder was in the United States Postal service prior to his death. Mr. and Mrs. Molder have a daughter, Helen Jane, who was born November 29, 1913. Mr. Molder owns his attractive residence in Bedford and makes his home here, and, in fact, has long been a representative citizen. Like his father, he has always been a republican and has taken an active interest in local politics. For eight years he served continuously on the village council and exerted his influence to bring about reforms and to encourage public improvements, and served two years on the Utility Commission, resigning from the same on January 1, 1918. He is a director in the Federal Foundry Company, Indianapolis, the Cleveland Electric Motor Company and also the American Stove Company.

Mr. Molder was reared in the Presbyterian Church. Fraternally he belongs to Bedford Lodge No. 375, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of which he is junior warden; Bedford Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, Holyrood Commandery, Knights Templar and

Al Koran Temple, of the Mystic Shrine, Cleveland; Criterion Lodge, Knights of Pythias, Cleveland Lodge No. 18, Elks, and is a member of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce.

THE HOFFMAN ICE CREAM AND DAIRY COMPANY has the distinction of being the oldest business of its kind in continuous existence at Cleveland. It was established more than thirty-five years ago by Adam Hoffman, who with the assistance of his children has gradually built it up until it represents a large investment of capital, facilities, and an active personal organization that takes its product of perfect standard of purity and excellence all over the city and surrounding territory.

The head of the firm, Adam Hoffman, was born in Hesse, Germany, March 18, 1851. His father, George Hoffman, was born in the same province of Germany, was reared and married there, and was connected with a firm for the manufacture of broadcloth. In 1859, after the death of his wife, he came to the United States and located at Cleveland, where he worked at the mason's trade. At the outbreak of the Civil war he enlisted in the Union army and served until he was killed in the first battle of Corinth, early in the war. Thus he gave his life for his adopted country and his service is one of which his children and grandchildren are properly proud. He was a republican in politics and a member of the German Reformed Church. The maiden name of his wife who died in the old country was Dorothea Hochause. Their children were: Marie, who lives at North Amherst, Ohio, widow of Adam Miller, who was a veteran of the Civil war and for many years a pensioner; Adam, who died in Germany; Adam, second of the name and head of the Hoffman Ice Cream and Dairy Company; Henry and John, both of whom died in Germany.

Mr. Adam Hoffman was educated in the common schools of Germany. He remained in the old country and came to Cleveland in 1867. He finished his education in America at Geauga County Seminary. In 1880 he returned to Cleveland and for a number of years was a merchant in South Euclid. Though a republican in politics he served as postmaster of that village under Grover Cleveland's administration. He was also a merchant at Collingwood, Ohio, until 1901. He then established a store at 10410 Euclid

Avenue, and still operates it with the aid of his children.

While at South Euclid in 1881 Adam Hoffman began the manufacture of ice cream. He was a pioneer in that line and all of his competitors have long since disappeared, so that his business remains the oldest of its kind in the city. It has grown to large proportions, and is famous all over this part of Ohio for the excellence of its products. The company now has a large plant at 10522 Cedar Avenue, operated under the name of Hoffman Ice Cream and Dairy Company. Adam Hoffman and his children are the active managers of the business. He is also president of the Murray Brick Company at South Newburg. He is affiliated with Amazon Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and is a former member of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce.

At Chester in Geauga County, Ohio, in 1874, Adam Hoffman married Louisa Reiter, daughter of Martin and Christine Reiter, both now deceased. Her father was a farmer. The children of Adam Hoffman and wife are: Edna, who is a graduate of the School of Pharmacy at Cleveland and a licensed druggist and is now the wife of Fred Griffiths. The second child is Earl M. Hoffman, who resides at Cleveland and is one of the active members of the Hoffman Ice Cream and Dairy Company. R. L. Hoffman, the next in age, is also a member of the Hoffman Ice Cream and Dairy Company. Dora, the fourth child, is a graduate of the Cleveland High School and for twelve years was a teacher in the city schools. She is now the wife of C. C. Cooper, living on Hayden Avenue in Cleveland. Christine finished her education in the Woman's College of Western Reserve University and is the wife of Herman Negel. She is also a member of the firm. Elie is in the wholesale candy business at Los Angeles, California. Louisa is the wife of Eugene Martineau. Florence, the seventh in age, is bookkeeper for the Murray Brick Company. Stanley, the youngest, is now in the United States navy and when last reported was stationed at San Diego, California.

SAMUEL B. MICHELL, a member of the Cleveland City Council, is a well known business man and citizen in that section of Cleveland around Madison Avenue and Eightieth Street. He has the largest retail grocery store in that part of the city, and has not only pros-



Wm C Rudd

pered in a business way but has gained the confidence and esteem of a large number of citizens who have been well justified by the effective services he has rendered in the office of city councilman.

Mr. Michell is a native of Cleveland, born November 11, 1876. His father is David Thomas Michell, who was born at Tavistock, England, in 1850, and is a veteran ship carpenter at Cleveland and has not shown a willingness to retire, though recently the loss of a thumb while at work obliged him to give up his active duties for a time. He grew up in his native England and left there when about twenty years of age. Coming to the United States in 1871, after several brief sojourns elsewhere he arrived in Cleveland in 1872, and has now been a resident of the city for over forty-five years. As a ship carpenter he helped build all the dry docks at Cleveland and many of the early boats and barges that went out from this port. In politics he is a republican and a number of years ago was a councilman in West Cleveland. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is also affiliated with the Knights of the Macabees. David T. Michell married in Cleveland Kate Hoyle, who was born in Bridgewater, England, in 1854. Any parents would be justified in the pride which David T. Michell and wife take in their large family of sons and daughters, all of whom have proved themselves honorable, self supporting and worthy of esteem. A brief record of these eight sons and daughters is as follows: David Thomas, who lives on West Ninety-sixth Street and is employed by the Street Railway Company; Samuel B.; Horace, living on West One Hundred Second Street, a master mechanic at the Cleveland Ore Docks; William, residing on Guthrie Avenue in Cleveland, is assistant superintendent of construction for the American Steamship Company; Edward J. living at 7915 Madison Avenue, was formerly connected with the Ore Docks, but recognizing the pressing need of the country for men of special training in that line he is now enlisted in the ship building trade; Frank, residing on Belle Avenue in Lakewood, is assistant superintendent of the Lakewood Engineering Company; Anna, wife of Edward Root a machinist living on Colgate Avenue in Cleveland; and Maude, wife of Murray Knowles, a stenographer for a coal firm and living in Lakewood.

Samuel B. Michell as a boy in Cleveland attended the public schools, had a business

course in the Caton Business College on Euclid Avenue, and at the age of nineteen finished his preparation and was ready to take up life on his own responsibilities. Mr. Michell's first enterprise has been carried forward to success, and from modest beginnings has been built up one of the large enterprises of the kind in Cleveland. Mr. Michell first sold groceries at a small store at 7604 Madison Avenue, and with the growth and development of the trade removed in 1897 to his present location at 7915 Madison Avenue, where his store is a thoroughly up to date and completely stocked and equipped establishment and has a patronage that comes from territory even out of the normal limits of the business. Mr. Michell also lives at 7915 Madison Avenue, where his store is located, and he owns a dwelling house in the Cleveland suburb of Lakewood.

Mr. Michell has always affiliated with the republican party. In 1910 he served as assessor of the Third Ward and was elected a member of the City Council in January, 1916, and re-elected in January, 1918. He is a member of Greater Cleveland Camp of the Woodmen of the World, of Cleveland Lodge No. 85, Loyal Order of Moose, belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church and to the West Side Chamber of Industry and West End Business Men's Association. He is a director of the Retail Grocers' Association of Cleveland.

In 1900, at Cleveland, Mr. Michell married Miss Emily Breitenbach, daughter of Charles and Mary Breitenbach, the latter still living in Cleveland, and the former deceased. Her father was a Union soldier during the Civil war. Mr. and Mrs. Michell have one son, David, born March 17, 1901, and who has shown good business capacity and is already doing much to assist his father in the grocery business.

WILLIAM CULLEN RUDD. The career of the late William Cullen Rudd furnished very little copy for the daily newspapers, but as wise observers have come to know newspaper comment and publicity is no sort of adequate measure of a man's usefulness to a community and seldom reflects anything beyond the abnormal incidents and activities. Mr. Rudd, who died at his home on Euclid Avenue September 8, 1915, was in fact a perfect type of the normal citizen, one who works hard at business, is successful as judged by the most exacting commercial standards, divides his

time generously among public and charitable interests, and is best known and appreciated among his comparatively narrow circles of business and church associates and at his own home and fireside.

He was born in Cleveland July 22, 1845, and survived his seventieth birthday only a few weeks. One of the quiet satisfactions of his life was that Cleveland had always been his home, and that in his native community he had found opportunities to satisfy all his moderate ambitions. He was one of the six children of Charles and Esther (Lacey) Rudd. Only two of these children survive: George A. Rudd, now president of the Chandler & Rudd Company, of which William Cullen Rudd was president until his death, and Mary E. Rudd, now residing in California.

William C. Rudd was educated in the public schools, acquiring the fundamentals of an English education in the Mayflower School. Instead of attending commercial college, his business training was gained as clerk in the service of E. Stair & Company, dealers in hats and furs. Later he was with the Cleveland Rolling Mill Company at Newburg, and in 1871 took what he considered a temporary position with Chandler & Abbott, retail grocers. Instead, this became the permanent interest of his business career. A change in the firm opened a way to his becoming a partner, and under the name Chandler & Rudd the business grew rapidly, largely in response to his own forceful administration. In 1889 the Chandler & Rudd Company was incorporated. That is one of the older titles in Cleveland commercial affairs, and until his death Mr. Rudd was president of the corporation. It was perhaps characteristic of the man that he never sought directorship and numerous responsibilities with other lines of enterprise. His own business profited no doubt from this concentration of his effort, and the Chandler & Rudd Company has for many years been recognized as the most successful organization of its kind in Cleveland if not in the Middle West. The company operates two of the very highest class and most completely stocked and appointed grocery stores in Cleveland.

October 17, 1872, Mr. Rudd married Miss Mary A. Rockefeller, a sister of John D. Rockefeller. Mrs. Rudd's residence is located at 13204 Euclid Avenue. Her four children are: Mrs. Edward A. Roberts, of Miami, Florida, whose son, Edward William Roberts, is the only grandson; Frank Henry Rudd, who lives

with his mother, is vice president of the Chandler & Rudd Company; William Cullen Rudd, Jr., who died June 3, 1900, at Cleveland; and Laura Rockefeller Rudd, who died October 6, 1907.

As a substantial business man the late Mr. Rudd exercised forceful helpfulness in behalf of good government and the general welfare of Cleveland. However, he never appeared in politics, and his political participation was confined to voting the republican ticket. He was a member of the Tippecanoe Club, a republican organization, and was a member of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce for many years and the Early Settlers' Association of Cuyahoga County. In 1865 Mr. Rudd became a member of the Euclid Avenue Baptist Church, and he had rounded out half a century of active membership and work in that church when he died. For many years he was a trustee and was a deacon at the time of his death. It was largely through this church and its allied causes that liberal gifts were dispensed for charitable purposes. One of his chief interests was an extension of the church's activities known as the Josephine Mission, which he served as superintendent over seventeen years, and was especially esteemed as a leader of the Mission Sunday School. He was also interested in the Hiram House, the well known social settlement organization. In earlier life his favorite outdoor recreation was fishing, but he took up and became an enthusiastic devotee of the game of golf when it was introduced to this country, and that was his special hobby for many years. He spent much time on the links of Forest Hill at the Rockefeller estate, and besides the family relationship there were two bonds of community between him and John D. Rockefeller, golf and the same church. None of these interests were exercised at the expense of his home life, and when his presence was not demanded by his extensive business he was usually at his own fireside. Mr. Rudd was a man of kindly impulses, was wise and considerate in helping others, and none regarded him with greater esteem than his own employees.

CHARLES NELSON LANDON is an artist whose works Cleveland people have followed with increasing appreciation for a number of years. He was formerly a staff artist with one of the Cleveland papers, has also done extensive work as a magazine illustrator, and is now devoting all his time to his private

studio in the Schofield Building and as a teacher of art.

Mr. Landon was born at Rochester, New York, December 19, 1878. He is descended from one of two brothers who came from England to New Jersey about the time of the Revolutionary war. One of them arrived in time to participate in that war on the side of the colonies, while another came over just after the war had closed. From the United States the family moved to Canada, and Mr. Landon's grandfather Nelson Landon spent most of his life in the vicinity of Brockville, Ontario. It was at Brockville that Edgerton R. Landon was born in 1843. He was reared and married in that city, became a merchant there, and in 1876 established a business at Rochester, New York. He came to Cleveland in 1880. He was one of the pioneer merchants of the country operating a chain of stores. He was in the tea and coffee business and after coming to Cleveland established a string of stores in this city, at Mansfield, Elyria, Norwalk, and other cities. In 1884 he removed his residence to Norwalk and died in that city in 1917. He was a republican in politics and an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Edgerton R. Landon married Etta Eleigh, who was born at Brockville, Ontario, in 1847, and died at Norwalk in 1893. They had two children, Bertha and Charles Nelson. Bertha, who now resides at Asheville, North Carolina, is the widow of John Rumsey, who was a mechanical engineer.

Charles Nelson Landon was educated in the public schools of Norwalk, graduating from high school in 1897. As a boy he manifested a natural aptitude for drawing and developed these talents largely by practical application and by close study of the best work of his contemporaries and the old masters. For a number of years until 1909 he was a staff artist on the Cleveland Press, but in that year established a studio of his own, and later a school for drawing which he still conducts. Mr. Landon is an independent voter and a member of the Congregational Church. He is well known in Cleveland social life being a member of the Union Club, Mayfield Country Club, Shaker Heights Country Club, Cleveland Athletic Club, Cleveland Rotary Club, and is a member and director of the Hermit Club.

In 1916 he built one of the modern homes in Shaker Heights at 17650 Parkland Drive.

Mr. Landon married at Norwalk, Ohio, in 1902 Miss Bertha Corwin, daughter of George and Marie (Terry) Corwin, both now deceased. Her father, who became a well known capitalist, was a graduate of Dennison University in Ohio and of the law department of the University of Michigan. Mr. and Mrs. Landon have two children, Marie Evelyn, born in 1903, and Corwin, born in 1905.

J. HOWARD RUST was born in Wellington, Ohio, May 31, 1875, member of a prominent family of that section. His parents were Dr. James and Sophia Jane (Goss) Rust. His father died in Wellington in 1888 and his mother at Cleveland in January, 1907. There were five sons in the family. Edwin G., an oculist in the Lenox Building at Cleveland; Arthur B., private secretary for Roland C. White in the Citizens Building at Cleveland; George P., who died recently; Dr. Carl H., a specialist in ear, nose and throat, with offices in the Rose Building; and J. Howard Rust. All the sons were born at Wellington, were educated there, the Wellington High School having graduated all five. Edwin G. is a graduate of the Homeopathic Medical College of Cleveland, and also of the College of New York, an allopathic school. As an oculist he is one of the best in his line in the country. The late George P. Rust, who recently died at Cleveland, was a prominent insurance man. He had lived in Cleveland for twenty-five years and was agent for the Northwestern Life Insurance Company of Milwaukee and also had varied railroad interests. At one time he was vice president of the Wheeling and Lake Erie Railroad and also of the Lorain, Ashland & Southern.

J. Howard Rust was graduated from the Wellington High School in 1893 at the age of eighteen, and his business career began immediately after leaving off his studies. For eighteen months he was a clerk in the Home Savings Bank of Wellington, and was then promoted to cashier, being then the youngest bank cashier in the State of Ohio. He filled that office two years, and then came to Cleveland, where in 1899 he became teller in the Cleveland Trust Company and during the two years with that company was employed in all departments, gaining an invaluable experience. His next connection was with the Baker Motor Vehicle Company, at first in the general offices and later as production superintendent. After that he was

assistant superintendent with the White Company, automobile manufacturers, four years, and was then called to New York City as secretary and treasurer of the Tubes Realty and Terminal Company. Mr. Rust spent three and a half years in New York, returning to Cleveland in 1913, where he took up the real estate business independently with offices in the Williamson Building. With all his varied experience in manufacturing, banking and general commercial lines, a better choice of a man for the investment department of such a company as Merrill, Lynch & Company could hardly have been made than in the person of Mr. Rust. He entered upon his new duties in June, 1917.

Mr. Rust is a republican in politics, is a member of the Union Club, and his chief hobby is war gardening. He and his family reside at 1837 Grasmere in East Cleveland.

October 3, 1914, at Wellington he married Miss Evelyn C. Gibbs of Sewickly, Pennsylvania. Her parents Willard M. and Ellen (Rexford) Gibbs are both now deceased, her father having died at Wellington and her mother in New York City. The Gibbs family spent their summers in Wellington, Ohio. The father was for many years at the head of the T. H. Nevin Company, pioneer manufacturers of prepared paints at Pittsburgh and Sewickly, Pennsylvania. Mrs. Rust was born at Sewickly, was educated there in the grammar and high schools, and also attended the School of Oratory and Elocution at Boston. Mr. and Mrs. Rust have two children: Virginia Louise and Walter B., the daughter a native of Cleveland and the son of New York City.

MARTIN SNIDER, the eldest son of Abijah and Martha Snider, was born in Dayton, Ohio, August 16th, 1846, and died in Cleveland, Ohio, January 1st, 1918.

After a course in the public schools and the Dayton Business College, he gave his entire attention to his father's timber and cooperage business. Early in his career the business became of great importance due to the phenomenal growth of the oil industry. The increased demand for products of this factory necessitated the Snider's removal, first to Wapakoneta, Ohio, in 1868 and from there to Cleveland in 1871, where they had built, what was for those times, an extensive plant.

By 1878, dependable and sufficient cooper-

age had become so essential to the Standard Oil Company's success in the transportation of oil, that they recognizing Mr. Snider's unusual knowledge and ability, invited him to sell his business to, and become associated with them. This he did, becoming at once manager of their cooperage department.

This became Mr. Snider's life work as he remained the executive head of that branch of the Standard Oil Company business, until his retirement on August 16th, 1916.

During Mr. Snider's residence of nearly fifty years in Cleveland he was identified with many of its business and civic interests. He was particularly interested, however, in The Guarantee Title and Trust Company, of which he was at one time president, The Cleveland Trust Co., of which he was a director for many years, and the Riverside Cemetery, of which he was treasurer.

He was a member of The Union and Mayfield Clubs of Cleveland, The Castalia Sport- ing Club, and the Ohio Society of New York.

VERY REV. JAMES AUGUSTINE McFADDEN. It is indeed a highly responsible and most distinguished position held by this brilliant young priest of the Catholic Church in his capacity as rector and president of St. Mary's Theological Seminary at Cleveland.

A large number of the priests in the Central West acknowledge St. Mary's as the source of their theological training. It is one of the oldest schools in the Middle West, having been established in 1849 by Bishop Amadeus Rapp, first bishop of Cleveland. Since then for a period of seventy years it has been the home and training place of the priests of the diocese of Cleveland, and is a school dignified by age, tradition, and by the fine character of its officers, teachers and alumni. The seminary is located at 1800 Lakeside Avenue. Besides Father McFadden as rector and president the other officers and instructors are: Rev. James M. McDonough, spiritual director and professor of moral theology; Rev. Edward A. Mooney, D. D., professor of dogmatic theology; Rev. Edward F. Burke, professor of homiletics and history; Rev. Richard E. Brennan, D. D., professor of canon law, liturgy and scripture; Rev. Francis L. Cloves, director of ecclesiastical music. At present the seminary has an enrollment of fifty-five students preparing for the ministry, and the course is maintained for four years. The pre-



Martin Linder

liminary philosophical course leading up to the work of this institution is taken at St. Bernard's Seminary at Rochester, New York.

James Augustine McFadden is a native of Cleveland, born in this city December 24, 1880, son of Edward and Mary (Cavanaugh) McFadden. His father was born at Castlebar, County Mayo, Ireland, in 1850, was reared in his native country, and in the '70s came to the United States and located at Cleveland. He was an honored merchant and business man of this city for many years, and died at his home 7615 LaGrange Avenue in October, 1914. Politically he affiliated with the democratic party. His wife Mary Cavanaugh is still living at the old home on LaGrange Avenue. She was born at Cleveland in 1861. They had a large family of children, briefly noted as follows: Edward, who died at the age of seven years; Rev. James A.; William, who died aged three years; Mary, who died at the age of twenty-four; John, who has his father's grocery store in Cleveland; Catherine, wife of Joseph H. McGraw, in the wool business and residing at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; Helen, living at home with her mother; Lucy, wife of Joseph Lamb of One Hundred Seventh Street, Cleveland; Gertrude, a graduate of Cleveland High School and Normal School and now teacher in the city public schools; Genevieve, at home; Margaret, a student in Notre Dame Academy; and Geraldine, a student in St. Agnes School. In the family there is also an adopted son, Edward, who is also attending St. Agnes Parochial School.

Father McFadden was educated in Cleveland schools including St. John's Cathedral and Holy Name School, following which he took the classical course at St. Ignatius College five years and pursued both the philosophical and theological courses of St. Mary's Seminary for six years. He was ordained a priest June 17, 1905, and said his first mass at Holy Name Church, while his first regular assignment was as assistant in St. Agnes Church of Cleveland, where he remained nine years. He was then sent to Lorain to organize a new parish, and in June, 1914, established St. Agnes Parish, of which he was formally installed as pastor. His old pastor in Cleveland, to whom he had served as assistant for many years, in making the principal address of the day at the laying of the corner stone of St. Agnes Church, in Elyria, on July 25, 1915, commended the young pastor in the following words: "I have a word of praise therefore to give to your young pastor, who

will come into this parish like a messenger of Israel, to cure the wounds of the afflicted and to bring God's message among men. I will say that the bishop has priests as good, but he has no better than your pastor. A word of commendation is due Father McFadden. He came to this city a stranger and by hard work and untiring zeal he has organized St. Agnes Parish. He has shown remarkable executive ability and has commanded the respect of all with whom he has come in contact. The future of St. Agnes Church is in his hands, and there is no reason to believe that he will not make a good account of his stewardship."

And all these words were justified and the hopes thus stated were realized, for when Father McFadden left Elyria to return to Cleveland and assume his present duties on September 13, 1917, his record with St. Agnes Church constituted a highly organized parish and the construction of a school, the completion of the church building, and a most acceptable organization for his successor.

Father McFadden is member of the Chamber of Commerce of Elyria and also belongs to the Elyria Council of the Knights of Columbus.

JOHN H. KIRKPATRICK, secretary and treasurer of the Kenny Kirk Motor Sales Company at 8920 Euclid Avenue, is a Cleveland man of wide mechanical and business experience, and has some interesting associations with the automobile industry and he had charge of the first garage opened in the city, a fact which serves to call attention to the comparative brief time in which automobiles have figured as an intimate part of city business institutions. While garages are now common in practically every district of the city, it is necessary to go back only about fifteen years to find the pioneer garage of Cleveland and one of the first establishments of its kind in the Middle West.

Mr. Kirkpatrick is a native of Ohio, and was born at Steubenville September 24, 1869. His full Christian name is John Hunter. His father John Kirkpatrick was born at Londonderry, Ireland, in 1825, was reared and married in the old country where he learned the trade of woodworker and carpenter. He married Annie Hunter, who was born in Londonderry in 1836. In 1850 John Kirkpatrick came to the United States and located at Steubenville, where he followed his trade and became connected with what is now the Penn-

sylvania Railroad Company. He was in the service of the railroad as a woodworker and carpenter for forty-five years, having removed to Columbus in 1885. In 1902 he retired and lived at Cleveland until his death in 1907. He was a republican in politics and was affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias. From childhood he was very devout and religious in the performance of his duties as a Presbyterian. At Columbus he did much church work and was one of the founders of the Broad Street Presbyterian Church and served as an elder for many years. His wife died in Columbus in 1902. A brief record of their children is as follows: Annie, who died on the Atlantic Ocean while her parents were coming to America at the age of one year; James B., a machinist who died at Cleveland at the age of forty-seven; Thomas, a stone cutter who died at Steubenville aged forty-two; Hannah, who died unmarried at Columbus aged twenty-four; Annie, who was also twenty-four when she died at Columbus; Madge, who died aged twenty-seven unmarried at Columbus; John Hunter; Hattie, wife of F. C. Blake, ticket receiver for the Pennsylvania Railway Company at Cleveland; Kessey, who died at Columbus aged seventeen; and William, who is a traveling shoe salesman and resides at Columbus.

John H. Kirkpatrick graduated from the high school at Steubenville in 1887 and then joined his parents in their home at Columbus. In the fall of the same year he left Columbus and going to Springfield, Missouri, entered the shops and learned the machinist's trade. In 1891, having finished his apprenticeship, he became a real journeyman and for experience traveled from place to place all over the Western and Southern states.

Mr. Kirkpatrick has been a resident of Cleveland since 1897. After some other work at his trade he became connected with the Chisholm-Moore Company in 1898 and spent two years in their experimental department. In 1901 he joined the F. B. Stearns Automobile Company and was its assistant superintendent until the fall of 1902. It was at the latter date that Mr. Kirkpatrick took charge of the first garage at Cleveland. This garage was located in the old C. A. C. Building on Euclid Avenue opposite East Twelfth Street. The building and garage were owned by Ralph Owens, who all authorities agree was the real pioneer automobile man in Cleveland. Mr. Kirkpatrick continued to follow the

garage business with varied concerns until 1911. In July of that year he and A. R. Davis opened what was afterwards known as the A. R. Davis Motor Company, now situated at 2020 Euclid Avenue. Mr. Kirkpatrick was secretary and treasurer of the firm until October, 1916, when the business was reorganized under the name of the Studebaker Sales Company of Ohio, a change brought about because of the assignment of a much larger territory to the company. Mr. Kirkpatrick remained as general supervisor of the business until February, 1918, when he and Mr. John J. Kenny opened the Kenny-Kirk Motor Sales Company at 8920 Euclid Avenue. Mr. Kirkpatrick is secretary and treasurer of the organization, which does a general garage business and also acts as distributors for the Nash Motor cars.

Mr. Kirkpatrick is a republican, a member of the Baptist Church, of the Cleveland Athletic Club, and the Cleveland Automobile Club, and in Masonry has affiliations with Woodward Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, McKinley Chapter, Royal Arch Masous, Coeur de Leon Commandery, Knights Templar, Lake Erie Consistory of the Scottish Rite and Al Koran Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He is also affiliated with Wade Park Tent of the Knights of the Maccabees.

His home is at 8109 Whitethorn Avenue. He married at Seville, Ohio, in 1899, Miss Ada Pring, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Pring both now deceased. Her father came from England and for many years was a machinist at Cleveland.

W. D. B. ALEXANDER. The subject of our sketch started life like the majority of Americans who have achieved success, without the influence of money or position.

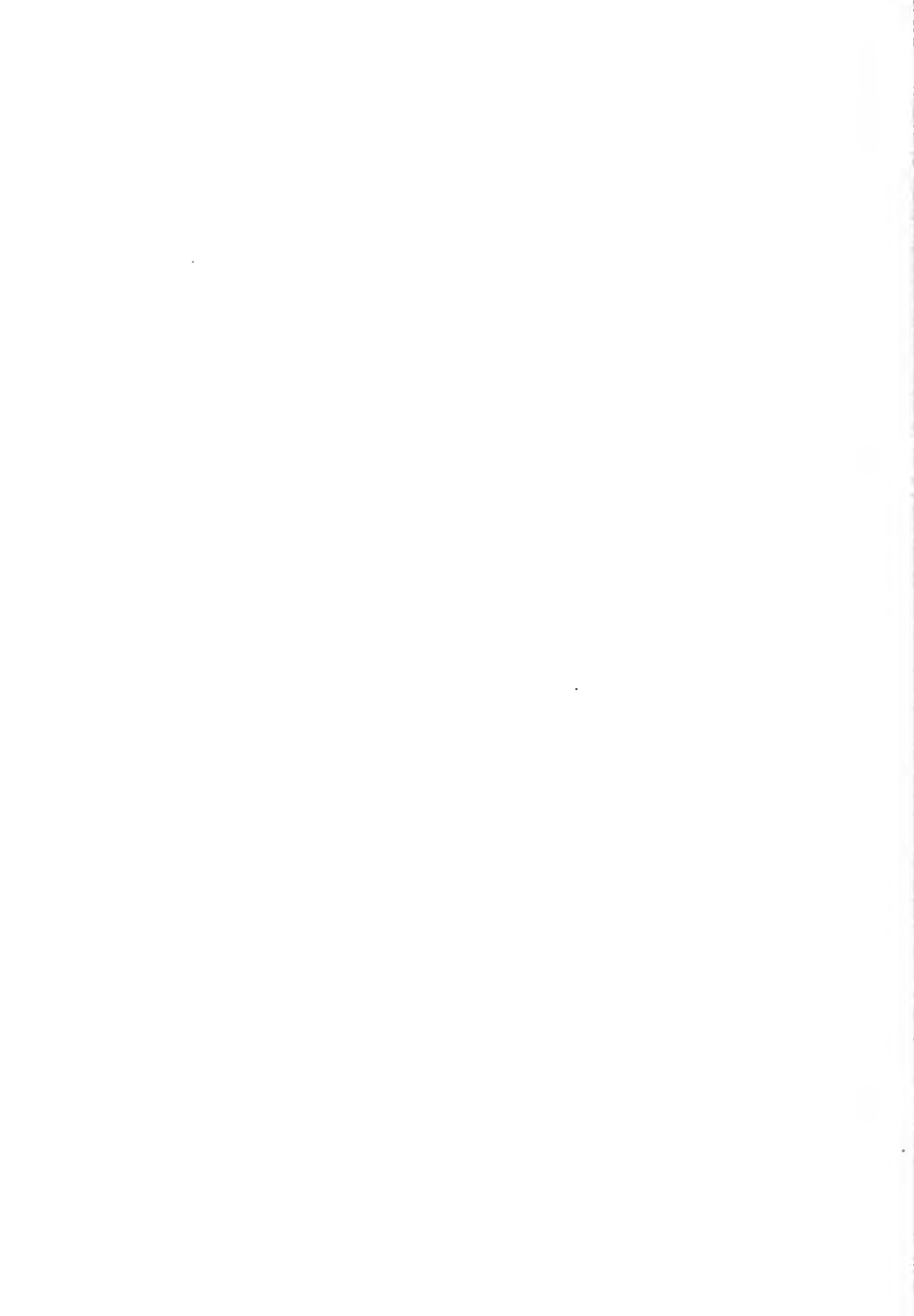
Something over thirty years ago, before the advent of the telephone Mr. Alexander had acquired the art of telegraphy, which knowledge he was using to communicate between a down town office and the out-lying yards of a coal company.

He was born in Cleveland August 21, 1858, the son of David Brown and Frances (Parnell) Alexander.

His father was a native of Pennsylvania, but in early life came to Cleveland where he was known as a car builder. He was also a member of the old volunteer fire department, of that branch of service known as "The Red Jackets." He was married in Cleveland in early manhood to Frances Parnell, who was



W D B Alexander



of British birth, her home being in Devonshire, England. Both parents died comparatively young, and were laid to rest in Woodland Cemetery.

Mr. Alexander obtained his education in Cleveland Public Schools, and as above noted, started in life as a telegraph operator. Some three years after, he took a position with the Union Steel Screw Company, corner of Payne Avenue and E. Fortieth Street. His connection with that company in various capacities gave him the opportunity to develop his talents as a manufacturer. After thirteen years, during which time he made many friends who had confidence in his ability and integrity, he organized in the year 1889, The National Screw & Tack Company and was its first secretary. Within a few years, he was elected president and remains so at the present writing. The phenomenal success of this company is well known. A few years ago, the Union Steel Screw Company was absorbed by The National Screw & Tack Company, thus the institution in which he started in a humble capacity came under his executive control.

Mr. Alexander has had a wide experience as an executive of several other successful Cleveland industries; notably The National Aeme Company, being its president from its inception until April, 1918, since that time has been chairman of the board. He is also president of the following institutions: The Adams Bagnall Electric Company, The Cleveland Bolt and Manufacturing Co., The Cleveland Motorcycle Manufacturing Company.

Nor are these all, for in banking circles he is active, being director of the Cleveland Trust Company and The First National Bank.

Neither does he omit giving his share of time to the building up of a still greater Cleveland, being director of St. Luke's Hospital, trustee of Case School of Applied Science and trustee of Calvary Church.

Mr. Alexander resides at 16900 South Park Boulevard. November 15, 1881, he married Miss Lida J. Graham of Cleveland, where she was born and educated. Her father, the late John Graham, was a veteran of the Civil war. Mrs. Alexander is a member of the Woman's City Club of Cleveland and the Cleveland Art Association. They have three children: Harold G., who is treasurer of The National Screw & Tack Company and of The Cleveland Motorcycle Manufacturing Company;

William Brownlee, general superintendent of The National Screw and Tack Company, and Mrs. William P. Foster, whose husband is associated with The National Screw & Tack Company.

STEWART HENRY CHISHOLM. In 1849 Cleveland had a population of eighteen thousand. In that year Stewart Henry Chisholm, a child of three years, came to the city with his parents. One of the greatest cities of America has grown up around him. In that city, especially in its industrial and business affairs, he has played a role of increasing activities and ability corresponding to the growth of the community. He is a real part of Cleveland as Cleveland is a part of him.

The work of many years can be briefly summarized and suggested by noting his important business connections as vice president of the American Steel & Wire Company, and of the Cleveland Rolling Mill Company, and as president of the H. P. Nail Company, the Chisholm-Moore Manufacturing Company, the Long Arm System Company, the American Grass Twine Company, and as a director and stockholder in a number of other corporations.

Mr. Chisholm was born at Montreal, Canada, December 21, 1846, a son of the late Henry and Jean (Allen) Chisholm, to whom a separate sketch is dedicated on other pages. Mr. Chisholm as a boy attended the Cleveland public schools, and his first employment was with Stone, Chisholm & Jones, which later became the Cleveland Rolling Mill Company and finally as a branch of the United States Steel Company became the material plant of the American Steel & Wire Company. It is to this industry he has devoted practically half a century of his lifetime, and from it his connections have spread to numerous other corporations.

Mr. Chisholm is a member of the Union Club, Country Club and the Euclid Avenue Baptist Church, and in politics is a republican.

