

John Herbert Quick

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NOTABLE DEATHS

JOHN HERBERT QUICK was born on a farm in Grundy County, Iowa, near Steamboat Rock, October 23, 1861, and died May 10, 1925, at Columbia, Missouri, where he was filling a speaking engagement. Burial was at Syracuse, New York, the home of his wife's people. His parents were Martin and Margaret (Coleman) Quick. His boyhood was spent on farms in Grundy County. He attended common school and from 1882 to 1890 followed teaching, becoming principal of a ward school in Mason City. There he studied law, was admitted to the bar and in 1890 removed to Sioux City and engaged in practice, which he continued about seventeen years, being associated with J. S. Lawrence, A. S. Wilson, and John R. Carter. He was active in public affairs, and was three times the Democratic nominee for mayor of Sioux City, first in 1896 when he failed of election, again in 1898 when he was elected, and again in 1900, this time for re-election, when he lost at the polls. From 1900 to 1904 he was the Eleventh District member of the Democratic State Central Committee. In 1902 he was the Democratic nominee for judge of the Supreme Court to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Charles M. Waterman, but was defeated with his party ticket. From his youth and throughout his life subjects concerning agriculture and farm life largely engrossed his attention, and in these years at Sioux City he was writing for the *Farmer and Breeder*, published there. In December, 1908, he accepted the position of associate editor of *La Follette's Weekly*, but in July of 1909 he became editor of the *Farm and Fireside*, Springfield, Ohio, continuing as such until 1916 when President Wilson appointed him a member of the Federal Farm Loan Bureau. This position he resigned in 1919. From this time on, in pursuance of a life ambition, he devoted his time and talents more unservedly to the production of literature. For years he had been contributing occasionally to leading magazines as well as publishing books. He was the author of "In the Fairyland of America," 1902; "Aladdin & Co.," 1904; "Double Trouble," 1905; "The Broken Lance," 1907; "American Inland Waterways," 1909; "Virginia of the Air Lanes," 1909; "Yellowstone Nights," 1911; "On Board the Good Ship Earth," 1913; "The Brown Mouse," 1915; "From War to Peace," 1919; "The Fairview Idea," 1919. Then followed "Vandermark's Folly" in 1921, "The Hawk-eye" in 1923, and "The Invisible Woman" in 1924. This trilogy dealt with Iowa pioneer life, and the periods immediately following, and marked the culmination of Mr. Quick's literary career, placing him in the first rank of American story writers. "One Man's Life," his autobiography, was completed only to the era of his removal to Sioux City, but was published in 1925. During the last few years of his life his home had been at Berkeley Springs, West Virginia.

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