

Standard Form For Members of the Legislature

Name of Representative Wilson, James Senator _____
Represented Jones County, Iowa

1. Birthday and place 16. Aug 1835 Andover, Scotland

2. Marriage (s) date place
Esther Hillier 7 May 1863 Jones County, Iowa

3. Significant events for example:

- A. Business Director of the Agricultural Experiment Station; professor of Agriculture in the Iowa Agricultural College, Iowa, Iowa (now called Iowa State University) 1877-1897
- B. Civic responsibilities _____

C. Profession Farmer; teacher; editor of the Agricultural Digest - United States Congressman - Iowa Territory Commissioner; college professor; United States Secretary of Agriculture

4. Church membership _____

5. Sessions served 12th, 13th, 14th General Assemblies 1868-1869, 1870-1871, 1872-1873

6. Public Offices

- A. Local Jones County Board of Supervisors member 1865-1866
- B. State Speaker of the House 14th Iowa General Assembly 1872-1873. Regent of State College Ames, Iowa 1870-1874
- C. National Member in the United States Congress in the 43rd and 44th Congresses 4 Mar 1873-3 Mar 1877; member of the Iowa Publicity Commission 1878-1883. Then served in the 45th Congress 4 Mar 1863-3 Mar 1865

7. Death 16 Aug 1920 Des Moines, Iowa; buried Buckingham Cemetery, Fair, Iowa

8. Children Mora; Peter; Wright; James Hillier; Joseph; Ward

9. Names of parents John and Jean (McCosh) Wilson

Wilson, James

10. Education He was educated in common schools in Scotland, Connecticut and Iowa, Iowa.

11. Degrees He attended Iowa College, Grinnell, Iowa (now named Grinnell College)

12. Other applicable information Republican

- He emigrated with his parents John and Jean (McCosh) from Ayrshire, Scotland in 1852. They first settled in Norwich, Connecticut. They then moved to Iowa in 1855, locating at Traver, Iowa in Iowa County, Iowa where many relatives and friends from Ayrshire, Scotland had also settled (Perry Township)
- He engaged in agricultural pursuits as a farmer and also taught school
- He was Secretary of Agriculture in the Cabinet of President McKinley, Roosevelt and Taft serving from 5 Mar 1897-3 Mar 1913.
- He studied parliamentary law and soon became an authority.
- He worked for his uncle (an a young man) running his sawmill and sawed logs to build many of the houses and fences of North Iowa for 2 years.
- Later he farmed with his brother, Peter Wilson. They farmed a co-partnership during the Civil War and made an agreement that one brother would enlist and the other brother would remain at home to look after their affairs and when the war ended an equal division would be made. The arrangement was carried out and Peter was the stronger brother and enlisted in the Civil War, attaining the rank of Sergeant. They owned 280 acres between them which was divided in half a year after the war ended, as well as the livestock.
- He was in active life until the last 2 years of his life when his health began to fail.
- For his service he was honored by several colleges and universities by being awarded honorary degrees of L.L.D. In all he received 18 honorary law degrees.
- He was an intimate friend of Mark Twain.

Wilson, James

Sources Log For Legislation Entries

Applicability

| Source | Non Applicable | Applicable | Information obtained |
|---|----------------|------------|--|
| - <u>Obituary - The Iowa Star Clipping, Iowa Star</u> | | | |
| | | | <u>Star Aug 27, 1920, p. 1, col. 7</u> |
| - <u>bioguide.congress.gov</u> (date accessed 1/30/02) | | | |
| - <u>findagrave.com</u> (accessed 13 July 2009) | | | |
| - <u>Star journal 1921, p. 2252-2256</u> | | | |
| - <u>The Western Liberator Vol I, 1873, p. 307-308</u> | | | |
| | | | <u>Progressive Democrat Vol II, 1899, p. 80-83</u> |
| - <u>The History of Iowa City, Iowa 1987, p. 84</u> | | | |
| - <u>History of Iowa City, Iowa 1883, p. 459-464</u> | | | |
| - <u>The Annals of Iowa Vol 14, 3rd Series 1923-1925, p. 233-234</u> | | | |
| - <u>Newspaper articles - The Iowa Star Clipping, Iowa Star</u> | | | |
| | | | <u>Star Sept 3, 1920, p. 1, col. 4; Star Sept 3, 1920, p. 2, col. 1</u> |
| | | | <u>Star Sept 3, 1920, p. 3, col. 2, 3; Star Sept 3, 1920, p. 3, col. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7</u> |
| - <u>Clipping file #2 contains many newspaper articles to numerous for this researcher to copy. Ask a librarian for "Biographies of Iowa Jim Wilson" from this clipping file and they will deliver the file to you.</u> | | | |
| - <u>ancestry.com</u> (accessed 26 June 2009) | | | |
| - <u>Iowa State Records - WPA of Iowa City, Iowa</u> | | | |
| - <u>Familysearch.org</u> (accessed 14 July 2009) | | | |
| - <u>History of Iowa by Lane 1903, Vol II, p. 289-290</u> | | | |
| - <u>Article - Clipping File #2</u> | | | |

PERSONAL MENTION

Visiting of People in Traer
for the Week.

Mr. and Mrs. Ward were Sunday visitors at Traer.

Mr. and Mrs. Rapids were Sunday visitors at Traer.

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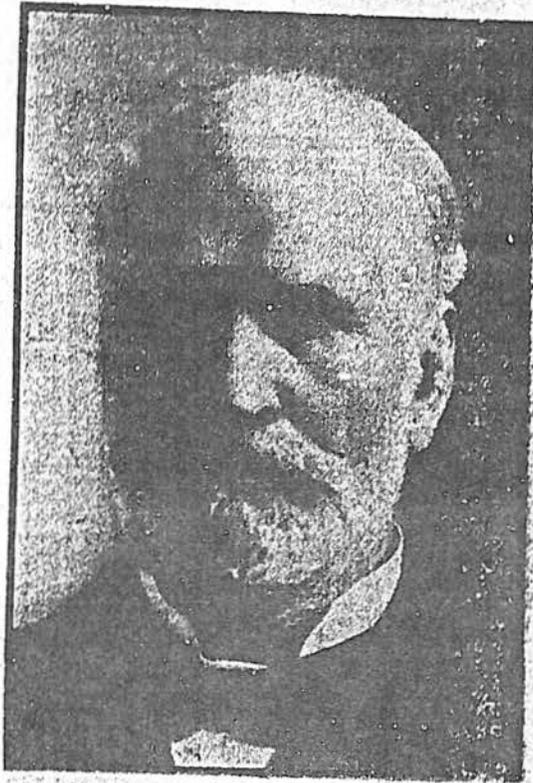
"TAMA JIM" WILSON DIES IN TRAER HOME

TAMA COUNTY'S MOST BELOVED
AND DISTINGUISHED CITIZEN

WAS EIGHTY-SIX YEARS OLD

Life Devoted to Public Service—Funeral at U. P. Church at 2 O'clock Saturday.

Tama Jim Wilson, as known locally, Secretary James Wilson, as known nationally, died at his home in Traer at 11 a. m. yesterday after an illness of several months. He had in fact been in failing health a year or more. Death came indirectly as a result of general infirmities of old age, but directly from kidney trouble. He failed rapidly the past week, and for several days has been unconscious at times.



He suffered little pain. All his children were here before his death. His only daughter, Flora, arrived from Washington, D. C., several days ago. The South Dakota agricultural college, came Wednesday. Mr. Wilson was slightly ill some

one family left Wednesday for a visit with relatives in county.

we, of Marion, has with her sister, Mrs. E. week.

and was up from the rest of the week to vacation.

James McGowan have Goldfield several days relatives.

Hott, of Lakefield, is spending the week with her sister Furry.

Lorenzen received a letter from her friend, Mrs. S. of Chicago.

He is spending a few days at Greene and Cedar Rapids.

John and three children, Minn., have been here since home.

Mr. Sommer Sr. left Wednesday for a visit with relatives in Cedar Falls.

Mr. Beck is expecting her mother, Lieberman, of St. Paul, this week for a visit.

Miss Ladd and daughter, are visiting relatives here from Belle Plaine.

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John Mommer, of Cedar Rapids, is here from Wednesday at the home of his mother, Frank Mommer.

Miss Woodrich, of Waterloo, is here from Wednesday at the home of her sister, Mrs. H. Woodrich.

Charles Dravo, of Cedar Rapids, is here from Wednesday at the home of his mother, Mrs. Burnham.

Mrs. Frank Early's family, of Cedar Rapids, is here from Wednesday at the home of their aunt, Mrs. Early.

John Roberts received a visit from her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Roberts, of Albert Lea.

The Parsons family, of Cedar Rapids, is here from Wednesday at the home of their aunt, Mrs. Parsons.

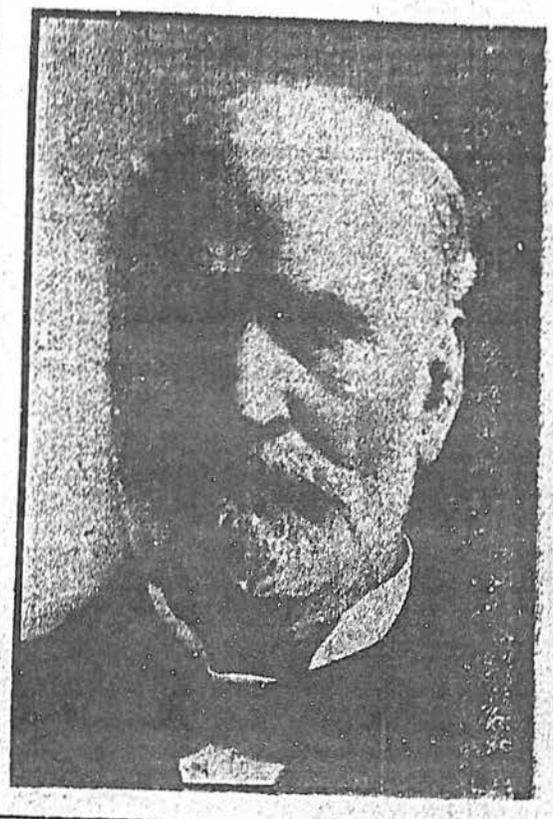
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He suffered little pain. All his children were here before his death. His only daughter, Flora, arrived from Washington, D. C., several days ago, and his son, Prof. J. W. Wilson, of the South Dakota agricultural college, came Wednesday. Mr. Wilson was eighty-six years of age and had lived in this vicinity sixty-four years. He was Tama county's most distinguished and most beloved citizen. Owing to the lateness of the hour it is utterly impossible to give a deserving review of Mr. Wilson's notable career, and a more extended obituary will be printed next week.

The funeral services will be at the U. P. church in Traer at 2 p. m. tomorrow, Saturday, in charge of Rev. Wray, of Tranquillity, in which church Mr. Wilson worshipped many years. Private services for the immediate family will be held at the home at 11 a. m. The casket will then be borne to the church, where the body will lie in state from 12 to 2 o'clock. The five sons and a nephew will act as pall bearers.

It is expected that numerous friends of the departed will be here from other cities and other counties.

TRAER TAKES 3 OUT OF 4

Baseball Team Makes Great Showing During Celebration.

Traer 5, Clutier 3

Traer invaded Clutier Sunday and defeated the all hired team of that place in one of the best games the town has seen in years. The final score being 5 to 3. Tarlton, of Des Moines, was on the mound for Traer and did fine work.

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ANY FREE ATTRACTIONS

Amateur Boxing and Wrestling, Airplane Flights, Baseball, Games and Sports, Dancing.

Next Monday, September 6th, comes the big fall festival at Dysart, announcement of which is made in a large advertisement elsewhere in this issue of the Star-Clipper. This big celebration is under the auspices of the M. G. P. Post of the American Legion and the boys are going to put on the biggest celebration ever held in Dysart. A complete program has been arranged for the day and will begin

at 10 o'clock with music by the Dysart band. Plenty of entertainment has been arranged for both old and young throughout the day, such as races of all kinds, tug of war and many other sports and contests, baseball game, wrestling matches, boxing matches, D'Arville Sisters in comedy, singing and dancing performances, aeroplane demonstrations and flights and many other attractions. Watson's orchestra will furnish music for a dance both afternoon and evening. Dysart's beautiful park affords an ideal place with plenty of shade, lawn and fresh water for picnic dinners. All our plans now to celebrate at Dysart, Labor day? The Legion wants it to be a real homecoming.

The program is as follows:
 10:00—Music by the Dysart band.
 10:30—March to city park.
 11:00—Address of day.
 12:00—Picnic dinner at park.
 1:30—Concert by Dysart band.
 1:30-5:00—Dance at opera house, Watson's orchestra.
 2:00—D'Arville Sisters, comedy, singing and singing; free.
 2:30—Races, tug of war between selected teams from Tama and Benning counties, sports and contests of all kinds.
 3:45—Baseball, LaPorte City vs. Dysart; purse \$100.
 7:00—Band concert.
 7:30—D'Arville Sisters in big free recit performance.
 8:00—Wrestling match, Schrieber, Ames college, vs. Fosse, of LaPorte City, a finish match. Boxing exhibition by some real guy vs. "Farmer" Mattiesen, and also Jack Mattiesen and Geo. Kavaller; all free.
 8:00—Dance at opera house, Watson's orchestra.
 Aeroplane demonstrations and flights throughout the day by the Miles company, of Waterloo.

At the Methodist Church
 "Man the Worker" will be the passing theme at 10:45. The Sunday school session at noon. The Epworth League devotional meeting at 6:30. Evening worship at 7:30. At this service the pastor will give a second address on the theme "The Use of God

ville news. you should telephone for seats to be sure of good ones.

MANY TRIBUTES TO "TAMA JIM"

News of Death Brings Telegrams of Sympathy from Noted Public Men

The news of the critical illness and death of Tama Jim Wilson flashed throughout the country last week, brought telegrams of sympathy and condolence to the bereaved family from many prominent public men, many formerly associated in public service in Washington with Mr. Wilson. They show the esteem with which he and his work were regarded. We give below a few of them:

From E. T. Meredith, secretary of agriculture, at Washington, came the following:

"Mrs. Meredith and myself extend to you and other members of the family our heartfelt sympathy in your bereavement. I know that I express the sentiment of all the members of the department of agriculture and of the country as a whole when I say that in the death of your father the nation has lost one of its foremost citizens, and agriculture a great friend and benefactor."

From the venerable Congressman Joseph G. Cannon, from Danville, Ill., the following was received:

"Your father was my life long friend. I sympathize with you."

The following tribute was from Iowa's junior senator, William E. Kenyon:

"Please extend to the family and accept for yourself my deepest sympathy in the death of your father. The nation has lost one of its truest men."

In sending a message of condolence Perry S. Heath, of Louisville, Ky., a famous newspaper publisher, who was first assistant postmaster general under President McKinley, the man who established and made practical the rural free delivery of mail, said: "He distinguished himself and added lustre to all the many positions of honor and trust conferred upon him."

A telegram was received from a state convention of farmers in North Carolina, who instructed the secretary to wire Mr. Wilson their expression of deep regret over his illness and their wish for a speedy recovery.

Other messages of sympathy were from Frank Hitchcock, who was chief of the division of foreign markets of the department of agricultural and Secretary Wilson for a time and later became postmaster general in President Taft's cabinet; from Joseph McKenna, who was attorney general under President McKinley and a close friend of Secretary Wilson, now a justice of the United States supreme court; R. M. Reese, the present chief of the division of foreign markets at Washington; C. F. Curtis, of the State college at Ames; and Henry

A LONGER HIGH SCHOOL

Recitations Will Start at 8:30 In of 9 This Year—Enrollment to Be Larger.

The Traer public school will on Monday morning, September 6, with a full corps of teachers, list with the subjects or grades they will teach and the home addresses is as follows:

- C. W. Bangs, superintendent normal training teacher.
- DeEtta A. Hall, high school principal and Latin teacher; Wesley, Irwin Atwood, science and mathematics; Fairfield, Iowa.
- Alice P. Reed, English; Mt. Pleasant, Iowa.
- Gladys Workman, history mathematics; Des Moines, Iowa.
- Clara Savage, home economics; Moines, Iowa.
- John Sager, manual training; Mina, Missouri.
- Wanda Arney, music; Maquoket, Iowa.
- Emma Sherrett, junior high school principal and history teacher;
- Lucretia Owens, mathematics science; Traer.
- Marguerite Wallace, English; Washington, Iowa.
- Ada Mae Whiteside, sixth grade; Kahoka, Missouri.
- Mabel Reid, fifth grade; Traer.
- Amber Mackie, fourth grade; Mills, Iowa.
- Elsie Geyer, third grade; Traer.
- Beulah Wetzel, second grade; Traer.
- May Maynard, first grade; Traer.

Since Monday, September 6, Labor day pupils will be enrolled, signed their books and lessons then released for the day.

The juniors and seniors in the school are asked to schedule on Monday morning, September 4th, juniors at 9 o'clock and the seniors at 10 o'clock. The rest of the high school will report at 9 o'clock Monday morning.

Recitations in the high school commence at 8:30 this year instead of 9 o'clock. This is in line with the tendency in many places to lengthen the school day in the high school order that pupils may do more of their studying at school under the direction of their teachers. This arrangement will make it possible to divide the day into eight periods instead of seven.

A large enrollment is looked for this fall as the number of pupils has steadily increased for several years. An unusually large number graduated from the schools this spring and since

1:30-5:00—Dance at opera house, Watson's orchestra.
 2:00—D'Arville Sisters, comedy, dancing and singing; free.
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 8:00—Dance at opera house, Watson's orchestra.
 Aeroplane demonstrations and flights throughout the day by the Miller-Seales company, of Waterloo.

At the Methodist Church

"Man the Worker" will be the pastor's theme at 10:45. The Sunday school session at noon. The Epworth League devotional meeting at 6:30; evening worship at 7:30. At this service the pastor will give a second address on the theme, "The Use God Makes of Great Men;" special music for these services. The church year is near its close and the annual reports must be made very soon. Let members and friends take notice and see that their pledges toward the local church budget as well as the central are paid promptly. Midweek service regularly on Thursday evening, a good meeting to attend. A very important meeting of the official board will be held tonight (Friday) at 7:30 in the church. Next Sunday, September 12th, the last celebration of the Holy Communion for the present church year will take place.

New Books at Public Library

New books for young people have been added at the Traer public library, as follows: "Betsy Butterfly," "Major Monkey," "Timothy Turtle," and "Ol' Mistah Buzzard," by A. S. Bailey; "Bob White," by Thornton W. Burgess; "Danny Fists," by Walter Camp; "Peanut-Cub Reporter," by W. P. Eaton; "Ruth Fielding in Moving Pictures," "Ruth Fielding in College," "Ruth Fielding Down in Dixie," "Ruth Fielding and the Gypsies," by A. B. Emerson; "Blue Bonnet in Boston," by Jacobs and Richards; "Blue Bonnet's Ranch Party" by C. E. Jacobs.

Blessing Picnic a Success

Despite threatening weather the blessing people had a big crowd at their picnic Wednesday. The receipts of the various attractions totalled nearly \$1,000. There were addresses in the afternoon by C. E. Walters, of Toledo, and Attorney Birdsall, of Waterloo, both of political nature. A good ball game for a purse of \$60 followed, Veehies winning from La-

port famous newspaper publisher, who was first assistant postmaster general under President McKinley, the man who established and made practical the rural free delivery of mail, said: "He distinguished himself and added lustre to all the many positions of honor and trust conferred upon him." A telegram was received from a state convention of farmers in North Carolina, who instructed the secretary to wire Mr. Wilson their expression of deep regret over his illness and their wish for a speedy recovery.

Other messages of sympathy were from Frank Hitchcock, who was chief of the division of foreign markets of the department of agricultural and Secretary Wilson for a time and later became postmaster general in President Taft's cabinet; from Joseph McKenna, who was attorney general under President McKinley and a close friend of Secretary Wilson, now a justice of the United States supreme court; R. M. Reese, the present chief clerk of the department of agriculture at Washington; C. F. Curtis, of the State college at Ames; and Henry Wallace, of Wallace's Farmer, Des Moines.

Senator Harding issued the following statement on the death of Mr. Wilson:

It was a great shock to learn of the death of former Secretary James Wilson. He was one of the pioneers in modernizing and improving agriculture. He served in the cabinet longer than any other man in the national history. Two men have won and deserve the credit for planning, organizing and launching departments of our government. One was Alexander Hamilton, who created the treasury establishment on the lines that have been followed ever since. The other was James Wilson, who, though not the first secretary of agriculture, was the man who placed that department on the map and made it a model that almost every progressive government in the world has copied. His death takes one of the great Americans, to whom the nation owes a debt of gratitude and high regards.