September 25, 1872, Mr. Chisholm married Miss Harriette Kelley, daughter of George A. and Martha J. (Eastland) Kelley of Kelley's Island, Ohio. She died December 30, 1895, the mother of three sons: Wilson K., a graduate of the Yale University with the class of 1898, now connected with a hardware supply company; Clifton, who after two years in Yale University, became associated with the American Steel and Wire Company; and

Douglas, a graduate of Yale in 1909, in 1910 married Edith Collings, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. E. Collings and she died in 1917 leaving two children Douglas and Margaret Jean. Douglas Chislow is in the banking and bond business. January 23, 1900, Stewart H. Chisholm married Mrs. Henry P. Card, who died March 17, 1901.

HENRY CHISHOLM. Cleveland has been for so long and in so important a degree one of the great centers of the iron and steel industry of America, that the growth and power of that business could never be completely illustrated through the activities and achievements of one man or even any group of men. But completeness and adequacy would suffer least and leave fewer big gaps and deficiencies in the story, if the detailed activities of the late Henry Chisholm were surveyed than probably would be true of any individual of the past. He was not only one of the big men of Cleveland but one of the big men in America in the iron and steel manufacture.

Like America's most famous ironmaster he was a native of Scotland, and came of a family not wealthy but self respecting and above the plane of real poverty.

He was born at Lochgelly in Fifeshire April 22, 1822. His father Stewart Chisholm was a mining contractor and died when his son Henry was ten years old. It was this tragedy in the family history which abbreviated Henry Chisholm's advantages in schools and forced him into the ranks of wage earners at a comparatively early age. His school days ended at the age of twelve and he was apprenticed to a carpenter. His apprenticeship continued five years, and as a journeyman he worked in Glasgow for three years. This brought him to the age of twenty, and in 1842 he crossed the ocean and settled at Montreal. He had not a dollar when he arrived there, and at that time there were probably a million young men of his age, with equal or more abundant opportunities, and with the world turning as bright an aspect upon them as upon this young Scotchman. He was in Montreal seven years. Part of the time he worked at his trade for others, and finally got into business on his own account and developed a considerable organization for handling various building contracts up and down the St. Lawrence River.

When Henry Chisholm came to Cleveland he was twenty-eight years of age. That was in 1850. With a friend from Montreal he

built a breakwater for the Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railway Company at the lake terminus. It was a big contract, and he gave it his direct personal supervision for about three years. So thoroughly and well was it done, that other offers and a large volume of business was presented to him as soon as it was completed. Thereafter for several years his services were busily employed in building piers and docks along the lake front of Cleveland.

By 1857 Henry Chisholm had amassed a modest fortune for those days of about twenty-five thousand dollars. That was only the foundation of his real success. He entered the ranks of iron manufacturers in 1857 and was one of the pioneers in establishing that industry in Cleveland. He was first a member of the firm Chisholm, Jones & Company, who established a rolling mill and manufactured railroad iron. Later the name was changed to Stone, Chisholm & Jones. That mill employed about a hundred fifty men and produced about fifty tons a day. The new rails were manufactured from iron from Lake Superior ores. To convert these ores into pig iron the firm erected a blast furnace at Newburg in 1859. It was the first blast furnace in that part of Ohio. The following year another furnace was erected, and the company modified its facilities for the manufacture of other classes of rolled iron besides rails.

From Cleveland as a center and with Mr. Chisholm as the organizing genius the business spread rapidly and steadily. A rolling mill was erected in Chicago. Blast furnaces were established in Indiana, and these blast furnaces were supplied with ores from Lake Superior and Missouri. In 1864 Stone, Chisholm & Jones organized the Cleveland Rolling Mill Company, into which the partnership merged. The company soon bought the Lake Shore Rolling Mill.

One of the plumes of distinction accorded to Mr. Chisholm and his associates was the construction in 1865 of the second Bessemer steel works in the United States, and not only second but one of the most successful and perfect plants of its kind. This plant began with a capacity of twenty thousand tons annually. At the end of forty years its capacity was a hundred fifty thousand tons annually, and employment was furnished to about six thousand men, while the value of manufactured products was twelve million dollars. The mill manufactured steel rails in great quantity, but also many thousands of tons of



A. W. Sparks

other classes of steel and for almost every conceivable purpose. In the course of time the company acquired its own mines in the Lake Superior district and at these mines something like three hundred men were employed. In the course of Henry Chisholm's lifetime the value of the products of the different establishments of the company in Cleveland reached about fifteen million dollars annually.

In 1871 he organized the Union Rolling Mill Company of Chicago, an institution independent of the Cleveland Rolling Mill Company. He and Chicago partners erected a rolling mill at Decatur, Illinois. He lived to see the business of these concerns aggregate twenty-five million dollars annually and furnish employment to eight thousand men.

These are some of the achievements which have led to an assertion, hardly possible of contradiction, that no iron industry in the United States had such an enormous growth from such small beginnings in such a short space of time. In less than eighteen years the business which Mr. Chisholm established in 1857 had come to represent an investment of ten millions. No panics materially affected the business of his concern, and in fact his industries were on such permanent basis that they were frequently able to extend financial assistance to some of the large and small railroad companies during periods of financial depression.

Henry Chisholm was a fine type of the old fashioned employer, the real industrial leader, the man who went in and out among his workmen, understood some of the details of their commonplace existence as well as their rated capacity for doing a given quantity of work, and always remained accessible to the humblest man in his industries. Wealth never spoiled him and his simplicity of manner and unaffected sympathy were some of the finest fruits of real democracy. His authority was based upon something more than autocratic and arbitrary power.

Henry Chisholm died May 9, 1881, comparatively young in years, not yet three score. At the time of his death he was giving employment to more people than there were in Cleveland when he came here. The news of his death affected the community like a blow. The men in his employment immediately stopped work and went to their homes. They could not go on. The societies with which he was connected passed appropriate resolutions, the works were closed down, and the

community felt that one of its best men had been taken. He was a man of great power but above all of love for his fellowmen.

He was never a figure in political life and yet no one could have done more in the line of public service. Any good charity could command his means, and institutions of religion and benevolence did in fact lean heavily upon him. The individual cases of assistance were unmeasured in number and unrecorded in memory except by the persons themselves. Mr. Chisholm was a trustee or director of four of the charitable institutions of Cleveland, for twenty years was an active member of the Second Baptist Church, and had a large number of business and financial connections with banks and manufacturing corporations.

In Scotland Henry Chisholm married Miss Jean Allen of Dumfermline, Fifeshire. They were the parents of five sons and three daughters. Henry and Stewart died in infancy, and Christina at the age of five. The oldest, William Chisholm, now deceased, became manager of the rolling mills established by his father at Chicago and later took his father's place in the Cleveland Rolling Mill. He was vice president and general manager of the Rolling Mill of Chicago for seventeen years, and after his father's death was president and director of the Cleveland Rolling Mill Company. He was a very able business man. The second son, Stewart H., has also been a big figure in iron and steel circles in Cleveland. The third son, Wilson B., is deceased. The daughters are Catherine, Mrs. A. T. Osborn, and Janet, Mrs. C. B. Beach.

STANLEY W. SPARKS was born at Columbus, Ohio, May 27, 1876. It is doubtful if any native son of Ohio at his age has seen so much of the world and has been identified with a greater range of interests and activities than Mr. Sparks. His has been a career full of life and action. That he is now head of one of the largest industrial organizations in Ohio is only the culmination of an intense and purposeful energy which began when he was a small boy.

He is a son of Edward S. and Belle Sparks. Until he was twelve years of age he contented himself with the routine studies of the public schools. He left school, following the lure of the sea, and became an apprentice seaman on the vessel of the William H. Besse & Company. In that capacity he made several trips around the world. At Belfast, Ireland, he began an apprenticeship to learn

the marine engineer's trade at Horland & Wolf's shipyards. No salary was attached to his service as an apprentice and to support himself he waited on tables. He was there five years and was then given a card showing his competence for practical work as a marine engineer.

For one year he was with the White Star Line in their Oriental trade and then joined the British India Steam Navigation Company of Calcutta and served as marine engineer on various ships of that line for two years. His next connection was with the Straits Settlements Steamship Company at Singapore, being on the mail service to China for one year. Until 1898 he was a marine engineer with the Archibald Currie Line at Melbourne, Australia.

During the Spanish-American war Mr. Sparks transferred to the United States Quartermaster's Department of the United States Navy and was on vessels carrying supplies to Dewey's fleet at Manila. From this he entered the Quartermaster's Department of the army and was mustered out of service in October, 1898. Going back to Melbourne he was again in the British service as a marine engineer, and was on duty during the Boer war, carrying troops to South Africa. He resigned in 1901, and while returning to London on the steamship Mexican was wrecked off the coast of South Africa. After being rescued, he made his way by other vessels to London and was employed as a marine engineer with the Thames Ship Building Company until 1902.

In 1902 Mr. Sparks returned to the United States and in Cleveland was employed as a machinist with several firms until the following year, when he went west and worked as foreman and master mechanic at different points along the Santa Fe Railway. In 1905 he was in San Francisco, and resumed his profession as a marine engineer with the Union Iron works until 1908. At that time he took up a business which he has followed more or less closely ever since, the sale of machine tools. He established a business for himself in San Francisco, and in the fall of that year carried his campaign into Mexico, selling machine tools to the different mines of that country. In 1909 he resumed his headquarters in San Francisco and was there until 1912, when he returned to the town of his birth, Columbus, and became a machine tool salesman for the Osborne Sexton Machinery Company. A year later he left that firm and returned to Cleveland as vice presi-

dent and manager of the Lake Erie Machinery and Supply Company. He sold his interests there in 1913, becoming manager of the machinery department of the Cleveland Tool and Supply Company until March, 1915.

At that date, with other associates, he organized the Cleveland Machinery & Supply Company, of which he is president and treasurer, with C. D. Gibson, vice president, John O'Brien, treasurer, and W. E. McNaughton, secretary. This company devised a special lathe for the manufacture of shell machinery. This lathe met with universal favor and in less than a year the company had sold the machines to an aggregate value of over two million dollars. At one time they had twenty-eight plants in Ohio engaged in turning out these machines. In March, 1916, the company bought the Kern Machine Tool Company at Hamilton, Ohio. This plant was equipped for manufacturing a line of high speed ball bearing drill presses, and also upright drilling machinery. After improving the plant and adding to its equipment they gave it greatly increased capacity. Among other improvements they installed a complete tool room employing 150 men. This business has grown so rapidly that the plant was soon inadequate to fill orders and they then bought the American Lathe and Press Company at Hamilton, employing 220 men. This plant is used for manufacture of a complete line of heavy duty engine lathes.

In January, 1917, the business was reincorporated under the name Simplex Machine Tool Company. This company controls all the manufacturing plants owned by Mr. Sparks and his associates, while the Cleveland Machinery and Supply Company has the exclusive selling agency for the different plants. Phenomenal increases in industries of this kind are the order of the day, and in February, 1917, another great increase was justified. At that time they bought the Richmond Adding and Listing Company of Columbus, employing 125 men. That plant was well adapted for light manufacturing, and is now used for the manufacture of light tool machinery, especially 12-inch lathes and universal tool room grinders. At the present time the organization of which Mr. Sparks is at the head is approximately five months behind in its orders.

Mr. Sparks since coming to Cleveland has established one of the beautiful homes on St. James Parkway in Cleveland Heights. He

is a member of the Cleveland Athletic Club, Cleveland Yacht Club, Willowick Country Club, Hamilton Club of Hamilton, Ohio, is a life member of the British Marine-Engineers Association and holds a Past Chief Engineer's Certificate in England. Politically he is a republican. At San Francisco January 12, 1909, he married Viola Belle Knarston.

SIDNEY V. WILSON was for half a century a resident, business man and power in civic affairs at Willoughby, one of the interesting and prosperous units of population and commercial affairs in the Cleveland district.

Third in a family of thirteen children he was born at Norway in Herkimer County, New York, October 15, 1823. The family migrated to Chautauqua County to a farm which was later incorporated in the grounds of the Chautauqua Assembly. In early youth he sought a home in the West. At Crawfordsville, Indiana, he learned the wheelwright's trade. He soon decided to return to Willoughby, Ohio, a place toward which he had been especially attracted on his way out by the knowledge that it was named in honor of Dr. Willoughby, the family physician who assisted in bringing him into the world; and by the sign of "S. Smart," which hung over the little red grocery, and the striking appearance of a hotel painted in alternate colors of red, blue and green, known to the traveling public as the "Zebra Inn."

His first work at Willoughby was the manufacture of wagons. His shop stood at what is now the corner of Erie and Spaulding streets. He made the wagons entirely by hand. One of them was in use on the plains as late as 1890. However, he soon assumed the management of the Zebra Inn. Among other guests to whom he stood host he entertained the officials of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad Company, who met there when the last spike connecting the Chicago and Buffalo divisions was driven. From 1854 for six years Mr. Wilson and K. S. Baker conducted a general merchandise store at Findlay, Ohio, being the first Yankees to go among that old Dutch settlement. On his return to Willoughby he was a partner with his brother-in-law, S. W. Smart, as a merchant from 1860 to 1872. At the latter date he engaged in business alone, his store being on Erie Street opposite Vine Street. In 1889 he removed it to the Carrel Block and enlarged his operations, admitting his son Sidney S. to copartnership under the firm name of S. V. Wilson

& Son. In 1892 his younger son Ray Wilson came into the firm and at the same time they bought one of the Bond stores. Ray Wilson's death in 1898 was a great loss to the firm as well as to the community at large. The business expanded in 1899 by the purchase of two stores and the entire stock of Dickey & Collier. From that time until his death Sidney V. Wilson was the leading merchant of Lake County and after a brief illness of a week from pneumonia he died February 14, 1903, aged seventy-nine.

Mr. Wilson was a man of strong individuality, among his most notable traits being his undoubted integrity, rigid scruples of honor, genial courtesy and his unbounded hospitality. Sympathetic and charitable, he had also a keen sense of humor, making him a most delightful companion, and was especially loved by the young people. No man, it is safe to say, ever had a better sense of the true value of wealth and ease, and no man exacted from it and imparted from it a greater amount of happiness.

Sidney V. Wilson married February 3, 1856, Miss Hepzibah B. Smart, who was born at Orange, Cuyahoga County, July 4, 1833, a daughter of the late Samuel Smart, who came with his family to Willoughby, Ohio, in 1836 and for many years was proprietor of the little red grocery store over which was displayed the sign "S. Smart." She was a woman of culture and refinement; educated in the old Willoughby Seminary, now Lake Erie College, and until her death which occurred March 10, 1903, at the home of her daughter Mrs. E. E. Flickinger at Indianapolis, Indiana, she held her membership and her interest in the Alumnae Association. Six children were born to the union of Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, of whom two sons and a daughter died in infancy, and Ray in July, 1898. The two living children are Florence, wife of E. E. Flickinger of Indianapolis, and Sidney S. of Willoughby.

SIDNEY S. WILSON, only living son of the late Sidney V. Wilson, was made a partner in the mercantile firm of S. V. Wilson & Son in 1889, nearly thirty years ago. He was then twenty-three years old, fresh from college, and with the average young American college man's ambition and aspirations for achievement and influence.

He was born at Willoughby July 22, 1865. His educational and home advantages were of the best. In 1882, at the age of seventeen, he graduated from the Willoughby High School.

Further preparation for college was made during the following year at the Buehtel Academy in Akron, after which he entered Western Reserve University, where he graduated with the class of 1888. His student record needs no comment from the fact that he was elected to the honorary scholarship fraternity of Phi Beta Kappa. The interval of a year between his graduation and his entrance into business with his father was spent as a teacher in the high school at Willoughby.

The important thing for the public to know is how a man of education, initiative, and financial ability uses his talents and opportunities. In the case of Mr. Wilson this fact is reflected partly by his notable record as a merchant, financier and business promoter, but even more by the influential place he occupies in the business and civic community of his home town and in Cleveland, where he is recognized as a leader as well as in his own community.

Mr. Wilson remained an active associate with his father until the latter's death in 1903. In 1904 he organized the Sidney S. Wilson Company at Willoughby, taking over the entire interests of the old firm and adding the purchased stock of two competitors besides admitting to the firm several young men who had been identified with the business for a number of years. This organization developed one of the best equipped and best managed general stores in Northern Ohio. About the same time Mr. Wilson organized the Willoughby Hotel Company, which took over and thoroughly refitted the old Gibbons House, transforming it into the modern "Kingsley."

The Willoughby Banking Company was another organization in which Mr. Wilson participated. This business was subsequently sold to the Cleveland Trust Company. Besides his interests at Willoughby Mr. Wilson is now interested in several Cleveland industries. For several years he owned and managed the A. C. Rogers Printing Company and also edited and published *School Topics*, a monthly school journal.

With all his other work there has been no keener student and more consistent advocate of good government and civic improvement in Willoughby than Mr. Wilson. For some years he had a part in local school management, but otherwise refused political honors until the fall of 1909, when he was prevailed upon by his friends to accept the nomination for mayor of Willoughby, and was elected without opposition on the municipal ticket. He

held that office with credit and with much advancement to the town from January 1, 1910, to January 1, 1914, two terms. Mr. Wilson is general manager of the Andrews Institute for Girls at Willoughby, and for eighteen years was member of the board of education and part of the time president.

He is now trustee of the Western Reserve Historical Society. It is his distinction to be the first trustee of that society ever elected outside of Cleveland, the affairs of the society always having with this exception been entrusted to the management of Cleveland men. He is a member of the Alumni Association of Western Reserve University and of the Delta Tau Delta fraternity. Other organizations that claim his membership and some of his time are the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, Willowick Country Club, of which he is a charter member, Hermit Club, the Cleveland Advertising Club of which he is president at this writing (1917-18), is a Mason and member of the Knights of Pythias. Any worthy charity in Willoughby can count upon him in advance for support.

During the last year war work has especially enlisted his sympathy and earnest endeavors, especially has he been helpful in forwarding the Young Men's Christian Association campaigns and the Liberty Loan.

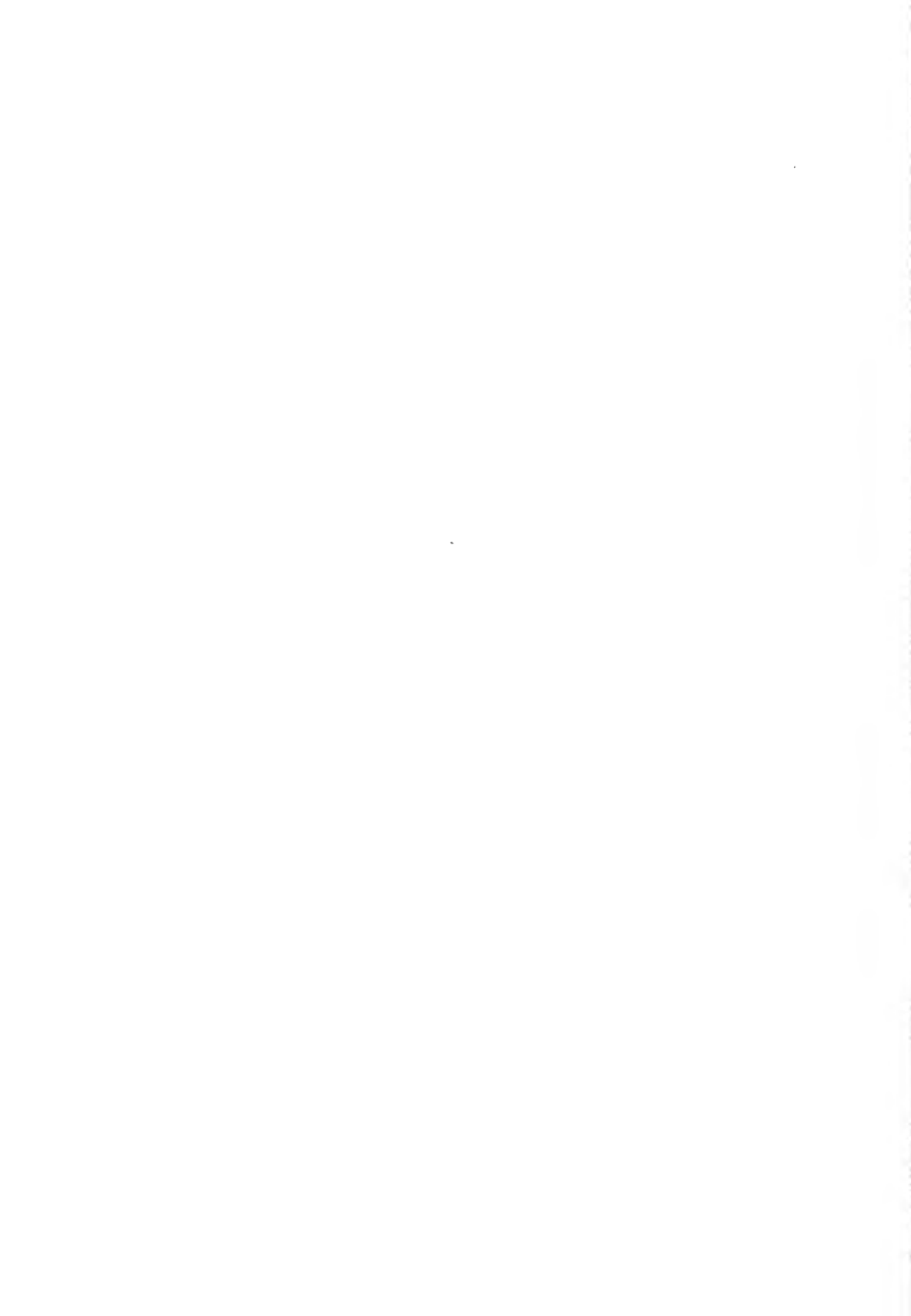
Mr. Wilson was organizer of the first street fair ever held on the Western Reserve—at Willoughby—and was long secretary of the Willoughby Chamber of Commerce. His knowledge of men and affairs is not restricted to his home locality, and at different times he has accepted an opportunity to travel over the United States, Canada and Mexico.

In June, 1891, Mr. Wilson married Miss Anna Clark Kingsley. They had been friends from childhood. Their one daughter Amo Louise is now Mrs. Sherman S. Clark, whose husband is connected with the F. G. Clark Oil Company of Cleveland.

HENRY A. EVERETT. It is for his pioneer work in the construction and financing of electric public utilities that the late Henry A. Everett, who died at Pasadena, California, April 10, 1917, will be longest remembered both at Cleveland and elsewhere in the United States. Mr. Everett was identified with the construction and operation of various electric railways in Ohio, and he exemplified a special genius in the rebuilding of such properties and particularly in the management of the financial problems involved.



H. A. Everett



Mr. Everett was born at Cleveland October 16, 1856, and was only sixty years of age when he died. His parents were Dr. Azariah and Emily (Burnham) Everett. His father was not only a physician but is remembered as the president of the first street railway in Northern Ohio.

Henry A. Everett secured his education in the public and private schools of Cleveland. At an early age he turned his attention to business affairs, and soon became identified with the pioneer efforts at electric traction, and was a promoter, constructor and operator of electric railways and in various other industries in which electricity is the basic principle. He organized and financed a number of independent telephone companies and was identified with electric lighting corporations in many cities.

For many years he was associated with E. W. Moore. The Everett-Moore syndicate became financially involved in December, 1901, with total debts approximating \$17,000,000. Cleveland and Ohio banks and the large railway supply houses were the principal creditors. The properties of the syndicate constituted an aggregate value of \$100,000,000. It required three years to liquidate the debt. The manner in which the difficulties were solved has been considered one of the greatest pieces of financial engineering in the history of Cleveland, and a large share of the credit has always been given to Henry A. Everett.

Mr. Everett was vice president while Mr. Moore was president of the Lake Shore Electric and the Cleveland, Painesville & Eastern Railway companies, in addition to active financial connections with many other electric traction companies throughout this country and Canada. He was also president of the Northern Ohio Traction & Light Company and of the London Street Railway Company of London, Ontario. A few months before his death a syndicate of New York bankers acquired control of the Northern Ohio Traction & Light Company, and as under the new management most of the old employes were thrown out of work, Mr. Everett gave one of many instances of his magnificent philanthropy by establishing a private pension to take care of his faithful subordinates. It is said that more than one Cleveland fortune is the result of Everett's friendship. He was known to let all of his favored assistants into his confidence, and those who remained faithful to him were sharers in his good fortune.

For some time Mr. Everett was chairman of the board of the Detroit United Railroads of Detroit, Michigan. He built the Detroit Railway in 1895 and 1896 with the assistance of his friends and Mayor Pingree. It was the first three cent fare city railroad in the United States.

Socially he was a member of the Union Club, the Century Club, the Colonial Club and the Electric Club. In 1886 he married at Cleveland Josephine Pettengill. They became the parents of three children: Leolyn Louise, now Mrs. Spelman of New York City; a son who died in infancy, and Dorothy Burnham. Mrs. Everett is now living at Wiloughby, Ohio, where Mr. Everett some years ago erected a beautiful home.

THEODORE C. ERNST. This is a name long and prominently associated with Cleveland's business affairs. Theodore C. Ernst was an early associate with his brother A. C. Ernst in establishing the now nationally known firm of certified public accountants, Ernst & Ernst. Mr. Theodore Ernst's chief business in later years has been in developing and building up a splendid laundry service, and he now operates one of the largest and most complete laundry plants in the city.

He was born in Cleveland September 23, 1869, a son of John C. and Mary (Hertel) Ernst. He was educated in the public schools, going from the West High School to the Spencian Business College, where another year was spent taking special courses in English, bookkeeping and commercial law.

For a number of years in his early business experience Mr. Ernst was connected with the auditing department of the Nickel Plate Railway Company. In 1903 he formed a partnership with his brother, A. C. Ernst, under the name Ernst & Ernst, public accountants.

In 1908, as a result of the strain of business which caused a complete nervous breakdown, he sold his interest in this company to his brother and spent nearly a year recuperating. Upon being restored to health and activity he bought the Excelsior Laundry Company. He had this incorporated as the E. & H. Laundry Company, and has been the guiding head of its affairs ever since.

Mr. Ernst is well known in Cleveland business and social life. He is a member of the Cleveland Athletic Club, the Automobile Club, the Add Club, the Chamber of Commerce, the Chamber of Industry and in pol-

ities a republican. June 17, 1897, at Cleveland he married Miss Cora Koepff. Their one daughter is Mildred, who attended the East High School, graduated from Laurel School for Girls in 1917 and later attended Miss Sayward's School for Girls at Overbrook, Pennsylvania.

HENRY W. WEIDEMAN is a retired Cleveland business man, long identified with the well known wholesale grocery house of The Weideman Company. The name Weideman is one of the most conspicuous in business affairs at Cleveland, and has been so for more than sixty years.

His father was the late J. C. Weideman, whose name not only stood high on the roll of Cleveland wholesale merchants but was also identified with public affairs. J. C. Weideman was born in Germany in 1833, and was a small boy when brought to Cleveland, where he grew to manhood. He entered business as a wholesale grocer and liquor merchant, his first location being on Merwin Street and later on Water Street. The successful management of this business brought him many important connections in business and financial affairs. He was one of the founders and directors of the Forest City Bank and was also identified with the Union National Bank and the United Banking and Savings Company and other financial institutions. His extensive real estate investments included a large tract of land on Lake Avenue at the foot of Merwin Avenue, and many years ago he had built a large bowling alley on that property close to the Lake Shore.

Many remember J. C. Weideman best because of his prominence in the affairs of the republican party in Cleveland. He was elected police commissioner, refused to serve a second term, and consistently opposed the urging of his friends and associates to become a candidate for mayor. He was affiliated with Bigelow Lodge Free and Accepted Masons; Thatcher Chapter Royal Arch Masons; Forest City Commandery Knights Templar; Lake Erie Consistory of the Scottish Rite; and Al Koran Temple of the Mystic Shrine and is also a member of the Knights of Pythias.

J. C. Weideman married Laura Muntz, who came from Liverpool, Medina County, Ohio. She died in Cleveland. There were three children: Charles, who died at the age of twenty years; Henry W.; and Laura, deceased.

Henry W. Weideman was born in Cleveland October 9, 1855. He graduated from the Cleveland High School in 1873 and is also the possessor of a liberal college education. He is a graduate of Baldwin University with the class of 1877. When he took up his business career he went with his father in the firm of Weideman & Tielcman and was secretary of the partnership, which was afterwards reorganized as the Weideman Company. This is one of the oldest and largest wholesale grocery houses of Cleveland and is located at the corner of West Ninth Street and Mandrake Avenue. Mr. Weideman continued active as an executive of the business until 1908, and though still a director is practically retired.

Mr. Weideman is an independent voter. His Masonic affiliations are with the Bigelow Lodge, Thatcher Chapter, Forest City Commandery and Al Koran Temple of the Shrine.

Mr. Weideman and family reside at 12216 Clifton Boulevard. He married at Cleveland in 1877 Miss Dorothy Burk, daughter of George and Mary Burk, the latter still a resident of Cleveland. Her father was for many years a carpenter and builder on the West Side of Cleveland. Mr. and Mrs. Weideman have four children: Carl, a broker living at Lake Avenue and Cove Street; Pearl W., wife of William Kurz of Cleveland; Myrtle, wife of Walter Theobald, a wholesale flour dealer and miller of Cleveland; and Laura, who is married and lives in Riverview Park.

J. H. WADE. Several prominent institutions and memorials in Cleveland serve to make the name Wade one of the most familiar in the daily life and affairs of the people of Cleveland. The completeness of this historical record of Cleveland demands some special reference to the individuals of the family who have figured most conspicuously in the life of this city. The first of them was J. H. Wade, whose activities link him with the greatest railroad builders of the Middle West and distinctively as the man who established the first telegraph line in the Upper Mississippi Valley.

He was born in Seneca County, New York, August 11, 1811, and his life was prolonged nearly eighty years. He died August 9, 1890. His father was a surveyor and civil engineer. J. H. Wade early showed a special taste for art. Possessed of a frail constitution in early youth, he made his first profes-



J. H. Nade

sion portrait painting. He came west and for a time lived at Adrian, Michigan. About that time one of the early mechanisms for practical photography came to his attention, and with only the printed directions to guide him he used the camera to take the first daguerreotype ever made west of New York.

The keen perceptions and analytical mind of the artist had also many of the talents of the inventor, and while he was never conspicuous in the field of invention he did much to exploit and promote the inventions of others. He was early attracted to the telegraphic systems devised by Samuel Morse, and in 1847 took a contract to build a telegraph line from Detroit to Jackson, Michigan. This line was completed in the same year and Mr. Wade then opened an office at Jackson, installed an instrument, and inaugurated the first telegraphic service in this part of the west. After that his work more and more concentrated upon the building of telegraph lines. He was instrumental in the construction of the line from Detroit to Milwaukee and from Detroit to Cleveland and Buffalo. In 1849 he began the erection of a line of his own from Cleveland to St. Louis by way of Cincinnati. This was completed in 1850. He was one of a number of individual builders, and the competition between them became so great that all of them lost money. In 1854 Mr. Wade led a movement which brought about a consolidation of many existing lines, involving cities from Buffalo westward to St. Louis. He was general agent of the consolidated lines, and not long afterward was instrumental in creating the Western Union Company, in which he was a moving spirit and in it exemplified his genius for management.

Probably his greatest exploit in the extension of telegraph lines was in formulating the plans and pushing the construction of the Pacific telegraph. He was the first president of the Pacific Company, which began construction at St. Louis and carried the lines half way across the continent to San Francisco by August, 1861. This was the first transcontinental telegraph line in America, and its successful operation proved a potent influence and the line was in fact a forerunner of the first transcontinental railway, which was built largely along the route followed by the telegraph wires. Later the Pacific Company was consolidated with the Western Union Telegraph Company, and Mr. Wade was president of this corporation un-

til 1867 and for several years afterward was a director of the company.

In addition to the part he played in the management and promotion of telegraph companies, he invented a type of insulator which is still in use. He also demonstrated the practicability of a submarine cable.

In the popular mind the telegraph is closely allied with the railroad, and in that field, too, J. H. Wade was long a conspicuous factor both as a builder and operator. He served as a director of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway; director of the New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad for three years; director and vice president of the Atlantic and Great Western (now the Erie); director of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railway; the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railway; was a director and president of the Cincinnati, Wabash & Michigan; and of the Kalamazoo, Allegan & Grand Rapids Railway Company; was vice president and director of the Grand Haven Railway; a director of the Saginaw Valley and St. Louis Line and the Hocking Valley and Toledo road; and president of the Chicago & Atchison Bridge Company. He was responsible for the successful completion of the Valley Railroad Company which brought special advantages to Cleveland.

The range of his interests is also indicated by his connection in some official capacity with the following organizations: Citizens Savings & Loan Association of Cleveland, which he helped organize in 1867 and was its first president; National Bank of Commerce, which he served as vice president and president; Second National Bank, of which he was a director throughout its period of existence; Cleveland Rolling Mill Company; Cleveland Iron Mining Company, Union Steel Screw Company, and the American Sheet and Boiler Plate Company, in all of which he was a director. He was also one of the chief originators and the first president of the Lake View Cemetery Association.

The most familiar memorial Cleveland people have to him is the beautiful Wade Park, which he laid out, beautified and gave to the city. While a trustee of the Protestant Orphans Asylum he also built the stone building on St. Clair Street at his own expense, known today as the Protestant Orphan Asylum, and one of the distinctive institutions of charity in the city. In a public way he served in several positions which he honored and dignified by the importance and quality

of the service rendered. He was a Sinking Fund commissioner, a member of the Public Park Commission, a director of the Cleveland Workhouse Board, a member of the executive committee of the National Garfield Monument Association. For several years he was vice president of the Homeopathic Hospital and was president of the Homeopathic College of Medicine. It was through these and many other causes and institutions that he found means of expressing that depth of human sympathy and generosity which distinguished and elevated him above mere practical business men, and it was for what he gave of himself and his means as well as for what he achieved in a great area of transportation and communication that gave his career the qualities of enduring memory.

RANDALL PALMER WADE. The only son of J. H. Wade was Randall Palmer Wade. His mother was Rebecca Louisa (Facer) Wade. Most of his life was spent in Cleveland and, though brief, it was impressive in its qualities and substance of achievement.

He was born at Seneca Falls, New York, August 26, 1836, and died June 24, 1876, in his forty-first year. His personal experience and achievement did much to enlarge upon his notable inheritance and environment. The qualities he inherited from his distinguished father and the influences that surrounded his early life were as seeds that fell on extremely fertile soil.

