Standard Form For Members of the Legislature

Name of Representative Senator Kuebel, Willis G. – Represented Linn County, Iowa

1. Birthday and place 5 June 1857 near Bradford, Iowa

2. Marriage (s) date place

Mary E. Hetherington 1881

3. Significant events for example:

A. Business Director of the Allison Hotel Company and director of the Merchants National Bank

B. Civic responsibilities Masons; Commercial Club; Knights of Pythias

C. Profession Merchant

4. Church membership Presbyterian

5. Sessions served 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd General Assemblies 1917, 1919, 1921, 1923, 1925, 1927

6. Public Offices

A. Local Cedar Rapids city councilman 1896-1902; Cedar Rapids postmaster 1909-1913;

B. State Chairman of the Iowa State Park Commission

C. National

7. Death 17 Apr 1927 Des Moines, Iowa - buried Oak Hill Cemetery Cedar Rapids, Iowa

8. Children Mrs. John L. Newton; Guy P.; Willis G. Jr.; Frances

9. Names of parents

Haskell, Willis G.

10. Education

11. Degrees

12. Other applicable information Republican

- He had worked for the B.C.R and N Railway before coming to Cedar Rapids circa 1893 to enter the coal business.
- He formed the W. G. Haskell Coal Company which quickly was prosperous. He also formed the Johnson Coal Application Company, president of the Anderson Coal Company, the Mound Farm Realty Company, the Republican Printing Company
- He attained appropriation for an children's hospital at the University of Iowa
- He and Republican Representative Kloss together made a successful bill for payment of hospital costs of indigent adults at University of Iowa Hospital.
- At an early age he became a telegraph operator. While serving as a telegraph operator he attracted the attention of the B.C.R. and N railway. He was sent to Independence to work. He was constantly promoted and finally became traveling freight and passenger agent.
- However, he desired to strike out on his own and went to Cedar Rapids and became successful.

Haskell, Willis G.

Sources Log For Legislation Entries

Applicability

Source	Non Applicable	Applicable	Information obtained
- Obituary - Cedar Rapids Evening Gazette, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, Mon. Apr. 18, 1927, p.1, col 8 and p.2, col 2			

Will Rogers says—

To Editor of The Evening Gazette:

CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 18.—We are holding another disarmament conference in Geneva.

America and England have to wait every morning till we get the war news to see if we will have to sink the ship or has China sunk it for us.

The war correspondent.

WILL

Kimball At Odds With Senators On The Gas Tax Bill

STATE HOUSE, Des Moines, April 18.—(AP)—Sharp thrusts between members of the state senate opposed to the three-cent gasoline tax bill and President Kimball, in which the latter charged that various members of the assembly were doing their utmost to block legislation, attended a wrangle on the senate floor today when that body made its first effort to unravel the tangle over the gas tax bill.

The senate maneuvered for an hour in an effort to return the measure with the disputed title to the state of floor action, then took a brief noon recess for consultation.

Senator Gilchrist of Pocahontas county, led the fight against the measure this morning and figured prominently in the exchange with the lieutenant governor which brought repeated overruling of points of order and finally a command from the chair that the Pocahontas senator resume his seat.

Speaking to his personal privilege, Senator Gilchrist protested against the ruling of the presiding officer and referred to Mr. Kimball's charge against opponents of the bill.

"The chair says I have arisen to block legislation," Senator Gilchrist said. "I say that the remarks of the president of the senate are a gratuity, not to use a worse phrase at this time. The senator from Pocahontas (Gilchrist) has not blocked legislation. He filed a protest last Saturday on senate file 353 (the bill in dispute). When the president says that he refuses to recognize a senator on a point of order, his remarks are a gratuity. I care not what exalted a position he may

VETERAN SOLON DIES AFTER A WEEK'S ILLNESS

Sponsored Children's Hospital; Former Postmaster; Active In Business Here.