Ed. Norden to Close Out Herefords

Ed. Norden, five miles east of Clutier, is to close out his herd of registered Hereford cattle at public auction on Friday, September 24th. Mr. Norden has leased his land for next year, though he will continue to occupy the buildings, and will go out of the Hereford business for a couple of years. His herd is headed by Albany Fairfax 464076. There will be offered fifty-seven lots, sixty-three head. A catalog of the dispersion sale may be obtained by applying to Mr. Norden, Clutier. Full particulars will be given in full page advertisements to appear in the Star-Clipper the following two weeks.

At the Congregational Church

The Congregational church will re-

May Maynard, first grade; Since Monday, September Labor day pupils will be engaged their books and lessons then released for the day. The juniors and seniors in school are asked to schedule a day morning, September 4th, seniors at 9 o'clock and the juniors at 10 o'clock. The rest of the high will report at 9 o'clock Monday.

Recitations in the high school commence at 8:30 this year at 9 o'clock. This is in line with a tendency in many places to shorten the school day in the high school order that pupils may devote more of their studying at school under the direction of their teachers. The management will make it possible to divide the day into eight periods rather than seven.

A large enrollment is expected this fall as the number of pupils has steadily increased for several years. An unusually large number graduated from the schools this spring and since draws from a large territory the school will doubtless be the largest that it has ever been.

Superintendent Bangs will be in office on Friday and Saturday week and pupils who will be transferred from other schools should see him before school opens so that they may be properly classified.

French Girl Students Visit

Miss Agnes Wood, west of Waterloo, is receiving a visit from two French girls, Yvonne and Andree Dumont. They are at the State college at Ames and will be in the senior class this year, starting this month. The arrangement of an association of colleges and universities in this country and France, many students from France are enrolled in our schools, the purpose being to promote more friendly relations between the two republics. Miss Wood specializes in chemistry at Ames and Miss Dumont is making a study of agriculture. The latter plans to go to France after graduation and help in the reconstruction of her native land. She was at Arras, in the war zone, and was destroyed during the bombardment of the city by the Germans.

Traer Girls Leaving to

Miss Jean Young returns to Falls to teach in the high school another year. Grace Young goes to Dows. Vera Winters goes to Storm Lake. Addie Ulstad, who attended the college at Ames, will also teach at Storm Lake this year. Mary Parkhouse will teach at the Cedar Falls schools. Peoria goes to Newton this

Supt. 1st Dist.C. Meibach
 Supt. 2d Dist.D. M. Muirhead
 Supt. 3d Dist.Geo. E. Gary

TAMA JIM WILSON

Much space in this paper is devoted to the life and deeds of our late beloved and distinguished citizen, Tama Jim Wilson, but no more than he deserves. Our friend lived more than four score years, yet it was with pain that we witnessed his passing. Traer people would like to have had him live as long as they live. His life was an example and inspiration to his friends. He was a self made man, yet he reached one of the highest places in which the nation can place a citizen, purely by his merits. No other man has served so long in the cabinet, none other under so many Presidents. No secretary of agriculture ever gave the nation one-half the service that Mr. Wilson gave it, in fact he created in results what the office had been in name.

Mr. Wilson was a strong Republican and few were more interested or better posted in public affairs. In his prime his counsel and advice were freely sought by the Republicans of state and nation. He was not an orator, his voice was not penetrating, yet few men could give more practical addresses on political or farm topics. He made matters plain and he always spoke with an honest conviction. He was an able writer. We have seen him sit down in our office and write a column of good editorial matter without a moment's interruption. His mind worked freely, but it touched the depths.

Mr. Wilson's life was largely a life of public service. He was one of the men in public life who earn more than their salary. He did not covet wealth. He could have died rich had his energies been directed toward wealth. While he was popular in Washington, receiving a demonstration on retiring as no other cabinet officer ever received, he was, unlike some men in public life, equally popular at home. Though a strong Republican, many of his warmest friends were Democrats. His years spent in public life with the great men of the world never turned his head. He was a man of the common people. No one of the home folks was so humble but that Mr. Wilson would greet him upon the street. He was the same quiet, common, lovable man after earning and receiving the plaudits of the nation, after mingling with the great men of the world, as he was before he went to congress.

Our good friend has left us, but his life will be an inspiration and example to the young men of Tama county, of Iowa and the world for generations to come. He loved the home folks as he did no other people, however noted. They loved him as no other Tama

third or more of all our taxes, goes to the schools. The Republicans do not run the schools. The levies are made by the taxpayers themselves, right at home. We used to pay rural teachers in Tama county \$25 to \$40 per month. Now we pay them \$60 to \$100. Can Herring hire road superintendents or county officers at the wages of ten years ago? Can he board insane and blind and poor people at the old prices? Can he contract for steel bridges or cement culverts at prewar figures? If he can he can draw \$50,000 a year managing big business, which beats \$7,000 a year as governor. Taxes are high—more than double what they were, but so are wages, so is living. Can he expect \$400 land to pay no more taxes than \$200 land? Should a stock of merchandise worth \$25,000 be taxed no more than when it was worth \$10,000? Taxes are no higher in Republican counties than in Democratic counties, and as a rule Republican states are run more economically than Democratic states. The Democrats have run things since Wilson kept us out of war, and the world has never witnessed such financial debauchery, such reckless and often criminal squandering of money as has disgraced the Democratic administration.

At her two-day celebration last week Traer had thousands of people of all ages and characters. They came early and remained late. Many of the young folks danced until 12 or 1 o'clock at night and it was 2 or 3 before the streets were deserted. In the two days and two nights not an arrest was made, not a single person was intoxicated, there was no disturbance of any sort. Had it not been for the congested auto traffic on the principal streets no police officers would have been needed. Can you ask more proof of the efficacy of prohibition? Twenty-five years ago when Traer had saloons it would have kept a dozen policemen busy to keep order. The jail would not have held the men arrested. There would have been numerous fights. One who has not lived in Traer a quarter of a century or longer can not realize the change wrought by the abolishment of booze. An intoxicated man is not seen on the streets now in a period of months. The disgusting sight was a daily affair twenty-five years ago.

The senate is now Republican by a margin of one senatorship. Senator Gronna has been defeated in the Republican primaries by a non-partisan candidate. Unless Republicans stand loyally by their party nominees in the fall elections the senate is very likely to be Democratic by a small margin. You can't have a Republican administration and vote for Democrats.

How about that little matter of almost two billion dollars lost by the Liberty bond holders when their securities depreciated? Senator Hard-

Tama made closed mixed.
 Eve enforce
 The Sun de northy value:
 H. J south Jones \$46,000
 Thre cently Mrs. A acres t David Chris Peters which
 The one m \$496 p day. farm.
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"HE KEPT US OUT OF WAR"
 Among the famous sayings of his.

"TAMA JIM" WILSON

A Sketch of the Life of Traer's Greatest Citizen--A Notable Career of Public Service

Flags were flying at half mast in Washington, D. C., Saturday in honor of James Wilson, a national figure taken by death, while in Traer our people paid tribute to the memory of Tama Jim, our beloved citizen, at a simple funeral service at the United Presbyterian church. The church was crowded to capacity by his friends from near and far. The service was in charge of Rev. James Wray, pastor of Tranquillity Presbyterian church, of which Mr. Wilson was a member for many years. He was assisted by Dr. C. H. Purmort, Waterloo, Rev. C. Haupt, of Amity, read the scripture lesson. Rev. H. W. Johnson, son-in-law of William Stevenson, late of Ames, gave the invocation. A male quartet, composed of R. G. Stoakes, Arthur Thomas, B. F. Thomas and H. J. Whannel, sang "Lead Kindly Light," "The Lord Is My Shepherd," and "Nearer My God to Thee." Mr. Wilson's favorite hymns. Rev. Wray, who preached the sermon, took his text from the twenty-fifth verse of the first chapter of Deuteronomy. He laid special emphasis on the christian life of Mr. Wilson and his life as a churchman, rather than his notable public career. Dr. Purmort, who followed him, also spoke of the christian character of Mr. Wilson. He said the Presbyterian church remembers him as the first lay moderator of that denomination in Iowa, more than twenty-eight years ago. He told of the friendship of Mr. Wilson and the late Henry Wallace, of Des Moines, likening their friendship to that of David and Jonathan. The service was religious and plain, just as Tama Jim would have wished.

The front of the church auditorium was almost a solid wall of flowers. In addition to the floral tributes from scores of friends and relatives there were beautiful floral pieces from various organizations, including the department of agriculture, the Iowa state board of agriculture, the officers and faculty of the state college at Ames, Successful Farming, of Des Moines, the Vinton chapter of the

could farm without fences. Previous to that the policy had been to fence the crops and let the cattle run, as farms were few, little land under cultivation and pasture range extensive. When this order changed there was not native timber enough to fence the prairies, and barbed wire had not been invented. It was much less expensive to fence the few cattle than all the prairies. Joseph Dysart was senator, and the two Tama county men worked together and secured a law that permitted counties at their option to fence cattle in or out. Mr. Wilson was placed on the railroad committee. The grant of land of 1866 to the Iowa railroads had lapsed to the government because it had not been earned. Congress then regranted it to the state to dispose of it as it seemed best. The peculiar position occupied by the transportation situation at that time was that the railroads denied the right of the state to interfere at all with freight and passenger rates. The railroad committee of seventeen members, upon which Mr. Wilson was placed, was evidently constructed with care. Mr. Wilson suggested it was the proper time to settle the question whether or not the state could control rates by reserving the right to regulate if the lands were a donation. Not one other member of the committee would agree to consider the proposition, so he brought it before the house in a minority report. The fight over the question was animated and earnest. The house sustained Mr. Wilson and passed the bill, reserving to the state the right to regulate rates, though the committee was sold against him. One after another the railroads had their lands re-

of a terrible disease for his wife and the reflection that to honor him withed as a soldier.

those who tried to consenting that if the people of Iowa give him, and he himself. Standing told the house to put General Grant

Mr. Wilson enjoyed of being the first gross from Iowa.

After his service Wilson took up He had been half the Traer Clipper and put the paper into the farm department the Moines Register after E. E. Taylor, Star, had bought consolidated the two formed a syndicate which Mr. Wilson Taylor as manager three columns of in plates. At or Iowa papers use continued a part for several years, to Ames.

In the meantime regent of the Iowa and in 1891 he chair of practice Iowa state colleges Ames and directed ment station. I greatest instrument up agricultural ever had. He succeeded in feeding, breeding ing, butter and dening and good

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were beautiful floral pieces from various organizations, including the department of agriculture, the Iowa state board of agriculture, the officers and faculty of the state college at Ames, Successful Farming, of Des Moines, the Vinton chapter of the Knight Templar and the local Masonic lodge, of which Mr. Wilson was a member, the officers and directors of the First National bank, the Tranquillity society, and the J. G. Safley post, G. A. R.

The five sons and Sherd Wilson served as pall bearers, as was the wish of Mr. Wilson. Burial was in Buckingham cemetery.

The department of agriculture was represented at the funeral by Messrs. Doolittle, of Chicago, and Pinney, of Des Moines, by appointment of Secretary Meredith. The state college at Ames was represented by President Pearson, Dean C. F. Curtis and Prof. Knapp. Others here from a distance were: George P. McCabe, of Evans-ton, Ill., who was Tama Jim's attorney while he was secretary of agriculture at Washington; Curator Harlan, of the state historical society, of Des Moines; H. C. and John Wallace, of Wallace's Farmer, Des Moines; Prof. N. E. Hanson, of the South Dakota Agricultural college; Tom Sloss, of Ames, cousin of Tama Jim; Attorney Clark, of Cedar Rapids; John Averill, Chicago, a Traer resident twenty-five years ago; William Atchison, of Palo; Messrs. Herring and Blue, of Belle Plaine; former State Senator Penrose, of Tama; Hon. F. A. Ingersoll, F. C. McClasky, W. A. Dexter, E. Mericle, County Engineer Croft and County Clerk Russell, of Toledo.

James Wilson was born on a farm in Ayrshire, Scotland, August 16, 1835. He was the son of John and Jean Wilson. His father was a thrifty and intelligent producer of livestock, butter and milk. Believing himself fitted for larger opportunities he brought his family to America in 1852, settling first in Connecticut. The family moved to Perry township, Tama county, in 1855, having saved money during the four years' stay in Connecticut sufficient to enter a half section of land, build and purchase some stock with which to commence farming. James first worked for his uncle, West Wilson, in summer and attended school in winter. He hired to Stephen Klingaman to run his saw mill and sawed logs to build many of the houses and fences of north Tama in the two succeeding years. He also worked on a farm for Elijah Guernsey, of Geneseo, during the summer of 1860.

Mr. Wilson in the days of his youth, as well as in his later life, was a great student. The late G. Jaqua, who knew Tama Jim from the



TAMA JIM WILSON

Born in Ayrshire, Scotland, August 16, 1835
Traer, Iowa, August 26, 1920, Age 84

granted, but Mr. Wilson insisted that all should become subject to the state in regard to charges. It was the first legislative battle between the corporations and the people that was won by the latter.

Mr. Wilson was returned to the Thirteenth general assembly and also the Fourteenth. At the opening of the Fourteenth he was unanimously elected speaker of the house. He was elected to the Forty-third and Forty-fourth congresses and took an active part in securing legislation to jetty the mouth of the Mississippi river that resulted in materially reducing the cost of transportation of Iowa products eastward. The regulation of the interstate commerce was first attempted in the Forty-third congress. Mr. Wilson saw with surprise when he first went to congress that very few of the members understood the rules. He devoted much of his time during his first term in mastering the code by which the business of the house was conducted. He was soon recognized as an authority, and when Mr. Blaine was elected to the senate during Mr. Wilson's second term the latter was placed in Blaine's place on the house committee on rules.

After his return to his farm near Traer, where his family had con-

two gentlemen speakers. Their friends Mr. McKinley received not only an and a staunch Republican and worthy great agricultural deep student of man of honor and heard of him as of his work on tion and his re elevating the sta at Ames. So, wh ed to leave the s and suggested Mr McKinley readily ation, and from pointment was p honor is doubly that it comes w unexpected on th He did not seek a letter or appro the subject. It tion of Mr. Wil for the office."

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Mr. Wilson in the days of his youth, as well as throughout his later life, was a great student. The late G. Jaqua, who knew Tama Jim from the time he arrived in north Tama in 1855, once wrote of him in the Star-Clipper: "He loved to read, and few books or periodicals passed within his reach but what he eagerly devoured. Jim's employer was postmaster of the new settlement on Wolf creek, and it is said that no paper or periodical ever lay in that office three days without his knowing all that was in it. He had a most capacious mind for knowledge. Once he went to school to us a few months, and what a student he was. When he got seated for study so intent was he on his lesson that had an earthquake come he would not have known it. After that winter he went to Iowa college a year or two and then graduated between the plow handles. At this time he could turn an eighty rod furrow as straight as a line, could repeat at least half of Burns' poems or could make a speech on the political issues of the day that would do credit to those of mature age."

When the Civil war began Mr. Wilson and his brother Peter had started farming on their own account. They had become of age—men of maturity, and recognized the claims of the government upon them for service. They formed a co-partnership to exist during the war, a common arrangement among brothers at that time. One would enlist and the other would remain to look after home affairs. When the war would end an equal division would be made. This arrangement was carried out. Peter, being the stronger, enlisted, first serving as private, then corporal, then sergeant. The two owned eighty acres of land between them. When they divided, a year after the war closed, there was a half section of land and all the hogs, cattle and horses it would maintain, to divide. While Mr. Wilson was adding to the three circles and the stock he was attracting the attention of his townsmen, and one day, in September, 1864, at the home of Daniel Connell, the plan was formed to make Mr. Wilson a member of the board of supervisors, and it was successful. He was elected 1st October, serving in form of 1865-6. The war having been opened the farmers of Tama sought permission to the legislature to obtain legislation to receive permits to take

which the business of the house was conducted. He was soon recognized as an authority, and when Mr. Blaine was elected to the senate during Mr. Wilson's second term the latter was placed in Blaine's place on the house committee on rules.

At the expiration of his term of service Mr. Wilson returned to his farm near Traer, where his family had continued to reside. He was appointed a member of the state railroad commission by Governor Sherman in 1882, and served eleven months in that capacity. Many important conclusions were reached during that period.

The Republican convention that had met to nominate a candidate for congress from the Fifth district in 1882, after balloting a long time for various candidates, tendered the nomination to Mr. Wilson. Tama Jim wanted to secure an act to protect the herds of the country from a cattle plague that few recognized as dangerous as he did. He was elected, and succeeded in getting a law to detect, quarantine and disinfect, which was as far as congress would go toward pleuro-pneumonia legislation. Mr. Wilson rallied every Republican in the house but two to his support, and enough Democrats were secured to pass it.

Mr. Wilson's majority in the election was but twenty-three over Ben Frederick, which invited a contest. Mr. Wilson spent \$4,000 in defending his seat, which he successfully did until the last hour of the Forty-eighth congress.

During this contest with Frederick occurred one of the most unselfish, praiseworthy acts of his life. A bill was before the house to place General Grant, who was then slowly dying of disease and in poverty, on the retired list of the army on full pay. It had been beaten by the house just a few minutes before the session was to close. Representative Randall, of Pennsylvania, moved to suspend the rules and pass it. The speaker ruled that this was out of order as the contested election case of Wilson vs. Frederick was pending. There was time for only one measure to be reached. It was for Tama Jim to decide which measure it should be. Daniel Connell once wrote of this incident as follows: "He had but an instant to decide. He thought of the severe struggle he had gone through to defend his seat, the expense, the loss of the battle, the resolution to be passed declaring he had not been elected and was not entitled to his seat, and to this the success he so desired. On the other hand, he knew General Grant was personally, knew he was dying,

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of a terrible disease without provision for his wife and family; dying with the reflection that congress had failed to honor him with what he had earned as a soldier. Mr. Wilson said to those who tried to dissuade him from consenting that if he did not consent the people of Iowa would never forgive him, and he could never forgive himself. Standing on his chair he told the house to sacrifice him and put General Grant on the retired list."

Mr. Wilson enjoyed the distinction of being the first farmer to go to congress from Iowa.

After his service in congress Mr. Wilson took up agricultural writing. He had been half owner and editor of the Traer Clipper for several years and put the paper on its feet. He edited the farm department of the Des Moines Register for a few years. After E. E. Taylor, publisher of the Star, had bought the Clipper and consolidated the two, Mr. Wilson and he formed a syndicate of Iowa papers to which Mr. Wilson as writer and Mr. Taylor as manager were to furnish three columns of farm matter weekly in plates. At one time nearly fifty Iowa papers used this service. It continued a part of Mr. Wilson's work for several years, until he was called to Ames.

In the meantime he had become a regent of the Iowa state university, and in 1891 he was elected to the chair of practical agriculture in the Iowa state college of agriculture at Ames and director of the state experiment station. He then became the greatest instrumentality for building up agricultural pursuits that Iowa ever had. He spread information on feeding, breeding, cropping, marketing, butter and cheese making, gardening and good living.

It was in February, 1897, that he received word of his appointment by President McKinley to the cabinet portfolio of secretary of agriculture, taking up the duties of the office in March. The Star-Clipper of February 5, 1897, explains how the appointment came to Tama Jim. "While the selection of Tama Jim is to some extent due to the recommendation of Senator Allison, Mr. McKinley was fully aware of his ability from an acquaintance of several years which the

proximately 12,000. Mr. Wilson obtained on the merits of one achievement after another, until it became a universal belief among the farmers that the department of agriculture was working with a single minded purpose for their benefit.

In the management of the department of agriculture he began with two cardinal rules—to find the best markets for the products of the farm and to induce and teach the farmers to raise the very best examples of the articles that the markets wanted.

Secretary Wilson introduced into the United States a great number of valuable crops which hitherto had been successful only in foreign countries. Among these was Durum wheat, which came to yield nearly \$50,000,000 a year to the farmers of the northwest. He thus extended the possibilities of wheat growing far beyond the former climatic limits. Under his administration the beet sugar industry was also fostered, a serum for hog cholera was discovered, the whole country was aroused on the subject of tuberculosis in cattle, and the care and handling of milk was systematized and improved. Sample sections of good roads were built in almost every state, and communities were instructed how to build good roads with their local material. The forests were studied and remarkable advances made toward the conservation of them, and the replanting of the deforested areas. In connection with the department's active work, the official agricultural literature was developed to the end that departmental bulletins became of great value among the farmers, presented as they were in simple language along practical lines.