During his boyhood in Southern Michigan he came to share with his father an enthusiasm for the newly invented telegraph, and as a messenger boy in a telegraph office he had his first employment. Telegraph messages at that time were recorded mechanically by dots and dashes on a long roll of paper similar to the "ticker tape" of modern times. Young Wade soon mastered the art of reading the messages by sound. He had positions as chief operator in Columbus, Cleveland and Cincinnati, but finally retired from commercial employment to complete his education in the Kentucky Military Institute, from which he was graduated with the highest honors at the age of twenty-one. The following three years he had an executive position in one of Cleveland's largest banks. He also studied law under Judge Hayden and upon examination was licensed to practice in both the State and Federal courts. He became learned in the law merely for the

purpose of rounding out his education, and never practiced.

At the beginning of the Civil war he became chief clerk in the United States Military Telegraph Department at Washington. He was one of the four men entrusted with the secrets of the cipher code used in transmitting military instructions. Later he was promoted to quartermaster with the rank of captain and made second in command in the military telegraph department, with headquarters at Cleveland. This office brought him the further duty of purchasing and supplying telegraph materials for war purposes. The tremendous burdens of such an office are understood at the present time, when some of the finest executive and administrative minds in American business are being strained to the breaking point by their duties on the various war boards. It is possible to understand therefore the reasons why Mr. Wade resigned after two years in that branch of Government service.

The last ten years of his life were spent in business at Cleveland. At one time he owned the largest retail jewelry house in the city, but eventually concentrated all his time and energies upon the management of the family estate, and in association with his father. Mr. Wade was secretary of the Cleveland and Cincinnati Telegraph Company; secretary, treasurer and director of the Cuyahoga Mining Company; secretary, treasurer and director of the Chicago & Atchison Bridge Company; president and director of the Nonesuch Mining Company; director of the Kalamazoo, Allegan & Grand Rapids Railway Company; a director of the Citizens Savings & Loan Association; and president and director of the American Sheet and Boiler Plate Company.

Mr. Wade is remembered as a man of great versatility of talents, but his outstanding characteristic was thoroughness in everything he did. When he was attending military school as a boy he took up with enthusiasm sword practice, and in the entire student body was regarded as the most expert in that branch of military technique. He mastered telegraphy both as a science and as a business, was a talented musician, had the command of several languages, and was a most keen and resourceful business man. Without ostentation he took upon himself many philanthropic and civic responsibilities. He was at one time treasurer of the Church of the Unity at Cleveland.

He married in 1856 Miss Anna McGaw of Columbus.

J. H. WADE. Bearing the name of his grandfather, Jephth Homer Wade, and a son of Randall P. and Anna (McGaw) Wade, J. H. Wade has been the medium through which most of the activities and influences of this well known family have become identified with the modern Cleveland of the present generation.

Heavy responsibilities were prepared for him long in advance of his mature years and he was carefully trained and fitted to handle those responsibilities both by his father and grandfather. Mr. Wade was born at Cleveland October 15, 1857, and was only nineteen years of age when his father died. He was educated in private schools and under a private tutor and for over forty years had been busied with a great variety of large and important interests, including banking, railway and industrial administration, real estate and other properties. Since the death of his grandfather in 1890 most of the Wade interests at Cleveland and elsewhere have concentrated in him.

Mr. Wade is chairman of the board of directors of the Citizens Savings and Trust Company, and at different times has been vice president of the National Bank of Commerce, a director of the Guardian Savings and Trust Company, vice president of the Cleveland Stone Company, director of the Cleveland City Railway Company, president of the Kalamazoo, Allegan & Grand Rapids Railway Company, president of the Montreal Mining Company, vice president of the Cleveland Cliffs Iron Company, director of the Grasselli Chemical Company, and director of the Sandusky Portland Cement Company. He has also served as trustee and member of the executive committee of a number of educational and charitable institutions. For all the larger and broader citizenship which these positions and connections suggest, Mr. Wade is one of the most quiet and modest citizens of Cleveland, and has always been content to allow his work to speak for itself.

October 16, 1878, Mr. Wade married Miss Ellen Garretson, daughter of Hiram and Ellen (Howe) Garretson. Three children were born to their marriage, two sons and a daughter. Mr. and Mrs. Wade were devoted to their home life, but from it their interests and sympathies extended to many

of the most helpful institutions of the city. Mrs. Wade died May 21, 1917. Most of the objects and worthy movements which received a strong personal impulse from her during her life will continue to benefit in years to come through the trust established in 1917 by Mr. Wade, known as the "Ellen Garretson Wade Memorial Fund," consisting of about \$1,250,000.

CARL F. UHL, JR. One of the contracting firms of Cleveland that represent a high degree of organization and technical skill is The Uhl-Jaster Company, in the Euclid Building. Mr. Uhl, president of this company, is a graduate of Case School of Applied Science, and is looked upon as one of the most progressive younger men in his line of work in the city.

He is a native of Cleveland, born in this city August 21, 1886. His father, Charles Frederick Uhl, Sr., was born in Germany in 1845, but the family has been in Cleveland for fifty years or more. Grandfather Louis Uhl came to the United States and located at Cleveland in 1855 and spent the rest of his years here. Charles Uhl, Sr., grew up and married in Cleveland, and for several years was head mechanic with the Brush Electric Company. He then turned his attention to the jewelry and art business and had one of the well known and largely patronized establishments of its kind on the East Side of Cleveland. He died here January 4, 1917. He was a republican and a member of the Masonic fraternity. Mr. Uhl, Sr., married Julia Beilstein, who was born in Cleveland in 1850 and is still living in the city. Her father, who died at Cleveland in 1890, was one of the early pioneers in the furniture and cabinet-making business in this city. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Uhl, Sr., had three children, Louis F., Henry W. and Carl F., Jr. Louis is auditor for The American Fork and Hoe Company of Cleveland, while Henry W. is a photographer at Rogers City, Michigan.

Carl F. Uhl graduated from the Cleveland High School in 1904 and from there entered Case School of Applied Science, from which he received his degree Bachelor of Science in 1908. He specialized in civil engineering, and in the ten years following his college career has had a vast and varied experience in engineering and building lines. For three years he was with the Courtney Engineering Company, and spent another year with the W. I. Thompson & Son Company, contractors. In

1912 he established The Uhl-Jaster Company, general contractors, and the business is incorporated under the laws of Ohio. The secretary and treasurer is J. L. Jaster, Jr.

Mr. Uhl while at Case became affiliated with the Zeta Psi and the Tau Beta Pi Greek Letter fraternities. He is independent in politics. In 1916 at Cleveland he married Miss Ethel C. Sumner, daughter of Frank L. and Nettie L. Sumner. Her mother still lives in Cleveland. Her father was a jeweler.

FRANK S. MACOUREK, a man of broad and varied experience in industrial lines, is now secretary and treasurer of the Vlehek Tool Company, one of Cleveland's largest institutions for the manufacture of automobile tools of all kinds. The plant, where 350 men are employed, is located at 10709 Quincey Avenue. He is also secretary and treasurer of the Vlehek Company as well as secretary of the K. & M. Brass and Aluminum Casting Company.

Mr. Macourek is a native of Cleveland, born here August 11, 1877, son of John Macourek, who was born in Bohemia in 1850. John Macourek came to the United States and located at Cleveland in 1868 when eighteen years old. He married here, and spent his active life as a molder. He died at Cleveland in 1913. In politics he voted as a democrat. John Macourek married Ana Rychlik, who was born in Bohemia in 1848 and died at Cleveland in 1910. Several of their children are among Cleveland's industrious, home owning and worthy people. The oldest daughter, Mary, is the wife of Anthony Cada, an insurance man of Cleveland. Anna married James Denk, a shoe merchant of Cleveland. James of Cleveland is a core maker by trade, and has charge of the core department of the K. & M. Brass and Aluminum Castings Company. Carrie is the wife of Frank Shipka, a farmer, living at Cleveland. The fifth of the family is Frank S. Bertha married Frank Kallal, a grocer at Cleveland. John, at Cleveland, is chief inspector for the Forest City Machine and Forge Company.

Frank S. Macourek was educated in the public schools of Cleveland, and though he left school at the age of fifteen he supplemented and acquired a good education by reading and studying at home, using all his leisure time for several years in the better equipping himself for the serious duties and responsibilities of life. The first position he held was as office boy for two years in the

shipping room of the Eberhardt Manufacturing Company. Then for two years he was office boy for the Cleveland Automatic Machine Screw Company. In the meantime he had acquired a knowledge of shorthand and as a stenographer he was for five years with the Shelby Steel Tube Company at Shelby, Ohio. His knowledge of this business caused him to be promoted and called to Pittsburgh as assistant buyer for the National Tube Company, where he remained three years. Returning to Cleveland in 1903, he was purchasing agent for the Peerless Motor Car Company until November 1, 1917, at which date he joined the Vlehek Tool Company as its secretary and treasurer.

Mr. Macourek is a member of the Christian Science Church, of the National Lodge of Knights of Pythias, Cleveland Athletic Club, and is a republican. His home is at 11702 Cromwell Avenue. He married in Cleveland in 1903 Miss Rose Hejduk, daughter of John and Barbara Hejduk, both now deceased. Her father was a professional musician. Mr. and Mrs. Macourek have one child, Lawrence H., born April 15, 1907.

JAMES MADISON HOYT. The annals of the Cleveland bar have been enriched and dignified by a continuous membership of the Hoyt family through a period of eighty years. As a lawyer the late James Madison Hoyt long stood at the head of his profession, but he rendered services almost equally notable in other fields. For many years he was not in active practice but gave his time to his real estate interests and his work as an active promoter of religious enterprises.

This Cleveland citizen of a previous generation was born at Utica, New York, in 1815. Both by training and by nature he was a man of culture. He was graduated from Hamilton College, New York, in 1834, and at once began the study of law. After coming to Cleveland he continued his studies in the office of Andrews & Foot. In 1837 he was admitted to the firm, which became Andrews, Foot & Hoyt. When Mr. Andrews went to the bench of the Superior Court in 1848 his partners continued practice as Foot & Hoyt until 1853. In that year James Madison Hoyt withdrew from active practice, and thereafter his business duties were largely in connection with his real estate interests in Cleveland and vicinity.

His life touched Cleveland at many points and always for the good of the city and its



James H. Hoyt.

people. After retiring from the law practice he was in 1854 licensed to preach the Gospel, though he was never ordained. To a singular degree he exemplified the virtues of true Christian manhood, and was closely identified with the work of Protestant churches. In 1854 he was chosen president of the Ohio Baptist State Convention, and was annually re-elected to that position for more than twenty-four years. He was also president of the American Baptist Home Mission Society, the national organization for Baptist missions in North America, and he performed the many arduous duties of that office until resigning in 1890. For fifteen years he was president of the Cleveland Bible Society, an auxiliary to the American Bible Society, of which he was one of the vice presidents at the time of his death. While he was never conspicuous in politics, he was elected in 1870 a member of the State Board of Equalization, and in 1873 represented the citizens of Cleveland on the Board of Public Improvement.

During his practice as a lawyer he was noted for his thorough scholarship, and with the ample means and leisure of his later years he acquired a genuine and liberal culture such as few men in Ohio excelled. He was well versed in the physical sciences, philosophy and history, and in recognition of his attainments Dennison University at Granville, Ohio, conferred upon him in 1870 the degree LL. D. Through all his active years he contributed liberally to religious and charitable objects, and during the Civil war gave valuable aid in numerous ways to the Union.

The death of this honored old Cleveland citizen occurred in April, 1895. He was married in 1836 to Miss Mary Ella Beebe, of New York City. Six children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Hoyt: Rev. Dr. Wayland Hoyt; Ella; Colgate Hoyt; Mrs. Farmer, of Cleveland; James H.; and Elton Hoyt. The two living are Colgate and Elton.

JAMES HUMPHREY HOYT was one of the distinguished members of the Cleveland bar for forty years. Besides his prominence in the profession he exerted an influence as a vigorous thinker and a courageous public leader, and the republican party of Ohio recognized him as among its ablest advisers.

His position in the bar was well indicated by his senior membership of the firm Hoyt, Dustin, Kelley, McKeehan and Andrews. Much of the splendid prestige of that firm can properly be credited to Mr. Hoyt.

Cleveland knew Mr. Hoyt only in the vigor of his manhood, with mind undimmed and with resources unabated. From his large practice as a lawyer he sought recreation during the early winter of 1917 at St. Augustine, Florida, and after a brief illness of pneumonia he passed away in that city March 21st.

He was a son of the late James Madison and Mary Ella (Beebe) Hoyt, and was born at Cleveland November 10, 1850. His father, to whom reference is made on other pages, gave up active practice at the Cleveland bar soon after the birth of James Humphrey. The latter was educated in the public schools, prepared for college at Hudson, Ohio, spent one year at Western Reserve University and two years at Amherst College. In 1871 Mr. Hoyt entered Brown University, where he was graduated in 1874.

For a year he read law with Spaulding & Diekman, and in 1875 entered the Harvard Law School, where he was graduated LL. B. with the class of 1877.

Mr. Hoyt began his career as a lawyer at Cleveland in partnership with the firm of Willey, Sherman & Hoyt. The firm subsequently became Sherman & Hoyt, and finally Sherman, Hoyt & Dustin. With the death of Mr. Sherman, Hoyt and Dustin continued in practice, and those two names have stood at the head of a partnership which by various stages has been Hoyt, Dustin & Kelley and now Hoyt, Dustin, Kelley, McKeehan & Andrews. For years the firm had their offices in the Western Reserve Building, but since Mr. Hoyt's death they have been located in the Guardian Building.

Mr. Hoyt for the better part of his career gave his primary attention to the civil law. In earlier years he was a resourceful trial lawyer but latterly he was not a familiar figure in the trial courts. He was retained in many of the most important cases involving corporation and business law, and no Ohio lawyer was better versed in the complications of business law and practice than Mr. Hoyt.

Besides his activities as a lawyer Mr. Hoyt was secretary and director of the Cleveland Cliffs Iron Company, was vice president of the National City Bank, was second vice president and general counsel of the Hocking Valley Railway, was secretary and director of the Pittsburg Steamship Company, the Peavey Steamship Company, the Lake Superior and Ishpeming Railway Company, and a director of the American Shipbuilding Com-

pany and the Superior Savings and Trust Company.

He had extensive practice and experience as an orator and was famous as an after dinner speaker. His speeches were distinguished by an exceptional clarity of argument and a breadth and liberality of views which displayed his extensive acquaintance with economic, sociological and political problems. He was also interested in literature, and was a writer of verse at times, several of his collections of poems having been published. He was a member of the Cuyahoga and Ohio Bar and American Bar associations and a director of the Carnegie Pension Fund. He was also a veteran of Troop A of the local Cleveland Military Organization.

For years his counsels were an influence and factor in shaping the policies of the republican party in Ohio. In 1895 he was republican candidate for the nomination for governor. He had a wide acquaintance with prominent men all over the country. Former President William H. Taft, President William McKinley, Elihu Root, Elbert H. Gary and Henry Frick were some of the people entertained at different times at the Hoyt home in Cleveland. As a native son of Cleveland Mr. Hoyt seldom failed to grasp an opportunity to give expression to his loyalty and to ally himself with the progressive movement in municipal affairs. He was a director and was identified with various movements promulgated by the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce.

He found his chief recreations in motoring and golf. He was a member and president of the Union Club, and a member of the Tavern, Country, Euclid, Roadside, Mayfield Golf, Chagrin Valley and University clubs of Cleveland. He also belonged to the Alpha Delta Phi college fraternity, to the Century Association, the University Club, the Sewanaka-Corinthian Yacht Club, New York Yacht Club and Metropolitan Club of New York City.

The Hoyt family home is at 2445 Euclid Avenue. This home has long been one of the distinctive centers of Cleveland's best social life. He was married June 17, 1885, to Miss Jessie P. Taintor, of Cleveland. Mrs. Hoyt has done much to build and support two of Cleveland's best known institutions, the Day Nursery and the Lakeside Hospital, and is a director in both. Mr. and Mrs. Hoyt had two children: Katherine Boardman and Elton.

Elton was graduated from Yale University in 1910.

ELTON HOYT II, a son of James Humphrey Hoyt of a prominent Cleveland family elsewhere mentioned in these pages, is one of the city's younger business men, and is well known also in club and social affairs.

He was born at Cleveland June 13, 1888, graduated from the Cleveland University School in 1906, and then spent four years in Yale University, graduating in 1910.

During the seven years since his return from Yale Mr. Hoyt has been connected with Pickands, Mather & Company in their ore department. He is now in the sales end of the business and is also a director of the Superior Savings & Trust Company, director in the United Furnace Company, a director of the North American Motor Company of Pottstown, Pennsylvania.

While at Yale he was a Psi Upsilon fraternity man, also belonged to the Senior Society of Scroll and Key. At Cleveland he is a member of the most exclusive clubs, including the Union Club, Cleveland Athletic Club, the Country Club, the Tavern Club, of which he is a director; University Club, of which he is also a director; Chagrin Valley Hunt Club, and is a member of the University Club of New York City, Yale Club of New York City and Pittsburgh Club of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Mr. Hoyt is a Presbyterian.

At Cleveland January 3, 1914, he married Cornelia Brown, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Huntington Brown. Their two children are Cornelia, born January 2, 1915, and James Humphrey II, born September 2, 1916.

COLGATE HOYT. Among the distinguished colony of Clevelanders who make their home and business headquarters in New York, one of the most prominent is Colgate Hoyt, a native of this city and still identified with it by many business interests and social connections. Mr. Hoyt has gained national prominence as a financier and a leader in the development of industrial and transportation affairs.

He was born at Cleveland March 2, 1849, a son of James M. and Mary Ella Hoyt. His father, Hon. James M. Hoyt, was an eminent lawyer, a man of pronounced influence in social and political affairs and honored and loved in the community where he lived. The mother was a woman of singularly rare and

attractive traits of character and was the charm and grace in all society in which she moved.

As a boy Colgate Hoyt attended private and public schools at Cleveland and at the age of fifteen entered Phillips Academy at Andover, Massachusetts. An injury to one of his eyes caused his return home and he forthwith entered upon a business career in the hardware store of Colwells & Bingham in his native city. While he never completed a college education, his many attainments in the field of finance and business were properly honored by the University of Rochester in 1895, when it conferred upon him the honorary degree Master of Arts. Several years Mr. Hoyt was a partner in his father's business of buying and selling real estate, and as a result of those operations he still owns some substantial blocks of property in Cleveland.

His permanent home has been in New York City since 1881. There he entered banking as a partner in the Wall Street firm of James B. Colgate & Company. In 1882 President Arthur appointed him Government director of the Union Pacific Railway and in 1884, backed by a large stock interest, he was elected a regular director. After several years he and his colleagues transferred their interests to the Northern Pacific Railroad. Mr. Hoyt was elected a member of the executive and financial committees of the board of directors of that road and vice president of some of its principal branch lines. In 1884 he also became identified with the Wisconsin Central Railroad, and pushed the continuation of its line west to St. Paul and south to Chicago. In Chicago he helped organize and finance the Chicago & Northern Pacific Railway, owning large terminals in the center of the city, now known as the Chicago Terminal Transfer Railway, a subsidiary of the Baltimore & Ohio. In 1889 Mr. Hoyt became vice president of the Oregon & Transcontinental Company, and in the same year became identified with the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company, and for twenty years served on the board and as vice president. He was at one time vice president of the Duluth & Manitoba Railroad.

Mr. Hoyt organized and financed the noted Spanish-American Iron Mines of Cuba, afterwards sold to the Pennsylvania Steel Company and now a part of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation. His business interests are widespread and besides his position as senior part-

ner in the brokerage house of Colgate, Hoyt & Company of New York, he is vice president and director of the St. Joseph & South Bend Railway, and a director of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, Canada Copper Corporation, Cuba Copper Company, Phoenix Mines, and United States Cast Iron Pipe & Foundry Company.

One of his business achievements of special interest to Cleveland people was his organization in 1888 of the American Steel Barge Company. This was as a result of the transportation requirements of iron mines on the Great Lakes with which he was connected. The company built and operated upward of sixty "whalebacks" a peculiar form and type of steel barge and steamer for heavy freight. The shipyard of the company at West Superior, Wisconsin, was afterwards sold to the American Ship Building Company, and the fleet of vessels acquired by the United States Steel Corporation.

Mr. Hoyt is a former president of the Automobile Club of America, and during his administration the club's beautiful home in New York City was financed and built. He is also a former president of the Ohio Society of New York City, and that was also a notable administration in the history of the organization. For some years he was vice president of the Aero Club, and is a trustee of Brown University. Mr. Hoyt is a life member of the Western Reserve Historical Society, the United States Navy League, is a republican in politics, and is a member of the Automobile Club of America, the Seawanhaka Corinthian Yacht Club, Union League Club, Metropolitan Club, New York Yacht Club, Chamber of Commerce, Metropolitan Museum of Art, Union Club of Cleveland, Pilgrims Society, Mill Neck Club, Ohio Society of New York, Sleepy Hollow Country Club, American Social Science Association, Canadian Camp Club, Empire State Society, Sons of the American Revolution, New York Society Founders and Patriots of America, New York Zoological Society, City Midway Club, North Shore Horse Show Association, Piping Rock Club, Oyster Bay Board of Trade, Aero Club of America and Bankers Club.

October 16, 1873, Mr. Hoyt married Miss Lida W. Sherman, of Cleveland, the third daughter of Judge Charles T. Sherman and a niece of Gen. W. T. Sherman and Senator John Sherman. Mrs. Hoyt died in 1908. Of their five children four are living: Charles

Sherman, Annie Sherman, Colgate Hoyt, Jr., and Elizabeth B. Sherman Hoyt. The only one married is Colgate, Jr., whose wife was formerly Jeannette Myers of New York. In 1912 Mr. Hoyt married Mrs. Katharine Sharp Cheesman of New York. All his four children are now engaged in war service. Charles Sherman is a ship builder by profession and is now junior lieutenant in charge of the inspection of submarine chasers in course of construction. Colgate Hoyt, Jr., is first lieutenant of the One Hundred and Fifth Machine Gun Battalion, Fifty-third Brigade, stationed at Spartansburg, South Carolina. The daughter Elizabeth holds the rank of major in the Red Cross, has been to France on missions for Director Davidson and is now at Washington on Red Cross assignment. The daughter Annie has gone to France on Red Cross work for the length of the war.

THE BROOKLYN ICE COMPANY is one of the large and important industries of its kind at Cleveland. This is due not only to its large and well equipped plant but to the fact that the men who officer the company are all thoroughly practical and widely experienced ice men, not only in the manufacturing and production end of the business but in all the details of distribution and service.

This company was organized February 2, 1913, and the men who established it and are its principal officers today are Raymond L. Walter, Henry C. Miller and R. B. Way. Mr. Walter is president, Mr. Way is vice president, and Mr. Miller secretary and treasurer. The offices and plant are at 3319-3323 Henninger Road. The company has an artificial plant with a capacity for manufacturing fifty tons every day, and also extensive warehouses, equipment of trucks and other facilities for distribution, and has perfected its service to the most minute detail.

Raymond L. Walter, president of the company, was born in Cleveland March 6, 1888. His grandfather, John Walter, was born in Ohio in 1835, was a farmer around Cleveland and died at Parma, a Cleveland suburb, in 1900. George M. Walter, father of Raymond L., was born in Cuyahoga County in 1858, and grew up in the vicinity of the old village of Brooklyn, now a part of Cleveland. For many years he was engaged in the quarry industry and afterwards for seventeen years was in the ice business. He owned twenty-four acres of land at Parma,

conducted it as a farm, but sold out in 1917 and is now living practically retired at Brooklyn in Cleveland. He is a member of the German Evangelical Church. George M. Walter married in Brooklyn Catherine Dentzer, who was born at Parma in 1857 and died at Brooklyn in 1913. Their children are: Raymond L. and Olivia, the latter the wife of R. B. Way. The mother of these children married for her first husband Philip Klein, who was a pioneer quarryman of Cleveland. By this union there were three children, George, John and Philip, the latter two dying in childhood, while George is a resident of Lakewood and is bookkeeper for The M. A. Hanna Company of Cleveland.

Raymond L. Walter was educated in the public schools of Cleveland, attended the Edmiston Business College 1½ years, and at the age of sixteen left school to begin work with his father in the ice business. Two years under his father's direction enabled him to start in a business for himself, and he was thus independently engaged, until the organization and establishment of the Brooklyn Ice Company in 1913, since which date he has been its president. Mr. Walter is independent in politics and is a member of the Associated Club. In 1909 at Cleveland he married Miss Lydia Brant, a native of Cleveland. They have three children: George, born in May, 1912; Burdette, born in February, 1914, and June, born in June, 1916.

Henry C. Miller, secretary and treasurer of the Brooklyn Ice Company, was born at Cleveland July 14, 1878. His father, Charles Miller, was born in Mecklenberg-Schwerin, Germany, in 1851. In 1860, when nine years of age, he came to America with his brothers, John and Fred, locating in Cleveland. These brothers are still living in this city, John being night watchman for The City Ice Delivery Company, while Fred is now retired after a long service as porter at the Erie Railway Station. Charles Miller grew up and married in Cleveland and for twenty-seven years was connected with The Lake Erie Ice Company and after that was in the ice business for himself seventeen years until he retired. He resides at 4231 West Twenty-fourth Street. He is a member of the German Evangelical Church. In Cleveland he married Minnie Homan. She was born in 1857 in Rostock, Schwerin, Germany.

Henry C. Miller, the only child of his parents, was educated in the Cleveland public schools and the Spencerian Business College,

which he attended one year. When only thirteen years of age he began working for the Lake Erie Ice Company, and was with that company seven years, a period that gave him a most thorough and practical apprenticeship in every detail of the ice business. After that he was an active business associate of his father for seventeen years, and in 1913 with the partners named organized the Brooklyn Ice Company. Mr. Miller is an independent voter, is a member of the Brooklyn-Parma-Royalton Civic Association, and is affiliated with Cleveland Lodge No. 18, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Another business interest is a co-partnership with E. D. Loewe in the ownership of the Johnson House situated at the corner of Pearl and Broadview Road.

In 1907, at Cleveland Mr. Miller married Miss Idella Hall, daughter of James J. and Carrie (Loewe) Hall, residents of Cleveland, her father being manager of the Johnson House. Mr. and Mrs. Miller have two children, Helen, born in 1910, and Ruth, born in August, 1917.

Raymond B. Way, vice president of The Brooklyn Ice Company, was born in Northfield, Ohio, July 27, 1884. His father, John W. Way, was born in the southern part of England in 1852, and came with his parents to the United States in 1861, the family first settling in Akron, Ohio, from there moving to Northfield, where he was reared, trained to the life of a farmer, and married. He spent his career there as a farmer and died in 1901. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity. John W. Way married Lyda Barnhardt, who was born in Boston, Ohio, in 1857, and now lives at Akron. She was the mother of four children: Charles W., who died at Northfield at the age of twenty-three; Jessie, wife of John Schneider, a school teacher at Ottawa, Illinois; Raymond B.; and Rexford D., a veterinary surgeon living on East Eightieth Street in Cleveland.

Raymond B. Way had a public school education at Northfield, graduating from high school in 1902, and the first two years out of high school he spent on a farm. Then for two years he was employed by the Buckeye Pipe Line Company and his duties took him all over Northern Ohio. On coming to Cleveland in 1908 he spent a year with F. M. Ranney, real estate, then farmed a year, after which he engaged in the ice business with R. L. Walter, and that association was continued until The Brooklyn Ice Company was es-

tablished and he was elected vice president of the organization.

Mr. Way is independent in politics and is affiliated with Glenn Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He lives at Parma. He married at Cleveland in 1909 Miss Olivia Walter, sister of Mr. Raymond L. Walter.

REV. C. H. LEBLOND occupies a highly responsible position in connection with the institutions and affairs of the Catholic Church at Cleveland, being a director of Catholic charities in the city and also superintendent of St. Anthony's Home at 8301 Detroit Avenue, where he has his residence, his office being in the Standard Theater Building.

Father LeBlond is of French ancestry, and a number of men of note occur in his lineage. His great-grandfather named Celest LeBlond emigrated from France during the French Revolution, first settling in Pennsylvania and later moving to Ohio. There has been LeBlonds in Ohio for fully a century. The grandfather, Frank C. LeBlond, who was born in this state in 1815, spent a long and active career at Celina, where he died in 1897. He was a well known attorney and during the Civil war represented his Ohio district in Congress. He was a graduate of Mount Union College at Alliance, Ohio. Frank C. LeBlond married Louise McGinley, who was born at Elyria, Ohio, in 1829, and died at Celina in 1916.

The next generation of the family was represented by the late Hon. Charles M. LeBlond, father of Rev. C. H. LeBlond. He was born at Celina, Ohio, in 1857, was reared in his native town, finished his education in the University of Michigan where he graduated LL. B., practiced law at Celina until 1889, when he removed to Cleveland, and was an active member of the bar of this city until 1903. That year seeking health he went to the Hawaiian Islands and was there until his death in 1911. He was an active democrat, and was very prominent in state politics while a resident of Celina. He was elected a member of the House of Representatives, served as speaker of the House, and was also a member of the State Senate. He was a member of the Catholic Church. Charles M. LeBlond married Anna Brennan, who was born in Cleveland in 1862 and is still living in this city. Her children are Luke, in the bonding business at Wichita, Kansas; Father C. H. LeBlond; and Charlotte, wife of Charles MeTague, a resident of Buffalo, New York, and

assistant general freight agent of the Lackawanna Railroad.

Father LeBlond was born at Celina, Ohio, November 21, 1883. He received an unusually thorough and liberal education, and from an early age his career was pointed to the service of the church. He attended St. John's Cathedral School at Cleveland, for six years was a classical student in St. Ignatius College at Cleveland, where he graduated in 1903, and the following six years he spent in the theological work at St. Mary's Seminary at Cleveland. He was graduated in 1909 and ordained to the priesthood June 29th of that year. For the first two years he was curate of St. John's Cathedral and his special administrative abilities were then recognized by his appointment in 1911 as superintendent of St. Anthony's Home, of which he has had charge now for six years. Since 1912 he has been director of Catholic charities.

St. Anthony's Home is an institution maintained for the benefit of working boys, located at 8301 Detroit Avenue, and has accommodations for fifty. As director of Catholic charities Father LeBlond has concentrated under his authority the many responsibilities involved in the administration of the varied charities of the Diocese of Cleveland, and through his office are conducted the financial and business administration of the hospitals, orphanages, infant asylums, old folks homes, and other institutions.

Father LeBlond is a member of Forest City Council Knights of Columbus, and is a member of the City Club of Cleveland.

ERNEST McGEORGE. Because of his substantial professional achievements as well as his recognized high personal career, Ernest McGeorge, consulting engineer, may be numbered with the representative men of Cleveland. He was born in England, in 1877, and is a son of John and Ellen (Reynolds) McGeorge, old family names not unknown in different parts of Great Britain.

In 1883 the parents of Ernest McGeorge came to the United States and in 1896 the family settled at Cleveland. The father was an engineer of wide experience and was chief engineer for the Wellman-Seaver-Morgan Company during the busy days of steel development in this country. He is one of Cleveland's most reliable consulting engineers. The mother of Mr. McGeorge died at Cleveland in the spring of 1917.

Ernest McGeorge was educated in the

Cleveland public schools, and through home study, furthered by natural inclination, he taught himself the principles of engineering. His first work test was with the Wellman-Seaver-Morgan Company, where his father was chief engineer, and he continued there nine years. Since 1909 Mr. McGeorge has served the Peerless Motor Car Company and the Ferro Machine & Foundry Company as consulting engineer, designing and supervising the building of \$1,000,000,000 worth of work for the two companies. As engineer in the office of J. Milton Dyer, he supervised the construction of the foundations of the new heating system for the tuberculosis hospital on the Cooley Farm at Warrensville.

Mr. McGeorge opened his present offices in the Leader-News Building, Cleveland, on March 1, 1913. He specializes on the design, construction and supervision of manufacturing plants, warehouses and commercial buildings. His principal clients are the Peerless Motor Car Company, the Ferro Machine & Foundry Company, the Parrish & Bingham Company; the Winton Engine Works, on the West Side, the Chandler Motor Car Company, the H. J. Walker Company, the Briggs Manufacturing Company, the Elyria Iron & Steel Company, the Cleveland Switchboard Company, and much out of town work. His success in his profession has been pronounced.

Mr. McGeorge was married in 1904 to Miss Eleanor Wooters, who is a daughter of Charles Wooters, of Cleveland, and they have two children, Marjory and Marian. Mr. McGeorge and wife are members of Hough Avenue Congregational Church.

In addition to his profession Mr. McGeorge is interested in the Simon's Flat Slab Company and in several industrial concerns of less note. He has never had any military experience, but is a contributing member of the Ohio National Guard. Interested in all concerns the development of Cleveland, he is an active member of the Chamber of Commerce, and belongs also to the Cleveland Engineering Society and to the Cleveland Athletic and Automobile clubs. Not active in politics, he is, however, a close student of public questions and votes as an independent republican.

JOHN McGEORGE. During a long period of years one of the best known names among the consulting engineers of Cleveland has been that of John McGeorge, who has been associated in his professional capacity with the



Ernest M. George

erection of some of the largest structures of the Forest City. Mr. McGeorge was born at Manchester, England, May 2, 1852, a son of William and Elizabeth (Cook) McGeorge, the former a native of Castle Douglas, Scotland, and a blacksmith foreman.