(CEDAR RAPIDS NEWS)

Funeral services will be held at 2 p.m. tomorrow at the First Presbyterian church for Senator Willis G. Haskell, 69, veteran legislator and business man, who died at 1:30 p.m. Sunday in Des Moines. Senator Haskell's body arrived here at 5:30 a.m. today. It will be in state from 12:30 to 1:30 p.m. tomorrow at the church. The Rev. Dr. Robert Little, pastor of the First Presbyterian church, will preach the funeral sermon and Mount Hermon Masonic lodge will have charge of the service at the grave in Oak Hill cemetery. The Knights Templar will form an escort.

Pallbearers will be Dr. Walter A. Jessup, president of the University of Iowa, Dante Pierce of Des Moines, R. G. Stewart, James A. Plumb, E. R. Moore and Isaac B. Smith.

Senator Haskell had been in poor health for several weeks, due to an attack of influenza, but he refused to give up his work in the state senate. Monday he suffered a collapse at the Des Moines club where he had been living during the legislative session. He lapsed into a semi-conscious condition Tuesday and gradually became weaker. The immediate cause of the senator's death was declared by Dr. Walter L. Bierring, one of his physicians, as due to encephalitis, inflammation of the brain, sometimes referred to as "sleeping sickness."

Senator Haskell was one of the most prominent and public spirited citizens of Cedar Rapids. He was a member of the city council from 1896 to 1902, when he helped to pl the present park system. He w postmaster from 1909 to 1913. He was president of the Commercial club at one time and a member of the river front commission. He was chairman of the state park commission, to which movement he gave

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"It has been written in the sky; it has been written in the basement that this bill must pass, regardless of how and why——."

STATE HOUSE, Des Moines, April 18.—(AP)—The breach between Lieut. Gov. Clem F. Kimball and Speaker Carter and other members of the house of representatives was widened today when the lieutenant governor, as president of the senate, refused to sign twelve bills that had just been enrolled in the house, signed by the speaker, and required only the signature of the senate president to go to Gov. Hammill for final approval. Mr. Kimball said he would not sign any more bills until the disputed gasoline tax measure was enrolled in the house and submitted to him for approval.

A. C. Gustafson, chief clerk of the house, said he would send the 12 bills to the governor without President Kimball's signature, but the statutes apparently will prevent the governor from finally approving them until Mr. Kimball signs them.

The lieutenant governor has been severely criticizing the attitude of the house on the gas tax increase bill. One of his statements was that the passing amendment to the title of that measure had been "stolen in the house," the inference being that that alleged act was an attempt to block the measure.

Speaker Carter has contended that he had no right to sign the gas tax increase bill until the senate put it in proper form and it came to him correctly enrolled.

Court Battle To Open To Keep Vare Ballots From Reed

WASHINGTON, April 18.—(INS)—Senators King (D) of Utah and La Follette (R) of Wisconsin, left here this morning for Philadelphia, to participate in the court fight in Philadelphia, in which the Reed campaign final committee of the senate is seeking to get control of Penrose ballots in the last senatorial election.

been living during the legislative session. He lapsed into a semi-conscious condition Tuesday and gradually became weaker. The immediate cause of the senator's death was declared by Dr. Walter L. Bierring, one of his physicians, as due to encephalitis, inflammation of the brain, sometimes referred to as "sleeping sickness."

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Many Business Interests.

He came to Cedar Rapids thirty-four years ago from the B. C. R. and N. railway, to enter the coal business, forming the W. G. Haskell Coal company, which soon became a prosperous enterprise. He also formed the Johnson Gas Appliance company, was president of the Anderson Land company, the Mound Farm Realty company and the Republican Printing company and was a director in the Allison Hotel company, and the Merchants National bank.

"Billy" Haskell possessed an unusual personality. He was a jokester extraordinary, a quality which often stood him in good stead, be it formulating sentiment to give money to the poor, settling difficulties in his lodge, or swinging votes in the chambers of the senate.

His activities for the University hospital undoubtedly will live as his most monumental work. Shortly after he had been elected senator for the first time, he went to Iowa City and casually strolled through the children's ward of the old hospital there. He saw the little tots, sick and crippled, on every floor, with their only chance for the open air a little outing on the roof or in one of the sunparlors. As he came out of that building he said, "These children must be housed."