The activities of the agricultural department were extended and multiplied from year to year by Secretary Wilson. He was re-appointed by President Roosevelt and in 1909 was re-appointed by President Taft, serving through four administrations.

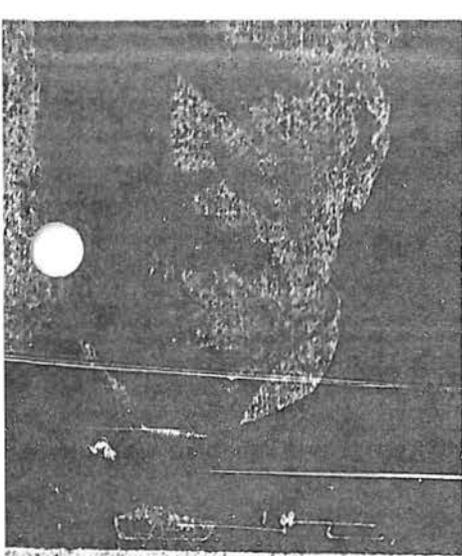
At the close of his twelfth year in the cabinet the activities of the department of agriculture extended to the following: Agricultural science, plant and animal breeding, farm management, soils, vegetable production, insect pests, useful birds, marketing, animal industry, crop raising, agricultural chemistry, pure food and drugs, road improvement, weather service, forestry, reclamation, agricultural education and extension, the gathering of agricultural statistics, encouragement of farmers' co-operation on all subjects. He was instrumental in obtaining the passage through congress

the good wishes many of whom him throughout the presence of Bryan and Secy Houston they p life size bronze replica of which department. The congress and of present. The property of Traer library.

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TAMA JIM WILSON

Wheat, Scotland, August 18, 1835; Died in Iowa, August 26, 1920, Age 85.

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two gentlemen spent together in politics. Their friendship was warm. Mr. McKinley recognized in Mr. Wilson, not only an agreeable gentleman and a staunch Republican, but a typical and worthy representative of the great agricultural state of Iowa, a deep student of public affairs and a man of honor and integrity. He had heard of him after he left congress, of his work on the railroad commission and his remarkable success in elevating the standard of the college at Ames. So, when Mr. Allison refused to leave the senate for the cabinet and suggested Mr. Wilson instead, Mr. McKinley readily fell in with the situation, and from that moment the appointment was practically settled. The honor is doubly great from the fact that it comes wholly unsolicited and unexpected on the part of Mr. Wilson. He did not seek it. He did not write a letter or approach a politician on the subject. It is simply a recognition of Mr. Wilson's eminent fitness for the office."

When Mr. Wilson took office the agricultural development of the country was already remarkable, but in the years during which he was at the helm of its interests, so far as the federal government was concerned, this development was increased far beyond the boundaries of natural promise which mere land and work afforded. The increasing helpfulness which the federal government exercised in this development is indicated to some extent by the fact that when Mr. Wilson became secretary there were 2,444 employes in the department, and that when he left it there were ap-

plant improvement. He is credited with re-establishing the Morgan breed of horses, obtaining a crop of 60,000,000 bushels of African durum wheat, the introduction of new varieties of rice for the south, the introduction of new varieties of alfalfa from Arabia, Sahara, Chili, Turkestan and Peru, as well as new fruits and vegetables.

He saw the agricultural balance of trade increase from \$234,000,000 to \$425,000,000.

He has trained experts scouring the world for new seeds, plants, animals and pest destroying insects. The subject of pure food had from time to time aroused considerable attention, and had been the subject of study of the division of chemistry since 1881.

The necessity for regulating the traffic in foods and establishing a standard of purity became more and more apparent during Mr. Wilson's administration, and the matter was finally disposed of when congress passed the drastic food and drugs act of June 30, 1906.

Under the provisions, no adulterated or misbranded foods are allowed to be imported or introduced in interstate commerce, and standards of purity are fixed for all kinds of animal, vegetable and manufactured foods. Heavy penalties are provided for its violation, and its enforcement has a most salutary effect in protecting consumers throughout the United States. The law is under the direction of the secretary of agriculture, who, in conjunction with the secretaries of the treasury and commerce and labor, shall make uniform rules.

In short he was wonderfully successful in the expansion and administration of the most useful public department in the world. Mr. Wilson was head of the department of agriculture for sixteen years. His long service in the cabinet constituted a record. Albert Gallatin, once secretary of the treasury, had previously held the record with service of nearly thirteen years. Mr. Wilson's service, however, was notable for the constructive work which it included, rather than for the remarkably long time which he held the portfolio, with complete acceptability under three Presidents—McKinley, Roosevelt and Taft.

Mr. Wilson retired from office on the 4th of March, 1913, when Woodrow Wilson replaced Mr. Taft as President. On March 6, on the eve of his departure from Washington, 2,500 employes of the department of agriculture tendered Tama Jim a great reception. For two hours he stood in the National Museum and received

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Tama Jim w speaker and v mand for addi conventions of kinds and stu Republican ca dential and sta shrewd in poli over Iowa and results the mo man we ever l it was his lot by a speech in election. In were bestowed honored by be friends felt he hear him. He courtesy.

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the good wishes of his employes, many of whom had worked under him throughout the sixteen years. In the presence of Secretary of State Bryan and Secretary of Agriculture Houston they presented him with a life size bronze bust of himself, a replica of which was placed in the department. The Iowa delegation in congress and other dignitaries were present. The bronze bust is now the property of Traer and is in our public library.

A great homecoming for Secretary Wilson was arranged on his return to Iowa at Ames. There was a big parade, a reception and banquet following in the college gymnasium, with addresses by Mr. Wilson, Governor Clark and others. It is estimated the crowd exceeded 4,000. Tama Jim then returned to Traer with the intention of spending most of the remainder of his life quietly among his children and many relatives and old friends. But in June he accepted the appointment of Governor Clark to be one of a commission from Iowa to go to Europe to study agricultural conditions of interest and profit to the Iowa farmer. He was accompanied by Henry Wallace, of Wallace's Farmer, his life long friend, and one or two others. They spent most of the time in the British Isles, and Mr. Willson visited his native land, Scotland, for the first time. He was abroad about two months.

Tama Jim was active in public service until the last two years of his life when health and strength failed. He was president of the National Agricultural society, which publishes a magazine to which he was a regular contributor. He made frequent trips to New York on business connected with this periodical.

During his cabinet service and later he was honored by several colleges and universities by being awarded the honorary degree of L. L. D. Among the schools to so honor him were the University of Wisconsin, University of Missouri, Cornell college and McGill university. In all he received L. L. D.'s from eighteen American universities. He also was given L. L. D. by the university of Edinburgh. Andrew Carnegie, Rufus Choats and Mr. Willson are the onl Americans thus recognized by the Edinburgh university. Famous humorists, Mark Twain and the actor, Joe Jefferson, were intimate friends of Mr. Wilson.

Throughout all his busy public career, Tama Jim never lost interest in affairs at home. He loved his home community. He was always associated with many Traer activities. He held membership in the Tranquillity church, and was a faithful attendant

ing near Traer. Brothers and sisters surviving are: W. West Wilson, a commission merchant, of Chicago; Mrs. James Sloss, Traer; Miss Flora, Traer, with whom Mr. Wilson made his home most of the time; Mrs. L. H. Edwards, of Cedar Heights; Mrs. Da-

vid McWhirter, Vivian P. Smith, another sister Traer all her life except years, died in Waterloo years ago while he was faculty at Ames.

Autumn Millinery



Supreme in Style and Quality

This week has brought many new arrivals—large, medium and close-fitting styles—all new and as charming as Autumn Hats could be.

The variety now is exceptional.

Miss Maragaret ^{demonstra} U n

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Throughout all his busy public career, Tama Jim never lost interest in affairs at home. He loved his home community. He was always associated with many Traer activities. He held membership in the Tranquillity church and was a faithful attendant when home. Years ago when Traer had a fair, he was active in the management. He was president of the association several years. For many years he was president of the First National bank, including the years he spent in the cabinet in Washington.

Tama Jim was an able platform speaker and was continually in demand for addresses. He addressed conventions of associations of various kinds and stumped the country for Republican candidates during presidential and state campaigns. He was shrewd in politics. He could travel over Iowa and forecast the election results the most accurately of any man we ever knew. For thirty years it was his lot to close the campaign by a speech in Traer the night before election. In this practice honors were bestowed on both sides. He felt honored by being invited to speak, his friends felt honored in being able to hear him. He deeply appreciated the courtesy.

Mr. Wilson was married on May 7, 1863, to Miss Esther Wilbur, of Buckingham. Six children were born to the couple, all of whom survive, as follows: Ward and Peter, who occupy the home farm three miles west of Traer; James W., of Brookings, S. D., a professor in the South Dakota Agricultural college; Miss Flora, Washington, D. C.; Jasper and Wright, liv-

Supreme in Style and Quality

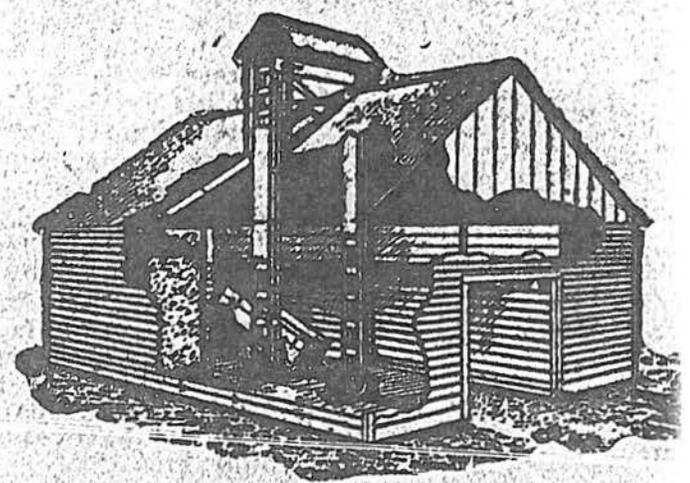
This week has brought many new and large, medium and close-fitting styles—all new and as charming as Autumn Hats could be.

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The handiest, simplest, easiest running Elevator. The Meyer can be set right in your drive, or the crib just as desired.

We set the elevator in the crib for you.

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raer. Brothers and sisters
are; W. West Wilson, a
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Sloss, Traer; Miss Flora,
whom Mr. Wilson made
most of the time; Mrs. L. H.
of Cedar Heights; Mrs. Da-

vid McWhirter, Vivian, S. D. Mrs. S.
P. Smith, another sister, who lived in
Traer all her life except the past two
years, died in Waterloo in July, 1912.
Tama Jim's wife died twenty-eight
years ago while he was on the college
faculty at Ames.

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 nted by President
 E. Curtis and Prof.
 re from a distance
 McCabe, of Evans-
 Tama Jim's attor-
 retary of agricul-
 n; Curator Harlan,
 ical society, of Des
 l. John Wallace, of
 Des Moines; Prof.
 the South Dakota
 e; Tom Sloss, of
 ama Jim; Attorney
 pids: John Averill,
 resident twenty-five
 t Atchison, of Palo;
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 te Senator Penrose;
 A. Ingersoll, F. C.
 Dexter, E. Mericle,
 Croft and County
 R o.

was born on a farm
 land. August 16,
 ie son of John and
 is father was a
 lgent producer of
 nd milk. Believing
 lar opportunity
 ively to America in

of seventeen members, upon which
 Mr. Wilson was placed, was evidently
 constructed with care. Mr. Wilson
 suggested it was the proper time to
 settle the question whether or not the
 state could control rates by reserving
 the right to regulate if the lands were
 a donation. Not one other member of
 the committee would agree to consid-
 er the proposition, so he brought it
 before the house in a minority report.
 The fight over the question was ani-
 mated and earnest. The house sus-
 tained Mr. Wilson and passed the bill,
 reserving to the state the right to reg-
 ulate rates, though the committee
 was sold against him. One after an-
 other the railroads had their lands re-

greatest instrumentality for building
 up agricultural pursuits that Iowa
 ever had. He spread information on
 feeding, breeding, cropping, market-
 ing, butter and cheese making, gar-
 dening and good living.

It was in February, 1897, that he
 received word of his appointment by
 President McKinley to the cabinet
 portfolio of secretary of agriculture,
 taking up the duties of the office in
 March. The Star-Clipper of Febru-
 ary 5, 1897, explains how the appoint-
 ment came to Tama Jim. "While the
 selection of Tama Jim is to some ex-
 tent due to the recommendation of
 Senator Allison, Mr. McKinley was
 fully aware of his ability from an ac-
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TAMA JIM WILSON
 Born in Ayrshire, Scotland, August 16, 1835; Died in
 Traer, Iowa, August 26, 1920, Age 85.

granted, but Mr. Wilson insisted that
 all should become subject to the state
 in regard to charges. It was the first
 legislative battle between the corpora-
 tions and the people that was won by
 the latter.

Mr. Wilson was returned to the
 Thirteenth general assembly and also
 the Fourteenth. At the opening of
 the Fourteenth he was unanimously
 elected speaker of the house. He was
 elected to the Forty-third and Forty-
 fourth congresses and took an active
 part in securing legislation to

two gentlemen spent together in poli-
 tics. Their friendship was warm.
 Mr. McKinley recognized in Mr. Wil-
 son not only an agreeable gentleman
 and a staunch Republican, but a typi-
 cal and worthy representative of the
 great agricultural state of Iowa, a
 deep student of public affairs and a
 man of honor and integrity. He had
 heard of him after he left congress,
 of his work on the railroad commis-
 sion and his remarkable success in
 elevating the standard of the college
 at Ames. So, when Mr. Allison refus-

Biographies and Portraits

...OF THE...

Progressive Men of Iowa

Volume 11

Leaders in Business, Politics and the Professions

TOGETHER WITH THE
BEGINNINGS OF

A Western Commonwealth

...BY...

Benjamin J. Shambaugh, Ph. D.

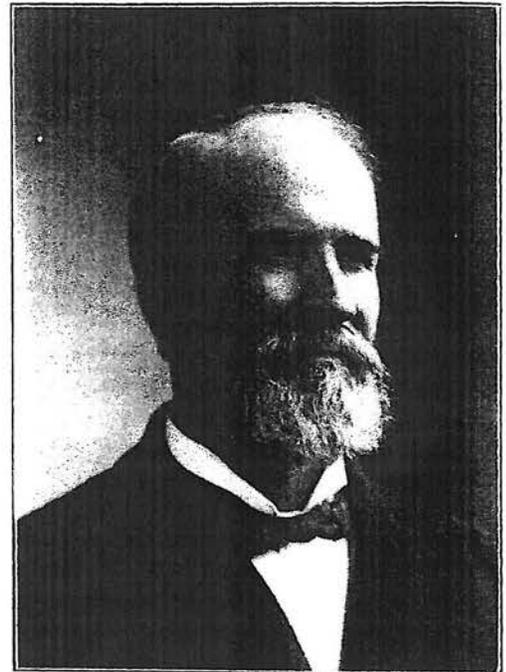
Des Moines
Conaway & Shaw, Publishers
1899

mistaken. He is, of course, the master of wit and invective and his natural command of language is marvelous, but the thought, the ideas, the logical arrangement, the finish which make Mr. Dolliver's speeches attractive, powerful and convincing are the result of the hardest kind of labor and the most systematic study. This is not for a day or a week or a month, for Senator Dolliver is a student the year around. He devotes himself unsparingly and conscientiously to the serious business of statesmanship. He has already collected a working library such as few public men possess, and in the intervals between the sessions of congress he spends a large share of his time preparing to meet the problems which he must help to solve.

For a number of years while he was a member of congress, Mr. Dolliver was eagerly sought after as a lecturer and as an after dinner speaker upon many notable occasions. His elevation to the senatorship takes him out of the lecture field, but increases other demands upon him from various organizations throughout the country where his services as a speaker are desired.

Mr. Dolliver was married November 20, 1895, to Miss Louise Pearsons, daughter of George R. Pearsons, of Ft. Dodge, who, while she was born in Vermont, has lived in Iowa practically since she was two years old. She is a graduate of Wellesley College, in the class of 1889, and is a woman of great intellectual vigor, who co-operates with her husband in his work and renders him most valuable assistance. They have one child, Marjorie Eliza, born January 22, 1900.

WILSON, JAMES, Secretary of Agriculture, has been closely identified with the farm and legislation for the farmer during all of his active life. He was born in Ayrshire, Scotland, in 1835, of parents who were of the farming people of the country, and was brought up among people who understood breeding, feeding, dairying and "cropping," as it was then understood by progressive Scotch farmers. The family emigrated to Connecticut in 1835, and lived for three years in Norwich engaged in dairy



farming and market gardening. The family moved to Iowa in 1855, purchasing prairie land from the government just at the time when the Rock Island Railway crossed the Mississippi river. They were too far ahead of transportation routes to markets and realized this when meats and grains were not saleable at paying prices until the demand created by the civil war made better markets. The family was a large one consisting of seven boys and seven girls, of whom James was the oldest. The father, John Wilson, began diversified farming at once, keeping dairy cows and making cheese, feeding cattle for the market on the theory that the farm in a new country must provide itself with feeders to consume grain rather than that grain should be sold. The neighborhood where the Wilsons settled is to this day one of the most progressive of any in Iowa. There is no complaint there of cheap grains and high rates on corn to the east. It is one of the greatest meat producing sections in the state; the farmers consume the grain on the farms and all the old settlers have become wealthy; they have well stocked farms, with good buildings, are out of debt, except for land purchased, they live well and educate the young people at colleges in the

state and out of it. That locality has always kept up farm organizations where farm policies are discussed.

James Wilson was sent to the state legislature in 1867 to secure acts to prohibit stock from running at large. Barbed wire had not come into use and fencing was not to be had for all the fields. He secured a beginning along this line that resulted in the county option laws under which the prairie homes have been settled. He developed an aptitude for managing men and became a leader in the legislature of that day. He was re-elected to the Thirteenth and Fourteenth General Assemblies, and was made speaker of the house in the Fourteenth. Senator Allison was a candidate for Harlan's seat. The state was divided into two partisan camps, but Wilson was so strong with the membership of the house that he was nominated in the caucus without opposition. He acquired a taste for the logic of parliamentary law and made a careful study of it from its beginning three hundred years ago to the present time, noting its adaptation to the republican form of legislation.

He was sent to the Forty-third congress to help in securing cheaper transportation down the Mississippi than by the uphill pull over the Alleghanies, and during that congress the jettying of the mouth of the Mississippi was arranged for. Mr. Wilson was put on the committees of agriculture and of war claims, at the bottom of each as far as republican members were concerned. No new man gets prominence in that house until seniority of service gives it to him. He was returned to the Forty-fourth congress, but it was as heavily democratic as the Forty-third was republican, and again Wilson stood low on committees. He continued his studies in parliamentary law and soon became an authority on that subject, which gave him the recognition that age and service did not, so much so that when Mr. Blaine was elected to the senate, Speaker Randall put Wilson in his place on the committee on rules. This committee usually has two of the minority and three of the majority and has the power to re-arrange procedure so that pending bills are preferred or neglected. No member in two terms ever gets recogni-

tion from the leaders of his own party.

When efforts were made during the closing days of the Forty-fourth congress to stay the count of the election returns from the states as they were reported by the electoral commission and let the 4th of March arrive without a decision regarding the election, Wilson's opportunity came. Proctor Knott moved to return to the commission one of the state returns; a parliamentary battle ensued, leaders on both sides arranged the debate, who were to speak and of course all other members must be still and listen. This is always done. The party lash on its own membership is severe and there is no court of appeal. Fernando Wood stood with the republicans desiring the completion of the count, and it was agreed among republicans that he should occupy some of their time. While Mr. Wood, who was the soul of formality, was arranging his coat collar and his necktie and his gloves, Wilson, who knew Fernando intimately, rose and in a sentence made a point that all the leaders of his side overlooked, that it took both houses to create the electoral commission and one house could refer nothing to it. The speaker declared him out of order. He replied that he knew it, but had said all that he cared to say. Speaker Randall ruled Mr. Knott's motion out of order on Wilson's point, the count went on and President Hayes was sworn in.