When John McGeorge was two years of age the family removed to Stockport, England, where they made their home for twenty-two years and where the father died. It was in the common schools of that place that John McGeorge was educated, and there he began his apprenticeship as a machinist when only fourteen years old. In order to further his education he attended evening school at Owen College, now a part of Victoria University, at Manchester, England, and by the time he was twenty-one years of age was placed in charge of a factory as general manager. This plant, which manufactured horizontal steam engines, was located at Manchester and there Mr. McGeorge remained for a period of seven years. He next went to Nottingham, England, where he was engaged for three years in designing sugar machinery, and the next two years were passed at Hornby Grantham, England, where he was a draughtsman for agricultural machinery. He then went to Guilford, England, to assume charge of an agricultural implement shop as general manager, but in the meantime had become interested in opportunities offered for advancement in the United States, and after two years left his position and crossed the Atlantic, locating at Bellaire, Ohio, where he became designer of special machinery for the Bellaire Stamping Company. In 1888 Mr. McGeorge removed to Washington, Pennsylvania, where he built the glass works and installed the machinery, a work which required his efforts until 1890, when he went to Pittsburgh as chief engineer of the Pittsburgh Iron and Steel Engineering Company, being there located during the next three years. His next connection was with the Wellman Iron and Steel Company of Philadelphia, for which concern he was chief engineer three years. Coming to Cleveland in 1896, in conjunction with S. T. and C. H. Wellman, he founded the Wellman-Seaver Engineering Company, which is now operating under the name of Wellman-Seaver-Morgan Company. Mr. McGeorge was chief engineer of this concern until 1903, when he severed his relations therewith to engage in business on his own account as a consulting engineer, later becoming vice president of the Cleveland Engineering Company. He

and Charles Wellman organized the Electric Controller & Supply Company, which has developed into a large and important enterprise. Mr. McGeorge maintains offices at No. 1053 Leader-News Building.

On March 5, 1873, Mr. McGeorge married Miss Ellen Sarah Reynolds, of Stockport, England, and they became the parents of nine children: Harold, who is an engineering salesman; Ernest, a consulting engineer of Cleveland, whose sketch will appear on another page in this work; Herbert, who is chief draughtsman for Chandler & Price, manufacturers of printing machinery; William, who is engaged with the Park Drop Forge Company; and two sons and three daughters who are deceased. Mr. McGeorge lost his wife by death in the spring of 1917. He is a member of Victoria Alumni, the Cleveland Engineering Club, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, and the Knights of Pythias. Since 1896 he has been connected officially with Hough Avenue Congregational Church, and at present is a member of the building committee thereof. In his profession he is recognized as one of the most talented and capable men in the country, a reputation built up alone upon merit and accomplishments.

F. WILLIAM STEFFEN has for many years been identified with the printing business and arts in Cleveland, part of the time as a journeyman and part of the time as proprietor of a shop of his own. He has gained a high position among typographical workers in this city, and is now and for a number of years has been secretary and treasurer of Cleveland Typographical Union No. 53.

Born in Cleveland November 5, 1868, he is a son of one of the early settlers of the city, Henry G. Steffen, who now at the age of eighty-four is still a resident of the city, his home being at 1780 East Twentieth Street. He was born in Germany in 1833 and came to the United States as a boy of seventeen in 1850. From that time forward for many years he was an industrious worker and business man in Cleveland, was a sash, door, blind and cabinet maker, and later had charge of the sewing machine department of the Knutz Furniture Company. He is now retired from active responsibilities. Politically he has voted as a republican and is a member of the German Lutheran Church. Henry G. Steffen married Katherine Bruehler, who was born in Baden, Germany, in 1832, and died at Cleveland in 1915 at the age of eighty-

three. They had a family of eight children, F. Williams being the sixth in age. Henry, the oldest, died at Cleveland at the age of twenty-two. Caroline is unmarried and is her father's housekeeper. Anna, who lives at her father's residence, is the widow of C. H. Fark, a Cleveland shoemaker who died in February, 1917. The daughter Katherine died at the age of fourteen years. Lillian is unmarried and lives with her father. George W. has a book binding establishment on Frankfort Avenue in Cleveland, and Ella, the youngest child, is the wife of J. J. Kissick, who has charge of the Division of Buildings for the Board of Education of Cleveland.

F. William Steffen grew up in Cleveland under normal conditions, and his early years were chiefly devoted to obtaining a common school education. He was a student in the public schools and also the Zion German Lutheran School. At the age of fourteen he was confirmed, and soon afterward left school to learn the trade of book-binder. He served an apprenticeship of four years, following which he worked in various printing offices as a printer until 1901. That year he was elected secretary and treasurer of the Cleveland Typographical Union No. 53, but in 1904 resigned as secretary-treasurer of Cleveland Typographical Union to engage in business for himself. In 1904 he organized The Aeme Printing Company, which he sold in 1908. He then organized The Art Printing Company, but after conducting this for two years again sold out. The next year he spent as an organizer for the International Typographical Union, and in 1912 resumed his duties as secretary and treasurer of Union No. 53, with offices at 717 Superior Avenue.

Mr. Steffen is a member of the Cleveland Printers Club and is giving much of his time to the duties of his responsible office as a member of the present progressive Cleveland Board of Education. He was elected to that post in November, 1915, and his four year term began in January, 1916. He is also a member of Cleveland Lodge No. 18, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; Cleveland Lodge No. 63, Loyal Order of Moose, and is a member of the Tippecanoe Club, an organization of local republicans.

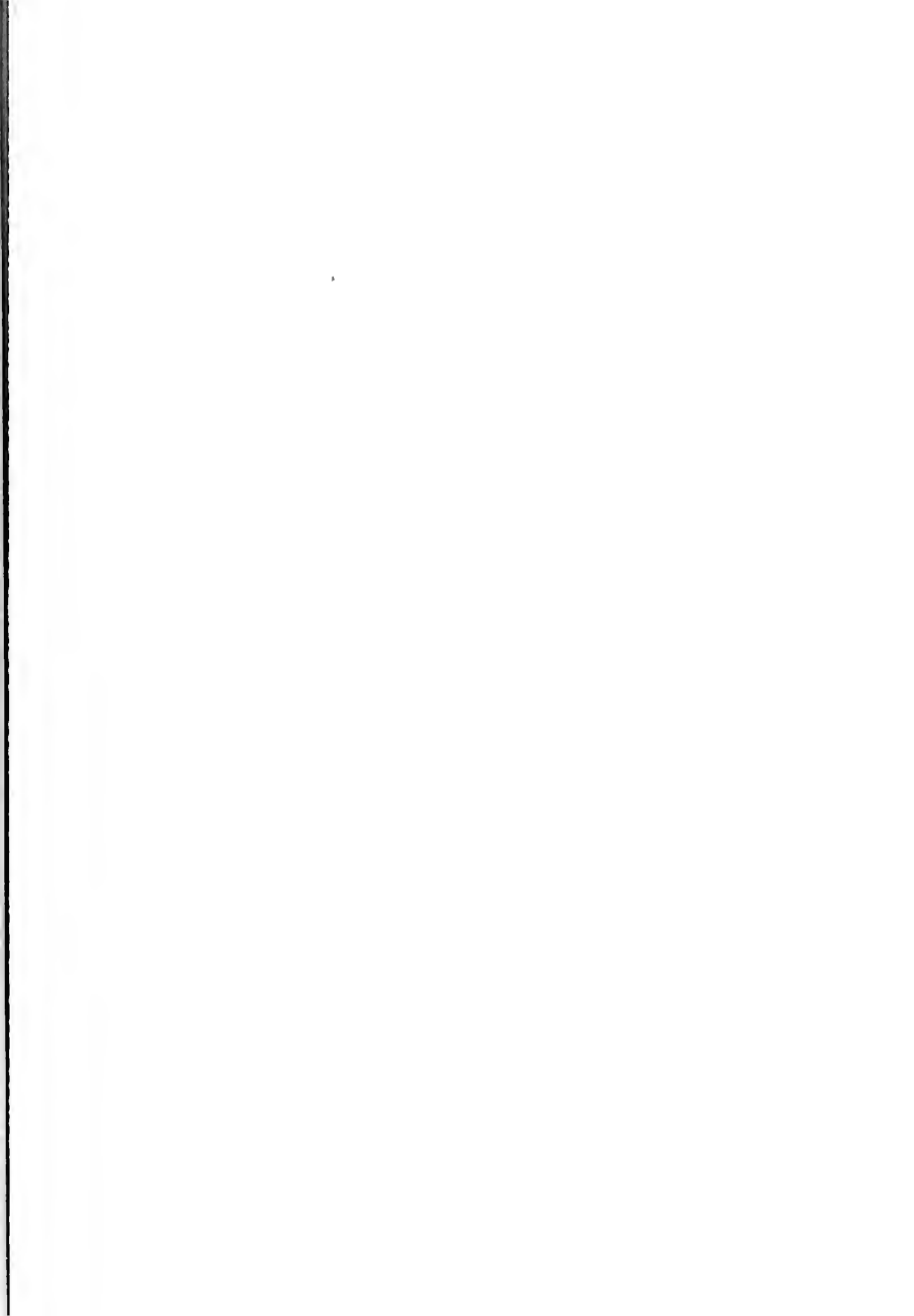
J. W. WILSON, president and treasurer of the Wilson Florist Company, has an experience covering thirty-five years in the gardening and greenhouse industry at Cleveland,

and is proprietor of one of the larger establishments producing flowers for the general trade. His extensive greenhouses are familiarly known by all who pass along the Woodworth Road near One Hundred and Forty-first Street.

Mr. Wilson comes of a family of gardeners and landscape artists. He was born in County Down, Ireland, September 22, 1868. He is of Scotch-Irish ancestry and a number of generations back there was a common ancestor from whom his own family are descended and also that of President Woodrow Wilson. His father, James Wilson, was born in County Down in 1834. He was a skilled and highly famed gardener, and after coming to the United States in 1878 and locating in Cleveland was employed in his business in Gordon Park for many years. He died in Cleveland in 1906. As a voter he was an independent republican, and was a very active supporter and member of the First Glenville Methodist Episcopal Church. He also belonged to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. James Wilson married Nancy McBurney, who was born in County Down in 1833 and died at Cleveland in 1908. They had five children: William, who resides at Bratenahl and for the past thirty years has been a gardener at the large Cottingham grounds; J. W.; A. B. Wilson, who owns greenhouses at Painesville, Ohio; R. A. Wilson, a farmer at Mentor, Ohio; and C. A. Wilson, who lives at Mentor and for many years was gardener for Horace Andrews and is now employed in the same capacity by D. C. Norton.

Mr. J. W. Wilson was ten years old when his parents came to Cleveland and here he finished his education in the public schools. He began work at the age of fourteen, and ever since has been connected with some of the practical phases of gardening and greenhouse management. He established his first greenhouse in 1893 on Eddy Road, but in 1908 removed to his present location on Woodworth Road, and now has greenhouses covering two acres. He has one of the chief businesses of its kind in Cleveland and supplies a large part of the market for cut flowers and potted plants in Cleveland and vicinity.

Mr. Wilson is a democrat in politics. As a resident of the suburb of Glenville he has served on the school board and on the health board. He is a member of Woodworth Lodge Free and Accepted Masons and the Royal Arcanum.





Geo. W. Van Camp

His home is at 14113 Woodworth Road. Mr. Wilson married at Cleveland in 1896 Miss Nellie Sutherland, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Sutherland, the latter now deceased. Her father is a retired machinist now living in California. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson have one son, Kenneth, born January 22, 1897, a graduate of the Technical High School of Cleveland and now assisting his father in the florist business.

GEORGE W. VAN CAMP. The Van Camp Varnish Company. Van Camp varnishes have a recognized standard of quality and excellence all over the United States. Various brands made by the company have been widely advertised, and contribute their share to the growing fame of Cleveland as the center of the paint and varnish industry.

The Van Camp family, in fact, have been pioneers in that business in Cleveland. The father of Mr. Van Camp was the late Elijah Van Camp, who for many years was a prominent official in the Cleveland Varnish Company. The Van Camp ancestors came from Holland to New Amsterdam about the time of Peter Stuyvesant. Originally the name was spelled Van Campen. A forefather of the present Cleveland family was Major Van Campea, who fought as a soldier and officer in the War of the Revolution.

Elijah Van Camp was born in New York State in 1831. His father, Jared Van Camp, lived in the Chemung Valley of New York, and in that locality Elijah grew to manhood and acquired his education in the public schools. As a young man he came to Cleveland in 1854 and for about eighteen years was in the employ of the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company as a locomotive engineer. He was one of the most careful and trusted engineers with the company. He gave up railroading to become identified with the Forest City Varnish Oil & Naptha Co. and was with that pioneer organization until 1881. In the meantime he acquired a thorough knowledge of all branches of varnish manufacture. In 1881 he and William Roeder organized the Cleveland Varnish Company. This was developed to one of the biggest concerns of its kind in the country. Elijah Van Camp remained as its vice president for twenty-six years, and it was his effective management, his vital force in making new plans for the growth and expansion of the business, that had much to do with its splendid prosperity and success.

For forty years before his death, which occurred July 2, 1907, Elijah Van Camp made his home at what is now 2109 East 40th Street, but erected a new residence on that site in 1891. He was a member of the Chamber of Commerce and greatly interested in the growth and development of Cleveland and always willing to lend his aid to any substantial project. He and his wife were very active and supporting members of the First Baptist Church. A well deserved tribute to his life and character was the following: "He was ever faithful to duty, whether of a public or private nature, and no trust reposed in him was ever betrayed to the slightest degree. He knew that infinitely preferable to wealth, fame or position was his own self respect and the merited esteem of his fellow men, and while he gained a creditable place in manufacturing circles he never sacrificed his ideals concerning right or wrong to any desire for prosperity. Moreover, his success was attributable to his own efforts, for he worked his way upward along well defined lines of trade, his interests growing in volume and importance as the years passed. His leading characteristics were ever of a sterling quality and won for him the favorable position which he occupied in the regard of friends and business associates."

Elijah Van Camp married at Corning, New York, in 1854, Margaret Revill, who was born in New York State in 1836 and died at Cleveland in 1916. Her father was a native of New York State and was killed in battle while a soldier of the Union army during the Civil war. The Revill family is a very old one in America, dating back several centuries. Elijah Van Camp and wife had the following children: Nellie, wife of L. E. Green, who is manager of manufacturing interests in Brooklyn, New York; Lillie, wife of A. Weidenkopf, a salesman living at Cleveland; Margaret, who died in 1906, wife of George Rose; George W.; and Fred, who is connected with a manufacturing company in New Jersey.

George W. Van Camp was born at Cleveland in October, 1873, and was liberally educated, attending grammar and high schools at Cleveland, a military school at Worcester, Massachusetts, for a year and a half, and in 1894 completing a course in the Institute of Technology at Worcester. On returning to Cleveland he entered the varnish business and his work and interests have been steadily along that one line of industry ever since. In 1913 he organized the Van Camp Varnish Com-

pany and established its plant at 4476-4486 East 71st Street. The present brick structure housing most of the offices and plant was constructed in 1913. Van Camp varnishes are well known to the trade, the market extending all over the United States.

Mr. Van Camp is a republican in politics. He has an interesting military record, having served with the Cleveland troops of the First Ohio Cavalry for a period of twelve years. He was a member of the organization when the Spanish-American war broke out, and was commissioned captain and went to Tampa, Florida, serving from April, 1898, to the close of the war. He is a member of the Spanish-American War Veterans' Association and the Military Order of Foreign Wars. Mr. Van Camp also belongs to the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce and the Cleveland Athletic Club.

Mr. Van Camp married at Cleveland in 1916 Miss Sarah Goldstein, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Goldstein. Mrs. Van Camp was born in Southern Ohio.

WILLIAM L. HEIDELOFF is a man who has been much of his active life identified with Cleveland business and to some extent with its public affairs. He is secretary of The Cuyahoga Rendering & Soap Company at 808 Denison Avenue.

He was born in Cleveland June 28, 1872. His father, Henry Heidelberg, who was born at Cassel, Germany, in 1843, was educated in the old country and came to America at the age of sixteen, spending a few months at Baltimore and arriving at Cleveland in 1850. He was a carriage and wagon maker by trade and was one of the old time employes of the widely known firm of Ranch & Lang Carriage Company at Cleveland. He continued to follow his trade more than half a century, retiring in 1911. He died in Cleveland in 1915. He began voting as a democrat but eventually turned over to the republican party. He was a member of the Evangelical Church at Bridge Avenue and was affiliated with the Knights of Pythias. Henry Heidelberg married Margaret Eyring, who was born in Germany in 1849 and died at Cleveland in 1913. A brief record of their four children is: George C., a patrolman with the Cleveland police force living on Riverside Avenue; Conrad, a finisher and painter who died at Cleveland in 1917; William L., and Elizabeth, wife of Alvin Kieselbach, living on Lincoln Ave-

nue in Lakewood, Mr. Kieselbach being connected with the Zimmerman Company.

William L. Heidelberg attended the public schools through the grammar grades, and for four years was in the Spencerian Business College, from which he graduated in 1888. Then followed a long employment of twenty years with A. J. Wenhams Sons, the well known wholesale grocery house of Cleveland. He left that firm with an honorable and efficient record to take the position of chief clerk of the water connection department in the City Hall during the administration of Mayor Baehr.

On April 29, 1912, Mr. Heidelberg joined The Cuyahoga Rendering & Soap Company as bookkeeper and accountant and from those responsibilities has been promoted to secretary. The plant and offices are at 808 Denison Avenue. This is a general rendering and soap manufacturing plant, one of the important industries of Cleveland in this line employing about 100 men in the different departments, while its products are shipped all over the United States.

Mr. Heidelberg is a republican voter, is affiliated with Ellsworth Lodge Free and Accepted Masons; Hillman Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Riverside Lodge Knights of Pythias, belongs to the Cleveland Chamber of Industry, and the Cleveland Commercial Travelers Association. His home, which he owns, is at 3220 Library Avenue. He married at Cleveland in 1894 Miss Amelia Loff, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Loff, both now deceased. Two children have been born to their marriage, Clayton H., born June 20, 1895, is a graduate of the Lincoln High School of Cleveland and is now enrolled with the National Army in the grade of sergeant; and Henry, born October 23, 1905.

J. HAMILTON MILLAR. Among the representative business men of Cleveland today, the banking interests find in J. Hamilton Millar, cashier of the University School, an example of financial ability and high and trustworthy character. He has served with honor in both public and private capacities, and has a military record covering twenty-three years, of which he may well be proud.

J. Hamilton Millar was born in the City of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, June 26, 1850. His parents were James and Sybilla C. (Jackson) Millar. James Millar was of French descent but his birth took place in England, in

1819, and his death occurred at Philadelphia, in 1868. He came to the United States and located at Philadelphia in early manhood, and there became an accountant. He was married to Sybilla C. Jackson, who was born in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, and died at Philadelphia in 1888. They had the following children: Robert Nicholas, who died when fourteen years old; J. Hamilton, who was so frail in health in his youth that his parents feared he would not outlive boyhood; William S., who is a very prominent citizen of Scranton, Pennsylvania, for fifteen years being postmaster and for twenty succeeding years an alderman, and at present is agent for the Government Industrial Commission; Mardula, who died young; Sallie, who died in Philadelphia, was the wife of Thomas Wynn, who is librarian of the library at Hessianville, which is a suburb of Philadelphia; and Maggie B. and Eli, both of whom died in youth. These children were reared in the Episcopal Church.

When twelve years old, J. H. Millar was taken out of school by his solicitous parents because of his delicate health, and he spent the next three years on a farm and during that time grew strong and sturdy. He did not return to school, however, but on the other hand began to be self supporting and worked as a newsboy on the Pennsylvania Railroad for about seven months. In a position of that kind, a steady, quick-witted youth acquires a large amount of practical knowledge and this was the case with Mr. Millar and that he was capable of properly using knowledge thus gained was proved by his appointment as superintendent of the Union News Company on the above road, and his remaining there for seven years earning and receiving many promotions until he became an auditor for the company. Later he was appointed superintendent of the home office of the railway division with which he had so long been connected, from which he retired in 1898 to enter the war with Spain. Mr. Millar became a resident of Cleveland in 1883, upon his retirement from the office of auditor, and this city has been his home ever since.

Mr. Millar's military career began on March 27, 1893, when he enlisted as a private in Troop A, Ohio National Guards. His first promotion was to corporal and on March 17, 1904, he was appointed quartermaster-sergeant of this troop and was honorably discharged March 27, 1908. His troop was called out for service in the Spanish-Ameri-

can war and he was sent to Lakeland, Florida. He re-enlisted in the Guards on March 26, 1911, and was retired May 5, 1911, with a commission of second lieutenant of cavalry and was placed on the retired list of officers on June 6, 1913. In addition to regular war service, Mr. Millar was called out on many occasions when rioters had to be dispelled and when order had to be preserved during strikes and on one occasion to disperse the night-riders in Kentucky troubles.

After returning from the Spanish-American war, Mr. Millar returned to Cleveland and went with the Pickands-Mather Company, in the Western Reserve Building, Cleveland, and was cashier at the N. Y. P. N. O. dock until 1911, in which year he accepted his present position, that of cashier of the University School.

Mr. Millar was married first in 1874, in Philadelphia, to Miss Elizabeth Meyers, who died at Cleveland in 1903. They had two children: Joseph H., who resides at Lakewood, Ohio, and is on the stock exchange, representing the Hayden Miller Company; and Daisey C., who is the wife of Laurence P. Bassett, who is president of the Forman-Bassett Company, wholesale stationers and printers. Mr. Millar was married second, June 23, 1917, to Miss Hermine Root, who was born at Toledo, Ohio. The beautiful family residence is at Euclid Heights.

In politics Mr. Millar has always been a republican. Since 1883 he has been a member of Trinity Episcopal Church, at Cleveland, unostentatiously contributing to its many worthy movements and quietly but helpfully giving to its faithful rector the practical kind of encouragement that never comes amiss in a large parish.

HARVEY E. VOLMAR. The most substantial men in business and affairs are with few exceptions those who have grown with their opportunities and have shown widening capacity with each successive step and change in their relation to the business world. One of the business men of Cleveland whose career may be indicated by a successive progress through different connections and positions is Harvey E. Volmar, auditor for the Upson Nut Company and president of the Volmar Realty Company.

Mr. Volmar was born in Cleveland July 4, 1881, was educated in the rural schools of Cuyahoga County and in 1898 graduated from the Euclid Avenue Business College. The

subsequent period of twenty years he has utilized is thus briefly noted: One year as bookkeeper with the Newburg Reduction Company; a brief employment with the South Cleveland Banking Company; six months as clerk with Peck & Flick Provision Company; then beginning as cost clerk with the Otis Steel Company was promoted to paymaster, an office he filled until 1909; with Ernst-Ernst Public Accountants as accountant until 1911: one year with the Penton Publishing Company; and in March, 1912, coming with the Upson Nut Company as auditor. His offices are at 1912 Scranton Road.

Mr. Volmar's great-grandfather came from France and established the family in this country nearly a century ago. The grandfather, Gustav Volmar, was born in 1835, and as a young man came to Cuyahoga County and spent his life here as a farmer. He died at Cleveland in 1907. Gustav married Harriet Sawyer, a native of Vermont.

Julius E. Volmar, father of Harvey E., was born in Newburg Township of Cuyahoga County in 1857, and has spent all his life in that locality. For twenty-five years he was a teamster and was with the Otis Steel Company for fourteen years. He retired in 1918 and is now living in Newburg Heights Village. He is a member of the Miles Park Presbyterian Church and is a democratic voter. He married Catherine Cartwright, who was born in Cincinnati in 1860. Of their family of children Harvey E. is the oldest. Estella is the wife of Clarence Niemann, an electrician in Cleveland; Emma is the wife of Bayard Kiddle, with the Forbes Varnish Company of Cleveland; Elsie is unmarried and lives with her parents; William is a wood pattern worker in Cleveland.

Mr. Harvey E. Volmar is affiliated with Ashlar Lodge No. 639, Free and Accepted Masons and with the Independent Order of Foresters. He is an independent democrat in politics. He built his home at 3807 Harvard Avenue in 1914. Mr. Volmar married at Cleveland in 1906 Miss Lillian Heimberger, daughter of August and Katherine (Gross) Heimberger, the former now deceased and the latter still living in Cleveland. Her father was a patrolman. Mr. and Mrs. Volmar have one son, Harvey, born June 28, 1907.

EDWIN A. KAMERER is senior member of the firm Kamerer & Benes, the leading merchant tailors of Cleveland. It is a business of long and steady growth having been established

by Mr. Kamerer over a quarter of a century ago. For forty years or more he has been actively identified with the clothing business or dry goods trade, and has filled every position from clerk to traveling salesman and proprietor of a business of his own.

Mr. Kamerer is a native of the rugged and historical section of Western Pennsylvania, Mercer County, and was born at Greenville in that county December 15, 1853. His ancestors, the Kamerers, were originally Hollanders and came to America in pioneer times. The grandfather, Jacob Kamerer, was born in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, and died in Mercer County in 1859 at the age of eighty-six. He went to Mercer County as a pioneer and acquired about 600 acres of the heavily timbered land of that section. He gave each of his five sons, Samuel, Daniel, Joseph, Simon and Levi, a farm of 100 acres, and still kept 100 acres for himself.

Joseph Kamerer, father of the Cleveland merchant, was born in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, in 1814 and went as a boy with his parents to Mercer County, where he later occupied and developed the 100 acres given him by his father. Much of it was cleared by the labor of his own hands, and he was one of the most prosperous farmers of that section for many years. He died at Greenville in April, 1867. Politically he was a democrat, which was the prevailing politics of the county, and was an active member and supporter of the German Reform Church. In Mercer County he married Susan Christman. She was born in Berks County, Pennsylvania, in 1819, and died in Mercer County in 1907, when at advanced age. Her children were: Sarah, who never married and died at Greenville at the age of sixty-nine; Reuben, who was a farmer and died at Greenville; Eliza, wife of John Fisher, a carpenter, living at Conneautville, Pennsylvania; Jacob, a farmer who died at Greenville; Lydia, who lives at Greenville, widow of James Deifenderfer, a farmer who died in 1912; William, a retired resident of Greenville; Edwin A.; Charles, who died at Cleveland, Ohio, at the age of fifty-three; and Arminda, the youngest and ninth child, who died at the age of five years.

Edwin A. Kamerer spent his early life on his father's farm near Greenville, and acquired most of his training in the public schools of that city. At the age of sixteen he found work as clerk in a clothing store at Greenville and that opened up to him the ex-

perience and opportunities of a permanent career. At the age of twenty-one he left Greenville and spent two years at Warren, Ohio, and on June 20, 1876, arrived in Cleveland.

In this city his first employers were Adams & Goodwillie, manufacturers, jobbers and retailers of men's clothing. He was with that firm until they closed out in 1879. January 1, 1880, he went with Morgan, Root & Company, dry goods and woolen jobbers, and spent ten years traveling over a large territory handling and representing their goods. He built up a large business in woollens pertaining to the tailoring trade, his territory comprising Ohio, Western Pennsylvania, Western Virginia and Virginia, Western New York, Eastern Indiana and Eastern Michigan.

Unusually well fortified by experience and equipped in every way for independent business, Mr. Kamerer in February, 1890, started his present establishment as a merchant tailor at 99 Euclid Avenue. Later the business was moved to 387 Bond Street, and in October, 1898, to his present quarters on the second floor of the Garfield Building. Here he has a suite of four rooms and employs more than twenty expert tailors and workmen working to capacity for the purpose of supplying the very best trade in the city.

Mr. Kamerer has been too busy a man to participate much in civic affairs. He is independent in politics, a member of the Christian Church, and is affiliated with Tyrian Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Cleveland Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Holyrood Commandery, Knights Templar; Cleveland Consistory Scottish Rite; Al Koran Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He is also a member of the Cleveland Athletic Club.

His home is at 8312 Hough Avenue. He married in Cleveland in 1909, Miss Abbie Jane Moran, a native of Jefferson, Ohio.

GEORGE WYMAN, director and treasurer of the Wyman Mining Company and in full charge of the Cleveland branch of the business at their offices in the Williamson Building, is a veteran in the business and public life of this city and his active career covers more than half a century. Three generations of the Wyman family have lived in Cleveland, and all of the name have been distinguished as good business men and highly capable and public spirited citizens.

The Wyman family is of English origin.

and settled in New England in colonial times. Moses C. Wyman, father of George, was born at Rutland, Vermont, in 1805, grew up in that New England town, married in New York City and a few years later moved to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and from there came to Cleveland in 1852. He was a carpenter and builder and contracted and built many of the early homes and other structures in Cleveland. He died in this city in 1896. He was a republican in politics. Moses C. Wyman married Ann Lamb, who was born in Nottingham, England, in 1824. She died at Cleveland in 1876. Their children were: Helen, who is now eighty-four years old and living at Milan, Illinois, widow of Alexander Owens, who was a contractor and builder; Annie L., who at the age of seventy-nine is living at Cleveland; Mary, who resides in Cleveland at the age of seventy-two, widow of Edward A. Price, who was a miner; and George.

George Wyman was born at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, December 10, 1848, and was four years old when the family came to Cleveland. He was educated in the public schools here, attending high school one year. His formal association with books and school closed at the early age of thirteen, and from that time forward he depended upon his own exertions and capability to put him ahead in the world. Mr. Wyman worked six years in the photograph business when that art was in its infancy. For seven years he was connected with the real estate office of Wilson M. Patterson. Mr. Wyman made a record for long continued and faithful service with the Government as chief deputy in the United States Marshal's office at Cleveland. He was with that office seventeen years, through all the stages of political administration, and was the trusted man in charge under several different marshals. Since 1895 Mr. Wyman has devoted his chief attention to mining in Old Mexico. He spent fifteen years in Sonora, where he acquired some active interests in the silver mines of that Mexican state. In 1903 he promoted and organized the Wyman Mining Company, of which he is director and treasurer.

Mr. Wyman married at Cleveland in 1873 Miss Clara C. LeVake, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George J. LeVake, both now deceased. Her father was for a number of years in the coal business at Cleveland. Mrs. Wyman, who died in June, 1917, after they had been married forty-four years, was the mother of three sons, all of whom are now prominent in busi-

ness life. George R., the oldest, is a graduate of the Cleveland High School and is auditor for the Central National Bank of Cleveland. He resides at 3075 Edge Hill Road in Cleveland Heights. Leonard C., the second son, is a graduate of the Case School of Applied Science with the degree Bachelor of Science and now represents the Wyman Mining Company in active charge of its silver mines in Sonora, Mexico. Clifton L., the youngest son, is a graduate of the Case School of Applied Science with the degree Bachelor of Science, is connected with the furnace department of the Pickands, Mather and Company. His home is on Terrace Road in East Cleveland.

CHARLES A. WARREN is president of the Euclid Superior Auto Supply Company at 13444 Euclid Avenue, one of the most complete organizations and best equipped establishments of its kind in the city. Mr. Warren is an expert machinist and business man, and has had a wide and varied experience that qualifies him for successful handling of his present company.

Mr. Warren was born on a farm at Colebrook, Ohio, October 29, 1896. He is of English ancestry. His grandfather, George Thomas Warren, born in Devonshire, England, came to the United States in 1850 and settled on a farm at Newburg, now a part of Cleveland. George Warren, father of Charles A., was born on Guernsey Island in England in 1845, and was a very small boy when his parents came to Cleveland. He grew up on a farm and was working in a rolling mill at Cleveland when the Civil war broke out. Though very young at the time he enlisted in 1861 in Company I of the Forty-First Ohio Infantry. From that time until the battle flags were furled at the close of the war he was almost constantly on duty and exposed to danger in some of the greatest battles of the conflict. He fought at Shiloh, at Gettysburg, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, to name only a few of the principal engagements of his regiment. He was twice wounded. After the war he returned to Cleveland, but in a few years bought a farm at Colebrook, Ohio, and was busy with its management and cultivation for twenty years, after which he retired and came to Cleveland where he died in 1917. He was a republican and a man very much interested in local affairs, serving as township trustee and assessor in Colebrook. He belonged to the Grand Army of the Re-

public and was a member of the Baptist Church. George Warren married Elizabeth Lawrence, who was born at Cleveland in 1860 and is still living in this city. She was the mother of nine children: George, who served as an American soldier in the Spanish-American war, was a railroad man by trade, lived at Conneaut, Ohio, and was killed in a railroad wreck at Rocky River, Ohio. Gertrude, living at Cleveland, is widow of J. L. Cook, a Baptist minister. Edith, who died at Colebrook, Ohio, was the wife of Bry Webb, who now lives at Buffalo, New York, and is service man for the International Harvester Company. William G., who is in the automobile business with his brother Charles. J. L., a jeweler living at San Francisco. Charles A. Earl, who died at the age of thirteen. E. A., who is also associated with the Euclid Superior Auto Supply Company. Walter, in the engineering department of the National Lamp Company at Nela Park, Cleveland.

Charles A. Warren spent most of his boyhood at Colebrook, Ohio, left the public schools there at the age of nineteen and served a four years' apprenticeship as a machinist in the Lake Shore Railroad Shops at Collingwood. His introductory experience in the automobile business was acquired with the Brock Electric Company at Fortieth Street and Payne Avenue in Cleveland, with whom he continued three years in this city, and then represented the same firm in Rochester, New York, two years. In 1915 Mr. Warren returned to Cleveland and established the Euclid Superior Auto Supply Company, which he and his associates have made one of the chief business concerns of its kind. The company is incorporated, C. A. Warren, president; E. A. Warren, secretary; and W. G. Warren, treasurer.

Mr. C. A. Warren is a republican and a member of the Baptist Church, is affiliated with the East Cleveland Chamber of Commerce and Cleveland Lodge No. 63, Loyal Order of Moose. At Cleveland in 1910 he married Miss Margaret Howard, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Howard, both now deceased. They have one child, Marie, born in 1911.

William G. Warren is treasurer of the Cleveland Auto Supply Company, was born at Colebrook, Ohio, July 11, 1886, was educated in the public schools and reared on a farm. At the age of seventeen he left farming and put in seven years as a painter and seven years as a carpenter at Akron. After

this varied experience he came to Cleveland and became associated with his present business. He is a republican and a Baptist. He married at Cleveland in 1907 Miss Eleanor Clute, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Clute, her father still living a resident of Colebrook, Ohio, where he is a farmer.

DAVID FITZPATRICK. Among the notable business enterprises that have made Cleveland a great commercial center and a recognized manufacturing point in the United States, is The Cleveland Worm & Gear Co., the rapid and unusual growth of which must be directly attributed to the experienced energy and enterprise of David Fitzpatrick, its able general manager. Mr. Fitzpatrick is well qualified, having devoted over twenty years to the careful study of worm gearing from a standpoint of both designing and manufacturing. In England, his native land, among the pioneers of worm drive, his name has long been identified with its highest development, and it may be noted that in practically every instance where a success in worm drive has been made in the United States, it is possible to trace the expert work of Mr. Fitzpatrick in one capacity or another.

