

Gilbert N. Haugen

ISSN 0003-4827

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Recommended Citation

"Gilbert N. Haugen." *The Annals of Iowa* 19 (1933), 157-158.

Available at: <http://ir.uiowa.edu/annals-of-iowa/vol19/iss2/11>

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burdened. While assistant United States attorney general he had charge for the Interstate Commerce Commission of cases arising under the Hepburn rate act. While on the Circuit Court he wrote a decision in the Teapot Dome oil lease case condemning the transaction, and while in the Senate became leader of the so-called farm block contending for measures to better agricultural conditions. These were a few of the many important things he did which marked him as a real friend of the people. He was an idealist, though practical, and was one of the finest characters in American public life. The pregnant language of former Governor N. E. Kendall at the funeral is literally the voice of the people: "He came out . . . unspoiled and unsoiled." He maintained his home at Fort Dodge, though in late years he had a summer home at Sebasco on the coast of Maine.

GILBERT N. HAUGEN was born near Orfordville, Rock County, Wisconsin, April 21, 1859, and died in Northwood, Iowa, July 18, 1933. His parents were Nels and Carrie Haugen, natives of Norway. He spent his early years on his father's farm and in attending public school. At fourteen years of age he began his own support, becoming a farm hand in Winneshiek County, Iowa. For a time he attended Breckenridge College at Decorah, and later the Academic and Commercial College, Janesville, Wisconsin. At the age of eighteen he purchased a farm of 160 acres in Worth County. Besides farming he engaged in the implement and furniture business at Kensett. In 1887 he was elected treasurer of Worth County and removed to Northwood and was twice re-elected, serving six years. In 1893 he was elected representative, was re-elected in 1895, and served in the Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth general assemblies, being chairman of Private Corporations Committee during the Twenty-sixth. In August, 1898, he received the Republican nomination for congressman from the Fourth District in a convention that required 366 ballots to nominate. At the beginning of the balloting the then Congressman Thomas Updegraff and James E. Blythe were the leading contestants, but neither was able to obtain a majority. He was elected in November and was regularly renominated by his party and re-elected each two years for sixteen more congresses, making seventeen in all, or thirty-four years of continuous membership, the longest in the history of the House, and after receiving the eighteenth party nomination was finally defeated at the polls in 1932 by Fred Biermann, his Democratic opponent. On entering Congress in 1899 Col. D. B. Henderson had just reached the speakership and Mr. Haugen was given membership on the Committee on Agriculture and Committee on War Claims. The membership on the Committee on Agriculture he retained throughout the seventeen congresses, and when the Republicans regained control in the House in 1919 he became chairman of that committee, only to relinquish it when the Democrats regained the majority in the House in 1931. Mr. Haugen was the joint author with Senator McNary of the famous McNary-Haugen bill, and was the author of more legislation relative to

agriculture than any other one man in Congress during his time. He was highly regarded by the membership of the House regardless of party lines. When Mr. Haugen was in the office of county treasurer at Northwood he became interested in banking and for years was president of banks at Northwood and Kensett. He also added largely to his land properties both in northern Iowa and in Minnesota and the Dakotas.

JAMES CUTLER MILLIMAN was born in Ballston Spa, Saratoga County, New York, January 28, 1847, and died in Santa Monica, California, July 21, 1933. His parents were Francis and Emily (Hunt) Milliman. Owing to the death of his mother he went when nine years old to live on a farm where for four years he worked for his board and clothes. Later he received small wages. In March, 1864, he tried to enlist in the Union Army but was rejected because of his youth, but in September of the same year he was accepted and became a member of Company E, Forty-sixth New York Volunteer Infantry. At the siege of Petersburg he was shot through the elbow, which necessitated the amputation of his arm. He received his discharge December 28, 1864, and in January, 1865, he with his father and four brothers removed to Harrison Township, Harrison County, Iowa. The next two years he spent as a student in the State University of Iowa, Iowa City, and the following two years teaching school in Harrison County. The fall of 1868 he was elected county recorder, running on the Republican ticket, and served in that position eight years. In September, 1876, he with A. L. Harvey established the Harrison County Bank at Logan. April 1, 1879, he sold his interest in the bank and for the next four years he gave his time principally to real estate business, except for one year he was at Council Bluffs in a wholesale farm machinery enterprise. In 1884 he joined with Almon Stern in Logan in real estate, abstract, brokerage, and insurance business, which connection continued until 1907. In 1893 he was elected representative and served in the Twenty-fifth General Assembly. In 1897 he was elected lieutenant governor, and was re-elected two years later, serving the four years of Governor's Shaw's administration. Among his many activities was his work as an auctioneer, for years crying farm sales. For many years he was active in the Grand Army of the Republic and was commander of the Department of Iowa for the year 1908-09. He served several terms as mayor of Logan. His loyalty to his community was shown in a great many ways, one being the gift to the town of a wooded tract of thirty acres, known as Milliman Hill. Although his declining years were spent in California, he retained his citizenship at Logan, voting by absent ballot.

EDWARD MICHAEL CARR was born in Cattaraugus County, New York, June 28, 1850, and died in Manchester, Iowa, July 21, 1933. The body was placed in the private mausoleum in Oakland Cemetery, Manchester. His parents were John and Anna (Kane) Carr. In 1856 the family removed to near Lamont, Buchanan County, Iowa. He attended public

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