He retired to his farm at the close of the Forty-fourth congress—the two term rule was quite rigidly applied in Iowa, and several gentlemen were anxious for their turns. Wilson had kept his farm in active operation, his family had lived on it most of the time, his wife was a lover of her home, her neighbors and her family and gave her influence against further public life. The subject of transportation was prominent in Iowa minds. The people wanted all railway men to behave as well as good railway men did, and this was not always had; legislation had been pending for many years when a commission was created by the legislature to inquire, advise and get facts. Wilson was appointed a member by Governor Sherman to represent the farmers. Much information was secured and many suggestions

were made to the railway men, all of which were promptly complied with, although many were quite radical.

He resigned from the railway commission to take a seat in the Forty-eighth congress. The state had voted on the prohibition question in the June previous to the November election, which disrupted the parties in the state very seriously. Many voters left the republican party, which resulted in a close vote in Wilson's district, the one now represented by Robert G. Cousins. The house of representatives was eighty democratic and Mr. Frederick, Mr. Wilson's opponent, contested his seat on the reasonable presumption that he would get it, because of the heavy majority in the house. The battle was stubbornly contested, Frederick putting 350 voters on the stand to reduce the majority of his opponent, and Wilson calling out 400 voters to increase his majority. Contested elections go frequently by party vote, and late in the congress the committee by a party vote, voted to give Frederick the seat. The case was permitted to rest quietly until such time as appropriation bills would be safely out of the way. The river and harbor bill in that session called for a matter of \$32,000,000, mostly for the southern waters. Frederick, who was pressing for his seat, had the promise that as soon as this bill was through the house he would get his seat. That bill was late in getting through the house, it was debated unusually long and unusual vigor was shown by the minority. It was never passed. Some of its friends thought Frederick cost them just the loss of that sum. But in the last day of the session in the last hour Wilson voluntarily gave up his seat on an agreement that a bill should be voted on to place General Grant on the retired list with the position of Lieutenant General. This was the only way to get Grant's bill through the house. At the end of the Forty-eighth congress Wilson retired again to his flocks and herds. A number of the editors of farm journals prevailed on him to write a weekly letter for their papers, which for ten years he did. He has reached more readers by this means than any other writer in the west.

The chair of agriculture was vacant at the Iowa Agricultural College in 1891. This

feature of education for the young man was on trial in all the states. It had not been a success in Iowa's farm college. Various farm organizations petitioned the trustees of the institution to put Wilson in it. They not only did that, but made him director of the Experiment Station as well. Since his going there the college has doubled in attendance, equipments and buildings. The station has been working with the farmers of the state. Research has been made in cattle feeding. Beef and milk breeds have been compared and the cost of meats and butter with Iowa conditions has been approximated. The station has every year grown sugar beets for analysis and has clearly shown that Iowa conditions are favorable to the manufacture of beet sugar. Extensive research has been made into leguminous plants suitable to Iowa conditions to avoid the drying up of dairy cows where pastures are bad in the summer. Experiments have been made to ascertain the practicability of this method of feeding dairy cows during protracted drouths. All of the well known breeds of sheep have been bred at the station under similar conditions to ascertain which breed is best adapted to Iowa conditions. An educational and experimental creamery has been built and kept in successful operation every week day in the year, where problems relating to butter and cheese production are studied and where about seventy-five young men are taught dairying and related sciences every year. Mr. Wilson has been engrossed in this work and would not leave it for any office his friends might suggest. When President-elect McKinley invited him to enter his cabinet to assist him in helping the farmers of the nation and the people of Iowa of all parties backed up the proposition, he accepted.

Secretary Wilson has accomplished a vast amount of good for the agricultural interests of the country since he became a member of the cabinet. He began to apply the rules of common sense to the work of helping the farmers to find a market for their produce and to produce what would most easily find a profitable market. Mr. Wilson has taken a great interest in the development of the beet sugar industry and through his special agent, Charles F. Saylor, of Iowa,

has gathered together a store of information of immense practical value to investors and farmers engaging in the business. He has also stimulated the dairy industry by finding a better market abroad for American butter and in various other ways.

Mr. Wilson was married May 7, 1863, to Esther Wilbur. They have six children. Miss Flora Wilson presides over the Secretary's home in Washington with rare grace and tact and is one of the favorites in Washington society. Two of the sons are operating the home farm in Tama county. Another was in Paris in 1900, connected with the United States Department of the Paris Exposition.

HENDERSON, COLONEL DAVID BREMNER, speaker of the house of representatives, was born in Old Deer, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, March 14, 1840. The family came to America when David was six years old and first settled on a rented farm in Winnebago County, Illinois, in 1846. The family had one British sovereign left when they reached Chicago, they having, as they believed, been swindled out of the accumulations of the lifetime of the father, Thomas Henderson, before starting from Scotland for the new world, and which treatment induced their leaving the land of their birth. In three years in Illinois they accumulated sufficient to move to Fayette County, Iowa, where they acquired a large tract of government land in the northeastern part of that county which soon became known as "Henderson Prairie" and still bears that name.

When they landed in Chicago, George Kerr, a nephew of Mrs. Henderson, whose maiden name was Barbara Legge, met the family in Chicago with two covered wagons and they proceeded to Winnebago county, where by pluck and industry they prospered. The boyhood life of the pioneer was an exceedingly busy one. Many things that are now accomplished with the aid of machinery were then done by the exercise of muscle and native ingenuity. The hours of labor were long and furnished little time for play or study. Nevertheless young Henderson read largely of the English classics before he was sixteen years old, attended school, taught, among others, by his brother George in the frontier rude school houses, went to church on Sundays and in the vigor of his manhood became a famous athlete. He was the champion wrestler in that section of the country. In one wrestling match he broke an arm, which being improperly set by the rude surgeons of the period and place, incapacitated him for manual labor for several months. This gave him leisure for thinking and studying and soon he became inspired with a strong desire for a college education. In the meantime, even during the busy harvest seasons, when able to work, he never neglected his

studies, going, without aid, through Ray's Arithmetic, an English grammar and other studies. At the age of eighteen years he entered Upper Iowa University at Fayette, in Fayette County, Iowa, and for three years he was a student in this institution when not working in the harvest field. He taught school one term when his arm was broken and continued his studies at the Upper Iowa University until the civil war broke out.

Young Henderson made up his mind that it was the duty of young men to drop whatever they might be at and offer their services to their country. With the assistance of two fellow-students a plan was made to spring the question upon the university. One evening after prayers in the chapel he asked for permission of the faculty to speak a few moments "on a subject of vital interest to every one present." This was a strange request from a student, but giving assurances that he had no complaint and no protest to make, but merely wished to be heard in the interest of all the college, the faculty consented. Immediately young Henderson made his first war speech. Since he was eight years old he had belonged to debating societies, some winters attending three during the winter, and was ever ready to debate with feeling and effectiveness whatever he believed to be right and true. At the conclusion of the speech referred to he drew a series of resolutions concluding with the words, "we therefore drop our books to fight our country's battles." At once he signed the muster roll and was followed by twenty-one fellow-students. He immediately went out into Fayette county and in six days had increased his little band to 104 men. He was tendered the captaincy of the company, but declined it on the plea that he thought himself too young and inexperienced. Having enlisted on September 15, 1861, it will be seen that he was only in his twenty-second year. He then nominated a young man who was in his senior year, and much older than himself, namely, W. W. Warner, a farmer's boy, as captain. He was elected and immediately Henderson was unanimously chosen as first lieutenant, which he accepted. This band of Fayette county boys, mostly, went at once to Camp Franklin at Dubuque, Iowa, where Colonel William B. Allison, then a military aid to Governor Kirkwood, was recruiting troops to furnish Iowa's quota to the Union Army. They marched to Camp Franklin led by Colonel Allison. This was the first meeting of the two men who for nearly forty years have been more like brothers than friends. Some of the other companies in the Twelfth Iowa, to which they were assigned, not being full, Colonel Allison detailed Henderson to go back to Fayette county and get more volunteers. He was gone but a few days and returned with thirty-three volunteers and the whole cost of the expedition was \$13.16. Colonel Allison opened his eyes in wonder when most of the money was returned, and asked for an explanation as to how he had accomplished so much with so little expense. Henderson replied that he had found volunteers everywhere to feed and care for his men and when they reached McGregor the boats had stopped running. He found one boat at Prairie du Chien opposite McGregor. Most of the men had deserted the vessel, the captain and engineering alone remaining. He made a deal with this boat to work their passage down to Du-

HISTORY
OF
TAMA COUNTY,
IOWA,

TOGETHER WITH SKETCHES OF THEIR TOWNS, VILLAGES AND TOWNSHIPS, EDUCATIONAL
CIVIL, MILITARY AND POLITICAL HISTORY; PORTRAITS OF PROM-
INENT PERSONS, AND BIOGRAPHIES OF
REPRESENTATIVE CITIZENS.

HISTORY OF IOWA,
EMBRACING ACCOUNTS OF THE PRE-HISTORIC RACES, AND A BRIEF REVIEW
OF ITS CIVIL AND MILITARY HISTORY.

ILLUSTRATED

SPRINGFIELD, ILL.
UNION PUBLISHING COMPANY.
1883.

and was nominated for a third. He is a ready and fluent speaker, and a sound and honorable man of whom the county may well be proud.

GOVERNMENT CLERKSHIP.

T. J. Staley who is mentioned frequently in this volume, was for a long time a clerk in the Treasury Department of Washington.

SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE.

Tama county has furnished two Speakers of the Lower House of the General Assembly of Iowa. Hon. James Wilson, of Traer, occupied the Speaker's chair from 1871 to 1873.

Hon. George R. Struble, of Toledo, occupied the Speaker's chair during the years 1882 and 1883.

MEMBERS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

The Fourth General Assembly convened at Iowa City, December 6, 1852, and adjourned January 24, 1853. At this time Tama county though unorganized, with Linn and Benton counties constituted one district and was represented in the Senate by Isaac M. Preston, and in the House by A. F. Stedman and John McArthur.

The Fifth General Assembly convened at Iowa City, on December 4, 1854, and adjourned January 26, 1855; also convened in extra session July 2, 1856, and adjourned July 16, 1856. Isaac M. Preston was still Senator. The Representative was Hon. John Connell, of Buckingham township, he being the first Assemblyman that Tama county ever furnished. He still lives in the county and is noticed at length under the head of "Revenue Collector." At this time the Senatorial District embraced the counties of Tama, Linn

and Benton; and the Representative District the counties of Tama, Poweshiek, Jasper and Benton; the latter being numbered 23.

The Sixth General Assembly convened at Iowa City December 1, 1856 and adjourned January 29, 1857. At this time Tama county was in Senatorial District No. 26, comprised of the counties of Tama, Poweshiek, Jasper and Marshall, represented by Josiah B. Grinnell, of Poweshiek; a sketch of Mr. Grinnell appears in connection with the Congressional article. The Representative District comprised Tama, Benton and Marshall counties and was represented by Delos Arnold. Arnold still lives in Marshalltown, and was the State Senator from that district, in 1883.

The Seventh General Assembly convened at Des Moines January 11, 1858, and adjourned March 23, 1858. At this time Tama county, with Poweshiek, Jasper and Marshall was represented in the Senate by Josiah B. Grinnell. Tama and Marshall were together as the 18th Representative District, and were represented by T. Walter Jackson, of Toledo. Mr. Jackson was a lawyer practicing in Tama county, and is noted in the Bar Chapter. He was recognized as the most able speaker in the House.

The Eighth General Assembly convened at Des Moines January 8, 1860, and adjourned April 3, 1860; also convened in extra session May 15, 1861, and adjourned May 29, 1861. Tama and Benton counties made up the 35th Senatorial District and were represented by Thomas Drummond, of Vinton, who had been elected in 1859 for the full term of

real estate business, which he followed until the breaking out of the war, when he was commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel of the 28th Infantry on September 16, 1862; and on the 14th of the following March was promoted to full Colonelcy of his regiment, Colonel W. E. Miller having resigned before reaching the field. Col. Connell participated with his regiment in all their principal engagements, as will be seen by reading the history of it in the war chapter. In the engagement at Sabine Cross Roads, Col. Connell was wounded, losing his left arm; while he was falling back with his regiment they came to a battery blocked up in the road, and stopping, they tried to extricate it, but the enemy pressed them so closely that nearly all the men retired, leaving the Colonel still at work. He did not observe his men when they left, but looking up an instant after, saw them retiring and prepared to follow. Before starting, he turned round, and stooping, looked through the brush to see how near the enemy had approached. That instant a shot struck him. As he stooped his left hand was resting on his hip, which threw his elbow up. The ball struck him above the elbow and passed down through the joint, fracturing it severely. He then tried to run, but became so faint he was obliged to rest, when the enemy coming up captured him. He was retained a prisoner until the following June, when he was paroled and sent within our lines. He never went back to service with his regiment, but met them at Carrollton, Louisiana, and his reception is thus recorded: "The Colonel stepped from the car with an armless sleeve hanging from his left shoulder, which but too plain-

ly suggested the past. He was introduced to the regiment by Major Meyer, and was received by the regiment with an expression of that unmistakable affection and enthusiasm with which soldiers always regard a true man."

After this unfortunate loss of an arm, Col. Connell went to Washington and was engaged on Court Martial duty from November, 1864, until March, 1865, when he resigned and returned to his family in Toledo. He declined a number of other government appointments offered him, and in November, 1865, accepted that of Assessor of Internal Revenue, which he held until May, 1873, when that office was abolished by law, and he was then retained as Collector of the Fourth Revenue District, which position he filled until May, 1883. The district embraced seventeen counties in the southern part of the State, and the headquarters of Collector were at Burlington.

Col. Connell was married in 1856 to Sarah C. Graham. In personal appearance, the Colonel is fine looking. He has a large, good form, sandy hair and florid complexion. His countenance wears a frank, intelligent and unassuming expression, and his manners are gentlemanly and always courteous.

RAILROAD COMMISSIONER.

Hon. James Wilson, of Tama county, held the position of Railroad Commissioner of Iowa for a number of years. He is a native of Scotland, but came to America when young, and at an early day settled in Tama county. He still lives upon a farm a short distance from Traer. He has served the Fifth Congressional District two terms as Representative in Congress,

of David King, of Dutchess county, New York. William's parents moved to Cayuga county, in that State, where they engaged in farming, thence to Genesee county, and from there to Erie county, where the mother died. In 1855, W. B. and family, with his his father, came to Tama county and settled in Spring Creek township. There were nine children in the family—Maria, wife of Briggs Alden; Harriet, wife of Joshua Mitchell; Sallie, now Mrs. Helam Taber; Mary, second wife of E. Blakeley; Hannah, now Mrs. Gordon; Charlotte, deceased, first wife of E. Blakeley; Rosanna, Orpheus, William B. and Samuel T. The subject of this sketch received his education in the common schools of Orangeville, New York, and was afterward principally engaged in tilling the soil in summer and lumbering in the winter. In 1855, Mr. King came to this county, as stated, locating on section 32, of Spring Creek township, where he has had 320 acres and now owns a fine farm. Mr. King was a member of the Board of Supervisors during the war, and in 1864 was elected State Senator from his district. He has always taken an active part in politics, casting his first vote for President for Andrew Jackson, and voting with the Democratic party until the campaign of 1856, when he joined the Republican party, voting for John C. Fremont. He now affiliates with the National Greenback party. In 1839, Mr. King was married to Louisa Knapp, a daughter of Daniel Knapp, of Genesee county, New York. They have had four children—Alanson T., Angeletta, wife of Frank Mechum; Sarah, now Mrs. James Robie; and John W. S.

The Eleventh General Assembly convened at Des Moines, January 8, 1866, and adjourned April 3, 1866. The 39th Senatorial District was then composed of Tama and Benton, and was still represented by William B. King, of Tama. Leander Clark represented the county in the Lower House.

The Twelfth General Assembly convened at Des Moines in January, 1868. James Wilson represented Tama county in the House.

The Thirteenth General Assembly convened at Des Moines in January, 1870. James Wilson still represented this county in the House. Joseph Dysart represented this and Poweshiek county in the Senate.

The Fourteenth General Assembly convened at Des Moines in January, 1872. James Wilson, who again represented this county, was elected Speaker of the House. Joseph Dysart was still Senator.

The Fifteenth General Assembly convened at Des Moines in January, 1874. At this time W. G. Malin was representing Tama county in the House, and Dr. Conaway of Poweshiek, in the Senate.

William G. Malin is still a resident of Columbia township. He is a native of Belmont county, Ohio, where he was born March 7, 1833. His parents were Minshall and Julia A. (Barton) Malin, both natives of Chester county, Pennsylvania. William's early life was spent on his father's farm, and his education was received in the district schools of that county. August 30, 1861, he enlisted in company E, 15th Ohio infantry, serving as a non-commissioned officer. He participated in the battle of Shiloh, siege of Corinth, and battle of Stone River; and during the

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HISTORY OF IOWA

FROM THE EARLIEST TIMES
TO THE BEGINNING OF THE TWENTIETH CENTURY

72
FOUR VOLUMES

BY BENJAMIN F. GUE

*Illustrated with Photographic Views of the Natural Scenery of
the State, Public Buildings, Pioneer Life, Etc.*

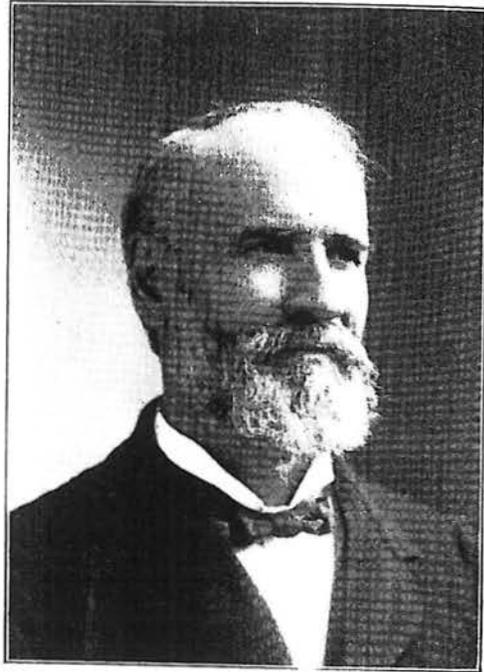
WITH PORTRAITS AND BIOGRAPHIES OF NOTABLE MEN AND WOMEN OF IOWA

VOLUME IV
IOWA BIOGRAPHY



SEAL OF THE STATE OF IOWA

THE CENTURY HISTORY COMPANY
41 LAFAYETTE PLACE
NEW YORK CITY



JAMES WILSON

which built the first Capitol at Des Moines and furnished it free of rent to the State for many years. He was a prominent Democratic politician until the Rebellion began, when he entered the military service as adjutant of the Fourth Iowa Infantry and as the war progressed became a warm supporter of Lincoln's administration. Mr. Williamson made a fine officer and won rapid promotion to lieutenant-colonel, colonel and for a long time commanded a brigade. He was in Sherman's march to the sea and participated in most of the battles of that army. Near the close of the war he was promoted to Brigadier-General. He was chairman of the Iowa delegation at the National Republican Convention at Chicago which in 1868 nominated General Grant for President. In 1877 General Williamson was appointed commissioner of the General Land Office at Washington, which office he held until 1881, when he became land commissioner of the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad, and afterwards president of the company. He died on the 7th of September, 1902.

WILSON was one of the pioneer lawyers and editors of Dubuque. He was born at Steubenville, Ohio, on the 19th of March, 1825. Coming to Dubuque in 1839 he began the study of law with his brother, Judge Thomas S. Wilson. For several years he was editor of the *Miners' Express* which he conducted with ability. In 1846, when barely twenty-one, he was elected to the House of the Eighth Legislative Assembly. He served as a lieutenant in the Mexican War and was prosecuting attorney two terms. In 1857 he was elected to the Senate of the Seventh General Assembly, serving four years. When the Civil War began Mr. Wilson became a leader of the "war Democrats" and made an able speech against secession. In 1862 he was commissioned colonel of the Sixth Cavalry which was sent against the Sioux Indians then engaged in the Minnesota massacre. In 1864 Colonel Wilson resigned his command and returned to Dubuque, resuming the practice of law. In 1872 he was appointed circuit judge and soon after district judge, serving until 1878. He died in Dubuque, April 1, 1881.

JAMES WILSON was born at Ayrshire, Scotland, on the 16th of August, 1835, and received an academic education. He came to America in 1851 and took up his residence on a farm in Tama County, Iowa. Mr. Wilson was elected on the Republican ticket in 1867 to the House of the Eleventh General Assembly and served by successive reelections until 1873. He was Speaker of the House in 1872 and was chosen one of the regents of the State University. He was elected to Congress in the fall of 1872, from the Fifth District and reelected at the expiration of his first term. In 1884 he was defeated for Congress by Mr. Frederick the Democratic candidate. Mr. Wilson was for many years a writer on farm topics and was chosen Professor of Agriculture at the State Agricultural College at Ames and Director of the Experimental Station. In 1897, upon the in-

inauguration of President McKinley, Mr. Wilson was invited into his Cabinet as Secretary of Agriculture. He was reappointed to the same position upon the second inauguration of McKinley. His services in that Department have been generally commended by the public as of greater value to the country than those of any of his predecessors.