David Fitzpatrick was born at Leeds, England, June 6, 1863. His parents were John and Mary Fitzpatrick. Until he was ten years of age he attended the excellent public schools in his native city. The unusual talent possessed by the youth had already commenced to develop and his aptness in relation to mechanics, procured for him his parents' consent in the matter of entering his grandfather's manufacturing plant, largely devoted to the manufacture of worms, the family business for generations, and because of his ready understanding of mechanical problems there encountered, was given further encouragement and at the age of twelve years was enrolled as a student in the Mechanics Institute, where he had thorough and comprehensive training and remained until 1879.

Mr. Fitzpatrick then served for one year as an engineer for the Cunard Steamship Company, on various vessels, returning then to his grandfather's works at Leeds, where he continued until 1901, when he became connected with the firm of E. G. Wrigley, of Birmingham, which concern has always been prominent when high grade worm gears have been considered. In 1905 Mr. Fitzpatrick associated himself with the firm of David Brown & Sons (Hddfd), Ltd., and continued

until shortly before he made his memorable decision to come to the United States.

In the spring of 1912 Mr. Fitzpatrick came from England to Cleveland, his object being to introduce the worm and gear business as at present conducted, and in May of that year The Cleveland Worm & Gear Co., was organized, with F. M. Gregg as president; David Fitzpatrick as vice president and general manager, and C. J. Fitzpatrick as secretary and treasurer. The first years' output was 2,000 sets of gears and employment was given twenty men. Today the output is up to the full capacity of the company's equipment, 80,000 sets, with 350 men employed, and when more space and added facilities are acquired, the output will be doubled according to the present business outlook. This business has, in the short space of five years, grown to be the largest of its kind in the world and has increased far beyond the optimistic expectations of its founders. There is an easy explanation. While the worm is one of the oldest and most powerful of all mechanical devices, to make it economically applicable to modern machinery, particularly in the automobile trade, it required improvement and more accurate construction, and in the engineering works of his grandfather, David Fitzpatrick learned the methods of perfecting this useful bit of mechanism. Its use in England is no longer a matter of comment and since Mr. Fitzpatrick, with his skill and practical business methods has succeeded in placing it so widely before the public that it has become indispensable in the manufacture and operation of high grade automobiles of all descriptions. The company has issued a very interesting pamphlet explaining fully the value of the worm and wheel as now used and manufactured by The Cleveland Worm & Gear Co. Mr. Fitzpatrick, with the practical ideas that have been so notably displayed in his successful business operations since coming to Cleveland, brought with him his own force of expert mechanics and his equipment, all the machinery being especially designed. All worms manufactured by this company are ground after hardening instead of lapped.

Mr. Fitzpatrick was married in Leeds, in February, 1885, to Miss Lillie Clark, and they have two children, Charles J. and Clifford W., both of whom are associated with their father in business, the former being secretary and treasurer of The Cleveland Worm & Gear Co., and the latter, a graduate of

the Leeds Mechanics Institute, is foreman of the works, both experienced engineers. Mr. Fitzpatrick has long been a member of the Masonic fraternity but otherwise has given comparatively little attention to organizations outside the bounds of his profession. He has made a profound impression in business circles in this city and the respect and admiration entertained for him is sincere.

HARRY B. KNAPP. Success in business as well as in life is a matter of adjustment to new responsibilities and duties with every year bringing widening capacity for usefulness and service.

In 1900 Harry B. Knapp was enrolled as a clerk in The Standard Sewing Machine Company's plant in Cleveland. He is today one of the live and enterprising officials of that organization. He was promoted from clerk to bookkeeper, to head accountant, next to cashier, became assistant secretary and since 1915 has been secretary of the company. This is a large and important business, its offices and plant being located at Cedar Avenue and the C. & P. Railway.

Mr. Knapp is a native of Cleveland, born December 9, 1879. His father is Charles B. Knapp, who was born in Malmesbury, Wiltshire, England, in 1847. He grew up in his native country, but in 1865 came to Cleveland. For some years he was a captain in the fire department, and later was secretary of the city fire department. Since 1913 he has lived retired. He is a republican and is affiliated with Cleveland City Lodge No. 15, Free and Accepted Masons. Charles B. Knapp married Julia A. Mook, who was born in Cleveland in 1850. Her father was one of the early teaming contractors of the city and died here. Of the children of Charles B. Knapp and wife the only two now living are: Harry B. and George H. The latter lives in Cleveland and is superintendent of motive power for the Lake Shore Railway.

Harry B. Knapp was educated in the Cleveland public schools, spending two years in high school. At the age of seventeen he left school to go to work, and until he entered the service of the Standard Sewing Machine Company was with the Pennsylvania Railway offices as messenger boy and in other clerical positions. Mr. Knapp is a republican and is a member of the Crawford Disciples Church and is affiliated with Cleveland City Lodge No. 15, Free and Accepted Masons.

In 1903 at Cleveland he married Miss Ida Abbott, daughter of Fred A. and Elizabeth (Spencer) Abbott. The mother lives with Mr. and Mrs. Knapp. Her father, deceased, was for forty years credit man for the Sterling & Welch Company. Mr. and Mrs. Knapp have one child, Elizabeth J., born November 10, 1910.

CHRIST MINDERHOUT is one of the business men of Cleveland whose activities represent the stock yards district, where he is a member and officer of one of the largest general commission firms, the Sadler Commission Company.

Mr. Minderhout is of Holland Dutch ancestry on both sides, his paternal grandfather having been born in Holland and that was also the native country of his mother. His grandfather Minderhout emigrated with his family from Holland to New York State, and in 1865 came to Cleveland, where he died about thirty years ago. Arno Minderhout, father of Christ, was born near the Catskill Mountains in New York State in 1856 and was brought to Cleveland when nine years of age. After finishing his education in the public schools he took up the wood working trade and has worked in that line ever since. He is still active in business and resides at 3246 West Eighty-Sixth Street in Cleveland. He is a republican and a very active member of the Christian Reformed Church. Arno Minderhout married Ellen Nyland, who was born in Holland in 1862. They had just two children, Christ and Minnie. The latter is the wife of Peter Cook, who lives at 3244 West Eighty-Sixth Street, and is a shoe salesman.

Christ Minderhout, who was born at Cleveland July 8, 1885, gained his education in the public schools and the Edminston Business College. After finishing his course at the latter in 1901 he was employed as a stenographer and typewriter until 1906, when he was promoted to bookkeeping and general office responsibilities. For a man of his years he has made rather unusual progress and has held the office of secretary and treasurer of the Sadler Commission Company since 1910. The offices of this firm are in the Exchange Building at the Union Stock Yards. It is one of the largest live stock commission houses at Cleveland. The officers of the company are: W. K. Sadler, president; R. K. Sadler, vice president, and Christ Minderhout, secretary and treasurer.

Mr. Minderhout served as secretary of the

Cleveland Live Stock Association for five years previous to his resignation in 1918.

Mr. Minderhout is an old school republican and a member of the Christian Reformed Church. In 1908, at Cleveland, he married Miss Amelia Van Laaten, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Anton Van Laaten. Her father is deceased and her mother lives in Cleveland. Mr. and Mrs. Minderhout have one child, Arnold C., born February 24, 1911.

THEODORE ISAAC KERNS. Probably no section of the City of Cleveland has improved more rapidly in the last twenty-five years than what is known as the South Side, and it is doubtful if any individual has supplied more enterprise and capital to that work than Theodore I. Kerns, who for many years was an active merchant and is now primarily concerned with real estate development, with offices in the Kerns Building at 3792-3794 West Twenty-Fifth Street.

Mr. Kerns is bound by many ties of loyalty and family connections to this part of Cleveland, since he was born in the old village of Brooklyn in Cuyahoga County, September 4, 1857.

His father, Isaac Kerns, born at Springfield, Columbiana County, Ohio, April 12, 1827, came to Cleveland when a young man, married here and followed several occupations to provide for his family. He did general teaming, for four years was a farmer and finally entered the stone business. While in that business he lost his life as the result of an accident in 1883. He was well known in Cuyahoga County and for a number of years, in fact until his death, held office as street commissioner in Brooklyn Village, now a part of Cleveland. Politically he was a democrat. He was a Mason and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

July 16, 1850, Isaac Kerns married Catherine Poe. She was born in Congress, Wayne County, Ohio, May 29, 1831, and died at Cleveland December 22, 1902. She was connected with the same family as America's greatest poet, Edgar Allen Poe. But of even more interest is her direct descent from Adam W. Poe, her grandfather, whom history has fitly ascribed rank among such pioneers of the western wilderness as Daniel Boone. Adam W. Poe was born in Maryland in 1746. During the Revolutionary war he served in Capt. McCormack's Company in 1776 and in 1777 was under the command of Captain Baseard. From this service his descendants,

including Mr. Kerns, is entitled to membership in the Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution. In his great western exploits Adam W. Poe is always associated in history with his brother Andrew. They came westward together about 1770, crossing Maryland and Pennsylvania, and finally making their location in Columbiana County, Ohio, though at the time they thought they were still in Pennsylvania, learning differently only when the state's line survey was made. Thus their names and services are identified with Eastern Ohio as well as with Western Pennsylvania. The early home makers in Ohio and Western Pennsylvania owed much to their strength and influence on the frontier. Their greatest single exploit and the one which removed from the frontier settlements one of their most persistent foes, was their hand to hand conflict with a band of hostile Indians under the command of the celebrated chief Big Foot of the Wyandot tribe. Chief Big Foot was a giant in stature and strength, but was killed by Adam Poe, and his band of followers practically annihilated. Adam Poe was then about twenty-three years of age, and he lived an honored and useful citizen of Ohio until his death in 1840 at the age of ninety-four. He was one of the finest specimens of physical manhood among the pioneers, was 6 feet 3 inches in height, broad shouldered, muscular, as straight as an arrow, and had all the accomplishments and skill of the true frontiersman and woodsman. It is said that even when ninety years of age he was known as a dead shot.

Adam W. Poe married Elizabeth Cadman, and their youngest child was David W. Poe, father of Catherine Poe Kerns. David W. Poe, with his youngest son, David Jackson Poe, a lad of fifteen years, was frozen to death in a Nebraska blizzard in 1856, a fact that indicates that he too was possessed of the pioneering instincts of his family.

Isaac Kerns and wife had three children: Angenette, wife of William C. Keyser, who for many years was in the wholesale plumbing business and is now retired, living on Denison Avenue in Cleveland; Allen, who died in 1862 at the age of seven years, and Theodore I.

Theodore I. Kerns was educated in the grammar schools and in the high school at Brooklyn and attended these institutions quite steadily until he was about eighteen years of age. At the age of fourteen, during school vacations, he worked as a lather (about one year altogether at that trade), after which

also during school vacations he worked with his father cutting stone and laying stone sidewalks until he finished school. He then operated a street car for about one year, conducted a meat market one year, and followed the trade of butcher three years. The business with which he was longest identified was as a coal merchant at Twenty-Fifth Street and Garden Avenue. He began business at that location August 25, 1878, and continued it actively for twenty-five years, finally selling out May 15, 1903. In the meantime he had used his surplus to acquire and develop local real estate, and has been a factor in that line since 1905. For many years he has averaged the construction of several houses every year on the south side, and has completed about 200 houses altogether in that section of the city. A number of years ago he built the block at the corner of Garden Avenue and West Twenty-Fifth Street, where he has his own offices. In 1902 he erected at 3799 West Thirty-Third Street one of the most modern residences of Cleveland. He also owns a summer home at Strongsville in Cuyahoga County and has three farms, aggregating 103 acres, two of them in Cuyahoga County and one in Medina County.

Mr. Kerns is also a stockholder and a member of the advisory board of the United Banking & Savings Company and is interested in several railroads. The prosecution of business for his own advantage has not been his only concern during an active career. He has served as village trustee, assessor and as a member of the school board at Brooklyn Village, now a part of Cleveland, and was influential in the erection of the Denison school-house. For several years he was a member of the Ohio National Guard, Company B, Fifteenth Regiment Infantry. He joined the Brooklyn Blues and was appointed sixth corporal in that company April 1, 1876. He later transferred his membership to the Brooklyn Guards and was appointed third corporal April 18, 1878, and for five years altogether was with that organization. He enjoyed the reputation of being the crack shot among 3,500 men who were enrolled in the guard. Mr. Kerns is independent in politics, is a member of the Cleveland Chamber of Industry, a former member of the Chamber of Commerce, belongs to the Early Settlers Association of Cuyahoga County, the Cleveland Humane Society and is affiliated with Riverside Lodge No. 209, Knights of Pythias.

On July 20, 1881, at Cleveland, he married

Miss Lydia Anna Kern. She was born at Fremont, Ohio, daughter of Daniel Kern, who was a well-known citizen of Sandusky County, being both a farmer and a preacher. Mr. and Mrs. Kerns have had one child, Norma, born January 4, 1886, died June 4, 1895, aged nine years and five months.

Mr. Kerns apparently inherits some of the physical and other characteristics of his renowned Indian fighter great-grandfather, Adam Poe, whom he resembles in stature and build. Mr. Kerns is over six feet tall, broad-shouldered and muscular, and with modern implements has perhaps the same degree of skill in the use of firearms that his ancestor exemplified with the trusty muzzle loading rifle and flintlock of revolutionary days. Perhaps no season of the year affords him more real delight than the time he spends at his country home. Then he gets into the open, and with gun and dog for companions is supremely happy roaming through the woods. Mr. and Mrs. Kerns have also acquired that wide range of knowledge and culture which comes only from extensive travel. In their own country they have traveled from Atlantic to Pacific, have visited Panama, the West Indies, Cuba, have been in some parts of South America, and in the older portions of the globe their journeys have taken them to England, France, Italy, Greece, Spain, Germany, Switzerland, Holland, Turkey, they lingered long in the Holy Land, and also enjoyed a trip down the River Nile. Mr. and Mrs. Kerns had planned and were about to embark on another extensive tour when the great war broke out.

ERNEST LOUIS GEFFINE is one of the fortunate young business men of Cleveland who found their congenial sphere of activity at the very outset of their business experience. Mr. Geffine was only nineteen years of age when he joined the forces of The Garfield Savings Bank, and has been steadily with that institution since that time, one of the most loyal and efficient members of its large staff. It is by no means a small achievement to be named as one of the executive officers of an institution whose total resources are nearly \$10,000,000. Mr. Geffine is cashier of the Glenville branch at One Hundred and Fifth and St. Clair Avenue.

He was born in Cleveland December 9, 1886, son of Louis Mansfield and Mary Letitia (Walker) Geffine. His father was born in Paris, France, of a family long identified with

silk manufacture in that city. He went from Paris to London, England, and married Mary Letitia Walker there, who was a native of London. In 1880 Louis M. Geffine came to America and for a time was employed at Trenton, New Jersey. His wife joined him six months later and they then came to Cleveland. The father was an accountant in this city, and died here in 1888, when his son, Ernest L., the youngest of six children, was only twenty months old. The widowed mother is still living at Cleveland. Of their children three were born in London and three in Cleveland, and all were educated in the public schools of this city. Edmund Walker, the oldest, died in Cleveland in 1898 at the age of twenty-one; Louis William is now connected with the Welsbach Company of Boston, Massachusetts; Mrs. Joseph H. Wolfram lives at Chagrin Falls, Ohio; Victor Paul is chief clerk with The Cleveland Cliffs Iron Company; Cordelia A. is the wife of C. S. Redhead of Waukegan, Illinois.

Ernest Louis Geffine attended the Sterling Grammar School of Cleveland and the Central High School, and on April 1, 1905, about four months after his eighteenth birthday, entered the service of The Garfield Savings Bank at its branch at One Hundred and Fifth and St. Clair Avenue, where he is today manager. He began there as a bookkeeper, and about two years later was transferred to the Gordon Park branch as bookkeeper and later for two years as cashier. For years he was in the main office where for two years he was loan teller. Then in January, 1917, he was returned to the Glenville branch as cashier.

Mr. Geffine is a member of the Cleveland Chapter of the American Institute of Banking, is a republican, and a member of St. Paul Episcopal Church of East Cleveland.

October 23, 1915, he married Miss Lucia Huggins of East Cleveland. Mrs. Geffine was born at Sanford, Florida, but is a graduate of the Shaw High School of East Cleveland. Her father, Thomas F. Huggins, who died February 28, 1915, was a prominent business man in Cleveland, being engaged in the surety business for several years. Her mother, Gertrude (Bill) Huggins, is still living in Cleveland. Mr. and Mrs. Geffine reside at 1892 Wymore Avenue in East Cleveland.

HENRY H. MCKEE has been identified in some capacity with The Garfield Savings Bank of Cleveland since 1907. He is one of the executive officers, being cashier of the Gordon

Park branch at St. Clair Avenue and East Seventy-Ninth Street. Of The Garfield Savings Bank, with its assets of nearly \$10,000,000, and with main office and with five branches in different parts of the city, it is not necessary to speak here in detail, since repeated reference is made to the institution on other pages.

Mr. McKee has an interesting career of work and experience, and was born at Stamford, Delaware County, New York, May 12, 1876. His parents were Rev. James H. and Rosalie (Doty) McKee. His mother now resides in Columbus, Ohio, while his father, who died in Westmoreland, New York, March 2, 1918, at the age of seventy-eight, was for thirty years a Congregational minister in New York and Ohio. He was born in Kortright, Delaware County, New York, and his wife at Windham in Greene County in the same state. James H. McKee was also a Union soldier, serving four years with the One Hundred and Forty-Fourth New York Volunteers. He was a corporal and when discharged held the rank of second lieutenant. One of his experiences was taking charge of a boat load of prisoners from Andersonville, which he conveyed from Norfolk, Virginia, to New York. He was author of the book entitled "In War Times," this being a history of his regiment, with which he was identified from its organization until the close of the war. A copy of this work is found in the Cleveland Public Library and other libraries over the country. He was also a regular contributor to church and other periodicals. A man of ripe scholarship, he was especially interested in geology. As a result of his studies he wrote several articles on the results of glacial action, and his investigations discovered some rare fossil formations in New York State. He was a member of the Veterans' Association of the One Hundred and Forty-Fourth New York Volunteers at Walton, New York. At the battle of Gettysburg he served as part of the reserves, and was also in the siege of Charleston and the battles of John's Island and Honey Hill. He was wounded at John's Island. During his work as a minister he had a large acquaintance throughout New York and Ohio. For nine years he was a minister of the Congregational Church at Aurora, Ohio, and though he never had a regular charge in Cleveland was a member of the Ministers' Club of this city and well known here. He belonged to the Ontario Conference in New York State. He and his wife had two children, the daughter, Alice D.,

being reference librarian in the University Library at Columbus and living with her mother.

Henry H. McKee first attended school at Little Valley in Cattaragus County, New York. He graduated from high school at Olean, New York, in 1892, and in 1899 received the Bachelor of Arts degree from Oberlin College. In the summer of 1906 he took post-graduate work in the summer school of the University of Michigan. After leaving Oberlin he taught two years at Bainbridge, Ohio, in 1899-1901, and while there he organized the Central High School and had much to do with its construction at Bainbridge.

Mr. McKee is one of the citizens of Cleveland who can speak with authority derived from experience concerning the early conditions of the Philippine Islands after the American occupation. He was in the Philippines from 1901 to 1905. He was one of the three appointed by Oberlin College to go to the Philippines and carry the ideas and systems of American education to those islands. This appointment came as a response to the call of Superintendent of Schools Atkinson, who asked the United States to supply him 1,200 American teachers. Mr. McKee went over with the largest body of that contingent, 600 of whom crossed the ocean in the United States Army transport Thomas. He left San Francisco July 23, 1901, and returned to that port May 30, 1905.

After this foreign experience Mr. McKee returned to Ohio and took up his residence at Aurora. In 1907 he entered the service of The Garfield Savings Bank, and for about a year kept his home at Aurora and commuted between there and Cleveland. Since 1908 he has had his home in Cleveland. His first work with The Garfield Savings Bank was as book-keeper in the main office at Euclid Avenue and Sixth Street. From there he was assigned as receiving teller at the Glenville branch, was then appointed teller at the Gordon Park branch, and after another interval at the main office as escrow teller returned to the Gordon Park branch in 1912 as cashier. He has been in charge of this branch as cashier since that time. For a brief interval, however, he was in the safety deposit department at the main office, though even then kept in touch with the Gordon Park branch.

Mr. McKee is a member of the Cleveland Chapter of the American Institute of Banking, and served as president of this organization in 1915; is a member of the City Club,

Cleveland Heights Tennis Club, and Cleveland Heights Presbyterian Church. He and his interesting family reside at 3048 Somerton Road in Cleveland.

June 26, 1901, Mr. McKee married Miss Jessie P. Hower of Cleveland, daughter of J. L. and Amanda J. (Brickman) Hower. He is a member of an old Cleveland family and her parents for many years lived on Euclid Avenue near Seventy-First Street. Her father, who died in 1913, spent most of his life as a traveling man in the dry goods trade, representing a well-known Boston wholesale house. Her father was a brother of the late J. G. Hower of The Hower & Higby Company of Cleveland. Mrs. McKee was born and educated in Cleveland, taking her musical studies in the Oberlin Conservatory of Music. Mr. and Mrs. McKee have one son, H. H., Jr., born May 20, 1911.

WHITE SEWING MACHINE COMPANY. Forty years ago when Cleveland was a relatively small town and contributing a relatively small share to the manufacturing resources of this country, the White Sewing Machine Company was considered a representative industry. For all the tremendous growth and volume of business which today makes Cleveland one of the greatest centers of productive energy in the world, the White Sewing Machine Company has held its own and is bigger, broader and more substantial now than ever before.

It was about 1876 that the White Sewing Machine Company manufactured its first sewing machine. The industry was started and was owned by the late Mr. Thomas H. White. Since that year, in a total of four decades, this company has manufactured and sold approximately 4,000,000 sewing machines.

There was a very small output in 1876, but the business was continuously and consistently developed by Mr. White and his associates. In recent years they have manufactured and sold approximately 600 machines a day. Practically 80 per cent of this modern production are White rotaries. While not the first company to develop and put on the market a rotary shuttle machine, the White Company was not only the first but the only company that has successfully marketed rotary shuttle sewing machines. The development of the rotary business speaks well, not only for the splendid construction of the machine itself, but also for the organization guided by Mr. White.

Today the White Sewing Machine Com-

pany's plant covers acres of ground, and at Cleveland employs approximately 1,000 skilled mechanics in the factory, while the general business requires an office force of about 100 people. Compared with the extensive business the capitalization is extremely low. The original capital in 1876 was \$10,000, and at the present time \$3,000,000. Mr. White up to the time of his death personally owned and controlled approximately all the stock.

For a number of years this company, like other companies in the same line, secured its cabinet and other wood requirements by contract, concentrating its special resources upon the manufacture of the machine itself. It is an indication of the progressive spirit of the company that quite recently it acquired a financial and working interest in The Theodore Kundtz Cabinet Works. The Kundtz Company, referred to elsewhere in this publication, are the largest exclusive wood workers in the country and possibly in the world. They manufacture practically all of the sewing machine woodwork for all the various companies excepting the Singer. The Kundtz factory employs about 3,000 men. The working interests which now unite the White Sewing Machine Company and The Kundtz Company insures for the former a dependable and regular sewing machine woodwork supply.

The business is now international in scope. In April, 1916, the company began manufacturing sewing machines at Guelph, Ontario, Canada. They have a factory there employing several hundred men, including the operation of a foundry for manufacturing castings, and a plant for the manufacture of woodwork. The Canadian branch of the business has been exceedingly prosperous, based, no doubt on the great popularity of the White machines in the Dominion, and the facilities of the Guelph plant have been taxed to the utmost to supply the demand.

The retail branch business of the White Sewing Machine Company employs about 2,000 people, distributed among 125 branch retail agencies. There is also a wholesale department, with about thirty wholesale traveling representatives in that division. White sewing machines are a household word in practically every county of America, and the business has also been extended to many foreign countries, where the company normally maintains a corps of representatives.

Some of the ideals of the business are well stated in the following quotation from a recent official report: "Our expenditures in the way

of dollars and cents are enormous when considering the large number of people we employ, and the necessarily large purchases of raw material we must make. We advertise very extensively and our particular aim is to spend money for advertising where it does the most good, which means giving the dealer direct help, and furnishing constant and continuous service to the consumer. In short, the best advertisement we can have is the living monument represented in our sewing machine. Our motto has always been: 'Better than the Best.' Good goods always make satisfied customers, and satisfied customers mean good advertising."

WILLIAM WAYNE CHASE is president of the White Sewing Machine Company, one of the distinctive industries of Cleveland that receive special mention on other pages. The facts of Mr. Chase's career, gathered from various sources, are told briefly in the following paragraphs. No comments or interpretation is needed to indicate that from one step of progress to another Mr. Chase has utilized a great deal of native ability and all the resources of hard work and fidelity to the interests entrusted to his charge. He inherited neither wealth nor special influence and has acquired both of them through his own efforts.

Mr. Chase was born in Bainbridge Township, Geauga County, Ohio, November 19, 1872, a son of Charles E. and Annette S. (Ellis) Chase. His parents were also natives of Bainbridge Township and both are now deceased. They represented old families in that section of Ohio. The Chases came out of Vermont and established themselves in Geauga County probably as early as 1810. The Ellises were of old Connecticut stock and were likewise identified with the early settlement of the Ohio Western Reserve. Charles E. Chase was born in a log house in 1837, and spent his life as a blacksmith and farmer. He was a very pronounced democrat in politics. That fact did not interfere with his personal popularity or the confidence of his fellow citizens in his good judgment, since he was elected and for many years served without opposition as a justice of the peace. He was also a member of the Masonic order. He and his wife were the parents of two sons and a daughter, William W. being the youngest. The oldest, Rev. Granger D. Chase, is a graduate of Ohio Western University and for many years was active in the Methodist ministry in the Michigan Conference. He now

lives near Charlotte, Michigan, on a farm which he bought a few years ago, and every Sunday preaches at some church in or near Charlotte, though he has no regular charge. The daughter of the family is Mrs. W. M. Davis of Cleveland.

William Wayne Chase as a small boy attended school in Geauga County, and in 1885 at the age of thirteen came to Cleveland and continued his education in the local public schools until he was fifteen. From 1888 until May 12, 1892, he was employed by the Lake Shore Railway Company, and at the latter date entered the service of the White Sewing Machine Company as a bookkeeper. In the meantime he had been giving his spare hours, chiefly at night time, to the study of law, though that knowledge he has used chiefly in his own business. He studied law at night under Attorney H. H. Henry of Cleveland, and was admitted to the Ohio bar in 1895, when only twenty-three years of age.

Aside from the technical features of manufacture, there has hardly been a department in the White Sewing Machine Company with which Mr. Chase has not been identified by active experience during the last quarter of a century. From bookkeeper he was gradually assigned to other duties, became superintendent of retail branches, later office attorney, and in July, 1905, was made vice president and secretary of the company. He was promoted to his present responsibilities as president in September, 1917. He is also vice president of the Theodor Kundtz Company of Cleveland.

Mr. Chase is non-partisan in politics. He is affiliated with Brooklyn Lodge No. 454 Free and Accepted Masons, and by twenty-one years of continuous membership is a veteran member of that lodge, also a member of Webb Chapter No. 14 Royal Arch Masons. He also belongs to the Union Club, Country Club, Cleveland Automobile Club, Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, and in 1918 was a member of its Foreign Trade Committee; is a member of the Cleveland Association of Credit Men, the Civic League, and is a member and trustee of Euclid Avenue Congregational Church and chairman of the Finance Committee of the Congregational Union of Cleveland.

Mr. Chase and family reside at 8218 Euclid Avenue. September 12, 1892, he married Miss Edna E. Thomas of Cleveland. Mrs. Chase died May 31, 1905, the mother of three children: Kathryn, wife of Howard Heene, treasurer of the Theodor Kundtz Company; Rus-

sell N.; and Charles W. These children were all born at Cleveland, and the sons received most of their preparatory education in the noted Asheville School at Asheville, North Carolina. Charles is a member of the class of 1919 in that preparatory school. Russell graduated from there in 1918 and in the fall of the same year entered Cornell University. On March 5, 1907, Mr. Chase married Miss Reba Neff of Cleveland. They have two children, Ruth Rebecca and June Annette, both of whom at the proper age will enter the Hathaway-Brown School for Girls at Cleveland.

EDWIN HEINA. One of the prominent business men of Cleveland is Edwin Heina, who is vice president and general manager of the Cleveland Metal Products Company, and additionally is identified with a number of other successful companies and corporations. He is one more proof of a fact often asserted, that Cleveland does not have to reach outside her own borders to find men of talent and business acumen.

Edwin Heina was born in the City of Cleveland, October 14, 1876, and is a son of Josef and Anna (Sicha) Heina. His father was born January 20, 1851, at Milevsko, near Tabor, Bohemia. He learned the tailoring trade at Vienna, Austria, and in 1872 came to the United States and located at Cleveland. He was an expert cutter and as such was in the employ of several of the exclusive, high class tailors of the city. His death occurred January 28, 1907, at the age of fifty-six years. After locating at Cleveland, Josef Heina was united in marriage with Anna Sicha, who was born January 24, 1854, in the Village of Mikovici, near Prague, Bohemia. She came to America in 1870 and lived first in Nebraska, then at St. Louis, Missouri, and in 1872 came to Cleveland and still resides in this city. Three children were born to Josef Heina and his wife, namely: Edwin; Mrs. E. F. Reuscher, who lives in this city; and Mrs. Yarlej Stadnik, who resides at Lowman, Idaho.

Edwin Heina was educated in the public schools of his native city and was graduated from the high school when eighteen. He was ambitious and immediately sought employment along the line for which he felt himself best fitted, and soon was engaged as a clearance clerk with the East End Savings Bank Company but did not continue in that place for any great length of time as his natural

business gifts soon were noticed and he was promoted from one position to another and when he severed his relations with this bank thirteen years later, he was savings teller.

Mr. Heina then became associated with the Cleveland Foundry Company as employment supervisor and then became purchasing agent, afterward factory manager, and in January, 1915, he was elected vice president and a member of the board of directors. In January, 1917, the above company was merged with the Cleveland Metal Products Company, which name was assumed, and Mr. Heina became vice president and general manager of the Platt works. Another exceedingly important business enterprise with which he is officially connected is the Perfection Stove Company, of Sarnia, Canada. Mr. Heina's business career has been one of continued advancement and he occupies a position of weight in commercial circles and enjoys personal esteem and confidence also.

Mr. Heina was married September 16, 1902, to Miss Nellie G. Bennett, of Cleveland, and they have two children, Virginia and Nancy. Mr. Heina and family belong to Calvary Evangelical Association Church. He is independent in his political attitude but always works for the best interests of Cleveland.

ALBERT SCOTT RODGERS is vice president and secretary of the White Sewing Machine Company. A history of this great Cleveland industry is given on other pages of this publication. Mr. Rodgers has spent most of his active years in Cleveland, and was only a boy when he acquired his first experience in the manufacture of sewing machines.

Born at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, December 1, 1876, he is a son of William A. and Sarah A. (Quinian) Rodgers. His father was at one time financially interested in a concern that fitted gas fixtures in hotels and other buildings, and spent much of his time on the road selling such equipment. He died in 1882 at Pittsburg, while his wife passed away in Cleveland in 1906. They were the parents of seven children, one son dying in infancy. Four sons and two daughters still survive, those at Cleveland being Albert Scott, C. A. Rodgers and a sister, Mrs. Mary J. Higgins.

Albert Scott Rodgers, who was the fifth child in the family, came to Cleveland at the age of twelve years with his mother and other children. In the meantime he had attended public schools at Pittsburgh and for a brief

time also attended public school in Cleveland and later took a night commercial course in the Young Men's Christian Association. Such schooling as he had was acquired largely through his own earnings and effort, and also in a large degree from the school of experience. While a schoolboy he began working for Jack F. Kilfoyl, who kept a men's furnishing goods store on Superior opposite the old Forest City House. Later Mr. Rodgers went with Mr. Kilfoyl when the latter was in the bias velveteen business. In 1892, at the age of sixteen, he was given a position with the Standard Sewing Machine Company. That company seemed to appreciate the value of his services, since he was promoted from time to time, and when he left he was secretary and general sales manager. Later for a time Mr. Rodgers was in Boston, Massachusetts, with Henderson & Company, but left there early in 1913 and returning to Cleveland became associated with the White Sewing Machine Company. About a year later in June, 1914, he was made third vice president and in September, 1917, entered upon his present duties as vice president and secretary. He is also a director of the White Sewing Machine Company of Canada and of the Theodor-Kuntz Company of Cleveland.

Mr. Rodgers is a member of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, Civic League of Cleveland, Cleveland Automobile Club, Cleveland Commercial Travelers, and in politics is strictly independent. He is a member of the Grace Evangelical Lutheran Church, and for a number of years was financial secretary of its building fund.

His home is at 10831 Pasadena Avenue. On December 19, 1901, Mr. Rodgers married Miss Eleanor M. Gronemeyer, who was born and educated in Cleveland, and is a graduate of the Commercial College of this city. Her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick M. Gronemeyer still live at Cleveland, her father a retired shoe merchant. Mr. and Mrs. Rodgers' two children, both born in Cleveland, are Scott Frederick and Robert Howard.

PLINY MILLER. In variety and extent of experience Pliny Miller is one of the oldest grain and live stock merchants in the State of Ohio. For many years he has been a partner in the well known firm Swope, Hughes, Benstead & Company, with offices in the Live Stock Exchange Building at Cleveland.

Mr. Miller was born in Hancock County, Ohio, April 7, 1846. His people were among

the earliest pioneers of that section of Ohio. His father, Joseph Miller, who was born in Pennsylvania in 1809, located in Union Township of Hancock County when there were few other permanent settlers in the entire county. For several years he had to haul the surplus of his grain crops a distance of fifty miles to Tiffin. Indians were still numerous and were frequent visitors at his log cabin home in the early days. He was a hardy and industrious pioneer, developed his land wilderness into a good farm, and was successful in combating the hardships and in making provision for his growing family. In politics he was a democrat. He married Anna Stratton, who was born in Wayne County, Ohio, in 1809. Her father, Daniel Stratton, was born in England in 1776, and was one of the first settlers in Wayne County, Ohio, where he died in 1856. It was one of the diseases familiar to pioneer times, milk sickness, epidemic over a large portion of Northwestern Ohio in 1852, which caused the death of Joseph Miller, his wife and several of their children. Their family consisted of eight boys and girls; Hiram, who became a farmer and died in Union Township of Hancock County; Daniel, who died about the same time as his parents and of the same disease at the age of twenty years; Philena, who died at Mount Cory, Ohio, at the age of fifty, wife of Mathias Markly, a farmer also deceased; Theodore, who was shot while in the Union army at the battle of Pittsburg Landing and several days later died from his wounds at Covington, Kentucky; Joseph, who for many years was a grain merchant at Continental, Ohio, and died at Columbus in 1915; Pliny; Salina and Yashti, who died at the respective ages of four and three years.