Puts Through Hospital Bill.

And they were housed. He introduced a bill for an appropriation for a children's hospital, and saw to it

(Continued on page 2, column 2)

Mrs. Snyder And Her Lover Go On

Has No Power To Interfere With Constitution.

NEW YORK, April 18—(AP)—
ditorial comment was widespread
: Gov. Smith's letter saying that
recognized no power of the Ro-
an Catholic church "to interfere
th the operations of the Constitu-
on of the United States or the en-
rcement of the law of the land."
is friends praised it and indicated
at they were eager to learn what
action it would have.
The letter was written to the At-
ntic Monthly in reply to one from
arles C. Marshall, New York law-
r and Episcopalian, who, quoting
clesiastical authority, had argued
at in any conflict between church
d state, the Roman Catholic
urch claimed the deciding power
r the Pope. Mr. Marshall asked
e governor to make his position
ar.
Publication of the letter today was
thorized by the magazine a week
ead of the time first planned, be-
use some newspapers had printed
Saturday and Sunday in violation
copyright.

"Historic Incident."

The Atlantic Monthly characteri-
s the correspondence as "a histo-
ic incident" which may have a
rt in deciding whether complete
ligious tolerance shall prevail in
s country. The questions raised
Mr. Marshall have been regarded
of political importance because of
v. Smith's prominence as a possi-
ity for the democratic nomination
President.
Outlining his creed as "an Ameri-
n Catholic," Gov. Smith asserts:
"I believe in the worship of God
ording to the faith and practice
the Roman Catholic church." • • •
freedom of worship "as a matter
right;" in "absolute separation of
urch and state;" in "support of
public school as one of the cor-
stones of American liberty;" in
eedom of education for children in
lic or religious schools;" in the
inciple of non-interference by
s country in the internal affairs
other nations;" in "the strict en-
cement of the provisions of the
nstitution that congress shall
ke no law respecting an establish-
nt of religion or prohibiting the
e exercise thereof."

Favors Religious Liberty.

In the spirit" concludes the gov-
nor's letter, "I join with fellow
ericans of all creeds in a fervent
yer that never again in this land
l any public servant be challenged
cause of the faith in which he has
ed to walk humbly with his God."
The governor cites the nineteen
ses he has been elected to public
ce and observed that he never

Duke and Duchess of Marlborough had been to restore individual status in the church, not to interfere with civil courts.

SENATOR HASKELL DIES IN DES MOINES

(Continued from page one)

that it went through the senate without a dissenting vote, and then went over to the house of representatives to see to it that no negative votes were cast there.

He went many times to the hospital, and concluded that indigent adults who were not able to pay for medical service or surgical attention ought to come within the limits of the Perkins act, so he introduced a bill extending that act to indigent adults. A friend of his, Representative Kluss, introduced a like measure in the house, and together they put that bill through with practically no opposition. It is known as the Haskell-Kluss act. Under its beneficent provisions many a man or woman practically down and out has been rehabilitated and given new life and hope, and returned to the ranks of self respecting, self-supporting industry.

Senator Haskell never sought popular acclaim, but it was accorded him on many occasions. One of the incidents which illustrate his unusual characteristics was the manner in which he was elected vice-president of the midwest postmasters' convention at Louisville, Ky., despite the fact that was known to only a few of the postmasters present.

Holds Meeting of One.

The incident, as recalled by some of his friends, centered around his inability to find the room where the Iowa delegation was meeting. After being directed to a number of places, he found, at length, the proper headquarters but the room was vacant. Senator Haskell had not come to Louisville without a purpose, however, so he decided to call a meeting of the Iowa postmasters anyway.

In a sonorous voice he called the imaginary Iowa delegation to order. He moved "that the Honorable Willis G. Haskell of Cedar Rapids be made chairman of the meeting." He called for remarks and there being none, the question was put and Senator Haskell was unanimously elected. Senator Haskell then made several motions which were seconded by Postmaster Haskell of Cedar Rapids. After going through the full meeting, he proposed that the meeting adjourn to reconvene at the call of the chairman.