JAMES F. WILSON was born at Newark, Ohio, October 19, 1828. His education was obtained in the common schools and he learned the trade of harness making in his youth. He soon decided to study law and was admitted to the bar in 1851. In 1853 he became a resident of Iowa, and locating at Fairfield opened a law office. In 1856 he was a delegate to the convention which organized the Republican party. In 1857 he was a member of the convention which framed the present Constitution of the State. Although one of the youngest members he took an active part in the work. In October of that year he was elected to the House of the Seventh General Assembly and was chairman of the committee on ways and means. In 1860 he was a member of the State Senate and after serving through a regular and extra session was elected Representative in Congress to fill a vacancy in the First District. He was three times reelected, serving through the war and reconstruction periods until March, 1871. When Grant was inaugurated President in 1869 he tendered Mr. Wilson a place in his cabinet as Secretary of State which was declined. In the impeachment trial of President Johnson, Mr. Wilson was one of the managers on part of the House. He had originally opposed impeachment and as a member of the judiciary committee had made a minority report in which he gave an able review of the most important cases of impeachment in the British Parliament and Senate of the United States. His report forms a valuable treatise on the subject. He was the author of the joint resolution for amendment of the Constitution of the United States in 1864, abolishing slavery, and made one of the greatest speeches of his life on that subject. In January, 1882, Mr. Wilson was elected to the United States Senate for six years and was reelected, serving until March, 1895. Mr. Wilson died at his home in Fairfield in April, 1895.

THOMAS S. WILSON was born at Steubenville, Ohio, October 13, 1813. He graduated at Jefferson College, Pennsylvania, in 1832, and immediately entered upon the study of law. He was admitted to the bar in 1834 and located in Dubuque in October, 1836. In 1838 he was appointed by President Van Buren one of the judges of the Supreme Court of the new Territory of Iowa. He accepted the position and entered upon the duties of the office before he was twenty-five years of age, serving until Iowa became a State. The first Legislature having failed to elect Supreme Judges, he was one of the three appointed by the Governor to fill the vacancy. He lacked but one vote of being nominated for United States Senator at the time General Jones was chosen. In 1852 he was

STATE OF IOWA
1921

Journal of the House
OF THE
Thirty-Ninth General Assembly

REGULAR SESSION
CONVENED JANUARY 10, 1921
ADJOURNED APRIL 8, 1921



N. E. KENDALL, Governor
A. W. McFARLANE, Speaker of the House
JOHN HAMMILL, President of the Senate

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Published by
The State of Iowa
Des Moines

HON. JAMES WILSON

MR. SPEAKER—Your committee appointed to draft resolutions, concerning the life and public service of the Hon. James Wilson of Traer, Tama county, Iowa, an honorable member of the House of Representatives of the 12th, 13th and 14th General Assemblies, beg leave to submit the following report:

James Wilson was born in a farm in Ayrshire, Scotland, August 16, 1835. He was the son of John and Jean Wilson. His father was a thrifty and intelligent producer of livestock, butter and milk. Believing himself fitted for larger opportunities, John Wilson brought his family to America in 1852, settling first in Connecticut. The family moved to Perry township, Tama county, in 1855, having saved money during the four years' stay in Connecticut sufficient to enter a half section of land.

James Wilson worked for his uncle, West Wilson in the summer and attended school in the winter. He hired to Stephen Klingaman to run his sawmill and sawed logs to build many of the houses and fences of north Tama in the two succeeding years. He also worked on a farm for Elijah Guernsey, of Geneseo, during the summer of 1860.

Mr. Wilson, in the days of his youth as well as throughout his life, was a great student. The late G. Jaqua, who knew Tama Jim from the time he arrived in north Tama in 1855, once wrote of him in the *Star-Clipper*: 'He loved to read, and few books or periodicals passed within his reach but what he eagerly devoured. Jim's employer was postmaster of the new settlement of Wolf Creek, and it is said that no paper or periodical ever lay in that office three days without his knowing all that was in it. He had a most capacious mind for knowledge. Once he went to school to us a few months, and what a student he was. When he got seated for study, so intent was he on his lesson that had an earthquake come he would not have known it. After that winter he went to Iowa college a year or two and then graduated between the plow handles. At this time he could turn an eighty rod furrow as straight as a line, could repeat at least half of Burns' poems or could make a speech on the political issues of the day, that would do credit to those of mature age.'

When the Civil War began, Mr. Wilson and his brother Peter had started farming on their own account. They had become of age—men of maturity, and recognized the claims of the government on their services. They formed a co-partnership to exist during the war, a common arrangement among brothers at that time. One would enlist and the other would remain to look after home affairs. When the war would end an equal division would be made. This arrangement was carried out. Peter, being the stronger, enlisted, first serving as private, then corporal and then sergeant. The two owned eighty acres of land between them. When they divided, a year after the war was closed, there was a half section of land, and all the hogs, cattle and horses

it would maintain, to divide. While Mr. Wilson was adding the three eighties and the stock, he was attracting the attention of his townsmen, and one day in September, 1864, at the home of Daniel Connell, the plan was formed to make Mr. Wilson a member of the Board of Supervisors, and it was successful. He was elected in October, serving a term of 1865-66.

Mr. Wilson was elected to the 12th, 13th and 14th General Assemblies as a member from Tama county, where he served with distinction and honor to himself and his country. In passing, it is interesting to note that during Mr. Wilson's terms in the General Assemblies, he acquired the appellation of "Tama Jim" to distinguish him from another James Wilson who was also a member at that time, and it was by that title that he was best known to all who loved and honored him. He was unanimously elected speaker of the 14th General Assembly. He was elected to the forty-third and the forty-fourth congresses and took an active part in securing legislation reducing the cost of transportation of Iowa produce eastward and in the regulation of Interstate Commerce. He was considered an authority on Parliamentary Law during his two terms in Congress.

At the expiration of his term of service, Mr. Wilson returned to his farm near Traer, where his family had continued to reside. He was appointed a member of the State Railroad Commission by Governor Sherman in 1882, and served eleven months in that capacity. Many important conclusions were reached during that period.

Mr. Wilson enjoyed the distinction of being the first farmer to go to Congress from Iowa.

After his service in Congress, Mr. Wilson took up agricultural writing. Later he became a regent of the Iowa State University and in 1891 he was elected to the chair of practical agriculture in the Iowa State College of Agriculture at Ames and director of the state experiment station. He then became the greatest instrumentality for building up agriculture pursuits that Iowa ever had.

It was in February, 1897, that he received word of his appointment by President McKinley to the cabinet portfolio of secretary of agriculture, taking up the duties of that office in March of that year.

When Mr. Wilson took office, the agricultural development of the country was already remarkable, but in the years during which he was at the helm of its interests, so far as the federal government was concerned, this development was increased far beyond the boundaries of natural promise which mere land and work afforded.

Mr. Wilson obtained on the merits of one achievement after another, until it became a universal belief among the farmers that the department of agriculture was working with a single minded purpose for their benefits.

In the management of the department of agriculture, he began with two cardinal rules; first, to find the best markets for the products of the farm; second, to induce and teach the farmers to raise the very best examples of the articles that the markets wanted.

Through his efforts and ability, the portfolio of the secretary of agriculture developed from one of minor consideration to one of the most important in the cabinet.

He was especially active in seeking new plants for this country and in plant improvement. He is credited with re-establishing the Morgan breed of horses, obtaining a crop of 60,000,000 bushels of African durum wheat, the introduction of new varieties of rice for the south, the introduction of new varieties of alfalfa from Arabia, Sahara, Chili, Turkestan and Peru, as well as new fruits and vegetables.

He saw the agricultural balance of trade increase from \$234,000,000 to \$425,000,000.

Mr. Wilson was head of the department of agriculture for sixteen years. His long service in the cabinet constituted an unparalleled record. He served under three presidents, McKinley, Roosevelt and Taft.

Mr. Wilson retired from office on the 4th of March, 1913, when Woodrow Wilson replaced Mr. Taft as President. On March 6, on the eve of his departure from Washington, 2500 employes of the department of agriculture tendered Tama Jim a great reception. For two hours he stood in the National Coliseum and received the good wishes of his employes, many of whom had worked under him throughout the sixteen years. In the presence of Secretary of State Bryan and Secretary of Agriculture Houston, they presented him with a life size bronze bust of himself, a replica of which was placed in the department. The bronze bust is now the property of Traer and is in the public library there.

A great homecoming for Secretary Wilson was arranged on his return to Iowa and was held at Ames. There was a big reception, parade and banquet. The banquet was given in the college gymnasium. Addresses were delivered by Mr. Wilson, Governor Clarke and others. It is estimated that the home folks who took part in this reception, numbered more than 4000 people. Tama Jim then returned to Traer with the intention of spending most of the remainder of his life among his children, relatives and old friends, but in June he accepted the appointment of Governor Clarke to be one of a commission of Iowa to go to Europe to study agricultural conditions of interest and profit to the Iowa farmer. He was accompanied on this trip by Henry Wallace, of Wallace's Farmer, his life long friend. They spent most of the time in the British Isles and Mr. Wilson visited his native land for the first time. He was abroad about two months.

Tama Jim was active in public service until the last two years of his life when health and strength failed.

During his cabinet service and later he was honored by several colleges and universities by being awarded the honorary degree of L. L. D. Among the schools to so honor him were the University of Wisconsin, University of Missouri, Cornell College and McGill university. In all, he received L. L. D's from eighteen American universities. He also was given L. L. D. by the university of Edinburgh. Andrew Carnegie, Rufus Choats and Mr. Wilson are the only Americans thus recognized by the Edinburgh university. Two humorists, Mark Twain and the actor, Joe Jefferson, were intimate friends of Mr. Wilson.

Throughout all his busy public career, Tama Jim never lost interest in affairs at home. He loved his home community. He was always associated with many Traer activities. He held membership in the Tranquillity church and was a faithful attendant when at home. Years ago when Traer had a fair, he was active in the management. He was president of the association several years. For many years, he was president of the First National Bank, including the years he spent in the cabinet in Washington.

Tama Jim was an able platform speaker and was continually in demand for addresses. He addressed conventions of associations of various kinds and stumped the country for Republican candidates during presidential and state campaigns. He was shrewd in politics. He could travel over Iowa and forecast the election results the most accurately of any man we ever knew. For thirty years it was his lot to close the campaign by a speech in Traer the night before election. In this practice honors were bestowed on both sides. He felt honored by being invited to speak, his friends felt honored in being able to hear him. He deeply appreciated the courtesy.

Mr. Wilson was married on May 7, 1863, to Miss Esther Wilbur, of Buckingham. Six children were born to the couple all of whom were living at the time of his death. They were as follows: Ward and Peter, who occupied the home farm three miles west of Traer; James W., of Brookings, S. D., a professor in the South Dakota Agricultural College; Miss Flora, Washington, D. C.; Jasper and Wright, living near Traer.

The five sons and Sherd Wilson, a nephew, served as pall bearers, as was the wish of Mr. Wilson. Burial was in the Buckingham cemetery, Tama county.

Whereas, The Honorable James Wilson, was called from this life, August 26, 1920, therefore,

Be it Resolved, That the House of Representatives has heard with deep sorrow and regret of his death and that it recognizes the high character of his service to his state and nation and in his death, the state and nation has lost a worthy and noble citizen, and,

Be It Resolved Further, That these resolutions be spread upon the journal, that engrossed copies of the same be sent to the members of his family.

F. W. INGERSOLL,
F. B. GILBERT,
JAMES S. FRANCIS,
Committee.

HON. JAMES WILSON

Be It Resolved. That in the passing of Honorable James Wilson, late of Tama county, the state has lost one of its most illustrious citizens. His service as a member of this House in the Twelfth, Thirteenth, and Fourteenth General Assemblies, and his entire public career culminating in sixteen years' service as secretary of agriculture in the cabinets of Presidents McKinley, Roosevelt and Taft, mark him as a man of unusual intellectual power, and of the highest ideals of public service. His deeds reflect honor upon his name, and Iowa cherishes his memory among the best beloved of her sons.

F. W. INGERSOLL.

Adopted March 23, 1921.

HON. CHARLES E. BOIES

Charles E. Boies was born on a farm in Boone county, Illinois, January 15, 1859, and at the age of fourteen came with the family to Iowa, where he settled on a farm.

January 26, 1880, he was united in marriage to Miss Clara I. Miller, with whom he lived in happy companionship for over forty years. Mr. Boies remained a resident of Buchanan county until the time of his death. He was engaged in farming and stock raising all the time of his mature manhood.

Since boyhood Mr. Boies was an active member of the Methodist Episcopal church, which he served in an official capacity for many years. He was a member of the official board at the time of his death. He was not a member in name only, but a sincere Christian.

Mr. Boies is survived by his widow and two daughters, Mrs. E. M. Wilcox, and Miss Inez M. Boies. His only son, Corporal Burr Boies, died in France October 13, 1918. Mr. Boies also is survived by two brothers, Horace L. of Quasqueton, and Congressman Wm. D. Boies, of Sheldon.

Mr. Boies was a member of the Independence Lodge No. 87, A. F. and A. M., Declaration chapter O. E. S., Wapsi camp, M. W. A., and the Sons of the American Revolution. During his lifetime he was

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THE
ANNALS OF IOWA
A HISTORICAL QUARTERLY

VOLUME FOURTEEN--THIRD SERIES

EDITED BY
EDGAR R. HARLAN
CURATOR

55393a

PUBLISHED BY THE
HISTORICAL DEPARTMENT OF IOWA
DES MOINES
1921-1925

NOTABLE DEATHS

JAMES WILSON was born on a farm in Ayrshire, Scotland, August 16, 1835, and died at Traer, Iowa, August 26, 1920. His parents, John and Jean (McCash) Wilson, brought their family to this country in 1851, first stopping in Connecticut, but removing to Perry Township, Tama County, Iowa, in 1855. After coming to Iowa James attended common school in winter and later Iowa College, Grinnell, until he secured an academic education. He chose farming for his life vocation. When the Civil War began he and his brother Peter were in partnership in farming and they agreed to continue this partnership to the end of the war, one to enlist and the other to remain at home and continue their farming operations, and at the end of the war to divide equally the profits. James remained at home, succeeded financially, and when his brother returned the terms of the agreement were carried out. In 1864 James was elected a member of the Tama County Board of Supervisors and served during 1865 and 1866. In 1867 he was elected representative and was re-elected in 1869 and again in 1871, serving in the Twelfth, Thirteenth, and Fourteenth general assemblies, and being speaker of the Fourteenth. He was the author of the law making it optional with each county whether livestock should run at large or be restrained. He was also the author of a provision that if the railroads then being built across Iowa were given by the state an extension of time in which to complete their lines and thus secure their land grants, that the state reserved the right to fix rates of fare and freight. During his service in the General Assembly he was chosen a regent of the State University and served from 1870 to 1874. In 1872 he was elected to Congress and was re-elected in 1874, serving in the Forty-third and Forty-fourth congresses. In his first term he was a member of the Committee on Agriculture, and of the Committee on the Washington National Monument. He became an authority on procedure in the House, and when Mr. Blaine, who was speaker in the Forty-third, was elected to the Senate, Mr. Wilson was given the place on the Rules Committee in the Forty-fourth, which Mr. Blaine would have had under Speaker Morrison, had he remained in the House. At the end of this term, March, 1877, he returned to his farm near Traer. March 30, 1882, Governor Sherman appointed him a member of the State Railroad Commission. In 1882 he was again elected to Congress and resigned as railroad commissioner April 1, 1883. This term he had membership on the Committee of Agriculture and the Pacific Railroads Committee. He secured the enactment of a law to aid in protecting cattle from the pleurapneumonia plague. On the last day of the term his seat was given to his contestant, Benjamin T. Frederick. Mr. Wilson returned home and engaged in writing articles on agriculture, contributing for a time to the farm department of the Iowa State Register, and writing for a syndicate of Iowa newspapers. In 1891 he was elected director

and professor of agriculture in Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, where for the next six years he did a great work in spreading helpful information on farming and stockraising. He was appointed secretary of agriculture by President McKinley March 5, 1897, and served continuously in that position throughout the entire administrations of McKinley, Roosevelt, and Taft, sixteen years, the longest service in the cabinet of any one in our country's history. His work as head of the Agricultural Department was monumental and far reaching in its influence on the prosperity of the country. What science and research and experiment by skilled helpers could do for agriculture in its various activities was done, and the department became recognized in America and Europe as being most efficient in aiding agriculture. On retiring from the cabinet in 1913 he returned to Traer. In June Governor Clarke appointed him with Henry Wallace to investigate agricultural conditions in Great Britain. A number of colleges and universities conferred on him the honorary degree of LL. D. The last few years of his life were spent in comparative retirement.

STEPHEN B. PACKARD was born at Auburn, Maine, April 25, 1839, and died at Seattle, Washington, January 31, 1922. He was a son of Stephen and Roxanna (Briggs) Packard. His education was obtained in common school and in Westbrook Seminary. He read law one year and in October, 1861, enlisted in Company C, Twelfth Maine Infantry, and was commissioned first lieutenant. He was afterwards promoted to captain of Company B of the same regiment. He was detached and put on special courtmartial duty administering the oath of allegiance to captured Confederates in 1862 and 1863, and also served for a time as judge advocate. He saw much active service at the front, especially in Virginia, and was honorably discharged in December, 1864. He removed to New Orleans, Louisiana, in 1865 and began the practice of law, which he continued for five years. In 1867 he was elected a member of the Constitutional Convention of the state, was later appointed chairman of registration, and after that service was appointed register of conveyances. In 1869 President Grant appointed him United States marshal for Louisiana, which position he filled for nearly eight years. In 1876 he was the Republican nominee for governor and was declared elected by the returning board. Francis T. Nichols, the Democratic nominee, on the face of the returns also claimed election. Both Packard and Nichols were inaugurated on January 8, 1877. Packard had possession of the building in New Orleans, the St. Louis Hotel, that had been used for a few years as the state capitol, and also had possession of the papers belonging to the office. Governor Nichols maintained his office in the Odd Fellows Building in the same city. The Republican portion of the legislature met in one building and the Democratic portion in another, each body endeavoring to function. Confusion was worse confounded by the existence of rival supreme courts. Only the presence of Federal troops prevented open conflict. President Hayes

THE
WESTERN LIFE - BOAT

AND JOURNAL OF

BIOGRAPHY, HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.

VOL. I.

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EDITED BY

A. C. EDMUNDS.

DES MOINES :

WESTERN LIFE-BOAT PUBLISHING CO.

1873.

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"I thought I would dedicate a small space to the boys and young men that may chance to read it; and as capital is one of the great questions of the day with most young men—that is, how shall I get money to start in business? What plan shall I take to procure it, and how shall I get it?"

Well, that is just what I propose to tell you. And I can best tell you by telling about a boy that I was well acquainted with when I was a boy, and have known him ever since, and he is now quite gray-headed. He was the son of poor parents, but very good; and his parents, or at least his father, gave him good advice while he was young. I say his father, for his mother died when he was quite young, and before he was old enough to receive any instructions from her. And his father was also taken from him while he was yet quite young, but not before he had received some very good and impressive advice from him, and in turn had made promises and pledges that have never been broken. One of these promises was that he would never play a game of cards, not even for pastime. That promise he has always kept. Another, that he would not use as a beverage any kind of intoxicating drink; and I believe he has kept the promise to this day. Another, that he should never make promises hastily, but when once made, always abide them. Another promise, that I think was one of the best he ever made, was that when his word was given on anything it should be sacred, and never forfeited by him unless by a Providential hindrance. Yes, I know that when he was very poor, and was not worth fifty dollars, his word was good for five hundred dollars, with those who knew him, because he always did just as he agreed to. I have known him to borrow money in small and large sums, but I never knew him to say to a man, you shall have that on such a day, but what he got it. I was known to his first business career, and that was before he was of age, while working on a farm for nine dollars per month. He bought a

small tract of land for the sum of two hundred and forty dollars, and gave his notes for the amount on one, two, and three years, at six per cent interest. The highest wages he got during the period of three years was eleven dollars and a half per month, and yet he paid these notes before maturity.