Pliny Miller was only six years of age when his parents died, and for several years after that he lived in the home of his brother-in-law Mathias Markly. All the education he had was that supplied by the common schools of his native township. From the time he was ten years of age he has made his own way in the world, working at any honorable occupation that would give him a living, and having a varied experience and often living close to the border line of poverty. He finally got into the grain business at Bluffton, Ohio, and was the pioneer in building up a grain market at that place. He built an elevator in 1872 and shipped the first grain from Bluffton to distant markets. He continued as a grain merchant at Bluffton until 1883. Then for

several years he was connected with the Board of Trade at Toledo, and in 1889 removed to Buffalo, New York, where he was in the live stock business at the Buffalo Stock Yards until 1898. In that year he moved to Cleveland and entered the service of Swope, Hughes, Benstead & Company as manager of the Cleveland branch of the business. In 1904 he was made a partner in the firm and some years later, owing to advancing years, gave up the active management. His firm still operates a branch house at Buffalo and it was the pioneer live stock commission business in that city. The offices of the firm at Cleveland are in Room No. 1 of the Cleveland Live Stock Exchange Building.

Mr. Miller owns a dwelling house on West One Hundred and Eleventh Street in Cleveland and his own home is at 8415 Clark Avenue. Politically he votes as a democrat. He is affiliated with DeMolay Lodge No. 498, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, at Buffalo, Buffalo Chapter No. 71, Royal Arch Masons, Buffalo Council No. 17, Royal and Select Masters, and is a former affiliate of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Mr. Miller has been twice married. In 1867, in Union Township of Hancock County, Miss Mary McConnell became his wife. She died in 1877, the mother of four children. Bertha, the oldest, died at the age of sixteen. Nettie first married George H. Cable, deceased, and is now the wife of Doctor Stoner, a physician and surgeon living at Grand Rapids, Michigan. G. A. Miller lives at Denver, Colorado. Vivian is the wife of George W. Sigafosse, a merchant at Sycamore, Ohio. In 1883, at Upper Sandusky, Ohio, Mr. Pliny Miller married Miss Emma Fansler. She had formerly been a teacher in the high school at Bluffton. To this union have been born two sons: C. F. Miller, who lives on his father's farm at Rock Creek; and P. Ray, who for the past fifteen years has been cashier of the live stock firm Swope, Hughes, Benstead & Company.

ROLAND E. FRAYER has made a very successful record at Cleveland in real estate circles, has been instrumental in the subdividing and marketing of several well known plats and additions in and around the city, and is president of the Frayer Realty Company.

Mr. Frayer was born at Elmore, Ohio, October 19, 1876. His father, Orlando Frayer, was born in Ashtabula County, Ohio, March 15, 1844, was reared and educated there, and

became a veterinary surgeon. He was employed in his professional capacity in looking after the horses of General Hayes, afterwards president of the United States, during the Civil war. After the war General Hayes kept him in his employ and he had active charge of the Hayes estate at Fremont. Finally he came to Cleveland and set up in practice as a veterinary surgeon, and continued here until his death in 1903.

Roland E. Frayer, a son of Orlando and Nettie E. Frayer, lived in Elmore, Ohio, until he was twelve years of age and began his education in the public schools there. After the family removed to Cleveland he continued in the public schools for three years and then learned the machinist's trade with V. D. Anderson Company. At the age of nineteen he gave up his trade and began selling real estate. He followed that partly on his own account and also acted as a broker for others, and the success of his operations showed that he had chosen wisely in the matter of vocations. In 1912 he organized the Frayer Realty Company, with F. L. Stephens, president, W. J. Lang vice president, and Mr. Frayer secretary and general manager. Six months later he sold his interests in this business and formed a partnership with Charles G. Sommers, under the firm name of Frayer-Sommers Realty Company, which existed until January 1, 1918, when Mr. Sommers sold his interest and Mr. Frayer now conducts the business under his own name.

The record of this company is best stated by noting some of the important allotments put on the market by them. These are the Spring Road allotment on West Eleventh Street comprising twenty acres; Riverside Farm, thirty-nine acres; Fairview Gardens, thirty-eight acres, and the firm also were the selling agents for the Lee Heights tract. While this is the prominent feature of Mr. Frayer's work he also does a general real estate business, specializing in small acre farms.

Mr. Frayer is a republican voter and a member of the Lutheran Church. On May 21, 1898, at Cleveland he married Miss Sophia Hintz.

LESTER HAYES was one of the interesting and valuable citizens of Cleveland during the middle years of the last century. He was a member of a prominent family and one that contains in its American ancestry notable

names. Mr. Lester Hayes was the father of Mrs. Stella M. Hayes Jacobi, regarded as one of Cleveland's foremost women in social, patriotic and civic affairs.

Lester Hayes was born at Vernon, Ohio, a son of Lester and Matilda (Bushnell) Hayes, a great-grandson of Titus and Deborah Beckwith, and great-great-grandson of Richard and Patience (Maek) Hayes.

June 19, 1856, at Wayne, Ashtabula County, Lester Hayes married Sabra Celinda Giddings, whose name introduces another interesting line of colonial ancestry that belongs to this sketch.

The Giddings ancestors in this country were George and Joshua Giddings. George and Jane Tuttle Giddings lived in St. Albans, Hertfordshire, England. April 2, 1635, they sailed on the ship Planter from London and located at Ipswich, Massachusetts. At that time George Giddings was twenty-five and his wife twenty years old. George Giddings served as clerk of the General Court of Massachusetts for many years. His descendant Joshua Giddings, born in Lyme, Connecticut, enlisted as a private in 1775 at Hartland, Hartford, Connecticut, as a revolutionary soldier. In 1809 he removed to Ashtabula County, Ohio, from there to Jefferson in 1822, and died October 21, 1833. This Joshua Giddings was the father of Joshua Reed Giddings, Ohio's famous congressman during the last century.

Returning again to the Hayes line, Titus Hayes, previously mentioned, was born at Lyme, Connecticut, and in 1777 enlisted at Hartland, Connecticut, in the colonial army and served as a sergeant. He died at Vernon, Ohio, in 1811. His son Lester Hayes, Sr., a native of Hartland, Connecticut, served as a private in Ohio during the War of 1812 under Col. Richard Hayes. He died at Vernon, Ohio, in 1828.

Lester Hayes, Sr., married Matilda Bushnell. She was a descendant of Francis Bushnell and his son William who sailed on the ship Planter at the same time with George and Jane Giddings. In a later generation was Capt. Alexander Bushnell, who arrived in New York August 18, 1776, and was in the militia at that city under Capt. Benjamin Hutchins with the rank of sergeant. He also served as ensign under Col. Bezalee Beebe. Capt. Alexander Bushnell was born in Lyme, Connecticut, and died at Hartford in Ashtabula County, Ohio, in 1818. Capt. Alexander

Bushnell was the father of Thomas Bushnell, who in turn was the father of Matilda, wife of Lester Hayes, Sr.

Sabra Giddings' grandfather, Elisha Giddings, married Philothety Fish, a daughter of Capt. Josiah Fish. Capt. Josiah Fish, who lived in Vermont, was a lieutenant and captain in the American Revolution and died at Rochester, New York, in 1811. He married Elizabeth Hazelton of Upton, Massachusetts, daughter of Colonel John and Jane (Wood) Hazelton. Col. John Hazelton as well as Richard Hayes, father of the Titus Hayes above mentioned, were both participants in the French and Indian wars.

Lester and Sabra Celinda (Giddings) Hayes had three children: Stella Matilda; Cora Armenta, who died in Jacksonville, Florida, in January, 1904; and Arthur Lester, who married a widow of Chicago. These children were all direct descendants of the notable group of colonial, revolutionary and later ancestors mentioned above.

Lester Hayes moved to Cleveland in 1852, and during that year attended the Mercantile College. In the early years of his residence at Cleveland he was associated with Morrell & Bowers car shops, and while there invented a car dumper which was used extensively for many years. In 1860 he became associated with the Cleveland & Pittsburg Railway offices. About 1863 he compiled a book for computing wages of men which was named "Hayes' Railroad Fast Express Monthly Wages Computing Tables." While with the railway company his duties included those of telegrapher, and his private home was equipped with an instrument to enable him to care for messages when not at the office. For two years he had charge of the company's office at Kent, Ohio, and it was while there that he compiled the book above mentioned. On returning to Cleveland he formed a partnership for the manufacture of brass goods, known as Tate, Worswick & Hayes, located at 59-61 Center Street. Because of ill-health he was compelled to give up business about April, 1871, and on September 3, 1871, his death occurred. About 1859 he served as a member of Cleveland's first board of education. In 1854 he became affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and with the Cleveland Grays, but resigned from the military organization about 1857 on account of ill health. He remained a faithful Odd Fellow until his death.

STELLA M. HAYES JACOBI, a daughter of Lester Hayes and his wife Sabra Celinda (Giddings) Hayes, and connected by direct descent and blood ties with the many historic personalities referred to in the preceding sketch, has herself been one of Cleveland's most notable women, especially because of the tireless character of her efforts in behalf of humanity.

In furnishing some data to be used in preparing this sketch to Mrs. Jacobi another notable Cleveland woman, Jane Elliott Snow, said: "Patriotism is the keynote of all Mrs. Jacobi's work. The blood of patriots flows in her veins. This is shown by her being a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, the Daughters of 1812 and the National Society of Daughters of Founders and Patriots of America, the latter requiring a double record for admission. She is also proud of the fact that she has a son fighting in France today." Mrs. Snow also refers to Mrs. Jacobi's encyclopedic knowledge of all that pertains to the history and the ceremonials connected with our national emblem the Stars and Stripes, and she is regarded as Cleveland's foremost authority on all that is connected with the flag. "Indeed it is quite wonderful," says Mrs. Snow, "what she has achieved along civic as well as patriotic lines. Then one must think of her home duties, the mother of a family of six children; also a church worker, for she is a member of the Presbyterian Church and interested in its various activities."

Mrs. Jacobi was born near Case Avenue on Lake Street in Cleveland, and four of her own children were born on the same street, though not in the same house. She was educated in the public schools of this city and in the schools of Kent, Ohio, during the two years her father lived there. She left school at the age of seventeen when in October, 1874, she became the wife of John G. Jacobi, a native of Waterloo, Ontario, Canada. They were married at Cleveland by Rev. Hiram C. Hayden, D. D. Mrs. Jacobi's mother is still living, hale and hearty at the age of eighty, and spends part of every year in Cleveland and also in Ashtabula County. After the death of Lester Hayes she married Dr. W. C. Craven of Cleveland.

Mrs. Jacobi thus when only a girl in years applied herself to the business of home making, later she learned some bookkeeping, stenography, typewriting and secretarial work, and for several years held the office of secre-

tary in various organizations. All of this gave her a thorough business training which has increased the efficiency of her work. She is a member of the auxiliary board of women directors of the Security Savings and Loan Company of Cleveland. From about 1890 to 1902 she was a member of two fraternal societies, paying sick benefits as well as payments at stated periods and at death, and in those organizations was recording and financial secretary, vice president and president.

Mrs. Jacobi comes from a family of republicans, as the names Hayes and Giddings indicate, and for many years has been secretary of the Republican Women's League, though her partisan activities largely ceased when the Cleveland school ticket became a non-partisan one.

Mrs. Jacobi's first club was The Health Protective Association, where she and Mrs. Snow were actively associated in that noble work. She has also for many years been a member of the Cleveland Emerson Class, Cleveland Council of Women, The Women's Club House Association, Cleveland Olla Podrida Club, Municipal School League, War Mothers of America, and the Americanization Committee of the Mayor's War Board. About 1878 she became a member of the Old Stone Church and later took her letter to the Bolton Avenue Presbyterian Church and finally to the Euclid Avenue Presbyterian Church. Her children were also members of the same church.

Mrs. Jacobi was identified with the organization of the Cleveland Council of Women, an organization for civic welfare especially pertaining to women and children. It was the first organization of its kind in the city and did a splendid work through its various committees. Among other things it established a movement for the Women's Club House Association of Cleveland and it was through the efforts of this organization that the Woman's Club House Association was incorporated November 8, 1908, by Mrs. Jacobi and other well known women of the city.

Mrs. Jacobi has done much to promote social reform through legislative action. For five years she was chairman of the Council Legislative Committee and during that time kept in close touch both with the Legislature at Columbus and also with the National Legislature at Washington. Among definite reforms accomplished during this time was the bill to restore the pensions to the blind, limiting working hours for women to not more than ten hours each day or fifty-four hours per week, establishing of a reformatory for

women and girls, increase of teachers' pensions, and the inclusion of mothers as co-guardians with fathers of minor children.

For three years Mrs. Jacobi was chairman of The Cleveland Federation of Women's Clubs' Civic and Legislative Committee. She was temporary secretary during the organization of the Women's Club House Association and later served as permanent secretary for eight years. Mrs. Jacobi was custodian of the flag of Western Reserve Chapter D. A. R. and chairman of its flag committee six years; press secretary for two years, and on the board for eight years. She is a life member of that chapter. She served as state secretary of the Ohio Society United States Daughters of 1812, and later for three years as state president, and is a member of Commodore Perry Chapter and has served as its secretary and is flag custodian. Mrs. Jacobi was one of the four women who responded to the call of Mr. Thomas D. West which resulted in the "Safe and Sane Fourth" for Cleveland and later for the country.

In these strenuous times of war activities Mrs. Jacobi is one of the first in the work at Cleveland, is a member of the Red Cross, has spent many hours in the working homes of that organization, and has also assisted the local draft board in clerical work and has sold Liberty Bonds as well as bought some for herself.

Mr. John G. Jacobi while on his vacation died at his native home in Canada July 26, 1916. Mr. and Mrs. Jacobi's six children were all born in Cleveland except Clara, who was born in Toledo. These children are named Blanche Willmette, Clara Elizabeth, Cora Louise, Lester Hayes, Walter Tracy and Norman LeRoy. Her daughter Blanche was one of the city's court stenographers under Newton D. Baker when Mr. Baker was city solicitor, and is now connected with the law firm of Baker, Hostetler & Sidlo. Clara Elizabeth, who died May 20, 1904, married Will S. Johns of Cleveland. She was the mother of three children, grandchildren of Mrs. Jacobi, named Helen Lorraine, Arleen who died at the age of three months, and Lawrence Giddings Johns. The daughter, Cora Louise, the third child of Mrs. Jacobi, died at the age of eight months. Her son, Lester Hayes, who is assistant treasurer of the Cleveland Hydraulic Press Company, married Mary Catherine Kerns of Cleveland, and has one daughter, Marian Isabelle. Walter Tracy Jacobi, who is employed in testing commercial and war trucks for the White

Automobile Company, married Edna Glug, and they have two sons, Robert Donald and Russell Melvin.

The youngest of Mrs. Jacobi's children, and in whose honor she wears a service flag, is Norman LeRoy Jacobi, who until he entered service was with the Sterling & Welch Company of Cleveland. He enlisted as a private at Cincinnati June 25, 1917, in Company F of the Third Ohio Infantry, under Capt. Ludwig A. Conelly, Maj. Leon Smith and Col. Bob Hubler. He arrived at Camp Sherman at Chillicothe July 6, 1917, and on September 1st was made first class private. He reached Camp Sheridan at Montgomery, Alabama, October 11th and there became part of the Eighty-third Division. He was transferred to Camp Lee at Petersburg, Virginia, May 26, 1918, was advanced to corporal June 1, 1918, and during January and February of that year attended Liaison and Intelligence School for six weeks. On June 15th he was assigned as Battalion Liaison, and June 25th left Camp Lee for overseas and arrived in France about the 4th of July, 1918.

In conclusion should be quoted some more of the words of Mrs. Snow in referring to Mrs. Jacobi's activities: "It takes but a few lines to record the preceding facts, but pages might be written if the story were really told of her incessant efforts, the hours, the days, the weeks and months, she has spent in public service, for the public good, along many lines."

NEWTON S. BANKER, M. D., graduated from the Western Reserve Medical School in 1905, and during 1906-07 was connected with the Charity Hospital of Cleveland. Since 1907 he has been engaged in general practice, and the patronage accorded him as well as his professional associations indicate his ability and his high standing.

Doctor Banker was born at Canton, Ohio, April 11, 1875, a son of John and Anna (Gerber) Banker, the former a native of Switzerland and the latter of Stark County, Ohio. His parents were farming people near Canton, where they were married, and they spent their lives as good, honest and hard working citizens of that community. Their three sons and one daughter are all living, all were born in Stark County, namely: Dr. D. F. Banker of Canton; Mrs. I. J. Novinger of Forest, Ohio; Dr. Newton S.; and John C., who is superintendent of township schools in Perry Township, Stark County.

Doctor Banker as a boy attended public school at Canton. In 1900 he graduated A. B. from the classical course of the Ohio Northern University at Ada. The following year he was superintendent of the high school at Granger, Ohio, and from there entered the Western Reserve University medical department. During 1905 Doctor Banker was house doctor for the children's fresh air camp, when the president of the institution was Dr. E. M. Avery, editor of this publication.

Doctor Banker is a member of the Cleveland Academy of Medicine, the Ohio State Medical Society, the American Medical Association, and the Cleveland Automobile Club and is a member of the medical staff of Florence Crittenden Home and St. Mark's Hospital. He resides at 2233 Cummington Road, and his offices are in the Osborn Building. June 2, 1917, he married Miss Jessie E. Reinheimer. Mrs. Banker was born on Kelleys Island, Ohio, was educated there, and before her marriage was a graduate nurse of Lakeside Hospital. They have one son, born August 2, 1918.

VERNON C. ROWLAND, M. D. Since his graduation from the Western Reserve Medical School in 1909, Doctor Rowland has been one of the very busy men in the medical profession at Cleveland. During 1909-10 he served as house officer of Lakeside Hospital, and since establishing his private practice in 1911 has devoted practically all his time to the special field of internal medicine and diagnosis. Doctor Rowland is one of the instructors at Western Reserve Medical College and professor of general pathology in Western Reserve University Dental College. He is visiting physician to the medical dispensary of Lakeside Hospital, and is assistant visiting physician to St. Luke's Hospital, and visiting physician to the Rainbow Hospital. Doctor Rowland's offices are in the Osborn Building.

He represents an old and honored family of Stark County, Ohio, and was born at Canton January 4, 1883, and his parents, Daniel C. and Mary (Zimmerman) Rowland, both reside in Canton. The Rowland family has been in Stark County for a century or more, a land grant signed in person by President Madison having been handed down. Doctor Rowland's great-grandparents of that name are both buried at Canton. Doctor Rowland was one of two children, his younger sister being Mrs. E. W. Oldham of Canton.

Doctor Rowland attended the public schools of Canton, graduating from high school in

1900. He received the degree Bachelor of Science and the degree Master of Arts from the Ohio Wesleyan University of Delaware in 1903 and 1904, respectively. Thus he had a thorough literary education as the groundwork of his professional studies at Western Reserve. He is a member of the honorary fraternity Phi Beta Kappa of Ohio Wesleyan and of the Alpha Omega honorary fraternity of Western Reserve Medical College. He was president in 1916 of the Cleveland Chapter of the Alpha Omega. Doctor Rowland is a member of the Cleveland Academy of Medicine, Cleveland Medical Library Association, Ohio State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. He also belongs to the Electric League, the Civic League of Cleveland, and politically is independent though a staunch supporter of the policies and ideals of President Wilson.

At Canton, June 17, 1916, he married Miss Helen M. Aungst, daughter of Judge Maurice E. and Lucy (Pontius) Aungst. Her father, who died in 1916, was for a number of years probate judge of Stark County. Mrs. Rowland's grandfather died in 1918 at the age of eighty-three. One of her ancestors was Simon Essig, founder of a prominent and well known family in Stark County. Simon Essig, who died in that county in 1848, served in Washington's army during the Revolution and through him Mrs. Rowland is eligible to membership in the Daughters of the American Revolution. The Essig family settled in Spring Township of Stark County in 1806. Mrs. Rowland's mother, Lucy (Pontius) Aungst, who still lives in Canton, is a grandchild of Frederick Pontius, who came from Pennsylvania and settled in Stark County in 1816.

ALBIN J. MILLER is owner of The A. J. Miller & Company at 5408-12 Bragg Road, an industry which he established in 1906, and which has steadily grown in facilities and output and with a standard product now commanding recognition in all the important markets of the country. The company manufactures solder, babbitt and terne metals, and all that the factory can produce is sold over a territory extending from New York to Chicago and St. Louis and into Canada.

Mr. Miller is a business man of wide and varied experience. He has spent most of his life in Cleveland, but was born at Mumliswil, Canton Solothurn, Switzerland, June 22, 1876, and lived with his parents on the famous

(Wechten) dairy and cattle farm of his grandfather, Victor Bloch, on which place is situated the attractive mountain known as the Vogel-Berg, which, with its waterfalls was an ideal spot for tourists. His father, Francis Xavier Miller, was born at Liesberg in Canton Bern, Switzerland, in 1838, and Albin J. lived there for a short time before his parents came to Cleveland. Francis Xavier learned the trade of carpentry and followed it at Liesberg, later was a farmer at Mumliswil, and then returned to Liesberg to resume his trade. In 1879 he brought his family to the United States and located at Cleveland, where for two years he was employed by the Cleveland Rolling Mills Company. He then joined the Globe Iron Works as ship carpenter. He was the first carpenter taken on the pay roll by John Smith, first superintendent of the Globe Works, and he remained with that great industry, now part of the American Ship Building Company, until his death in 1890. After acquiring American citizenship he voted with the republican party. He was a member of St. Joseph Catholic Church, and belonged to the Swiss Helvetia Society. Frank X. Miller married Agatha Bloch, who was born at Mumliswil, Switzerland, February 4, 1839, and died at Cleveland May 13, 1906. She was the mother of five children: Adele, who died in Cleveland in 1889 at the age of twenty; Lena, who died when thirteen years old; Albin J.; Achilles John, who is head of the Sanitary Tinning & Manufacturing Company at Cleveland; and Oscar Cornelius, who lives at Cleveland and is a traveling salesman for a New York dry goods house.

Mr. A. J. Miller was educated in the parochial schools of Cleveland, where his parents located when he was three years old. He also attended St. Ignatius College. When sixteen years old he went to work with the Wheeling and Lake Erie Railroad, and was employed in capacities of increasing responsibility in the general offices of that company for seven years. For another three years he was salesman with the Kinney & Levan Crockery House, after which for three years he was shipping clerk with the Otis Steel Company. A very important item of his business training and experience came from his services of ten years as bookkeeper with the Acme Machinery Company.

In 1905 Mr. Miller took a well earned vacation and spent eight months traveling over Europe in France, Switzerland, Italy and the Orient. On returning to Cleveland in the

winter of 1905, he was secretary and treasurer for the Ideal Bronze Company until after his mother's death. Then in 1906 he established the A. J. Miller Company, building the plant on Bragg Road. He is sole owner of this business. He is also a director in the Cleveland Drilling and Development Company and has various other business interests.

Mr. Miller votes as an independent, is a member of the Catholic Church, the Catholic Knights of Ohio and was formerly a member of the Knights of Columbus.

His modern home at 2921 East Fifty-fourth Street was built by his mother in 1895. Mr. Miller married at Cleveland November 12, 1907, Miss Agnes B. Pechloefel, a native of Cleveland. Four children were born to their marriage. Cornelia, born in 1909; Mercedes, born in 1911; Bernice, born in 1913, who died when two years old; and Adele, born in 1916.

ALBERT WILLIAM SMITH since 1891 has been professor of chemistry in Case School of Applied Science at Cleveland. He is one of the distinguished men in scientific circles in America, and his services have conferred distinction upon Cleveland as an educational center.

Mr. Smith was born at Newark, Ohio, October 4, 1862, son of George H. and Mary (Sanborn) Smith. His father was born in Ohio in 1819 and died at Newark in 1865. He was a carpenter and contractor, and during the Civil war served as a captain in the State Militia. His wife Mary Sanborn was born at Salem, Massachusetts, in 1829 and died at Cleveland in 1910.

Albert William Smith graduated from the University of Michigan with the degree Ph. C. in 1885 and in 1887 received his Bachelor of Science degree from Case School of Applied Science at Cleveland. Later he went abroad and has his Doctor of Philosophy degree from the University of Zurich conferred in 1891. He is a member of two scientific Greek Letter fraternities, the Tau Beta Pi and the Sigma Psi.

On returning from abroad Doctor Smith took his present chair as professor of chemistry at Case School of Applied Science. Besides his heavy duties as teacher he has found time to participate in the conventions and gatherings of scientific men all over the country and has contributed a number of technical papers to such conventions and also to scientific magazines. He is a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, of the American Chemical Society, the American

Institute of Mining Engineers, the American Electro-Chemical Society, the Society for Promotion of Engineering Education, the French and English Societies of Chemical Industry and the American Institute of Chemical Engineers.

Doctor Smith resides at 11333 Belleflower Road, with Judge John C. Hale. Professor Smith married at Cleveland on June 5, 1890, Miss Mary Wilkinson. He is the father of four children, and two of his sons are now in the army. The oldest child, Cara Hale, is a graduate of the College for Women of Western Reserve University and is the wife of Russell C. Manning. Mr. Manning is a captain in the Ordnance Department of the United States Army. Kent H., the oldest son of Doctor Smith, is a graduate of Dartmouth College and of Case School of Applied Science, having the degree Bachelor of Science from both institutions. He is now a lieutenant in the aviation service of the army. Vincent Kinsman, the second son, graduated Bachelor of Science from Dartmouth College, is a first lieutenant in the Heavy Artillery. Kelvin is a member of the junior class of Dartmouth College.

THOMAS THOMSON is an expert mining engineer with experience in mining and reduction plants in various sections of the country and for the past four years has been a resident of Cleveland, where he is general superintendent and second vice president of the Lake Erie Smelting Company.

Mr. Thomson is a native of Scotland, born at Roslin, July 7, 1880. His father, Joseph Thomson, who was born in the same place in 1836 was a miner and for a number of years owned an interest in a coal mine at Roslin, where he died in 1889. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church. Joseph Thomson married Barbara Adams, who was born in Glasgow, Scotland, in 1837. She died in 1891 at Little Bay, Newfoundland. Several of their children have been conspicuous in mining and general engineering circles. The oldest of the family, George, is a mining engineer living at Berwick, Nova Scotia. Christina is the wife of William Megill, a retired metallurgist living at Frederickstown, Missouri. Joseph is a mining engineer with home in Alberta, Canada. Agnes married George Langmead, jeweler at St. Johns, Newfoundland; James is a metallurgist with home in Brooklyn, New York; Barbara married Robert Moore, a resident of Elizabeth, New Jersey, and con-

nected with the Benjamin Moore Company, paint manufacturers.

Thomas Thomson, youngest of the family, was taken after his father's death to Little Bay, Newfoundland, where he received his early education in the public schools. In 1897 he graduated from the high school at Elizabeth, New Jersey, and then went and entered the Colorado School of Mines at Golden, where he was graduated in 1901 with the degree Mining Engineer. Then followed two years of active experience in the copper mines of Arizona, but since that time his work has been chiefly in reclaiming secondary metals at the big industrial plants. He was in that work at Tottenville, New York, for eight years and in 1913 came to Cleveland, where he was superintendent of the department for the reclaiming of secondary metals with several different plants. In 1914 he became general superintendent and second vice president of the Erie Smelting Company at Seventy-eighth Street and Bessemer Avenue. Their plant is for the general reduction and reclaiming of secondary metals, and the output of brass and copper ingots is distributed all over the United States.

Mr. Thomson is a republican in politics and is a vestryman of the Episcopal Church. He is affiliated with Elbrook Lodge Free and Accepted Masons, James Corbin Chapter Royal Arch Masons, Brooklyn Lodge of the Knights of Pythias and the Royal Arcanum. He is a member in good standing of the American Institute of Mining Engineers.

Mr. Thomson's home is at 3426 Krather Road in Brooklyn, Cleveland. He married at Perth Amboy, New Jersey, in September, 1903. The maiden name of his wife was Sarah E. Phillips, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George B. Phillips, both now deceased. Her father was at one time very prominent in politics at Key West, Florida. Mr. and Mrs. Thomson have three children: Joseph, born June 7, 1904; Dorothy, born August 23, 1906; and Genevieve, born December 24, 1913.

WILLIAM W. WATTERSON. In the industry of shipbuilding which in recent months has been exalted to first importance among all the industries of the world William Wallace Watterson is a veteran in experience, skill and knowledge of the infinite detail of the business. Mr. Watterson has been a resident of Cleveland for many years, and has long been identified with The Pittsburgh Steamship Company as its superintendent of construction.

Mr. Watterson comes of a seafaring family, and was born on the Isle of Man, a British subject, May 5, 1862. His father, John Watterson, was born there in 1836 and it was his legal place of residence all his life, though his vocation as a sailor took him to practically all the known ports of the world. He died in the Isle of Man in 1904. He was a member of the Episcopal Church. During one of his voyages he met a Scotch lassie in Fifeshire, and subsequently she returned home with him to the Isle of Man as his wife. Her maiden name was Christina Wallace, and she was born in Fifeshire in 1840. She died on the Isle of Man in 1911. They had a family of six children: Christina, wife of Alfred Bailey, a butcher living on the Isle of Man; Eliza, wife of John Quayle, a farmer on the Isle of Man; William W.; John, who was a sail maker and died on the Isle of Man in 1911; Alice has lived in Cleveland since the death of her husband James Gaskell, a sail maker formerly living on the Isle of Man; and Emma, who died unmarried on her native isle in 1907. Of these children both John and Emma lived for several years with their brother William in Cleveland.

William Wallace Watterson received his primary advantages in the public schools of his native country. At the age of fourteen he found employment as an apprentice in a ship yard, and for six years was busy in learning and practicing every detail of the trade. He then signed articles for service on a British ship two years, and that was an eventful experience, entailing a voyage to the west coast of South America around Cape Horn. When the voyage was over he resumed work in a shipbuilding yard on his native island for a year and in the spring of 1886 came to the United States and located at Cleveland. For about two years he was with The Globe Iron Works in their local shipyard, and subsequently with the yards of Rathiff & Langell. The Ship Owners Dry Dock Company then employed him to build a dry dock, a property which was subsequently acquired by The American Ship Building Company. Mr. Watterson was with this corporation for twelve years as superintendent, and then for two years they sent him as superintendent of the Lorain Ship Yard at Lorain, Ohio. Leaving Cleveland he then spent three years as superintendent for the Ship Owners Dry Dock Company of Chicago, but in the spring of 1904 returned to this city and entered the service of the Pittsburgh Steamship Company as super-

intendent of construction, the office he still holds. His offices are in the Rockefeller Building, and he has complete supervision of the building and repairs of upwards of a hundred steamers and barges owned by the company.

Mr. Watterson is a director of the Cleveland Motor Car Company and is well known both in business and social circles. He is affiliated with Bigelow Lodge Free and Accepted Masons, Thatcher Chapter Royal Arch Masons, Forest City Commandery Knight Templars, Lake Erie Consistory of the Scottish Rite, and has his Shrine membership in Medinah Temple at Chicago. He also belongs to Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, the Cleveland Yacht Club, and is a member of the Episcopal Church and a republican in politics. Mr. Watterson owns considerable local real estate, including a dwelling house at 1440 West Seventy-fifth Street. He built as a gift to his bride the modern home at 1432 West Seventy-fourth Street, a short time before he married. Mr. Watterson married in Cleveland in 1893 Miss Laura Megarvey, daughter of P. J. and Harriet (Crowe) Megarvey, both now deceased. Her father was a native of Pennsylvania, moved to Ohio in 1846 and came to Cleveland in 1871. He was a plasterer by trade. Mr. and Mrs. Watterson have two children: William Wallace, Jr., a student in the University School of Cleveland, who enlisted in the United States Naval Reserve in July, 1918; and Laura, attending the West High School.

GEORGE D. KOCH is a prominent Cleveland furniture manufacturer and dealer, and has been identified with practically every phase of this industry since boyhood. He is now president of the George D. Koch & Son Company, operating one of the largest and best patronized furniture and rug houses in the city, at 10300 Euclid Avenue. Mr. Koch is well known in business and commercial affairs and is also president of the Central Savings & Loan Company in the Euclid Arcade and the City Office Desk Company.

George D. Koch began his education in the public schools of Cleveland but left off his formal schooling at the age of fourteen to learn the technical processes of the furniture business. His first work was with the J. A. Vincent Company, now the Vincent-Barstow Company, one of the pioneer furniture houses of the city. He was with them and other firms until 1872, when he entered business for

himself by establishing the Fleming & Koch Furniture Company on the West Side. The partnership was dissolved in 1874, and his next partner was F. Henke, under the firm name of Koch & Henke. They built up a large and flourishing establishment on Lorain Avenue on the west side, and when the plant was burned in 1912 it was considered the largest furniture house in the city. The fire was a disastrous one, causing a total loss, and the firm was then dissolved.

Mr. Koch then established his present business, under the name George D. Koch & Son Company, located at 10300 Euclid Avenue. In a few short years he has succeeded in building up the largest furniture house in the East End of Cleveland. He carries the better makes of furniture, Oriental and domestic rugs, and has a trade drawn from all over the city and surrounding territory. His store has a frontage of 81 feet and a depth of 257 feet. Mr. George D. Koch is president of the company and his sons, C. C. Koch and George B. Koch are respectfully vice president and secretary and treasurer. Mr. George D. Koch's home is at 15315 Detroit Avenue, at the corner of Mars Avenue in Lakewood.

He has always been interested in local public affairs so far as his business interests would permit. In 1883 he was elected a member of the board of education. He served as a member of the board until he removed from that ward.

In 1875 at Cleveland Mr. Koch married Miss Bertha A. Berno. Their two sons, George B. and Charles C., already named, are both graduates of the Cleveland Business College. They also have two daughters, Viola and Stella, both graduates of the Cleveland High School and the latter still at home. Viola married for her first husband George Muth, a civil engineer, now deceased. She is now the wife of Frank Shepard, a shipping contractor, and their home is in Lakewood.