In the meantime a large number of postmasters, hearing his loud voice, rushed to the door, but in spite of the gales of laughter, the unique meeting went on. Thenceforth Senator Haskell was one of

tion, who set up an implement business here in 1865.

Where in Cedar Rapids did you live?

I lived with my uncle on his farm where Roosevelt school is now.

How big was Cedar Rapids then?

About 3,600 inhabitants.

What were some of the interesting things about Cedar Rapids of that day?

Steamboats used to come up from the Mississippi. The dam here wouldn't let them go any farther, but there was another boat that went from here to Vinton. The Browns lived where the Consistory now stands; the Bevers lived where the Rock Island offices and Milwaukee station is now; Merritts lived in the old Henderson house, later known as the Isaac B. Smith house. The railroad station was down by the oat meal mill at B avenue.

What did you do for amusement in those days?

I don't know of anything in particular. We had circuses once in awhile. We didn't have the amusements then that we do now, as you know. Young folk got all their amusements from the church and church societies. We used to amuse ourselves going to see the Indians that used to camp over by the spring on the west side. They had their wickyups and ponies, and we used to stroll over evenings to watch them.

How long have you been in the implement business?

Ever since I came here, sixty-four years ago.

What sort of implements did you sell in those early days?

Wagons and plows and reapers. Nobody had buggies. None of the farmers, I mean. They all had lumber wagons. A few of the rich farmers had spring wagons. If we saw a buggy we supposed right away it was a livery rig.

What is the biggest difference in the implement business in sixty years?

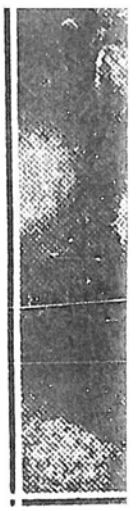
The greatest difference, of course, is the number of different kinds of farm machines,—harvesters, self binders, reapers. In the old days the greatest competition was the old cradle, used to cut grain by hand. Of course the country wasn't settled up. When I used to go to Vinton by way of Newhall, I saw only one house all the way. That was McGranahan's house near where Newhall is now. All the rest was waving prairie.

Did you ever know of a complete crop failure in Iowa?

No. There were some poor crops, poor wheat or poor corn, just as happens once in awhile now.

Who are some of the men you knew sixty years ago who are still living here?

Perry Usher on the Vinton road; Captain J. O. Stewart; Robert Cooper, who was just a kid when I came here; I used to know John H. Hazelton when he lived at Springville, and Ben Yates at Palo.



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ur church, just as mine," he Mr. Marshall, "is voicing the in- ion of our common Savior to r unto Caesar the things that aesar's and unto God the things are God's.

the wildest dreams of your im- tion you can not conjure up a ble conflict between religious pal and political duty in the d States, except on the unthink- hypothesis that some law were e passed which violated the non morality of all God-fearing

nd if you can conjure up such flict how would a Protestant it? Obviously by the dictates s c ience. This is exactly a holic would do."

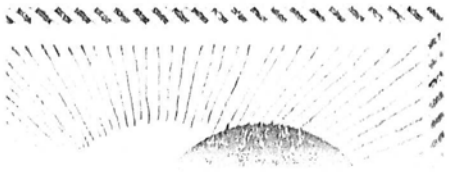
Has Mixed Cabinet.

v. Smith says that of his pres- cabinet thirteen are Protestants, Catholics and one a Jew. The tant to the governor, he says, is otestant, a republican and a ty-second degree Mason.

. Marshall argued that the an Catholic church was commit- to the doctrine of intolerance. in this connection he quoted the olic encyclopedia. The governor that "dogmatic intolerance" nt that inside of the Catholic rch Catholics are to be intolerant ny variance from the dogma of church. He quoted further from encyclopedia to that effect. As he syllabus of Pope Pius IX. ted by Mr. Marshall on the mat- of a possible conflict between rch and state, the governor said had been declared by Cardinal yman to have no dogmatic force.