"After he arrived at the age of twenty-one years, he had as yet been entirely deprived of any education, and could not read or write. He was determined to educate himself. I have heard him say many times that his stock of books was a spelling book, a small primer, and six cents' worth of paper that was used to learn to make straight marks on. When this boy started to school all were far ahead of him; yes, he was put in a class with the small children. But he did not stay in that class long; and in three years from the first of his going to school he was teaching in the same town, and the first year he only attended school during the winter. After teaching two winters in the same town, he was so advanced as to be prepared for a more lucrative trade, and engaged with an Eastern firm as a traveling agent and collector. After staying with that firm six years, they had such confidence in him that they proffered him capital to engage in trade. He accepted the offer, and when he was not worth five hundred dollars they furnished without security a stock of five thousand.

"After doing business about six years, and having done business largely on credit, the financial crisis of 1855 and '56 used him up, he losing very heavily by bad debts, but he managed to pay every cent he owed. He then came to Des Moines and engaged in trade on a very small capital, but through his prompt manner of doing business he was enabled to carry it on successfully, and those best acquainted with him supposed he had plenty of money; but I was personally known to his circumstances, and do know that he was not worth one thousand dollars when he came to Des Moines, having lost several thousand dollars in 1855 and '56.

But he is yet in trade here, and is worth not less than twenty thousand dollars. But as I cannot tell you all I wish to about this boy and man in this number, I will see him and get some of the interesting points of his life, and tell them to you."

One point in reference to his business. He has been engaged in the sale of ready made clothing and furnishing goods, at No. 7, in the Savery House block, for twelve years—being a longer period in the same place than any other business man in Des Moines.

As a temperance worker he is not excelled by any man in the West, and is only equalled by Mr. Brant, the two being known as the great apostles of temperance in Des Moines. In every temperance movement he takes an active part, and by time and a liberal contribution of material support, has made the cause of all causes to be honored for its influence for good in the Capital City of Iowa.

Mr. Monroe is probably one of the most reliable and unselfish men in the city. He seeks no place in party politics, or party honor from those who dole it out as a reward for party allegiance. He is simply a citizen, living in obedience to the laws of right. For several terms he has served in the city council as a temperance member, and his voice has been heard and his influence felt in the council chamber. Designing men can neither buy nor sell him. He first gains a knowledge of his duty, and then, in the face of every opposing element, acts the part of a man.

In the temperance field he is a worker in the ranks. No station in life is to him so honorable as that of labor.

Such is the record of one of the best citizens of Des Moines. He is a worthy companion, an enduring friend, and honorable in all the relations of life.

Kate Field has been invited by Sir Charles and Lady Dilke to be their guest during the fashionable season in London.

JAMES WILSON,

MEMBER OF THE FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS
FROM BUCKINGHAM, IOWA.

The Hon. James Wilson is a native of Ayrshire, Scotland. He was born August 16, 1835. His ancestors for two hundred years had been numbered among the agriculturists of Scotland. The parents emigrated to America in 1851, and settled in Norwich, Connecticut, and in 1855, moved to Iowa, and settled in Tama county, where they still reside.

James Wilson resided at home during his minority, working on a farm and attending the common schools of the country, both in Connecticut and Iowa. This, with an academic turn in the Iowa College, comprises his chief opportunities of study, so far as the schools are concerned, but his most extensive readings have been in his private study. He was a very good academic scholar before leaving Scotland, and a fund of useful knowledge has been added in his American experience.

In choosing business avocation he turned to agriculture, instead of one of the professions, now the itching palm of too many aspiring young men. With his own industry he has made a farm of his own. His choice of agriculture was probably inherited, being traced in the blood of his progenitors for two hundred years. But on American soil he had a broader field of usefulness, and prosperity opened up before him. The country was new and improving, and he believed that by careful and well directed labor on a farm, more certain if not more profitable results could be obtained, than in any other mode of industrial life.

At the age of 28 years he was married to Miss Esther Wilbur, a native of New York. They have a family of four children.

The people of Tama county, in making choice of a state representative, were naturally directed to the industrious Scotchman. He was nominated by the republican county convention, and duly elected by the people to the 12th, 13th, and 14th general assem-

blies. In each session of the legislature he was an earnest and faithful worker, taking a common sense view of every subject, and voting for measures as conscience seemed to direct. He secured the recognition of the right of the state to regulate corporations. He was instrumental in procuring the passage of the herd law, requiring every owner to take care of their own stock; and many other measures, of material interest to the state, were warmly supported by him.

On the organization of the general assembly, he was unanimously nominated by a caucus of the republican members, and subsequently elected as speaker of the house, and served through the regular session of 1872, and the adjourned session of 1873. As speaker, he was well posted in parliamentary law, his decisions were prompt and correct, giving general satisfaction as an impartial and well qualified presiding officer.

In 1873, he was nominated as representative in congress, from the fifth congressional district of Iowa, and was elected by over 8,000 majority. He will take his seat in December, 1873, and it is expected that his congressional record will be as honorable to himself as his legislative career was satisfactory to the people whom he represented.

SILVESTER S. HITCHCOCK.

DES MOINES SCALE COMPANY, DES MOINES, IOWA.

Mr. Hitchcock was born in Sheffield, Anandagua county, New York, January 24, 1808. He is of English ancestry, his progenitors having emigrated to America early in the last century. His grandfather, Israel Munn, served in the revolutionary war. He was a shrewd soldier, and his exploits with the British and Indians form an important page in American History.

The Hitchcock family have become quite noted in the annals of American science and literature. In 1841 it was ascertained that 42 per cent. of the Hitchcocks' were profes-

sors of science in some of the branches of industry that has shaped our progressive civilization.

The father, Samuel Hitchcock, was a mechanic, and an expert in any branch of mechanism. At one time he was worth quite a property, but lost it through the failure of a bank where he made his deposits. He was killed by an accident in Walworthy, Wayne county, New York, when about 45 years old. He left a family of nine children living, several of whom have since followed to the shadowy land.

S. S. Hitchcock partakes of the mechanical genius peculiar to the family. At the age of nine years he was left to care for himself by the death of his father. For five years he worked at farming, and at the age of fourteen years he engaged as an apprentice at house building in Rochester, New York. After four years service he went to Erie, Pennsylvania, and engaged as a laborer for the government in building the piers. He only worked about four weeks, when, through his natural genius as a draftsman, he procured an appointment as cockswain on the government gig, in coasting on lake Erie and Ontario, under General James Morris, who was engaged in locating harbors, piers, etc. Serving two years in that capacity, he abandoned it for practical mechanism, for which he had a natural fondness. For the next fourteen years he was engaged as house builder, boat and ship building. In 1844 he engaged in the manufacture of scales at Rochester, New York. In 1845, Mr. Hitchcock formed a partnership with Henry Height, afterwards governor of California, and engaged in the manufacture of the Fairbanks scale. The partnership existed but one year, when Mr. Hitchcock became sole proprietor. In 1856, he sold his interest in the Rochester Union Scale Works, and moved to Chicago, where he obtained an interest in the Eagle Iron Works, and engaged in the manufacture of the Chicago Scales.

After several changes in the scale department he finally engaged in the sale of dry goods, notions, etc., in Chicago; continued

at this until July 1868, when he took the state agency of the Chicago Scale Company, and worked for them until November 1871, when he moved to Des Moines, and organized the Des Moines Scale Company, in the following April.

In 1832 he was married to Miss Caroline Briggs, of Rochester, New York. She died in 1856, leaving one child, nine having preceded her to the silent bourne. In 1857 he married Miss Diana Brooks, a native of Jefferson county, New York. They have two children, aged 14 and 11 years.

Mr. Hitchcock is industrious, devoted to his chosen avocation, being trustworthy and reliable in all the relations of life.

JAY B. FISHER,

STATE INSURANCE AGENT, DAVENPORT, IOWA.

Mr. Fisher is a native of Lorain county, Ohio. He lived some ten years in Dayton, and in 1872 moved to Davenport, Iowa, when he assumed the state agency of the Protection Life Insurance Company. The unparalleled success of the Protection Life has made it the most popular company in America. It is the only company that offers assurance at actual cost. Mr. Fisher, the active and energetic agent, is doing good work in Iowa. He is not only an active business man, but takes an active interest in the progress of our civilization. Religiously, he is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and an ardent Sabbath School worker.

We take pleasure in giving the following data of the Protection Life:

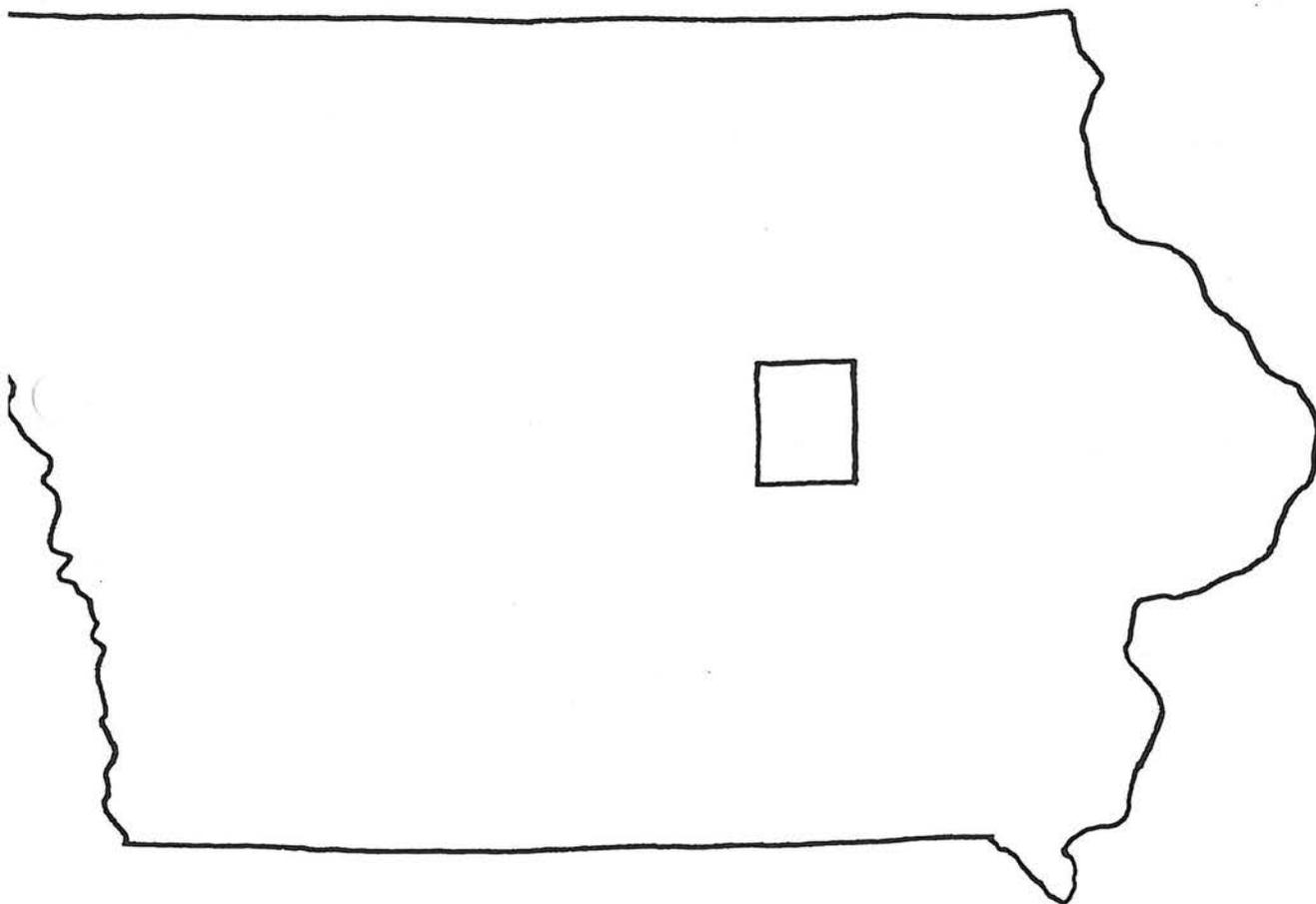
"No man so poor that he cannot obtain—providing he can pass a medical examination—and "keep up" a policy in the Protection Life. Every such policy helps to rid the community of pauperism and the crimes incident to poverty. It benefits the assured by promoting industry and economy, and prolongs life by relieving it of anxiety. It brings money in a moment and just at that moment when it is, indeed, "a very present help in time of trouble."

The professional man, the prosperous merchant of to-day, may be poor when shuffling off their mortal coil, and their families, who have known the luscious sweets of plenty, be com-

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**THE HISTORY
OF
TAMA COUNTY, IOWA
1987**



**Compiled by
The *Tama News Herald*
and
The Tama County Historical Society
and
The Tama County Tracers Genealogical Society**

Cedar Rapids at 6:10 A.M. and arrive at Palo, 7:10 A.M. Subsequent arrivals along the line to be at Shellsburg, 7:30, at Vinton, 8:30, at Benton City, 8:50, at Dysart, 9:15, and at Traer, 10:00 A.M. What a jolly excursion it must have been!

When Andrew Sloss operated a mill on Wolf Creek, it was located where the foot of now-named Mill Street would have been. Above the mill was the dam that helped power it, and above the dam was the community "swimming hole" in summer. Beyond that was the mill-pond "skating rink" in winter. When the mill burned and the dam went out, both recreation spots disappeared. Dr. Haldy located and restored as closely as he could some of the mill stones.

In July, 1931, Traer's Municipal Swimming Pool in Taylor Park was completed. A new pool was planned in 1978-79 at a cost of about \$340,000, half being a federal grant, but subsequent findings determined the cost to be under-estimated.

The Traer Flouring Mills, operated by George Glass & Son, 1879 advertised that they would do an exchange business, flour, bran, feed, delivered all over town. In August of that year, F.C. Hartshorn was fitting up his law office over the Brooks & Moore Bank, "gathering about him a valuable law library."

Markets listed for Aug. 15, 1879, were: #2 wheat, 65¢; corn, 20¢; oats, 20¢; #2 barley, 50¢; flax, \$1.00; hogs, \$2.70 - \$3.10; fat cattle, \$3.50 - \$4.00; eggs, 6¢ per dozen, butter 5¢ - 10¢ per pound.

The Brooks & Moore Bank was the first brick building in Traer, built in 1873. The business had been established August 4, and it became the First National Bank in 1898. The Bank of Traer was founded by Seaver & McClary in 1875, but was not known by that name until 1890. This bank closed during the depression. The Farmers Savings Bank came into existence in 1915. Traer now has two modern banking facilities with ample parking space for customers.

Some of the early churches were the United Presbyterian Church, Congregational Church, Methodist Episcopal Church and Advent Church. By 1891, Traer's population was 1500 and there were three churches. In 1979, with an estimated population of 1700, the churches were St. Paul's Catholic Church, St. Luke Evangelical Lutheran Church, United Presbyterian Church, Ripley United Church of Christ, and United Methodist Church.

Giles Taylor provided the building for the first school, and in 1874, a new frame schoolhouse was erected. A 5-room brick school was built in 1876-1877 at a cost of \$5,725. In 1910 a second brick structure was built, but a fire destroyed it on April 9, 1917, just three days after the United States had declared war on Germany. This disaster necessitated another building which is the \$110,000 brick heart of the present complex and was dedicated in 1918. There has been a steady expansion of the school facilities. In 1956 the gym was dedicated; in 1957 three new classrooms were added; in 1964 a new elementary building was erected, the high school remodeled, and the system became the North Tama County Community School District, a combination of areas in the former Traer, Dinsdale, Buckingham and Clutier districts. Improvements continue. The first graduating class in 1885 consisted of 7 students, while the 1986 class numbered 58.

Previous to the disastrous school fire destroying a building less than seven years old, other fires caused great losses. A very early conflagration practically wiped out the north side of the business district; in July, 1886, a large section on the south side of the street burned. Within three months in 1894, the office of the *Traer Star Clipper*, the post office, Canfield's Grocery, and Boettcher's Furniture Store were damaged in one fire, Perry's Livery Barn in another, and there was a \$40,000 loss to nearly 20 buildings. In this century, the Farmers' Mercantile Co. burned on Oct. 24, 1927, and an L.A. Page Lumber Co. shed was destroyed on March 28, 1928. A problem faced by firemen at the latter fire was lack of pressure for the hoses. An adequate volunteer fire department and modern equipment are now good insurance against such costly calamities. In 1979, Traer's fire department observed its centennial anniversary.

An iron worker in Burlington was commissioned by E.E. Taylor to construct the winding spiral stairway at 534 - 2nd Street as an access to the *Traer Star Clipper* office in 1894. Its design was constrained by the narrow proportions of the building to which it was attached, and showed imaginative use of limited space. During the Bicentennial, this landmark was declared a National Historic Site, and Traer has adopted it as its symbol, along with the slogan, "Wind Up in Traer". Such stairways are no longer uncommon, and those in Traer no longer lead to the newspaper office, which has been housed in a ground floor location since 1953.

On February 28, 1874, a Traer Agricultural Society was organized with West Wilson as president. Fairgrounds located north of Traer were said to be the finest in the county, and the first fair was held in September, 1874. The well-known "Tama Jim" Wilson, United States Secretary of Agriculture for 16 years, helped to start this exposition since the northern part of the county seemed the right place for an annual fair. Years later, stockholders of the Fair Board contributed \$6,000 to the Carnegie Library which was dedicated March 31, 1916.

In addition to "Tama Jim", two other well-known "greats" of Traer were Brigadier-General Palmer E. Pierce, who served 33 years in the Army, and Ralph Dennis, Dean at Northwestern University for 29 of the 37 years he spent there. These three were in different fields; agriculture, military and education. Writers have already been mentioned, and many Traerites have made notable accomplishments in other endeavors.

Many social, fraternal and patriotic organizations, as well as religious societies, exist in Traer. Some of the very early groups to be organized were the Mason lodge, Hesperia #40, chartered on July 25, 1875; the Ancient Order of United Workmen, Enterprise Lodge #31, was organized October 21, 1875; Anchor Lodge, #32, Iowa Legion of Honor, came into being July 30, 1879. Early citizens were drawn together by a common interest then as now. Organizations tend to promote community spirit, and many groups are active.

In 1887, telephone lines to some other towns had come into use and in 1898, a town telephone exchange with less than 50 phones was organized. In 1902, a rural system came into being, and in 1905, the service became a Mutual Exchange. A modern dial system serves Traer.

A contract for waterworks was let in 1894. In 1928, Traer was the only town in the county with a municipally owned power plant, combining steam heat service in the business district with electric light and power.

When World War I began to take men from the community, public spirit ran high. In April, 1918, the Camp Dodge Band came by train and gave a patriotic concert on the Library steps at 9:00 A.M. The local Red Cross served breakfast to them, and a generous collection was taken up for new drums. The same month a Liberty meeting was held in the Opera House. So many attended that people had to be turned away. Gov. W.L. Harding was speaker and A.L. Ames, Chairman of the Third Liberty Loan for Tama county, presided. "Both service and money slackers were brought face to face with real patriotism." In July, Union patriotic services were held at the Congregational Church, which had 37 stars on its service flag. Traer men later offered their services in World War II, the Korean conflict and the Vietnam Era.

Taylor Park, popular recreation spot, first had a neat board fence around it. During Traer's Golden Anniversary, July, 1923, the Memorial Arch spanning the entrance to the park was dedicated as a tribute to the town's war heroes and no fences enclosed the park. In 1976, a memorial marker was placed in the park honoring "Tama Jim" Wilson, and a time capsule to be opened in 2076 was buried.

Pioneers who immigrated from the states east of the Mississippi river, those immigrants from Canada, Germany, Scotland, Ireland and England, and those from Czechoslovakia in whose honor the annual Czech Days and Polka Fest are observed, would heartily endorse the slogan, "Wind Up in Traer". They might even add, "And find a thriving, prosperous community."

by Marie K. Vileta

TRAER FIRE DEPARTMENT

T91

The Traer Fire Department has been in existence for over 100 eventful years. From 1873-1879 a group of concerned citizens called The Wide Awake Hose Company provided fire protection for Traer. An organized fire department for the Traer community was formed in 1879. This was six years after the railroad arrived. It had 40 members with Thomas Greelis, chief engineer; Frank Hadsell, first assistant engineer; and H.B. Merriman, second assistant chief.