ERNST W. MUELLER. The development of any great industry that carries with it solidity and permanence, comes about through like qualities in its founders and owners. Business success comes largely because of business integrity. The honest policy pursued by one of the representative families of Cleveland, the Muellers, long prominent in the brewing industry, has not been changed in recent years, but continues a dominating feature of all the business operations of Ernst W. Mueller, who is president of the Cleveland Home

Brewing Company, one of the many extensive manufacturing plants in its line in this section of the state.

Ernst W. Mueller has spent almost his entire life in the United States, of which he is a proud and patriotic citizen, but his birth took place in Alsenz, Bavaria, Germany, October 13, 1851. His parents were Peter and Mary (Lynn) Mueller. Peter Mueller was born in Bavaria in 1821 and died at Cleveland, Ohio, in 1898, having come to this city in 1856, the last of his family to leave the old country because of the troubles incurred in the revolution in Germany in 1848. One of his brothers became very prominent in public life in Ohio and served the state in the office of lieutenant governor.

Peter Mueller learned the trade of harness making in Germany, but it was distasteful to him and soon after reaching Cleveland he found opportunity to go into the malting business and continued in that line until the end of a busy life. He was married in Bavaria to Mary Lynn, and she died at Cleveland in 1907, aged seventy-six years. They had the following children: Herman, who was born in Bavaria, died at Stuttgart, Germany, in 1907, having succeeded his father in the malting business; Ernst W.; Otto, who is a physician and surgeon at Cleveland; and Fred P., who died at Cleveland in 1909, was associated in business with the Paul Schmidt Company, wine manufacturers. Dr. Otto Mueller of the above family has become eminent in his profession. He is a graduate of Harvard University and of the Chicago Medical University. He studied in both Frankfort and Berlin, Germany, and for two years after leaving college practiced without pay in the Government Marine Hospital.

Ernst W. Mueller was educated in the public schools of Cleveland and was graduated from the high school in 1870. He began his business life with his father, who was then established in a building he erected on Champlain Street, his plant running through to Michigan Street. This building still belongs to the family. Ernst W. continued in his father's malting business until 1887, when he started the Cleveland Brewing Company, on Ansel Avenue, and in 1897 this was merged with the Cleveland-Sandusky Brewing Company, of which Mr. Mueller became president. In 1907 he organized the Cleveland Home Brewing Company, of which he is president. He took over the Beltz Brewing Company's building, a small structure, which has been

enlarged and newly equipped and its capacity at present is 100,000 barrels per year. The brewery is situated at No. 2501 Sixty-first Street, Cleveland. The officers of the company are: Ernst W. Mueller, president; Rudolph Mueller, vice president, and Carl F. Schroeder, secretary and treasurer.

Ernst W. Mueller was married at Cleveland in 1879 to Miss Agatha Leick, who is a daughter of F. A. and Elizabeth (Heege) Leick, old residents of Cleveland, who came to Newburg, Ohio, from Germany, in the '40s. Mr. and Mrs. Mueller have three sons: Omar E., who is in the real estate business in Cleveland; Curt B., who is a patent attorney with offices in the Leader-News Building, Cleveland, resides on Elbur Avenue, Lakewood; and Lynn E., who was associated with his father in business before becoming a member of Troop A, One Hundred Thirty-Fifth Artillery, National Army, stationed at Camp Sheridan. He is a sergeant in rank and is in line for promotion, and in 1916 accompanied his military organization to El Paso, Texas, and is now somewhere in France.

Mr. Mueller is a member of the City Club, Cleveland. He has never found much time to devote to politics, but is never backward about stating his position on public questions and has always preferred the sense of freedom that he enjoys in voting independently. Mr. Mueller is one of Cleveland's most charitable men and his support is given to many worthy enterprises.

HORACE A. WATTERSON. Taking the services of father and son together the Wattersons have been doing much of the heavy construction work involved in the building of mills, factories and other structures in the Cleveland district for half a century or more. One of the prominent contractors of the city today is Horace A. Watterson, with offices in the Citizens Building.

The family have been residents of this section of Ohio for more than fourscore years. The paternal grandparents were natives of the Isle of Man, Great Britain. The grandfather, William Watterson, was born there in 1806. Immediately after his marriage to Miss McGowan, a native of the same island, he set out for America, bringing his bride to Ohio and settling on a farm at Warrensville. He followed farming there for many years, but he and his wife spent their last days in retirement at Cleveland, where the grandfather died in 1888.

John T. Watterson was born in a log house on the old farm at Warrensville, Ohio, in 1830. He spent most of his life in Cleveland, and as a general contractor contributed much to the upbuilding of this city in its industrial section. He built the Otis Steel Plant, the plant of the American Steel and Wire Company, and a number of other old mills and factories on Whiskey Island. In the early days he was also identified with oil refining in Cleveland. John T. Watterson, who died at Cleveland one of its honored old-time residents in 1905, was an active republican in his day and at one time represented the Sixth Ward in the City Council. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. John T. Watterson married Mary Crennell. She was born in 1834 and her birth occurred on a boat between Buffalo and Cleveland. She died at Cleveland in 1896. There were six children in the family: Mary married Fenimore C. Bate, an architect, and both died in Cleveland; Horace A.; Alice, wife of George McKay, resident of New York City, Mr. McKay being a constructor of coke ovens; Belle married Frank Dorman, living in New York City and connected with the General Motor Company; Mack R., a contractor who died at Cleveland; and Sherman, a mason and contractor living on Carnegie Avenue in Cleveland.

Horace A. Watterson was born in Cleveland December 6, 1858. The public schools supplied his early education and at the age of seventeen he began work, serving an apprenticeship at the carpenter's trade. Building lines and building contracting have constituted his business and profession ever since. He has constructed a large number of mills and factories and specializes in heavy construction work and has also performed a number of contracts for railroad corporations.

Mr. Watterson is an enthusiastic member of the Cleveland Driving Club, a member of the Cleveland Athletic Club, and is an independent voter. In 1916 he erected a modern apartment at 1870 East Ninetieth Street, where he and his family reside. In 1882, at Cleveland, he married Miss Margaret Carnegie, daughter of John and Mary Carnegie, both now deceased. Her father was an architect. Mr. and Mrs. Watterson have one child, John A., who lives on Ninety-third Street in Cleveland and is superintendent of construction for the state of Ohio for the Standard Oil Company.

HENRY W. S. WOOD. On every side at Cleveland may be noted evidences of great municipal growth, of wonderful development, of substantial progress, all of which have been brought about within the last forty years, and to no one man is more credit due than to Henry W. S. Wood, president of the United Banking & Savings Company. His name is identified not only with the large banking institutions which he has helped to found, but his power of leadership has long been recognized in other lines of trade and commerce, in laying firm foundations for material growth, in bringing into being important public utilities, and in inaugurating measures of vital importance resulting in providing for the city's rapid expansion the notable system of viaducts now built and the Superior-Detroit Viaduct in course of construction. He has worked also for the strengthening of Cleveland's public school system, and for everything that has in it a definite promise of civic value. During this long interval he has shown a noble public spirit by serving continuously in city offices for thirty-five years without any remuneration.

Henry W. S. Wood was born in the city of London, England, August 4, 1845. His parents were Stephen and Amelia (Combs) Wood. Stephen Wood was born in London in 1818, and died at Cleveland, Ohio, in 1880. He grew to manhood and was married in his native city and in the winter of 1848 came with his family to the United States and settled at Cleveland to pursue his trade, that of a mason. He prospered and became a builder and contractor. In the course of years he became an American citizen and identified himself with the republican party in politics. Both he and wife were faithful members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Six children were born to them, namely: Henry W. S.; James, who is a retired capitalist, resides on East Seventy-ninth Street, Cleveland; Walter, who is in business at Cleveland; Charles, who conducts a paint and wall paper store in Cleveland; Thomas, who is a retired capitalist of Cleveland; and Jennie, the wife of Walter Hanna, who is in the paint and varnish business at Columbus, Ohio.

Henry W. S. Wood attended the public schools of Cleveland until he was about fifteen years of age. He early developed business capacity and naturally sought an opportunity to exercise it, finding his first oppor-

tunity before he had reached manhood, in taking contracts from the contractor for the government to reship gun stocks and lumber both in ear load and ship load lots. Later he served five years as a salesman in a lumber yard and then embarked in a contracting business with his father and brother, James Wood, in heavy underground work, and they continued the partnership for ten years, and during this time Mr. Wood became interested in many business enterprises in which he is yet concerned, entirely aside from the work that made so strong an appeal to his public spirit and civic pride.

In 1888 he retired from the above partnership. In 1886 he had been one of the organizers of the United Banking & Savings Company and became its vice president, serving as such until he assumed the presidency in 1910 and is still serving in 1918. This financial institution stands among the foremost in Ohio, not only in its secured resources, but in the sound, reliable character of the officials who conduct its affairs. The present officers are: Henry W. S. Wood, president; Henry Grombacher, vice president; William H. Heil, vice president and treasurer; Arthur H. Seibig, secretary; and C. A. Wilkinson, assistant treasurer. This is the largest bank on the West Side of Cleveland, with assets of \$12,000,000, being situated at West Twenty-fifth Street and Lorain Avenue, and pays four per cent on savings deposits. Mr. Wood is president also of the Equity Savings & Loan Company, and is a director of the Cleveland National Bank.

Included among other important personal interests of Mr. Wood is the presidency of the Wood Brothers Real Estate Company, engaged entirely in looking after the large Woods' property interests here. He is a director of the Stark Electric Railway Company, and is a director of the Hunkin-Conkey Construction Company.

Mr. Wood was married first, in 1868, to Miss Hattie Smith of Livingston County, New York, who died at Cleveland in 1887. The following children were born to them: Eleanor, who resides at home; May, who is the wife of Walter M. Dick, who is auditor of the Westinghouse firm at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; Harriet, who is the wife of Charles Pheys, in the insurance business, and they reside in East Cleveland; Harry, who is a resident of Cleveland; Elizabeth, who is the wife of John Sutton, owner of the Columbia Dye Company of Cleveland; Maude,

who resides at home; Chester, who is officially connected with the Equity Building & Loan Company; Irene, who is a twin sister of Chester, resides at home; and Pearl, who also lives at home. These young ladies are all well known in the pleasant social life of the city and with their father belong to the Congregational Church. Mr. Wood's second marriage was to Miss Clara H. Clark, of Oberlin, Ohio, in 1889. She died February 5, 1918. Her parents were J. B. and Fannie (Thompson) Clark, both now deceased. The father of Mrs. Wood was formerly president of a bank at Oberlin.

In politics Mr. Wood has always been a republican and many times has been tendered offices of trust and responsibility, but his public service, as mentioned above, has always been largely gratuitously bestowed. He was elected a member of the first Board of Education and served two years; was a member of the Public Library Board for twelve years and during eight of these was president of the board; served for six years on the Board of Health; was connected with the Sinking Fund Commission for the city of Cleveland for four years, and was chairman of the committee that built the first viaduct, which cost \$3,000,000.

Mr. Wood was a resident of Cleveland when there was but one little bridge over the Cuyahoga River at Columbus Road, and a chain ferry at Center Street. He has been one of the prime movers in bringing about almost all of the local transportation improvements and it was through his efforts that the charter was secured for the laying of a part of the West Side street car lines. He has worked long and hard to educate the people to realize the great advantages accruing from the construction of the city's seven great viaducts and he is justly proud of so great an accomplishment for his beloved city. At present he is chairman of the citizens' committee for the Chamber of Industry, of the new viaduct just opened from Superior Avenue to Detroit Avenue, which cost \$5,000,000, and also is chairman of the committee representing the Chamber of Industry of the newly proposed viaduct, the Lorain-Huron, the estimated cost of which will be \$6,000,000. For thirty years Mr. Wood waged a fight to secure a sewer through Walworth Run and now this is a part of the intercepting sewer system of the city. He was chairman of the committee that built the public market house on West Twenty-fifth Street, and in fact it would be difficult to

name any such enterprises now indispensable to the comfort of residents in different sections to which Mr. Wood has not found the time and inclination to give attention. His name appears as a very useful member of the Chamber of Commerce, the Chamber of Industry, the Builders Exchange and the Real Estate Board. He is president of the Riverside Cemetery Association. His only fraternal connection is with Amazon Lodge of Odd Fellows.

MAURICE WEIDENTHAL deserves a permanent niche of fame among Cleveland citizens, newspaper men and civic leaders.

He was born in Hungary in October, 1856, and died at Cleveland July 21, 1917, at the age of sixty-one. He came to America at the age of thirteen and after varied other experiences took up newspaper work. He was a reporter on the old Cleveland Herald, now the News, and was dramatic critic and editorial writer for Cleveland Press. While he did and did well every manner of editorial and newspaper work, it is said that he especially excelled as a theatrical critic. In 1906 Mr. Weidenthal founded the Jewish Independent, a weekly, and was its editor until his death. A number of years previously he had been for a time city editor of the Plain Dealer. As editor of the Jewish Independent he crusaded actively against stage characterizations which he believed ridiculed or created prejudice against the Jews. One definite result of this crusade was a protest made to the Cleveland Board of Education requesting that the "Merchant of Venice" be no longer read in the Cleveland public schools. This request was acceded to and the movement gradually spread over the United States.

He was also well known in politics and had the confidence of many political leaders. He bore a strong personal resemblance to the late Senator M. A. Hanna and as a political writer he followed Hanna in many campaigns about the country. Mr. Weidenthal is credited with having suggested to the late Mayor Johnson a change of a number of old street names which had been outgrown. He was a member of the Independent Order of B'nai B'rith, the Knights of Joseph and the Sons of Benjamin.

He was survived by two brothers, Leo and Henry J. Weidenthal, and five sisters, Mrs. A. Kline, Mrs. S. Glick, Mrs. E. M. Klein, Miss Lillie and Mrs. E. Sperling. His immediate family consisted of Mrs. Weidenthal, two chil-

dren, William R. and Mrs. Joseph S. Newman, and one grandchild, Robert Newman.

This brief sketch of a Cleveland citizen should be concluded with a brief editorial that appeared in one of the local papers under the title "In Appreciation of a Man." The editorial reads: "No man's face was more patent a badge of character than Maurice Weidenthal's. Kindliness, sympathy, intelligence, broadmindedness, all were written there. And it did not take a physiognomist to find them. Maurice Weidenthal probably knew personally more people than any other man in Cleveland. Half of his years he spent in this city as a newspaperman—general reporter, stage critic, political writer, editorial writer, editor. At the time of his death he was editor of the Jewish Independent, which he founded in 1906. His work brought him into contact with all the elements of the community. He held the confidence and respect of high and low alike. His honesty, his humaneness, his sincerity, his knowledge of men and affairs made his counsel wise and worth seeking. Maurice Weidenthal was esteemed as a citizen and a newspaper worker. He was loved as a friend and a man."

JOHN H. QUAYLE, M. D. Twenty-three years of active work as a physician and surgeon, most of it in Cleveland, have brought Dr. Quayle many of the honors and rewards of the profession, and from him has proceeded a corresponding service that completely justifies his high standing.

Dr. Quayle was born in Madison, Ohio, June 25, 1874, a son of Henry and Mary E. (Bower) Quayle. His father was born in Painesville, Ohio, and for a number of years lived at Madison. It was at Madison that Dr. Quayle's boyhood and schoolboy days were passed. At the age of seventeen he began preparation for a professional career as a student in the Cleveland University of Medicine and Surgery, from which he graduated Doctor of Medicine in 1895. He is also a graduate of the Cleveland College of Physicians and Surgeons and has done other post-graduate work in the New York Post-Graduate College and in all of the great medical centers and clinics of Europe. In the meantime he had practiced in his old home town of Madison for eight years, and then came to Cleveland, where his abilities soon won him a large practice. His fine natural qualifications, plus extended experience and research,

have made him one of the most prominent specialists in diagnosis and internal medicine as well as surgery.

He is a member of the Cleveland Academy of Medicine, Cleveland Medical Library Association, Ohio Medical Association, Fellow of the American Medical Association, and before the war was a member of the Anglo-American Medical Association of Berlin. He has frequently contributed to the current literature of the profession.

Like all progressive medical men he has attuned his activities and influence with the needs of our country at war. Particularly has he been interested in the training and reclamation of men up to the standard of physical and mental requirements kept by the army draft boards. In April, 1917, the month in which we declared war, Dr. Quayle was impressed by the great number of men who came to him to be fixed up physically so that they could pass the examination for admission to the army and coming into possession of the report for March, 1917, that during that month, of all the most patriotic men and the ones who believed themselves physically fit, who volunteered for service, 83% were rejected. His originality forced him to investigate conditions and the causes for same. Believing that American manhood had not degenerated to this condition he started a campaign for a change in the army regulations and to bring the rejected man up to such a physical standard that he could pass the examination for the army. Having lived in Germany and being familiar with the military conditions he felt that it would take even at this early date, from five to ten million American soldiers to win the war and basing his arguments on these numbers, he took up the matter with Secretary of War Baker, Provost Marshal General Crowder, Senator Pomerene and others which all results in a bill being introduced into Congress by Senator Pomerene of Ohio, providing for Reclamation Camps and a hundred millions of dollars for carrying out the work. In January, 1918, this plan with some modifications, was adopted by the army and has been successful in making hundreds of thousands of men, who were physically unable to pass the examination, available for military service. This work of reclamation of rejected registrants is not only being carried out in the army but nearly every community in the United States is doing all in its power to reclaim for military service, free of charge, all men of draft ages,

who will submit to such treatment as is necessary to make them physically fit. This is all due to the propaganda of Dr. Quayle, who is most original in his ideas.

Dr. Quale was the originator of the plan of building the Cleveland Athletic Club on top of Ex-Governor Brown's building of six stories, with footings to carry sixteen stories. He obtained an option on this air space for ninety-nine years on which a bond issue of \$250,000.00 was successfully issued and sold and has almost been entirely retired, which has proved that his idea of having a club in the downtown district on top of another man's building was sound.

Dr. Quayle's hobbies are automobiling and golf. He has been elected and re-elected president of the Cleveland Automobile Club, vice president of the American Automobile Association, is a director in the Shaker Heights Country Club and the Willowick Country Club, is a life member of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce and numerous other clubs and a high mason.

Dr. Quayle was married to Grace Dayton October 3, 1896, and has three children: Alice Lynette, John Harrison, Jr., and William Henry Quayle.

JOHN NELSON STOCKWELL, SR. Among men of distinction in the scientific world, probably the one whose fame is most secure as a resident of Cleveland is John Nelson Stockwell, Sr., still living and active in his studies and scientific investigations at the age of eighty-five. He is an astronomer and mathematician and probably no one living in Ohio today has read the story of the phenomena of the heavens as a scientific observer for a longer period than he.

His earlier as well as his later life was spent in Ohio, though he was born in Northampton, Hampshire County, Massachusetts, April 10, 1832. He was the fifth son of William and Clarissa (Whittemore) Stockwell. The paternal ancestors were Connecticut settlers early in the eighteenth century while his mother belonged to the Massachusetts family of Whittemore and she was a niece of Amos Whittemore, inventor of a machine for making wool and cotton cards. In 1833 William Stockwell moved with his family to Ohio, and the future astronomer's first schooling was acquired in the Town of Charlestown, Portage County. After the age of eight years he lived with an aunt whose husband was a farmer at Brecksville in Cuy-

ahoga County. There he attended district schools at limited intervals, though much of his time was required for farm work.

His real intellectual awakening occurred about his thirteenth year. It was the period of the rising abolition movement and the outbreak of the war with Mexico and he became fascinated with history in its making and also with the subject of science and mathematics. It was an eclipse of the moon which is said to have directed his special attention to astronomical matters. He secured a copy and carefully studied La Place's "Mecanique Celeste," and after that assimilated astronomical knowledge both by study and practical observation.

The first work which brought him to the notice of scientists of standing was when he prepared a "Western Reserve Almanac for 1853" when he was only twenty-one years of age. The following year he formed the acquaintance of Dr. B. A. Gould, editor of the *Astronomical Journal*. Through Doctor Gould he obtained a position as computer in the longitude department of the United States Coast Survey, of which Doctor Gould was then director. While performing these duties he spent eight months at Cambridge, Massachusetts, which gave him welcome opportunities for further studies and research. Mr. Stockwell computed the orbit of two comets which appeared in 1858, and also the orbit, perturbation and ephemeris of Virginia, the 15th asteroid for the opposition of 1859, publishing the result of these investigations in the *Astronomical Journal* before the end of 1858. In May, 1860, he computed and published another ephemeris of Virginia for the opposition of that year and in July, 1860, published a new method of solving a set of symmetrical equations having indeterminate coefficients. He had also begun a very elaborate computation of the secular variations of the planetary orbits arising from their mutual attractions on each other, when his researches were interrupted by the outbreak of the Civil war.

From 1861 to 1864 he held a position in the United States Naval Observatory at Washington and for the following three years was engaged in statistical work for the United States Sanitary Commission. Doctor Stockwell has had his home in Cleveland since 1867 and here has given his time and study to various astronomical calculations, particularly to a general discussion of the mathematical theory of the moon's motion. In the *Astronomical*

Journal and in other scientific papers have been published his articles on "Inequalities of the Moon's Motion Produced by the Oblateness of the Earth," "Long Period Inequalities of the Moon's Motion Produced by the Action of Venus," "Secular and Long Period Inequalities of the Moon's Motion, containing a discussion of several ancient eclipses," "On the Rectification of Chronology by Ancient Eclipses." In recent years much of his time has been taken up with researches concerning ancient eclipses for chronological purposes. He discovered records of one such eclipse visible in India October 20, 3784, B. C.; another visible in China October 10, 2136, B. C., the only one seen in China during that century.

Doctor Stockwell has written a popular work, "The Skies of Past and Future Ages," a volume containing the places of the principal fixed stars during a period of thirty-two thousand years. Both American and foreign scientists have long held him in esteem for his original investigations in astronomy. Among other works he is author of "Memoirs on the Secular Variations of the Planetary Orbit," published in *Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge*, 1872; "Stock and Interest Tables," 1873; "Tax Tables," 1903; "Eclipse Cycles," "Theory of the Mutual Perturbation of Planets Moving at the Same Mean Distance from the Sun and its bearing on the Constitution of Saturn's Rings and the Cosmogony of La Place."

His achievements have been recognized by Western Reserve University, which conferred upon him the honorary degree Master of Arts in 1862 and that of Doctor of Philosophy in 1876.

Dr. Stockwell married December 6, 1855, Miss Sarah Healy of Brecksville, Ohio. Their companionship continued unbroken for over sixty years until the death of his beloved wife at their home in Cleveland August, 1916, when she was in her eighty-third year.

JOHN NELSON STOCKWELL, JR., son of Cleveland's most distinguished astronomer and scientist, referred to on other pages, has been active in the profession of law and in civic affairs for a number of years. Mr. Stockwell was a follower and a personal friend of the late Mayor Tom L. Johnson and during the ascendancy of that practical business man and reformer in local politics he was closely associated with a group of men who gave splendid service to the city, in-

cluding Newton D. Baker, Frederick Howe and others.

Mr. Stockwell was born in Cleveland April 11, 1872, was educated in the public schools, graduating from the Central High School with the class of 1890. His college work was done chiefly in Western Reserve University, from which he graduated Bachelor of Letters in 1895. He pursued his law studies in Cornell University, and attained the degree Bachelor of Laws in 1897, in the same year being admitted to the Ohio bar and beginning practice at Cleveland.

Mr. Stockwell after practicing alone for a time and filling various official positions, chiefly in line with his profession, became a member of the old law partnership of Herrick and Hopkins on January 1, 1916. At the same time Alfred A. Benesch was admitted to that partnership, the title of which has since been Herrick, Hopkins, Stockwell & Benesch, with offices in the Society for Savings Building.

Mr. Stockwell served as a member of the Board of Education from 1902 to 1905. He was elected to the Legislature and served in the House of Representatives during 1905-08. During 1909-10 he was a member of the Sinking Fund Commissioners of the City of Cleveland, and in 1910 was elected to the Ohio Senate, serving during the session of 1911-12. Former Mayor Herman C. Baehr appointed him first assistant city solicitor of Cleveland in January, 1912, and he filled that office during that year and 1913. In 1914-15 he was corporation counsel and vice-mayor during the administration of Mayor Newton D. Baker, now Secretary of War.

While in college and university Mr. Stockwell played football and baseball and was active in all college sports, and has retained his love of the out-of-door life ever since. He is a member of the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity and in politics is a democrat. He has membership in the Cleveland Bar Association and the Nisi Prius Club. He also belongs to the Chamber of Commerce Club, the University Club, the Mayfield Country Club and the Civic League.

On January 2, 1902, he married Miss Cordelia A. Ranney, a granddaughter of the late Rufus P. Ranney, chief justice of the Supreme Court of Ohio, elsewhere mentioned in this publication. Mrs. Stockwell was born and educated in Cleveland, attending Miss Mittleberger's private school, and was graduated from Vassar College. She is a musi-

cian of thorough training and wide experience, and pursued her higher studies in that art abroad in Germany. Mr. and Mrs. Stockwell have three daughters, all born in Cleveland, Alice Kean, Katharine Ranney and Jane Warner.

RUFUS P. RANNEY was one of the greatest lawyers and jurists of Ohio. His contemporaries revered him for his charming personality, his profound legal wisdom, the purity of his public and private life, and for the quiet dignity of an ideal follower of his calling. He was for many years in active practice in Cleveland, and died at his home in that city December 6, 1891, at the age of seventy-eight.

It has often been asserted that the memory of a lawyer is evanescent. Even great jurists are forgotten; oftentimes great work. That Judge Ranney's work and influence remain vital to the present time is doubtless due to the fact that he was less legalistic than many of his contemporaries of the bench and bar, and because he brought to public problems a breadth of human understanding and a knowledge of the forces that actuate social and economic affairs sufficient to give his opinions the breath of eternal life which time cannot wither nor age stale. Beyond adding this tribute to his catholicity of intellect and his intimate touch with modern conditions, it is now possible here to give a better estimate of his life and work than can be found in the writings and memorials previously published by such friends and admirers as Allen G. Thurman, Richard A. Harrison, Jacob D. Cox, Francis E. Hutchins and Samuel E. Williamson. The following paragraphs are therefore largely a brief abstract sufficient to indicate Judge Ranney's position and eminence as a Cleveland lawyer and an Ohio jurist.

He was born at Blandford, Hampden County, Massachusetts, October 30, 1813. His father was a farmer of Scotch descent. The family moved to Portage County, Ohio, in 1822. The hard struggles of pioneer life were favorable to the full development of Rufus P. Ranney's great natural endowment, his inherited characteristics and the attainment of the highest excellence. Public instruction was limited, but the stock of intelligence in the family, with a few standard books brought from Massachusetts, coupled with an active, penetrating and broad intellect, aroused in the son a desire to get an

education. By manual labor and by teaching he was able when near manhood to enter an academy, and later he was a student in Western Reserve College, but was unable to finish the course on account of lack of means.

At the age of twenty-one he entered the law office of Joshua R. Giddings and Benjamin F. Wade, and was admitted to the bar in 1836. He formed a partnership with Mr. Wade when Giddings was elected to Congress and this firm became the leading one in Northeastern Ohio. Soon after Mr. Wade's election to the bench in 1845 Mr. Ranney removed to Warren, Trumbull County. He was minority party candidate for Congress in 1846 and 1848. In 1850 he was elected a delegate to the convention called to revise and amend the constitution of the state. Although a young man he was soon recognized as one of the leading members of the convention. In this party of distinguished lawyers, jurists and statesmen, there were few members who had so thorough a knowledge of political science, constitutional law, political and judicial history and the principle of jurisprudence as Judge Ranney displayed in the debates of the convention. He was made a member of the committee on the judicial department and chairman of the committee on revision, enrollment and arrangement. His work in the convention was ably reviewed in a memorial by Judge Williamson for the State Bar Association in 1892 and without quoting at length from that document the following sentences should be noted as especially significant: "His part in the convention was largely the result of his intense belief in democracy; not democracy in a partisan sense, although that belief determined his party fealty also, but democracy in the first and best sense as meaning government by the people. He trusted people thoroughly, and although the character of the voting population of the state gradually changed before his death, his faith in the people continued to be so strong that he looked forward to the outcome of every struggle, in which both sides had a fair hearing, as sure to be wise and right. Without this key to his votes and speeches they would be sadly misunderstood. He favored every proposition to the limit of the executive and the legislative except as the duty of legislative action to restrain encroachment upon the rights of citizens could be imposed upon the General Assembly. His faith in the people led him to wish for them a larger

share in the administration of justice and to desire that every court should be to some extent a court of first instance, and he would have had every question of facts, in equity as well as at law, referred to a jury.

It was Judge Ranney who first proposed that the creditors of corporations should be secured by the individual liability of stockholders, although the form and extent of the proposition were somewhat changed by amendment before its adoption." It is said that the amended constitution of 1850 conformed very nearly to the principles and provisions advocated by Judge Ranney.

In March, 1851, he was elected by the General Assembly judge of the Supreme Court to succeed Judge Avery; and at the first election held under the amended constitution in 1851 he was chosen to be one of the judges of the new Supreme Court. He was assigned the longest term and served until 1856, when he resigned and removed from Warren to Cleveland, where he resumed the practice of law as member of the firm Ranney, Backus & Noble. In 1859 he was the unsuccessful candidate of his party against William Dennison for governor of the state. Three years afterwards he was nominated against his express desire, as a candidate for supreme judge. One of his partners, Franklin Backus, was nominated by the opposing party of the same office. To his own surprise, Judge Ranney was elected. After another two years on the bench he resumed the practice of law in Cleveland. The demands upon his professional services were now more than he could comply with. Anything like a selfish regard for his own pecuniary interests would have induced him to select for his attention the most important lucrative business that was offered, but the needs of a man or woman in difficulty or distress were more likely to secure his devoted services than the offer of a large fee. When the Ohio State Bar Association was organized in the year 1881 he was unanimously elected its president.

Every well informed Ohio lawyer is familiar with the opinions written by Judge Ranney while a justice of the Supreme Court. All these are found in the state reports, and a review of many of them is contained in the article by Judge Williamson already mentioned. It is merely for the sake of illustrating his clarity of mind and his modern viewpoint that one brief quotation is made from a decision handed down

by him half a century ago, in the case of Railroad Company vs. Keary (3 O. S., 201). The matter involved is a very familiar one at the present time, that of employer's liability. The rule and principle enunciated by Judge Ranney with the unanimous concurrence of the other members of the court, was as follows: "No one has the right to put in operation forces calculated to injure life and property without placing them under the control of a competent and ever-acting superintending intelligence. Whether he undertakes it or procures another to represent him, the obligation remains the same, and a failure to comply with it in either case imposes the duty of making reparation for any injury that may ensue."

Towards the close of his life Judge Ranney gradually withdrew from the practice of his profession; but the urgent solicitation of some old friend or an attack upon some important constitutional or legal principle drew him occasionally from his library to the court room. The announcement that he was to make an argument never failed to bring together an audience of lawyers, eager to learn from him the art of forensic reasoning, of which he was a consummate and acknowledged master, to be entertained and instructed by his sympathy and familiarity with the more recent advances in the science of jurisprudence. The well earned leisure of his later years was far from being indolent. If he had needed an inducement to continue his reading and study, he would have found it in the pleasure it gave him to share with others the results of such study. He was anxious that young men should have the educational advantages which had been denied him, and it was for the double purpose of helping to provide such advantages and justifying the confidence which had been reposed in him by a valued client and friend, that he devoted much time for several years in placing the Case School of Applied Science at Cleveland upon a firm foundation and providing for it adequate buildings and equipment. From the time of Judge Ranney's admission to the bar he found time by means of his ability to dispose of business rapidly and by unremitting industry to make up to some extent the deficiency in his early education. Accident and taste combined to direct his attention particularly to the language of France and as soon as he could read it easily he made a profound study of her literature, politics, history and law. The

Civil Law and the debates which resulted in the Code Napoleon became as familiar to him as the Commentaries of Blackstone and had their part in forming his clear and mature conceptions of natural justice and views of public policy.

Judge Ranney was a man of great simplicity of character, wholly free from affectation and assumption. He was a man of native modesty of character. He could have attained the highest standing in any pursuit or station requiring the exercise of intellectual and moral qualities, but his ambition was chastened and moderate and he seemed to have no aspirations for official place or popular applause. While always dignified, he was a genial and companionable man, of fine wit and rare humor. He had singular powers of memory. Every fact, every rule, every principle, when once acquired, remained with him always. He combined extensive and varied general knowledge with remarkable accuracy of judgment. His originality of mind was not impaired by his accumulation of knowledge and the ideas of others. No man was more fearless in asserting the right and in the performance of what he deemed his duty. His known integrity and honesty and his never failing common sense and sagacity in affairs of business placed in his hands weighty and responsible trusts embracing important interests and large amounts of property. From the beginning of his career as a lawyer, by reason of the professional learning, the clear and persuasive method of reasoning, the nice power of discrimination, the strict sense of justice, the inflexible integrity and the great practical wisdom which characterized and adorned all his efforts, he occupied the position of a leading representative of the Ohio bar.

While on the bench Judge Ranney was one of the strongest administrative forces of the state government. He held a place of his own. He was a personal force whose power was profoundly felt in the administration of justice throughout the state. He made a deep and permanent impression on the jurisprudence of Ohio. His reported judicial opinions, all of which are characterized by inherent strength and breadth and dispassionate and unbiased judgment, show he had great facility in clear, concise, forcible expression. No one could say a plain thing in a plainer way or deal with an abstruse subject in a clearer manner. In oral argument or public discourse he gave a sort of colloquial

familiarity to his utterances. No one could use an apter expression or an amusing anecdote to greater effect. He never declaimed. He was as wise in what he left unsaid as in what he said. There was never anything puerile or irrelevant in his arguments. They were characterized by a vigor and grasp of mind, a full possession of the subject and a fertility of resource whenever an emergency arose requiring him to bring to his aid his reserve power. Upon occasion no one could use sarcasm with greater effect. But the blade he used was the sword of the soldier, not the dagger of the assassin. Judge Ranney had those qualities of simplicity, directness, candor, solidity, strength and sovereign good sense which the independence and reflective life of the early settlers of the western country fostered. At the bar or in his own library he was one of the most interesting of men. He never sought to appear learned, but rather to adopt his argument to the comprehension of the weakest member of the profession and of a layman. His personal tastes were simple and domestic. His home life in its affections, confidence and constancy exhibited the gentler traits of his strong character. His attachments to wife and children were of the tenderest and most enduring quality. He married Adeline W. Warner, who survived him for many years. Her father, Judge Jonathan Warner, was one of the pioneers of the state and an associate judge of the Common Pleas Court from Ashtabula County. Judge and Mrs. Ranney had six children, four sons and two daughters, all now deceased. One of his granddaughters is living at Cleveland, Mrs. John N. Stockwell, Jr.