You have no more right to ask to defend as part of my faith ry statement coming from a pre- ," wrote the governor, "than I uld have to ask you to accept as article of your religious faith ry statement of an Episcopal hop."

The governor quoted statements Catholic American prelates de



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Senator Haskell owned the first "horseless carriage," in Cedar Rapids, an old Locomobile steam driven contraption that folk back in 1898 called a "passing fad" and against which they passed an ordinance to rule it off the streets because it scared the horses.

He loved fishing and horse racing. Previous to the advent of the motor car he kept some of the finest riding and driving horses in the city in his stables. He was fond of traveling, and had visited every state in the union.

He was a distinguished Mason, having been past commander of the Commandery, and a past potentate of El Kahir temple of the Mystic Shrine. He was likewise a member of the Knights of Pythias.

Senator Haskell came up through the hard school of adversity. He was born near Bradford, Iowa, June 5, 1857. The house of his birthplace is still standing across from the famous "Little Brown Church in the Vale. The family was of English descent.

Was Telegraph Operator.

The Civil war found his father an active and prosperous business man. He responded to his country's call, and lost both his health and his fortune. At an early age, Willis was placed upon his own resources. He became a telegraph operator when a mere boy. While serving as telegraph operator at Linn Junction, he attracted the attention of the receiver of the old B. C. R. and N railway, who had been a comrade of his father. Haskell didn't tell Mr. Ellsworth about this. Ellsworth found it out for himself, and when he did he transferred the boy to Independence to work, and fixed his hours so he could go to school for two years.

He held various positions with this road, being constantly promoted, until finally he became traveling freight and passenger agent. He concluded, however, to cease to be an employe and strike out for himself. With this determination in his mind he came to Cedar Rapids and established a wholesale and retail [illegible], in which he has

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In 1881 Mr. Haskell was married to Miss Mary E. Williams of Vinton. They had four children. Mrs. John H. Newcomb, Guy P., Willis G., jr., and Florence, all of Cedar Rapids.

Devoted To Family.

"Many have wondered how Senator Haskell managed successfully to carry on as many lines of business endeavor as he did," said a friend. "He seemed busy, but he wasn't. He was considered thoughtless and careless sometimes, but he wasn't. He was impulsive, sometimes quick to take offense, but he never cherished a grudge. He was devoted to his family, loved his city, his state, his country, and his fellow men and he served them all with distinction and to good effect.

"He will be very sadly missed in this community. He will also be long and affectionately remembered.

"Shakespeare was wrong about one thing. He said that the evil that men do lives after them and that the good is oft interred with their bones. Isn't the reverse of this the real truth? Senator Haskell will be remembered as tired mothers and happy little children find rest and opportunity for play on the grassy slopes, beside the clear waters and in the shade of great trees. Also in the wards and rooms of great children's hospitals where the lame are made to walk and the ravages of disease are overcome. Also in the wards and by the bedsides of poor adult men and women who by reason of his thoughtfulness and his labor are being brought back to health and usefulness."

What You've Waited For

Will Soon be Waiting for You

Mann
CLOTHING CO.

Your Sm

can be enhanced by dazzlin and pretty gums, this r

You can now remove the DI that clouds your teeth ar healthy gums . . . accept this

STUDY attractive people, men or women. Note the tremendous part gleaming, clear teeth play. Off-color teeth are an injustice to one's smile. Don't permit them to mar yours.

And don't believe *your teeth are naturally dull and colorless.* You can disprove that. Can work a transformation in your mouth. Millions are doing it today.

Modern science has found a new way in tooth and gum care. A way different from any you have ever known. Just send the coupon for a 10-day test.

Remove that film—see what a great difference comes

Run your tongue across your teeth, and you will feel a film, a viscous coat that covers them.

That film is an enemy to your teeth—and your gums. You must remove it.

It clings to teeth, gets into crevices and stays. It absorbs discolorations and
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Chicago, Ill., U. S. A.

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Only one tube to a family