The first fire engine was a steamer purchased for \$2,530. Dave Ward (who later served as fire chief) was appointed the town marshal, night watchman and stoker for the fire engine — all of which he performed for \$45 a month. In 1889 a large pump of three sections was purchased that could be thrown in a well or cistern in a few minutes. A rebuilt truck was purchased for the department in 1927. By this time the inadequacy of the present fire department was obvious. A fire in the Farmers' Mercantile Store building caused our department to call many other departments to its aid. Traer definitely

Iowan's Key Role in 1867 Impeachment

By Richard Doak

For three days in December of 1867, tension was high in the U.S. House of Representatives as the House prepared to vote on whether to impeach President Andrew Johnson.

There had been an exhaustive, year-long investigation of the President by the House Judiciary Committee. The committee had recommended impeachment.

Visitors galleries were full, and the speaker of the House had to admonish spectators and House members alike to restrain their outbursts. Representative George Boutwell of Massachusetts had denounced Johnson in a speech covering parts of two days, when it came the turn of the chairman of the Judiciary Committee to speak.

Iowan's Role

The chairman was Representative James F. Wilson of Iowa, a man who played a key role in the impeachment of Johnson.

Wilson did not agree with the majority of his committee. The evidence showed, he said, that the President had committed no impeachable offense.

"I am not here to defend the President," Wilson said. "He must be a bold man who will undertake that task. . . . I believe him to be the worst of the presidents." He added that Johnson displayed "trait of character bad almost beyond precedent."

But Wilson went on to say the Judiciary Committee had found no evidence of criminal activity by the President. "It is unsafe for us to wander into the field of political or party action for offenses upon which to rest the impeaching power of this House," said Wilson. "Disaster alone could result from such a course of



James F. Wilson
Little Known

He concluded that Johnson's offenses, "sad and grave as they are, must be tried by the suffrages of the people, and not on impeachment before the Senate."

The majority of the House agreed with Wilson. A resolution of impeachment was rejected by a vote of 108 to 57.

Iowan's Votes

The six-member Iowa delegation in the House split on the issue. Wilson was joined in voting against impeachment by William B. Allison of Dubuque, Grenville Dodge of Council Bluffs, and Asahel Hubbard of Sioux City. Voting for impeachment were Hiram Price of Davenport and William Loughridge of Oskaloosa.

Johnson was temporarily safe from impeachment. Within three months, however, Wilson and the other Republicans in the House who previously rejected impeachment voted to impeach the President.

Wilson was named one of the seven House "managers" who argued the House's case for impeachment during the subsequent trial in the Senate.

For a man who played such an important role in the only presidential impeachment, Wilson is relatively unremembered in Iowa history.

He was a self-educated lawyer, and an enormous respect for the law runs through a career in Iowa and national politics spanning nearly 40 years.

Born in Ohio

He was an author of the Iowa Constitution and the first member of Congress to introduce the Thirteenth Amendment, which abolished slavery.

Born in Newark, Ohio, in 1828, of a staunch Methodist family, Wilson was only 10 years old when his father died. The boy became an apprentice harness maker to help support the family. He studied at nights, sometimes getting only three hours sleep. From a local minister, he obtained working knowledge of Latin, and from a teacher, learned mathematics. He read law under William B. Woods of Newark, who later became a member of the U.S. Supreme Court.

In 1851, Wilson was admitted to practice law and then, in late 1852, he traveled by steamboat to Iowa, where he settled in Fairfield. He soon had a thriving frontier law practice.

Named Delegate

At the age of 28, Wilson was named a delegate to the convention which drafted Iowa's Constitution in 1857. Despite being one of the youngest members of the convention, Wilson is regarded as one of its commanding figures, having influence on the Bill of Rights, sections dealing with banking, state debts and the judiciary.

He was one of the sponsors of the compromise proposal which allowed a referendum on the question of whether the word "white" should be stricken from the qualifications of voters. (Voters turned down the idea.)

After the new constitution was adopted, Wilson served in the Legislature. He was appointed in 1861 to represent the First District in Congress after Samuel R. Curtis re-

signed to join the Union Army.

Wilson served the next eight years in the House, six of them as chairman of the Judiciary Committee.

A slender man with what was described as almost a cleric's demeanor, Wilson was an eloquent debater. He played a key role in much Civil War and Reconstruction legislation.

One of Best

His speech introducing the Thirteenth Amendment is regarded as one of his best. He argued, simply, that slavery was incompatible with a free nation.

Slavery, he said, "touched everything and defiled everything."

"No man . . . can read the slave codes of the Southern States without admitting that they are utterly repugnant to the genius of our free institutions and irreconcilably opposed to the theory of our government," Wilson said.

The war, he said, "is the legitimate offspring of the attempt of a reckless, insolent and depraved slaveholding oligarchy to mold this government into a political counterpart of that barbaric domestic despotism which asserts the right of property in man."

Slavery must be abolished, he argued, to prevent another Civil War. "Shall we pass through this horrid political nightmare again to be awakened therefrom by the bugle blast and cannon roar of another war, or shall we secure a permanent peace to ourselves and our children by firmly establishing the general welfare upon the tomb of slavery?"

His Role

Wilson's role in the impeachment of Johnson began early in 1867. Talk of impeachment had begun as early as 1866 and grew out of a bitter struggle over Reconstruction between the Congress dominated by Northern Republicans and Johnson, a Tennessean and philosophical Democrat who had ascended to the presidency after the assassination of Abraham Lincoln.

Reconstruction legislation was passed over Johnson vetoes. As chairman of the Judiciary Committee, Wilson had a hand in much of the post-Civil War legislation, including sponsorship of a bill which gave blacks in the District of Columbia the right to vote.

Johnson's veto of that bill was one of the acts which prompted the House to establish an impeachment inquiry by Wilson's Judiciary Committee early in 1867.

The investigation lasted most of the year, amassing 1,200 pages of testimony and evidence. The wildest of charges were investigated, including innuendoes that Johnson had a part in Lincoln's assassination. Wilson does not appear to have been enthusiastic about the investigation and was criticized for dragging on the work and not making the evidence public.

Cites Duty

At one point, when Wilson was being pressed by Republican firebrands for release of committee evidence, Wilson snapped, "No amount of political pressure shall turn me aside from a conscientious discharge of the duty thus imposed."

Speaking of the President, Wilson said, "There is to my mind nothing clearer than that politically there is no justification of his actions and the headstrong obstinacy with which he has persisted in his evil ways. But it is a different thing when you impose upon me the duty of determining as a member of the Judiciary Committee whether this conduct and those acts, bad as they are, will, under the law and the testimony in this case, warrant an impeachment of the President of the United States."

In the end, Wilson concluded there was no evidence of criminal conduct by the President, and the House voted against an impeachment resolution on Dec. 7, 1867. Debate was cut short under Wilson's insistence that the nation was entitled to a speedy resolution of the issue.

Fell Into Trap

But then the President fell into the trap set for him by

the Radical Republicans. He fired Secretary of War Edwin Stanton in violation of the Tenure of Office Act, which prohibited the President from removing officers without the consent of the Senate.

The House moved rapidly. Johnson discharged Stanton on Feb. 21, 1868. An impeachment resolution was immediately introduced in the House, and this time it was referred to the Reconstruction Committee instead of Wilson's Judiciary Committee.

On Feb. 24, the House passed the resolution, 126 to 47, on a straight party line vote. Wilson was named to help draw up the articles of impeachment and was selected as one of seven House members to manage the prosecution in the Senate trial.

"Broke Law"

Historians have not recorded Wilson's private thoughts on why he reversed himself and voted for impeachment. In a speech on the House floor, Wilson said impeachment was now necessary because the President had willfully violated a criminal statute.

"The public peace is again disturbed by the President of the United States," said Wilson. "He denies to the nation the repose which it so much needs. He will not obey the law, and by it he must be judged."

Referring to the previous vote against impeachment, Wilson observed, "He mistook our judgment for cowardice, and worked on until he has presented to us, as a sequence, a high misdemeanor known to law and defined by statute. If we permit this to pass unchallenged . . . no man can measure the future troubles of this Republic."

Wilson said he did not regret his earlier vote against impeachment, but said the House now had no choice but to impeach.

Was Misunderstood

He said the earlier vote seemed "to have been most strangely misunderstood by the President. Our refusal to

have been construed by him into a license to trample on even the penal statutes of the nation. The result is before us.

"The President challenges the supremacy of law and dishonors his constitutional obligation to 'take care that the laws are faithfully executed.'"

Wilson concluded, "He shall have his day in court, and be taught, for his own good and that of his successors in office, that the president of the United States, clothed with all the great powers of his high official station, is as completely subordinate to the law of the Republic as the humblest of its citizens . . ."

"The majesty of the law must be asserted, though it strike from his exalted position the chief magistrate of the nation."

Legal Points

Wilson appears not to have taken a leading role among the seven House managers of the impeachment trial. Most of his comments were on legal points regarding the admissibility of evidence and other issues. He often cited precedents of other impeachment trials both in the United States and Britain.

At one point, Wilson made the argument that a president cannot blame his subordinates for his actions. One of the arguments against impeachment was that Johnson acted on advice of subordinates that the Tenure of Office Act was unconstitutional.

Under a monarchy, argued Wilson, "The king's crimes may be expiated by the vicarious atonement of his ministers; but the president is held personally amenable to the impeaching power of the House of Representatives. Concede to the president immunity through the advice of his cabinet officers, and you reverse by your decision the theory of our Constitution."

"Grand Remedy"

Wilson referred to impeachment proceedings as "the corrective power of the grand remedy" and said the

failure of the President to act within the Constitution must bring on "the remedial power of impeachment."

The vote in the Senate on conviction of Johnson was 35 to 19, one vote short of the two-thirds margin necessary to convict. One of the deciding votes was cast by Iowa Senator James W. Grimes, who endured incredible villification for his vote against conviction.

Iowa's other Senator, James Harlan of Mount Pleasant, voted to convict.

Wilson retired from the House at the end of his term in early 1869, returning to Fairfield to practice law. He turned down offers to serve in President Grant's cabinet.

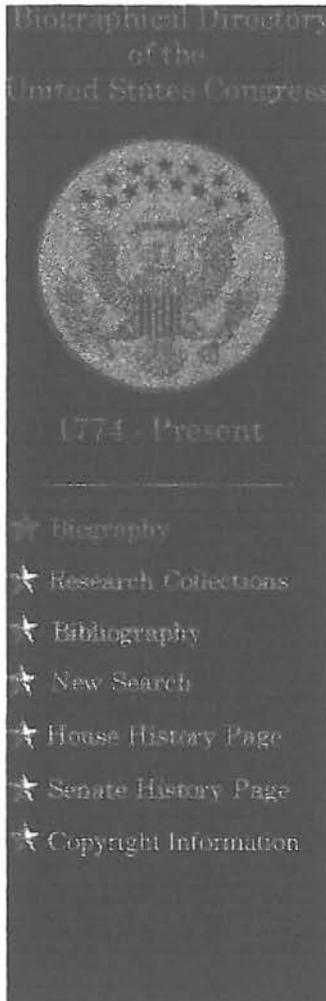
He entered a three-way race for U.S. Senate in 1872, although he probably had no intention of winning. His entry into the contest drew southeast Iowa strength away from Senator Harlan, allowing Wilson's friend, William Allison to be elected.

Temperance Role

In 1882, Wilson was elected to the U.S. Senate and served from 1883 until 1895. During this period of his career, Wilson was best known for his leadership in the temperance movement.

He sponsored the so-called Wilson Act, which prohibited intoxicating liquors from being shipped to or through dry states.

Wilson died on Apr. 22, 1895, at the age of 66.



WILSON, James, 1835-1920

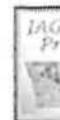
WILSON, James, a Representative from Iowa; born on a farm in Ayrshire, Scotland, August 16, 1835; immigrated to the United States in 1852 with his parents, who settled in Norwich, Conn.; moved to Iowa in 1855 and located in Traer, Tama County; attended the public schools and Grinnell (Iowa) College; engaged in agricultural pursuits; taught school; member of the State house of representatives 1867-1871, serving as speaker in 1870 and 1871; regent of the State university 1870-1874; elected as a Republican to the Forty-third and Forty-fourth Congresses (March 4, 1873-March 3, 1877); member of the Iowa Railway Commission 1878-1883; presented credentials as a Member-elect to the Forty-eighth Congress and served from March 4, 1883, until the closing day, March 3, 1885, when he was succeeded by Benjamin T. Frederick, who contested his election; director of the agricultural experiment station and professor of agriculture in the Iowa Agricultural College at Ames 1891-1897; was Secretary of Agriculture in the Cabinets of Presidents McKinley, Roosevelt, and Taft, and served from March 5, 1897, to March 3, 1913; editor of the *Agricultural Digest*; died in Traer, Iowa, August 26, 1920; interment in Buckingham Cemetery.

Bibliography

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| Surname | Given Name | Born | Died | Cemetery | Location | County | Comments |
|---------|-----------------|---------------|---------------|------------|-------------------|--------|--|
| WILSON | (father) | | no dates | Oak Hill | Tama Twp. | Tama | |
| WILSON | (father) | | no dates | Buckingham | Perry Twp. | Tama | |
| WILSON | (mother) | 1842 | 1914 | Woodlawn | Toledo Twp. | Tama | age 72 |
| WILSON | (mother) | | no dates | Buckingham | Perry Twp. | Tama | |
| WILSON | (mother) | | no dates | Oak Hill | Tama Twp. | Tama | |
| WILSON | Aden T. | 1[6] Jan 1856 | 11 Feb 1906 | Woodlawn | Toledo Twp. | Tama | age 50 |
| WILSON | Agnes | 1850 | 08 Jan 1871 | Buckingham | Perry Twp. | Tama | age 21 |
| WILSON | Agnes Mc | 1851 | 1937 | Buckingham | Perry Twp. | Tama | age 86 |
| WILSON | Allen Ramsay | 01 Mar 1853 | 01 Jul 1910 | Buckingham | Perry Twp. | Tama | age 52 |
| WILSON | Andrew | 1810 | 25 Nov 1888 | Woodlawn | Toledo Twp. | Tama | age 78 |
| WILSON | Andrew | 08 Aug 1830 | 1[6] Mar 1902 | Buckingham | Perry Twp. | Tama | |
| WILSON | Arthur | 1847 | 1924 | Gethmann | Spring Creek Twp. | Tama | age 77 |
| WILSON | Barbara Kennedy | 28 May 1828 | 22 Aug 1893 | Crystal | Crystal Twp. | Tama | age 65... w/o West Wilson |
| WILSON | Bartholomew | 17 Jun 1827 | 04 Mar 1907 | Rector | Salt Creek Twp. | Tama | age 80, Pvt.MexicanWar1846, 8 S.MountedRifles, CivilWar1861-Vol.Inf.G.A.R. |
| WILSON | Beulah Stoakes | 1892 | 1920 | Buckingham | Perry Twp. | Tama | age 28... w/o P. L. Wilson |
| WILSON | Carrie | | no dates | Oak Hill | Tama Twp. | Tama | |
| WILSON | Charles A. | 09 Mar 1839 | 09 Oct 1910 | Woodlawn | Toledo Twp. | Tama | age 71... Pvt. G.A.R. |
| WILSON | Charlie | | no dates | Oak Hill | Tama Twp. | Tama | |
| WILSON | Clement | 1880 | 1921 | Buckingham | Perry Twp. | Tama | See Democrat, 12/27/1921 Dav |
| WILSON | David | 1851 | 1897 | Buckingham | Perry Twp. | Tama | |

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| Surname | Given Name | Born | Died | Cemetery | Location | County | Comments |
|---------|---------------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|-----------------|--------|------------------|
| WILSON | E. J. | 1827 | 1907 | Buckingham | Perry Twp. | Tama | |
| WILSON | Elizabeth | 15 Mar 1848 | 09 Jan 1884 | Chapel Hill | Carlton Twp. | Tama | age 36 |
| WILSON | Elizabeth Mitchell | 1879 | 1920 | Amity | Grant Twp. | Tama | age 41... w/o W. |
| WILSON | Eva A. | 1862 | 1890 | Buckingham | | Tama | |
| WILSON | Flora | 1838 | 1935 | Buckingham | Perry Twp. | Tama | age 97 |
| WILSON | George | | 23 Oct 1871 | Spencer | | Tama | age 69 |
| WILSON | George S. | 1858 | 1917 | Woodlawn | Toledo Twp. | Tama | age 59 |
| WILSON | Gorman | 09 Sep 1859 | 13 Feb 1888 | Woodlawn | Toledo Twp. | Tama | |
| WILSON | Grace | 1826 | 1918 | Buckingham | Perry Twp. | Tama | |
| WILSON | Harry A. | 30 May 1877 | 03 Oct 1907 | Buckingham | Perry Twp. | Tama | |
| WILSON | I. Franklin | 1852 | 1929 | Buckingham | | Tama | |
| WILSON | J. B. | 1825 | 1897 | Buckingham | | Tama | |
| WILSON | James | 1823 | 1907 | Oak Hill | Tama Twp. | Tama | age 84 |
| WILSON | James (Tama Jim) W. | 16 Aug 1853 | 26 Aug 1920 | | | Tama | age 86... See M |
| WILSON | Jean | 1815 | 06 May 1881 | Buckingham | Perry Twp. | Tama | age 66 |
| WILSON | Jennie E. | 1865 | 1932 | Rector | Salt Creek Twp. | Tama | age 67 |
| WILSON | Jesse J. | | 28 Feb 1884 | Pleasant Hill | | Tama | age 23 |
| WILSON | John | 1812 | 21 May 1892 | Buckingham | Perry Twp. | Tama | age 80 |
| WILSON | John | 05 Mar 1820 | 28 Nov 1879 | Chapel Hill | Carlton Twp. | Tama | age 59 |
| WILSON | John | | no dates | Buckingham | Perry Twp. | Tama | Co. M 1st Iowa |

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|------------------------|-----------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|---------------------|--------|-------------|
| WILSON | John L. | 1872 | 1920 | Woodlawn | Toledo Twp. | Tama | age 48 |
| WILSON | John Ward | 1865 | 1932 | Buckingham | Perry Twp. | Tama | age 67 |
| WILSON | Lizzie W. | | 02 Sep 1808 | Buckingham | Perry Twp. | Tama | age 21 |
| WILSON | Louisa J. | 1845 | 1932 | Gethmann | Spring Creek Twp. | Tama | age 87 |
| WILSON | Margaret Drynan | 08 Apr 1824 | 17 Feb 1860 | Crystal | Crystal Twp. | Tama | age36... w |
| WILSON | Martha A. | | 23 Oct 1886 | Pleasant Hill | | Tama | age 46 |
| WILSON | Martha J. | 1821 | 1910 | Buckingham | Perry Twp. | Tama | age 89 |
| WILSON | Mary | 03 Feb 1814 | 08 Dec 1894 | Woodlawn | Toledo Twp. | Tama | age 80... v |
| WILSON | Mary | | 16 Sep 1878 | Buckingham | Perry Twp. | Tama | age 28 |
| WILSON | Mary E. | 27 Jun 1830 | 22 Feb 1903 | Rector | Salt Creek Twp. | Tama | age 78 |
| WILSON | Matilda | 14 Dec 1836 | 01 Oct 1915 | Waltham | York Twp. | Tama | age 79 |
| WILSON | McDonald C. | | no dates | Oak Hill | Tama Twp. | Tama | Pvt. G.A.F |
| WILSON | Mervil D. | 1886 | 1917 | Woodlawn | Toledo Twp. | Tama | age 31 |
| WILSON | Minnie | 05 Oct 1868 | 04 Jul 1898 | Woodlawn | Toledo Twp. | Tama | age 30 |
| WILSON | Nancy | 1843 | 16 Jan 1879 | Chapel Hill | Carlton Twp. | Tama | age 36... v |
| WILSON | Nellie M. | 27 Jan 1887 | 10 Dec 1918 | Buckingham | Perry Twp. | Tama | age 31 |
| WILSON | Nettie D. | 1852 | 1922 | Maple Hill | Indian Village Twp. | Tama | age 70 |
| WILSON | Peter | 1840 | 1926 | Dysart | Clark Twp. | Tama | age 86 |
| WILSON | Peter | | 23 Apr 1887 | Buckingham | Perry Twp. | Tama | age 52 |
| WILSON | Peter McCosh | 1867 | 1932 | Buckingham | Perry Twp. | Tama | age 65 |

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| Surname | Given Name | Born | Died | Cemetery | Location | County |
|---------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|--------|
| WILSON | Robert J. | 1877 | 1903 | Buckingham | Perry Twp. | Tama |
| WILSON | Rosa | 1872 | 1927 | Woodlawn | Toledo Twp. | Tama |
| WILSON | Sahar Milroy | 1839 | 12 Jun 1907 | Buckingham | Perry Twp. | Tama |
| WILSON | Samuel | 1834 | 1916 | Chapel Hill | Carlton Twp. | Tama |
| WILSON | Sarah | 25 Dec 1833 | 23 Oct 1907 | Chapel Hill | Carlton Twp. | Tama |
| WILSON | Susan | 1855 | 1909 | Dysart | Clark Twp. | Tama |
| WILSON | West | 19 Apr 1820 | 27 Mar 1907 | Crystal | Crystal Twp. | Tama |
| WILSON | West W. | 1848 | 1923 | Buckingham | Perry Twp. | Tama |
| WILSON | Wilbur F. | 1874 | 1927 | Chapel Hill | Carlton Twp. | Tama |

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Tama Jim:
A Man to Remember

Bailey Fawver
Junior Division
Historical Paper

2000

In 1897 President William McKinley appointed James "Tama Jim" Wilson, a man once described as "...being known only in Iowa and the vegetable kingdom," as Secretary of Agriculture. (Wilcox, p. 4) Wilson's appointment proved to be one of America's greatest turning points in the history of agriculture and education. Wilson took over a department that was understaffed, overworked, and politically weak. As the Secretary, Wilson raised the Department of Agriculture to cabinet level importance. Once this was accomplished, he strengthened the Department by increasing its number of employees. With this strong department, Wilson could focus on the goals of educating America's farmers, working to give the Department legal power, protecting the American public and making the United States agriculturally self-sufficient.