In conclusion may be quoted the words of Judge Allen G. Thurman: "For forty years I have been a devoted friend of Rufus P. Ranney and I firmly believe that he has been mine. It may therefore be permitted to me to say that of all the great lawyers I have ever known no one ever seemed to me to be his equal. With a quickness of apprehension almost supernatural, with a power of analysis that Pascal might have envied, with an integrity that never for a moment was or could be brought into doubt, with a courage that never permitted him to fear to do what he believed to be right, with an industry that brought all his great qualities to successful operation, and with a mind cultivated beyond the sphere of his profession, he is, in the eyes of those who know him as I know him, a man

of whom Ohio is and always will be most justly proud. He is a star in her firmament that will never be blotted out."

JOHN A. KING is a Cleveland business man of wide and varied experience, and for several years has been successfully established as a real estate man with headquarters at 10807 St. Clair Avenue, where a large clientele and his many friends avail themselves of his judgment and ability in all branches of real estate.

He was born in Vermilion, Ohio, June 19, 1869. The King family had lived in Northern Ohio for upwards of seventy years. His father, John M. King, was born in March, 1837, at Elba, Hesse, Germany, and was brought by his mother to the United States in 1851. The family located at North Amherst, Ohio, where John M. King grew up and became a sailor on the Great Lakes. That was his occupation until he was twenty-eight years old. After that he was in the grocery business at Vermilion, Ohio, and in 1886 removed to Cleveland and engaged in the retail liquor trade, from which he retired in 1893. He died at Cleveland in December, 1896. He was a democratic voter, a member of the Masonic Order and of the German Reformed Church. John M. King married Anna Catherine Lingelbach. She was born at Hershfeldt, Hesse, Germany, in February, 1846, and is still living at Cleveland. Her father, Christian Lingelbach, was also a Hessian by birth, and came to this country in 1852, locating on a farm at Vermilion, Ohio. He died there in 1906 at the advanced age of ninety-one. John M. King and wife had three children: George, who is a railway passenger conductor and lives at North Fond du Lac, Wisconsin; John A.; and Anna E., who lives with her mother and is unmarried.

John A. King was educated in the public schools of Vermilion, Ohio, finishing the eighth grade, but at the age of fourteen went to work regularly for his father. He was associated with his father in business for a number of years and continued for three years after the death of his father. He sold out in 1899, and in 1901 entered the real estate business as manager of the sales department for the Pumfrey Realty Company in the Society for Savings Building. He was there three years and then took it upon himself to manage the sales of an allotment of forty lots at Collinwood. He handled this deal very successfully and then entered the

real estate business for himself at 10807 St. Clair Avenue. He is a partner with E. W. Guinan. They do a general brokerage in real estate. Mr. King is also a stockholder in the Jennings Sanitary Milk Bottle Company.

He is independent in politics and is unmarried. His home is at 553 East 101st Street.

HOWARD L. WADSWORTH is an engineer who has specialized in foundry practice and the principal achievement of his early years has been establishing the American Foundry and Equipment Company of Cleveland, of which he is active manager.

He comes of a family of people talented and proficient in different lines of technical work. Mr. Wadsworth was born in Cleveland March 18, 1887, and is of English ancestry that was transplanted to New England in colonial days. His grandfather, Frederick B. Wadsworth, was born at Cleveland in 1831, representing pioneer stock in the Western Reserve. He spent his life in Cleveland and died here in 1913. The greater part of his life he was a merchant. George H. Wadsworth, father of Howard, was born at Cleveland in 1853, and is still a resident of that city. His special line of service from early manhood has been railroading, and he is still in the harness as an employee of the Baltimore & Ohio system. Politically he is a republican. George H. Wadsworth married Alice Roberts, who was born at Wisbeck, England, in 1858. They have a family of five children: Herbert A., living at Cleveland; Roland E., who is manager of the Wadsworth Typewriter Company of Cleveland, a business established by Herbert A. Wadsworth in 1908; Howard L.; Edith A., who lives at home and is a pipe organist; and Walter, who is assistant superintendent of the American Foundry and Equipment Company of Cleveland.

Howard L. Wadsworth after graduating from the East High School of Cleveland in 1905, spent four years in Case School of Applied Science. His special work there was in mining and metallurgy. On leaving the technical school in 1909 he followed up foundry engineering work in Cleveland for several years, and in 1913 broadened his opportunities and experience by five months of observation and practical work abroad. During that time he was consulting engineer designing equipment for a large manufacturing plant in Germany and he also traveled

through that country, Switzerland, Holland, Belgium, France and England, visiting and studying foundry practice in some of the biggest industrial centers of Europe.

Soon after his return to America Mr. Wadsworth established the American Foundry & Equipment Company. In 1916 the Sand Lifting Machine Company of New York and the American Foundry and Equipment Company were consolidated under the latter title, with sales offices in New York City and factory in Cleveland. The business is the manufacture of a special line of sand mixing and sand blasting machinery, designed for increased efficiency of plants using them as well as labor saving devices. The machines have an extensive use in foundries and other manufacturing plants and they have already been accorded introduction to many of the plants of the United States and have even been sold and installed in Europe.

Mr. Wadsworth is a member of the Cleveland Engineering Society, the Society of Automobile Engineers, belongs to the Old Colony Club, the Cleveland Athletic Club, the Cleveland Automobile Club, and the Zeta Psi Greek letter fraternity. He is unmarried and resides in the Cleveland Athletic Club.

HARVEY RICE had most of those attributes and accomplishments which in all times have been associated with the character of the gentleman. He was a lawyer of rare ability, a keen business man, exemplified the vision and judgment of the statesman in the few years he spent in public office, and with all his practical interests he lived in close companionship with the deeper and finer things of life and the spiritual verities.

He was born at Conway, Massachusetts, June 11, 1800, and died at Cleveland November 7, 1891. The name Rice is of Welsh origin. He was descended from Edmund Rice, who brought his family from Berkhamsted, Hertfordshire, England, to Massachusetts in 1638. Among the descendants of Edmund was Cyrus Rice, who was the first white man to settle at Conway in 1762. Stephen Rice, father of Harvey, married Lucy Baker, who died August 2, 1804, when her son was four years old. Of his father Harvey Rice wrote: "My father was a man of fine physical proportions and of great physical strength. Though not highly educated he possessed a logical mind and rarely met his equal in debating a theological question. As the grand object of life he never sought wealth, nor did

he obtain it. Yet he managed to live in comfortable circumstances and always sustained an irreproachable character. He died in 1850, in the eighty-third year of his age."

Harvey Rice grew up surrounded by many of those influences which produced the most stalwart characters of old New England. He graduated from Williams College in 1824, and immediately set out for the Western Reserve of Ohio, reaching Cleveland September 24, 1824. While employed as a classical teacher and principal in the Cleveland Academy, he studied law in the office of Reuben Wood, afterward chief justice of the Supreme Court and governor of Ohio. Later he studied law with Bellamy Storer at Cincinnati. Harvey Rice and Miss Fannie Rice were married September 27, 1828, at the home of her brother-in-law, Governor Wood. She was a native of Sheldon, Vermont, and died in 1837. In 1840 Harvey Rice married Emma Maria Wood, and they enjoyed a companionship of nearly fifty years.

Harvey Rice was elected a member of the Legislature in 1830 and was appointed to the committee to effect the first revision of the state laws. Toward the close of the session he was appointed sales agent for a large body of school lands of the Western Reserve, but in 1833 returned to Cleveland and was appointed clerk of the County Courts, holding that office seven years.

The most memorable distinction associated with the name of Harvey Rice is that he was "father of the common school system of Ohio." He was elected a member of the State Senate in 1851, and was chairman of the committee on schools, and as such drafted, reported and secured the passage of the school bill which was the first law in Ohio to make the common schools really free and public schools, supported by taxation instead of voluntary subscription and open to the children of the poorest as well as the richest.

Harvey Rice lived a busy and productive life, though its record can not be told in terms of offices held or abnormal achievement and experience. He was a member of innumerable boards and gave much of his time gratuitously to the administration and welfare of public institutions, was one of the early friends and staunchest supporters of the Western Reserve Historical Society, suggested the idea and was chairman of the committee which erected the statue of Commodore Perry in Cleveland, and was president of the Early Settlers Association of Cuyahoga

County from 1879, the date of its organization, until his death. Through this association he brought about the erection of the statue of Moses Cleaveland and delivered the memorial historical address upon the unveiling of the monument in 1888. He was for many years one of the most influential alumni of Williams College and the dignified monument in Mission Park near the college grounds was donated by him as a memorial to the movement which led to the organization of the American Board of Foreign Missions. As has been well said, Harvey Rice "enjoyed a serene, placid, domestic, social and literary life." He lived constantly among books and literary associations, and himself wielded a very facile pen, producing several volumes of history, biography, poems and essays. He is one of the best examples that can be recalled in Cleveland of a character that was as wise as it was useful, and was guided and inspired by high ideals as much as by practical purposes.

Percival Wood Rice, son of Harvey Rice, was also an outstanding figure in Cleveland's life and affairs for many years. He was born at Cleveland November 27, 1829, and died in December, 1909, at the age of eighty years. His father intended to give him a classical education. After his preparatory course a weakness of the eyes developed and he left school. In 1850 he became private secretary to his uncle, Governor Reuben Wood, a position he retained under Governor Wood's successor, and enjoyed the rank of colonel on the governor's staff. In 1853 he entered business at Cleveland under the firm name of Rice and Burnett, and with the exception of the period of the war continued active in business affairs until his retirement in 1889.

At the first call for troops at the opening of the Civil war in 1861 the Light Artillery Company of Cleveland, with Mr. Rice as captain, volunteered its services and was attached to the Ohio Fourteenth Regiment under General Steedman in Western Virginia. It is stated that this battery fired the first gun on the Union side at the battle of Philippi, West Virginia. Later Captain Rice was under the command of General Lew Wallace.

A number of those positions which involve heavy responsibilities without the honor and with none of the remuneration attaching to other places in the public service were held by Captain Rice. He served as a trustee of the Cleveland Waterworks, for five years,

was a member of the Board of Elections, and for twenty years was a trustee of the Society for Savings. In politics he voted as a democrat. He was a member of the Light Artillery Association of Cleveland, of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, but on the social side was doubtless best known for his deep interest in water sports. He was a great lover of the water and in his later years indulged in yachting and became one of the best known devotees of that sport on the Lower Lake. He was a member of the Cleveland Yacht Club and held the rank of commodore. He was a member of St. Paul's Episcopal Church.

October 4, 1854, at Cleveland, Captain Rice married Mary (Triggs) Cutter, of Cleveland. For his second wife he married Sarah Peck, of New Britain, Connecticut, on October 20, 1864.

WALTER PERCIVAL RICE, only child of the late Captain Percival Wood Rice and Mary (Triggs) Cutter, and grandson of Hon. Harvey Rice, each of whom had a distinctive place in the history of Cleveland, as revealed in their biographies elsewhere, has found his career in the difficult and fascinating profession of civil engineering. Mr. Rice is head of the Walter P. Rice Engineering Company of Cleveland, and as a civil and consulting engineer his attainments have a national recognition.

He was born at Cleveland September 2, 1855, and graduated with the degree Civil Engineer from Lehigh University at Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, with the class of 1876. He has steadily practiced his profession for over forty years. It has been a varied general practice, involving his services from bridge work to sanitary engineering, embracing also important harbor work. At present he acts as consulting engineer on difficult foundations and other engineering construction. At different times he has been employed in a public capacity. He was assistant engineer on the old Superior Street viaduct, also connected with the Cleveland Highway Bridge Company, was at one time United States assistant engineer engaged in harbor work around Lake Erie, served two terms as city engineer of Cleveland, and one term as director of public works, and was also chief of engineers of the State of Ohio under Governor Hoadly, with the rank of colonel on

the staff. He has also served on national commissions of expert engineers.

In these capacities and through his private practice Mr. Rice has been connected with some of the most conspicuous public improvements in this and other cities. Among the very notable and original structures representing problems worked out by Mr. Rice as designing or consulting engineer might be evidenced the double revolving bridges at Columbus Street in Cleveland, the large Wheeling stone arch at Wheeling, West Virginia, and the large three-hinged concrete arch at Greenville, Ohio. Mr. Rice introduced what was probably the most extensive application of Colonel Waring's sewage purification method at East Cleveland, Ohio. He also made the first serious attempt to investigate lake currents off Cleveland and study their bearing on sewage disposal and water supply intake, as a result of which he recommended an intercepting system of sewers. His judgment on this matter was afterwards confirmed by investigation under the auspices of a board of national experts.

Mr. Rice is a member of the Chi Phi college fraternity and has held the highest offices in his chapter. He was one of the founders on March 13, 1880, and is a past president of the Cleveland Engineering Society. He is also a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, member of the International Congresses on Navigation and of various other technical organizations. As the son of a veteran soldier and officer, he is a member of the Loyal Legion, is an ex-member of the Cleveland Yacht Club, Golf Club and Locust Point Shooting Club.

September 2, 1903, at New York City, Mr. Rice married Margaret Anderson Barbeau, of St. Paul, Minnesota.

DUDLEY BALDWIN WICK. The active and useful career of the late Dudley Baldwin Wick, pioneer resident of Cleveland, and known and honored as a prominent and valued banker, was a factor in the commercial and civic progress of Ohio, and may well find consideration in the noting of the more salient points that have marked his life and labors. He was long a dominating power in connection with the banking interests of the state's metropolis, where he was engaged in the banking business for a period over thirty-five years, and aside from this field of operations he conducted other extensive enterprises,

achieving a position as one of the substantial capitalists of his native state, gaining his success through normal and legitimate means, and he stood for more than half a century as a singularly admirable type of the progressive, honorable and broad-minded man of affairs. Mr. Wick's career was complete and rounded in its beautiful simplicity, he did his full duty in all the relations of life, and was beloved by those near to him and was universally esteemed.

Mr. Dudley Baldwin Wick was born in Youngstown, Ohio, October 3, 1846. He was a son of Henry and Mary S. (Hine) Wick, both of English origin. John Wick, great-great-great-grandfather of the subject of this memoir, was the first to come from England to the American Colonies, in 1620, locating on Long Island. Henry Wick, Sr., grandfather of our subject, came to Youngstown, Ohio, in 1795 as a pioneer settler, becoming a merchant of that frontier post. Henry Wick, Jr., was the father of Dudley Baldwin Wick, and was born in Youngstown, Ohio, February 28, 1807, and died in Cleveland May 22, 1895, at the age of eighty-eight years. He had devoted most of his life to the banking business, and was also interested in many important financial enterprises. Henry Wick, Jr., was twelve years old when he left school to enter his father's store, and at the age of twenty he became sole owner of the business, conducting the store with ever-increasing success for twenty years, when he came to Cleveland, in 1848, and engaged in the banking business, under the firm name of Wick, Otis & Brownell, then located on the corner of St. Clair Avenue and Bank Street. His brother, Hugh B. Wick, was interested in this bank, and the other partners were W. A. Otis, W. F. Otis and Hon. A. C. Brownell.

In 1854 the Wicks purchased the interests of their partners and the name of the house was changed to H. B. and H. Wick. In 1857 Henry Wick bought out his brother and the bank became known as Henry Wick & Company. After more than forty years of continuous success the institution was incorporated under the state laws of Ohio in 1891 as the Wick Banking & Trust Company. He was a potent factor in the general upbuilding of Cleveland during its more progressive period, being a power in financial circles and had many extensive interests. He was one of the builders and for a number of years treasurer of the Bellefontaine & Indianapolis Rail-

road, which later became a part of the Big Four system.

Henry Wick was married on December 10, 1828, to Mary S. Hine, of Youngstown, Ohio, daughter of Homer Hine, one of the prominent lawyers of Youngstown and Northeastern Ohio. They were married sixty-six years, celebrating their golden wedding anniversary. Mr. Wick was survived by his widow who was then eighty-six years of age, and six children. These six children were: Henrietta Matilda, deceased wife of F. W. Judd; Alfred H., deceased; Mary Helen, widow of Warren H. Corning; Florence, deceased wife of D. B. Chambers; Dudley B., subject of this sketch; and Henry C., of Cleveland.

Dudley B. Wick enjoyed good educational advantages. He attended Punderson's Private School, the Cleveland public schools and Oberlin College. With patriotic spirit he allowed his educational career to be interrupted by the breaking out of the Civil war. When but a lad he enlisted as a drummer boy in Company D, One Hundred and Fiftieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. His regiment was stationed at Fort Saratoga, and later he was transferred to light artillery duty and stationed near Washington, D. C., in defense of the capital. Mr. Wick continued on duty until the close of the war, being honorably discharged and mustered out in 1865.

His army service was a prelude to a long and active business life. He became associated in 1865 with his father's bank, Henry Wick & Company, and was for many years a partner in the firm. Mr. Wick built the Wick Block on the Public Square, which was occupied by the bank in 1883. Many old time Clevelanders will also recall the Lyceum Theatre, which was located in the Wick Block. The twelve story Illuminating Building now occupies this site. Mr. Dudley B. Wick was president of the Wick Banking and Trust Company up to 1901, when he retired from active business and the bank was sold to the State Banking and Trust Company. From that time until his death he devoted his time to his extensive private interests.

Mr. Dudley B. Wick was one of the organizers of the North Electric Company, and vice president and director of same. He was treasurer of the International Typograph Company, of New York, and president of the Wick Investment Company. Mr. Wick was a very active and influential member of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, and was

an untiring worker at all times for the city's best interests. He was also an officer and director of many of the leading institutions of Cleveland. He was a director of the Roadside Club, and a member of the Union Club. He was charitably inclined and did much for the deserving poor of his home city. In any particular charitable task to be performed he was often sought to head the movement, because he was ever liberal and obliging with his time and means in his efforts to help humanity and ameliorate the conditions of those whom fortune had favored less. But he always gave in a quiet, unostentatious manner, never to win the plaudits of the public. While a loyal republican, he never consented to hold public office.

Some of his happiest associations were with the Old Stone Church, where he was an active member. Mrs. Wick was for several years organist in this church and Mr. Wick sang tenor in the quartette during this period. Of the institutional charities of Cleveland his name is especially associated with Huron Road Hospital of Cleveland. He was chairman of its executive committee for a period of twenty-nine years. Of late years he was a member of the board of trustees. This important institution is one of the oldest of its kind in Ohio and its splendid work was largely due to the commendable efforts of Mr. Wick. Fraternally he was a thirty-second degree Mason, belonging to the Oriental Commandery, Knight Templars and the Scottish Rite Consistory and, judging from his daily life, he lived up to its sublime teachings and precepts.

Dudley B. Wick was fortunate in his domestic life. On July 28, 1875, he married Miss Emma L. Steele, and their married life, existing over forty years, was a happy union of both heart and mind. Mrs. Wick is a member of an old Painesville, Ohio, family, daughter of Horace and Lydia (Blish) Steele. Horace Steele was a very prominent and active business man of Painesville. Mrs. Wick is a talented musician, being exceptionally accomplished as an organist and pianist. Her devotion to her family and home has won for her the highest goal obtainable in the realm of woman, namely, an ideal and exemplary mother and wife. Mrs. Wick's executive ability and untiring patience have enabled her to accomplish valuable results for her many welfare interests. She has been a member of the Lady Board of Managers of Huron Road Hospital for over twenty-five years and an

active worker in Trinity Cathedral, having formerly been the organist there. Mr. and Mrs. Wick's congeniality created a happy atmosphere, not only for those nearest and dearest to them, but for all who enjoyed their warm hospitality. Mr. Wick possessed a wonderful nature, so tender and lovable. No one could come in contact with him in his home life without recognizing his sincere devotion to his family. The union of Mr. and Mrs. Wick was blessed by the birth of the following children: Dudley B., Jr., deceased, Helen Alma and Warren Corning.

Dudley B. Wick was summoned to his eternal rest on April 10, 1917, at the age of seventy years, after a constant, successful, useful and honorable life.

Dudley Baldwin Wick, Jr.'s, career was made notable by his early achievements and promise of great continued usefulness. He was born at Cleveland July 23, 1876, and died March 1, 1905, before he was thirty years of age. He attended the public schools, University School and Case School of Applied Science in Cleveland. He graduated from Caseadilla School, Ithaca, New York, and completed a special course in telephony at Cornell University, Ithaca, New York. As a student he made a brilliant record and was a young man of great promise. He prepared himself for the profession of electrical engineer and it was along that line that his practical energies were concentrated.

He had from early youth a strong bent toward scientific pursuits, especially in the direction of electricity. In 1894 he took up a special course in electrical engineering at Case School of Applied Science. Although only eighteen years of age, the surprising results which Dudley B. Wick, Jr., was achieving in his investigations and experiments with X-rays were closely followed and prominently described in the newspapers and electrical and technical publications of the country from 1894 to 1896. In referring to his research work with X-rays and shadowgraphing, the *Cleveland World* of February 24, 1895, said, "Mr. Wick has made a careful study of the science and probably understands it as thoroughly as any scientist and discusses with the uninitiated the technical details of the subject in a manner which makes this new and extremely technical matter highly instructive and entertaining."

He prepared himself for the profession of electrical engineer and in 1899 he became identified with the North Electric Company

of this city. By his tireless energy he speedily worked up from a subordinate position to that of chief of the engineering department. This very responsible position he filled with distinguished success, winning for himself a high place among his business associates and foreshadowing an unusually brilliant career. His technical ability was supplemented by original qualities of mind, and several of his ideas were expressed in devices secured by patent rights.

He possessed many social qualities that made him a favorite, and was a finished musician, a master of several instruments, and from early boyhood he gave much of his musical talent to church and charity. His bright, cordial manner, his frank sincerity and his constant thoughtfulness for others were characteristic of him. He was an active member of the Second Presbyterian Church, and was a member of the Euclid Club, Roadside Club, Chamber of Commerce and several electrical engineering societies.

June 21, 1904, he married Miss Ruth A. Sutphen, oldest daughter of Rev. Dr. Paul E. Sutphen, pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church of Cleveland. They had one child, Ruth Dudley, born April 11, 1905.

The daughter of Dudley B. and Emma (Steele) Wick, Helen Alma Wick, was born November 8, 1880, at Cleveland. She is a graduate of the Hathaway-Brown School of Cleveland and of Miss Hersey's School of Boston. She has a charming personality, a happy nature which imparts sunshine and is gifted with a beautiful soprano voice. She married Charles T. Dukelow, of Boston, Massachusetts, on January 12, 1903. They have four daughters and one son, as follows: Helen, Margaret, Adele, Ruth and Charles Wick, and these attractive children bespeak the devotion of their mother. Their residence is 249 Dean Road, Brookline, Massachusetts.

Warren Corning Wick, third of the children of Dudley B. and Emma (Steele) Wick, is one of the younger business men of Cleveland but has demonstrated much of that sterling ability and forcefulness which characterized both his honored father and grandfather.

He was born at Cleveland November 23, 1885. His early education was obtained as a student of the University School of Cleveland, from which he graduated in 1906. During his senior year he was business manager of the University School News and Record, was president of the University School Music Clubs, president of the Dramatic Club, man-

ager of the basket ball team, and secretary of the University School Athletic Association. His fraternity was Delta Phi Delta.

From the University School he entered the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University, and received his degree of Bachelor of Philosophy in 1909. In the enlarged sphere which he entered at Yale his talents and abilities won him scarcely less conspicuous notice. He was a member of the quartet in the Freshman Glee Club of Yale, was a member of the university orchestra, the City Government Club of Yale, was business manager of the Yale Scientific Monthly, on the Class Book Committee, was a member of the Executive Committee of Sheffield Young Men's Christian Association, and is now secretary and treasurer of the Yale Alumni Association of Northern Ohio. His Yale society was "Book and Snake" and his fraternity home was with the Cloister Club.

Mr. Wick is unmarried and resides with his mother at 8205 Euclid Avenue. At the close of his university career he returned to Cleveland and spent a little more than a year with the advertising department of the Sherwin-Williams Company. Following that for five years he was advertising manager of the Cleveland Twist Drill Company, after which he assumed larger responsibilities with the Ferro Machine and Foundry Company as export sales manager. After two years in that industry Mr. Wick entered the First National Bank and the First Trust and Savings Company, and since February, 1917, has been manager of the New Business Department for both institutions. He is also secretary and a director of the Wick Investment Company, of which his father was formerly president, and is vice president of the North Electric Company of Galion, Ohio.

Many of his activities and interests have conformed to the exigencies of the American nation at war. He was one of the active volunteers in the Liberty Bond campaign, and is treasurer of "Uncle Sam's Salesman," a national organization comprising some of the most effective workers in the various movements to finance war and patriotic activities. Mr. Wick is a member of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, is a member of the Cleveland Advertising Club, University Club, Roadside Club, American Institute of Banking, is a republican in politics and a member of Trinity Cathedral Church. Mr. Wick's sincere and conscientious nature wins him hosts of friends and he possesses a personality

which endears him not only to his social acquaintances but also to all who are associated with him in the business world.

CHARLES E. HEATH practically grew up in the automobile industry, has had a wide experience in every department of the business, from the manufacturing to the sales end, and has recently come to Toledo and established one of the leading automobile sales agencies in the city.

He was born at Topsham, Vermont, November 18, 1888. Leaving public school at the age of eighteen, he worked a year on a farm, the following year in a grocery store at Bridgeport, Connecticut, and was then employed as a common laborer for the American Tube and Stamping Company. That was the experience which undoubtedly directed him to a permanent line of work.

He spent two years in the machine shop of the American Locomobile Company, and then for five years was employed as an expert mechanic by various automobile factories. From the factory he went into the selling department, and has sold different makes of automobiles all over the United States.

January 1, 1917, Mr. Heath organized the Heath Motor Company of Cleveland, of which he is vice president and general manager. This company has the agency for the Dort automobile and has recently taken the agency for the Kissel cars and trucks. For both these representative makes they handle all the local agencies in Northeastern Ohio, having about twenty Dort dealers and sixteen Kissel dealers in their territory. For the year 1917 their sales promise an aggregate of about three hundred thousand dollars. The company has a large salesroom with 10,000 square feet of floor space at 6010 Euclid Avenue, and they also maintain a service station at 1861 East Sixty-third Street.

Mr. Heath is a member of the Society of Automobile Engineers. Politically he is independent.

ATTILIO D. GANDOLA is president of the Gandola Brothers Monument and Architectural Works in Cleveland, a firm of business men and artists whose work is exemplified in a large number of important edifices and imposing monuments throughout the country as well as in and around Cleveland.

Mr. Gandola was born in an artistic atmosphere in North Italy September 21, 1884, a son of Frank and Frances Gandola. After

leaving common school at the age of thirteen he spent four years in a drawing school and also acquired a skillful knowledge of stone carving. His first practical work was done in France in the Department of De Vosges, where he did carving of granite used in the capitol at Brussels, Belgium. After six months there he immigrated to America, worked two months as a granite carver at Pittsburgh, six months at Cleveland and five months at Barry, Vermont, in the great granite quarries of that state. He did granite carving in Westerly, Rhode Island, five months, and then returned to Italy for a visit lasting half a year. On coming back to America he spent six months as a stone carver with John Evans & Company of Boston, four months at Pittsburgh, and was then again in Cleveland working as a stone carver on the Federal building for eleven months. After that there were successive employments at different points, Kansas City, Missouri, three months, at different places in California for a year, and he then returned to Cleveland and engaged in the monument business with his brother Paul under the firm name of Gandola Brothers. In 1913 the business was incorporated with Mr. Gandola as president. This firm does general monumental work and architectural sculpture.

The quality and scope of their enterprise can perhaps best be indicated by a few of the buildings for which they have executed stone carving: Utah State Capitol Building, Mormon Church and Administration Building at Salt Lake, City Hall and City Hospital at Cleveland, Wagner Monument at Cleveland, statues of Cain and Abel for the Lake County, Ohio, Courthouse, the South Side High School at Youngstown, the Cleveland Athletic Club, and many other buildings and monuments.

Mr. A. D. Gandola married at Cleveland April 23, 1913, Ella Repett. They have one son, Frank, now sixteen months old.

Paul G. Gandola, the younger brother, and the competent sculptor of the firm, was born in North Italy August 15, 1889. He attended the Italian schools until he was thirteen, and after that an academy in Milan, where he graduated at the age of nineteen. With this training he came to Cleveland and joined his brother in the present business.

GEORGE W. KAYLER has been active in business affairs at Cleveland for over twenty years, and all that time in the coal business. He is perhaps as well qualified as any other

man to speak with authority on the many complex features of the coal industry and the coal trade in the city. Mr. Kayler is manager of The Lakeside Fuel Company at East Thirty-eighth Street and Lakeside Avenue.

A native of Ohio, he was born at Justus in Stark County, September 29, 1866. The Kayler family a number of generations ago lived in Germany, but during colonial times settled in Pennsylvania. His grandfather, Samuel Kayler, was born in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, in 1799. He moved from Pennsylvania to northeastern Ohio and in 1831 located in Stark County, where he cleared up and developed a farm from a section of the wilderness. He lived on his farm near Justus until his death in 1872. Christian Kayler, father of George W., was born in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, in 1822 and was nine years old when his parents removed to Stark County. He grew up and married there, and for many years followed the business of contractor and farmer. His fellow citizens indicated their esteem of his substantial qualities by keeping him in the office of justice of the peace many years. He was a republican and a member of the United Brethren Church. Christian Kayler died in Stark County in 1887. He married Margaret McWhinney. She was born at Justus in Stark County in 1833 and now at the age of eighty-five is living in Canton. She was the mother of eight children: Frances Mary, who died in January, 1916, at Beach City, Ohio, was the wife of A. C. McClintock, who is now living near Wilnot, Ohio, a retired lumberman, land owner and farmer; John D. in the coal business at Rocky River, Ohio; Chester L., a mechanic who died at Navarre, Ohio, in 1908; Ellen, who lives with her mother; Ada, wife of Fred Marchand, a farmer at Massillon, Ohio; George W.; Jessie, wife of William Wanamaker, a real estate broker at Canton; and Esther, wife of Homer Standz of Canton.

George W. Kayler spent his boyhood on his father's farm at the Village of Justus and attended public school there, and afterwards finished his literary education in Otterbein University at Westerville, and in 1890 took a course in the Spencerian Business College of Cleveland. After leaving school he spent about five years in the West in the copper mining industry. With this experience he returned to Cleveland in 1896, and has since been a factor in the coal business in the city and for some years has been manager of The Lakeside Fuel Company.

Mr. Kayler is a republican voter, a member of the Presbyterian Church, and is affiliated with Forest City Lodge Free and Accepted Masons, with Webb Chapter Royal Arch Masons, Holyrood Commandery Knights Templar and Al Sirat Grotto. In 1898 at Cleveland he married Miss Anna E. Colahan, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Colahan, both now deceased. Her father was for twenty years cashier for the Worthington Company at Cleveland, but finally retired and spent his last days at Austin, Texas. Mr. and Mrs. Kayler have two children: Kenneth W., born October 2, 1899, now completing his education in the Case School of Applied Science; and Donald C., born March 11, 1903, a student in the Commercial High School.

WALLACE HUGH CATHEART is best known over the Central West by his long official connection with the Western Reserve Historical Society. Mr. Cathcart was its secretary from 1894 to 1897, president from 1907 to 1913, and is now vice president and a director. To a large extent the advance position of this society is due to years of untiring zeal he has given to it.

He also presents that other rare combination of scholarship and scholarly knowledge of books and all things connected with books joined to a long and successful experience as a bookseller. These two interests are by no means synonymous, and too often have been mutually exclusive.

Mr. Cathcart was born at Elyria, Ohio, April 2, 1865, son of Salmon Hart and Sarah (Chamberlain) Cathcart. He is of remote Scotch ancestry. His first American ancestor was Robert Cathcart, who settled at Martha's Vineyard in the middle of the seventeenth century. Robert married Phoebe Coleman, a granddaughter of Peter Folger of Nantucket and a cousin to Benjamin Franklin.

Wallace Hugh Cathcart finished his work in the public schools of Elyria with the class of 1883. Two years before he had utilized his time out of school and holidays by work in a book and stationery house and he gave all his time to that line of business until 1886. In the meantime he had come to cherish an ambition for a higher education, and for a professional career as a teacher. In 1886 he entered Denison University, and graduated Bachelor of Science with the class of 1890. From 1887 to 1889 he was librarian of the college library. While at Denison

he prepared himself for teaching natural sciences, but soon after leaving college a call to the old line of work, book selling, to help out during the rush season in the store of Taylor-Austin Company at Cleveland, led him to take up the work in which his first experience lay and in which he has continued with hardly any interruption to the present time. He served seven years as secretary of the Taylor-Austin Company, and in 1897 bought an interest in the Burrows Brothers Company, becoming its secretary soon afterward. Upon the withdrawal of H. B. Burrows Mr. Catheart was made general manager of the company, and also vice president. He continued active in that business until quite recently. While engaged in the book business, he was one of the active founders of the American Booksellers and Publishers Association of America and received the highest honors of that association.

Mr. Catheart is a member of the Bibliographical Society of London, the Ex-Libris Society of London, the American Historical

Association, the American Library Association, and is compiler of the bibliography of Nathaniel Hawthorne published in 1905 by the Rowfant Club of Cleveland.

Mr. Catheart has long been a great believer in the value of wholesome physical recreation, from which he has derived much of his own health and strength. For many years he has been one of the prominent Baptist laymen of Cleveland. He is a trustee of Denison University, and President of the Board of Trustees of the Hungarian Baptist Seminary of Cleveland, and for many years has been a member of the East End Baptist Church. He has served as president of the Cleveland Baptist Mission Society. In politics Mr. Catheart is a republican.

August 8, 1893, he married Miss Florence Holmes of Cleveland. His second marriage occurred February 12, 1918, when Elsie Hamilton Norton of Richmond, Virginia, became his wife. Mr. Catheart has two children: Genevieve Holmes, wife of Lieutenant Gerald Athey; and Evelyn Mae.

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