

Standard Form For Members of the Legislature

Name of Representative Willie G. - **Senator** Kashell,  
Represented Linn County, Iowa

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

2. Marriage (s) date place

Mary E. Williams 1881

3. Significant events for example:

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

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

C. Profession Merchant

4. Church membership Presbyterian

5. Sessions served 37<sup>th</sup>, 38<sup>th</sup>, 39<sup>th</sup>, 40<sup>th</sup>, 41<sup>st</sup>, 42<sup>nd</sup> General Assemblies 1917, 1919, 1921,

6. Public Offices 1923, 1925, 1927

A. Local Cedar Rapids city, commissioner 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 H. Newton; Lucy P.; Willie G. Jr.;  
Marion

9. Names of parents

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 Gas Appliance Company, president of the Anderson Road Company, the Mount Zion Realty Company, the Republican Printing Company.
- He attained appropriation for a children's hospital at the University of Iowa.
- He and Republican Representative Klans together made a successful bill for payment of health 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 decided to strike out on his own and went to Cedar Rapids and became successful.



## 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 have held."

## 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 3:30 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 E. 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 1898 to 1902, when he helped to plan the present park system. He was 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

the chair that the Pocahontas senator resume his seat.

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"It has been written in the sky; it has been written by 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 Vane Ballots From Reed

WASHINGTON, April 18.—(INS)—Senators King (D) of Utah, and Lydell (D) of Wisconsin, left here this morning for Philadelphia, to participate in the court fight in Philadelphia, Pa. which the Reed campaign fund committee of the senate passed to get control of Penn. primary held in the last senatorial election.

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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 joker 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 sunporches. As he came out of that building he said, "Those 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)—Historical comment was widespread on Gov. Smith's letter saying that he recognized no power of the Roman Catholic church "to interfere with the operations of the Constitution of the United States or the enforcement of the law of the land." His friends praised it and indicated that they were eager to learn what action it would have.

The letter was written to the Atlantic Monthly in reply to one from Charles C. Marshall, New York lawyer and Episcopalian, who, quoting ecclesiastical authority, had argued that in any conflict between church and state, the Roman Catholic church claimed the deciding power over the Pope. Mr. Marshall asked the governor to make his position plain.

Publication of the letter today was authorized by the magazine a week ahead of the time first planned, because some newspapers had printed Saturday and Sunday in violation of copyright.

## "Historic Incident."

The Atlantic Monthly characterizes the correspondence as "a historic incident" which may have a part in deciding whether complete religious tolerance shall prevail in this country. The questions raised by Mr. Marshall have been regarded of political importance because of Gov. Smith's prominence as a possibility for the democratic nomination for President.

Outlining his creed as "an American Catholic," Gov. Smith asserts: "I believe in the worship of God according to the faith and practice of the Roman Catholic church." "••• freedom of worship "as a matter of right;" in "absolute separation of church and state;" in "support of public school as one of the cornerstones of American liberty;" in "freedom of education for children in public or religious schools;" in the "principle of non-interference by this country in the internal affairs of other nations;" in "the strict enforcement of the provisions of the constitution that congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof."

## Fors Religious Liberty.

In a spirit, "I concludes the governor's letter, "I join with fellow Americans of all creeds in a fervent prayer that never again in this land any public servant be challenged because of the faith in which he has led to walk humbly with his God." The governor cites the nineteen years he has been elected to public office, and observed that he never

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 Klaus, introduced a like measure in the house, and together they put that bill through with practically no opposition. It is known as the Haskell-Klaus 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 1855.

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 3,000 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 Bayers 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 wickiups 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 Dale.

What do you think of automobiles?

By the way, they were so fast in the east, just a few years ago, but now they've become so slow that they've made a mistake.

What do you think of your car?

During the winter I don't enlist but wouldn't cough as I tried as they were. I would keep the car for two weeks of the year, 4 o'clock a day, I think an Vinton a long life.

I think it's a good thing.

What do you think of the biggest difference in the implement business in sixty years?

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of religious freedom, to the principle of non-interference by the country in the internal affairs of other nations; in "the strict enforcement of the provisions of the constitution that congress shall have no law respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof."