Wilson took over a weak department. The Department of Agriculture was started in 1839 when Henry F. Ellsworth, Commissioner of Patents, received \$1,000 from Congress to "collect agricultural statistics and for other agricultural purposes." The Agricultural Bureau became part of the Patent Office that was within the State Department. (Hoing, p. 50) It was not until 1862 that a separate Department of Agriculture led by a commissioner was created. Under the commissioner, the responsibilities but not the number of employees in the department grew. (Traer Star Clipper (1920), p. 3) With little money and few employees, the new Department of Agriculture was expected to gather statistics about farming, make scientific investigations into crop successes, and introduce new crops to the farmers. The already overworked personnel of the Department were given more responsibility in 1884 when Congress passed laws giving the Department the responsibility of preventing the sale of animals with "contagious, infectious, or communicable diseases." (Hoing, p. 22) The Department

was located on forty acres of land in Washington, D.C. in a building constructed in 1868. (Moeller, p. 37) Many Agriculture Department employees had to have offices in rented buildings. (Gazette, p. 6) In 1889 Wilson, a former professor of Applied Agriculture at Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanical Arts, worked with the Patrons of Husbandry and other farm groups to convince Congress to make the Department a part of the president's cabinet. (Sage, 222) In less than two years, Wilson had accomplished a remarkable political victory for agricultural interests.

Following the political victory of winning a place in the cabinet, Wilson began building the strength of the department. (Thomson, 33) Under Wilson, the Department of Agriculture increased from 2400 to 6,242 in 1906 and 9,107 in 1907. (The Register and Leader, p. 8) The Department reached 13,858 employees acting under six bureau chiefs whom Wilson proudly referred to as his "six-horse team." (Moeller, p. 37) To collect information about foreign agriculture and markets, he developed a system in which agricultural experts for the United States were employed by embassies outside this country just as the nation's had military and naval staff. Young scientists often wrote to him asking for advice on how to prepare themselves for work in his department. Encouraged by this interest, Wilson increased the number of scientists employed by the Department and the research projects involving them. By 1901, several thousand scientists were employed by the Department and Wilson was constantly searching for others. (Traer Star Clipper, p. 14) The appropriations for the Agricultural Department increased from \$3,636,264 to \$21,103,646. (Register and Leader, p.8)

With a strong department, Wilson planned to educate America's farmers. Under his administration, the library of the Department of Agriculture expanded from a tiny

collection to over 15,000 volumes, one of the most impressive agricultural libraries in the world. (Traer Star Clipper, p. 14) The number of department publications grew from 424 to 2,110 with 34,500,000 copies distributed each year.

Wilson was equally concerned with strengthening the colleges of agriculture and the experiment stations. As Secretary of Agriculture he realized that Americans were getting more information from the press and farmers' institutes than they were getting technological instruction in the agricultural colleges. (Hoing, p. 142) Wilson's plan was to make the Department of Agriculture as useful as possible to the experiment stations. The Department did not carry on all the experiments, but it assisted others by allowing the use of its mailing privileges, loaning Departmental experts for projects, and providing grants. Sometimes the Department helped pay for projects by contributing to the preparation of farmers' bulletins. When the state colleges and experiment stations did not prove as effective as Wilson thought they should be, he found ways to encourage their development. One of the most effective ways was to lend out to the state institutions scientists who had been trained by the USDA. (Hoing, p.146) Wilson was good at the use of public criticism to encourage an institution to change. In 1903 he openly criticized the University of California for graduating only one student of agriculture, a girl, in a class of 450 students although the university received \$70,000 each year for the education of farmers and mechanics. (Hoing, p.148)

During Wilson's sixteen year term as Secretary of Agriculture, tremendous growth, especially after 1908, was made in agricultural education. (Thomson, p. 33) In 1897 there were only sixty-one colleges giving instruction to 4,000 students while by 1911, sixty-seven colleges were teaching 18,000 students. Many others were enrolled in

courses offered by forty-two private colleges. (Hoing, p. 129) In 1897 there were few opportunities to pursue graduate degrees, but by 1912 there were forty-three colleges offering graduate courses. In 1897 none of the colleges trained teachers for high school. By 1912, an estimated forty colleges did. In the same sixteen year period, the extension program had been created and by 1912 approximately 169,000 students were studying through extension or correspondence courses. In 1897 there were only nine agricultural high schools and no public high schools offering such work. In 1912 there were 289 high schools in eleven states receiving state aid for teaching agriculture subjects. By 1912 nearly every state encouraged elementary education. There were 196 normal schools providing instruction so that elementary teachers would have the necessary skills of teaching. (Hoing, p. 154)

Under Wilson's direction, the Department of Agriculture's power also increased. The Department prepared legislation that gave it more power over packing plants as well as the sale of meat within the United States and in foreign markets. This legislation had two important parts. The Department would have control over the sale of all interstate and international meat. The second part of the legislation required the packers to pay the cost of meat inspection. Wilson considered the payment part of the legislation to be the more important point. Present inspection had been weak because it depended upon congressional legislation. By requiring meat packers to pay for inspection, Wilson could send his inspection agents to any plant without fear that a lack of money would keep them from doing their job. (Hoing, p. 199) Adequate meat inspection laws protecting Americans' health were passed that prohibited the processing of meat from animals having such animal illnesses as surra, Malta Fever, foot and mouth disease, sheep scab,

cattle mange, bovine tuberculosis, hog cholera, glanders, and rabies. (Mills, p. 101) The most complete system of meat inspection ever seen in the United States was started with an estimated fifty-nine million animals being checked annually in almost one thousand factories. (Carpenter)

Led by Wilson, the Department of Agriculture worked to protect the American public. Wilson and the Department fought druggists and manufacturers who made and sold commercial remedies for livestock. Wilson believed that these firms greatly overcharged farmers for the remedies, making as much as 1200 percent and 2000 percent on some items. These companies seemed more interested in sales than getting rid of the disease. He believed that the government should continue to develop the vaccines and serums. When it was not economical to supply the farmers with the necessary amount, the individual states should do it. To prevent a private monopoly of the hog cholera serum developed by the Department of Agriculture, Wilson had it patented and the patent was turned over to the people of the United States. (Hoing, p. 44) When his free distribution of black leg vaccine was challenged, Wilson organized farmers to write their congressmen supporting his work

Wilson used the new strength of the Department of Agriculture to achieve a fourth goal-- making the United States agriculturally self-sufficient. To achieve this goal, he suggested raising all the agricultural products the United States then imported from foreign nations. (Telegraph Herald, p. 2) Over 34,000 species and varieties of plants were introduced and tested for their potential value to American agriculture. He has been credited with re-establishing the Morgan horse and introduced hundreds of crops to the United States. (Traer Star Clipper (1920) p. 3) These crops included durum wheat,

Japanese rice; Russian macaroni wheat; Swedish oats; alfalfa from Turkestan, Siberia, Peru, and Arabia; seedless grapes from Greece; date palms from Africa; Smyrna figs; Chinese wood oil trees; mangoes; avocados; bamboos; camphor; cork; and large numbers of grasses as well as salt bushes from Australia. (Mills, p. 101) Research to improve irrigation and dry farming west of 100 degrees longitude were encouraged. Much progress was made in cultivating improved types of corn and cotton. (Traer Star Clipper (1920), p. 3) Tobacco studies in Maryland, the Connecticut Valley, Ohio, Florida, Kentucky, and Tennessee led to the production of an excellent crop. The sugar beet industry grew from almost nothing to an annual planting of 475,000 acres which led to the building of sixty-six beet sugar factories in seventeen states. Research on pear blight, apple scab, bitterrot, cotton wilt, and asparagus rust prevented many farmers from buying worthless remedies. (Hoing, p. 44) The agricultural balance of payments during Wilson's administration increased from \$234 million to \$425 million. (Traer Star Clipper, (1934) p. 3)

Wilson turned the Agriculture Department's program of seed distribution, one of its most criticized ideas, into a highly respected project. The first agriculture appropriation in 1839 established the seed distribution program. The original idea was to introduce foreign and rare seeds or plants not easily purchased in this country and distribute them for growing to farmers who would make annual reports on their progress. (Hoing, p. 33) People who grew seeds commercially protested that the program had become a congressional give-away in exchange for reelection votes and that the free distribution hurt their sales. Wilson believed that the seedmen did not understand his plan. Because of the cost, seedmen could not afford to provide free seeds to farmers; the

Marquis, Who's Who In America. Chicago. Chicago Press. 2000.

This book had background information on Wilson. This researcher used this reference to find different dates that were important to this report.

Moeller L. Hubert. 30 Stories of Iowa. Lake Mills: (self published)

This resource had information on the exact number of employees Wilson had in the sixteen years that he was in the Department of Agriculture. Wilson enlarged the number of employees to make a better department.

Mills, George. Iowa' Amazing Past. Ames Iowa : The Iowa University Press. 1972

This book told us about the adequate meat inspection laws and how they protected the Americans health. The laws were passed with Wilson's support.

Sage, Leland. A History of Iowa. Ames, Iowa: The Iowa State University Press. 1974.

This book was about in 1889 Wilson became a former professor applied to Agriculture at Iowa State College Of Agriculture and Mechanical Arts. He tried to convince people to put his Department part of the president cabinet.

'Tama Jim' Launched Pure Food Law 60 Years Ago." Cedar Rapids Gazette. June 26, 1966

This article outlined the important work Wilson did in Washington and how poor the department was when he took over.

"Tama Jim" Played an Important Part in Start of Farm Demonstration Work." Traer Star Clipper April 3, 1934

This article provided background information on "Tama Jim" Wilson.

Thomson, Jim. "A Scot to Remember "Tama Jim" Wilson," Scottish Highlanders. March 13, 1980.

This resource gave me information on the sixteen years Wilson was in the Department of Agriculture.

Wilcox, Earley Vernon. Tama Jim. Boston: The Stafford Company, 1930

This book was the only source which stated how unknown Wilson was when he came to Washington.

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James Wilson

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Birth: Aug. 16, 1835
Death: Aug. 26, 1920

US Congressman, Presidential Cabinet Secretary. Elected to represent Iowa's 5th District in the United States House of Representatives, he served from 1873 to 1877, and 1883 to 1885. He also served as a Member of the Iowa State House of Representatives from 1867 to 1873, Speaker of the Iowa State House of Representatives from 1872 to 1873, Member of the Iowa Railroad Commission from 1882 to 1888, and as the United States Secretary of Agriculture from 1897 to 1913.



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Tama County
Iowa, USA

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Added by: Hiesela

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Added: Jun. 18, 2009

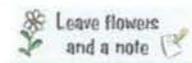


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Added: Feb. 25, 2009



Representative from Iowa, 1873-1877, 1883-1885; Secretary of Agriculture, 1897-1913.
- [Garver Graver](#)

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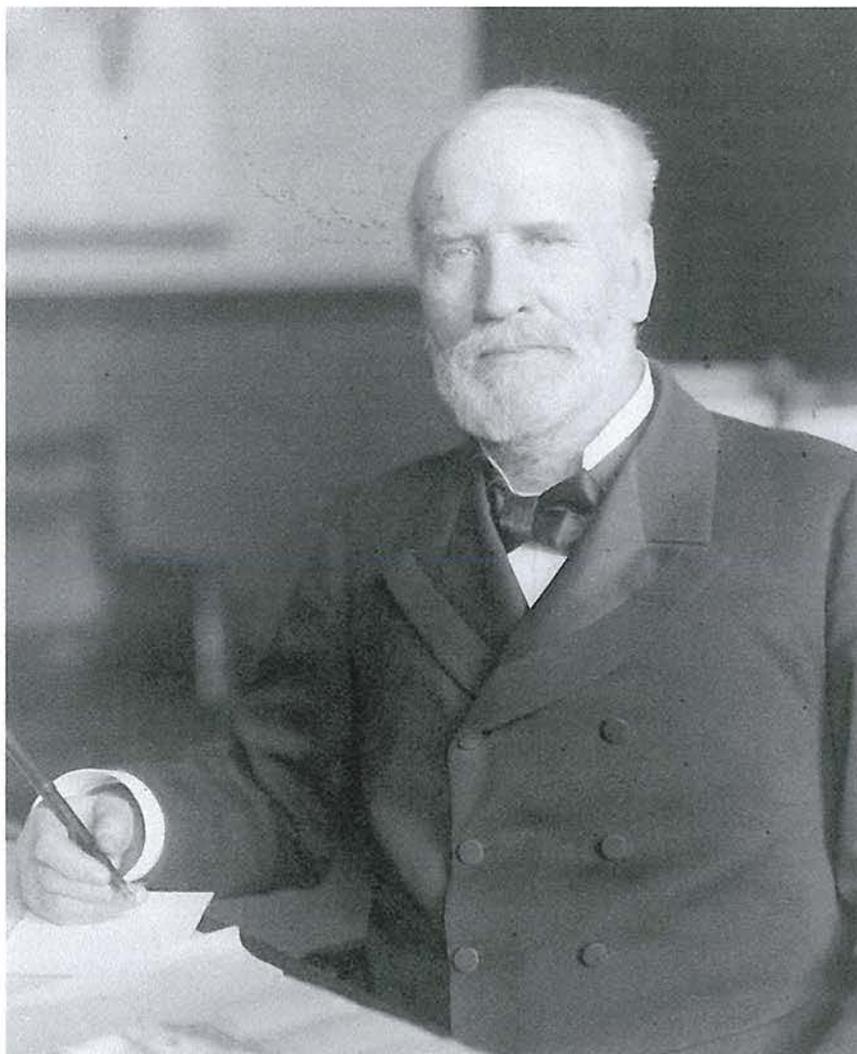


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James Wilson

Added by: The Mystery Man
3/29/2007

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North America

JAMES WILSON

Male

[Pedigree](#)[Family](#)**Event(s):****Birth:** *16 Aug 1835, Ayrshire, Scotland***Christening:****Death:** 26 AUG 1920**Burial:****Parents:****Father:** [JOHN WILSON](#)[Family](#)**Mother:** [JEAN MC COSH](#)**Marriages:****Spouse:** [ESTHER WILBUR](#)[Family](#)**Marriage:** 07 MAY 1863 Grinnell, Poweshiek, Iowa**Messages:**

Record submitted after 1991 by a member of the LDS Church. No additional information is available. Ancestral File may list the same family and the submitter.

Source Information:

No source information is available.

An official Web site of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints
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WILSON, JAMES, Buckingham, T^homa Co., farmer, born in Scotland, married, Union Presbyterian, 14 years in Iowa, 34 years old, weighs 175 pounds.

Marjorie E. Galsin, Magnolia, Iowa
Thurs. Jan. 20, 1870
p 1, at 4, 5, 6, 7



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James Wilson

Birth: 1835-08-16
Scotland

Death: 1920-08-26
Traer, Tama County, IA

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Family Members

Parents

John Wilson
1811 - 1892

 Jean McCosh
1815 - 1881
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Esther Wilbur
[Family Group Sheet](#)

Records

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Timeline

1835 Birth
16 Aug
Scotland
Birth

1863 Marriage to Esther Wilbur
7 May
Tama County, IA
Age: 27

1920 Death
26 Aug
Traer, Tama County, IA
Age: 85

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James Wilson

Born: 16 Aug 1835
[city], [parish], Ayrshire, Scotland

Died: 26 Aug 1920
Traer, [county], Iowa, USA

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John Wilson

Jean McCosh

James Wilson

Jane Lusk

Peter McCosh

See Pedigree View

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Family Groups

Spouse

[Esther Wilbur](#)

Born:
Died:

Marriage: 7 May 1863 in [city], Tama, Iowa, USA

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Children

| Children | Sex | Birth |
|---------------------|-----|---|
| Esther Wilson | F | |
| Flora Wilson | F | |
| Peter Wilson | M | |
| G Wright Wilson | M | |
| James Wilbur Wilson | M | [city], Tama, Iowa, USA |
| Jasper Wilson | M | |
| Ward Wilson | M | abt 1865 in [city], [county], Iowa, USA |

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Iowa State Census Collection, 1836-1925

| | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|-----------|
| Name: | James Wilson | |
| Birth Year: | abt 1836 | |
| Birth Place: | Scotland | |
| Gender: | Male | |
| Census Date: | 1856 | |
| Residence State: | Iowa | |
| Residence County: | Tama | |
| Locality: | Buckingham | |
| Roll: | IA_66 | |
| Line: | 31 | |
| Family Number: | 6 | |
| Neighbors: | View others on page | |
| Household Members: | Name | Age |
| | John Wilson | 44 |
| | Jane Wilson | 41 |
| | James Wilson | 20 |
| | Peter Wilson | 19 |
| | Flora Wilson | 17 |
| | Jane L Wilson | 16 |
| | Jennette Wilson | 14 |
| | John Wilson | 12 |
| | West WilsonII | 10 |
| | Andrew Wilson | 8 |
| | Ann Wilson | 6 |
| | Marie Wilson | |
| | Margaret Wilson | |

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In 1856, living with parents at age 20



You

You searched for **James Wilson** in **Iowa**

1880 United States Federal Census

| | |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| Name: | James Wilson |
| Home in 1880: | Perry, Tama, Iowa |
| Age: | 44 |
| Estimated Birth Year: | abt 1836 |
| Birthplace: | Scotland |
| Relation to Head of Household: | Self (Head) |
| Spouse's Name: | Hester |
| Father's birthplace: | Scotland |
| Mother's birthplace: | Scotland |
| Neighbors: | View others on page |
| Occupation: | Farmer |
| Marital Status: | Married |
| Race: | White |
| Gender: | Male |
| Cannot read/write: | |
| Blind: | View image |
| Deaf and dumb: | |
| Otherwise disabled: | |
| Idiotic or insane: | |
| Household Members: | |
| Name | Age |
| James Wilson | 44 |
| <i>Esther</i> Hester Wilson | 44 |
| John W. Wilson | 14 |
| Peter M. Wilson | 12 |
| James W. Wilson | 10 |
| Flora H. Wilson | 9 |
| Jasper Wilson | 7 |
| George W. Wilson | 4 |
| Esther M. Wilson | 1 |

Source Citation: Year: 1880; Census Place: Perry, Tama, Iowa; Roll T9_365; Family History Film: 1254365; Page: 549,3000; Enumeration District: 330; Image: 0262.

Source Information:

Ancestry.com and The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. 1880 United States Federal Census [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: The Generations Network, Inc., 2005. 1880 U.S. Census Index provided by The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints © Copyright 1999 Intellectual Reserve, Inc. All rights reserved. All use is subject to the limited use license and other terms and conditions applicable to this site. Original data: United States of America, Bureau of the Census. *Tenth Census of the United States, 1880*. Washington, D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, 1880. T9, 1,454 rolls.

Description:

This database is an index to 50 million individuals enumerated in the 1880 United States Federal Census. Census takers recorded many details including each person's name, address, occupation, relationship to the head of household, race, sex, age at last birthday, marital status, place of birth, parents' place of birth. Additionally, the names of those listed on the population schedule are linked to actual images of the 1880 Federal Census. [Learn more...](#)