**Favors Religious Liberty.**

In this spirit" concludes the governor's letter. "I join with fellow citizens of all creeds in a fervent prayer that never again in this land may public servant be challenged on the basis of the faith in which he has to walk humbly with his God." The governor cites the nineteen years he has been elected to public office, and observed that he never has known any conflict between his civil duties and religious belief.

Mr. Marshall, just as mine," he said. "is voicing the opinion of our common Savior to turn unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's and unto God the things that are God's."

the wildest dreams of your imagination you can not conjure up a possible conflict between religious duty and political duty in the United States, except on the unlikely hypothesis that some law were passed which violated the moral morality of all God-fearing

and if you can conjure up such a conflict how would a Protestant or Catholic or Jew or Mohammedan or any other religion be affected? Obviously by the dictates of conscience. This is exactly what a Catholic would do."

**Has Mixed Cabinet.**

Gov. Smith says that of his present cabinet thirteen are Protestants, Catholics and one a Jew. The cabinet to the governor, he says, is Protestant, a republican and a forty-second degree Mason.

Mr. Marshall argued that the Catholic church was committed to the doctrine of intolerance. In this connection he quoted the Catholic encyclopedia. The governor said that "dogmatic intolerance" is not that inside of the Catholic church Catholics are to be intolerant of any variance from the dogma of the church. He quoted further from the encyclopedia to that effect. As the syllabus of Pope Pius IX. stated by Mr. Marshall on the matter of a possible conflict between church and state, the governor said had been declared by Cardinal Ryan to have no dogmatic force. "You have no more right to ask a Catholic to defend as part of his faith any statement coming from a Protestant," wrote the governor, "than I should have to ask you to accept as an article of your religious faith any statement of an Episcopal bishop."

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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 the outstanding personalities at the convention and he subsequently was named vice-president.

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 lived his hours as 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 was married, however, to a case to be an employee and stayed out for him. When this determination in his mind he came to Cedar Rapids and established a wholesale and retail meat business, in which he has

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is most poor to work.

Do you any I'll let you say I think better. But

What do responsible for Cedar Rapids rounding up slow growth?

The mills What is?

The farm before the machinery.

What do needs most? What ever



**FREE**  
M...

**Your Smile**

can be enhanced by dazzling and pretty gums, this is

You can now remove the DII that clouds your teeth and 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

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 concluded, however, to cease to be  
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 his mind, he came to Cedar Rapids  
 and established a wholesale and  
 retail business, in which he has  
 been engaged ever since.

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

**Devoted To Family.**

"Men have wondered how Sena-  
 tor Haskell managed successfully  
 to carry on so many lines of hu-  
 man endeavor as he did," said a  
 friend. "He soared high, but he  
 wouldn't. He soared thoughtless and  
 careless sometimes, but he wasn't.  
 He was impulsive, sometimes quick  
 to take offense, but he never cher-  
 ished a grudge. He was devoted to  
 his family, loved his city, his state,  
 his country, and his fellow man 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 re-  
 membered as tired mothers and hap-  
 py little children find rest and op-  
 portunity 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 chil-  
 dren'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 rea-  
 son of his thoughtfulness and his  
 labor are being brought back to  
 health and usefulness."



**Your Smile**

can be enhanced by dazzling  
 and pretty gums, this is

You can now remove the DIF  
 that clouds your teeth at  
 healthy gums... accept this

**S**TUDY 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 transfor-  
 mation 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 crev-  
 ices and stays. It absorbs discolora-

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 teeth open  
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Thus th  
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 ECLIPSE**

**What  
 You've  
 Waited  
 For**

*Will Soon be  
 Waiting for You*

**Mann  
 CLOTHING CO.**

**FREE** Mail Coupon for  
 10-Day Tube to

**THE PEPSODENT COMPANY**  
 Sec. B-2421, 1104 S. Wabash Ave.  
 Chicago, Ill., U. S. A.

**Pep**  
 REG. U. S.  
**The New-E**  
 Endorsed by V

Name.....  
 Address.....  
 Only one tube to a family