

Emile Mathias Hertert

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the House against the practice of the railroads granting free passes which resulted a few years later in the passage of the anti-pass legislation. Mr. Early had returned to his real estate and loan business, but in 1906 was appointed postmaster at Sac City by President Roosevelt, and was reappointed in 1910 by President Taft. During the World War he served as county food commissioner, and in other patriotic work. He was a lover of science, a lay astronomer, and an inventor of more than one highly useful instrument, one being a sun clock and locometer. It is claimed for him that he discovered the principle of the adding machine, but that some expert mechanics in Chicago whom he employed to prepare a model stole the principle and obtained the patent.

FRED LAURINE EATON was born at Calais, Vermont, July 10, 1859, and died at Rochester, Minnesota, July 20, 1925. Burial was at Sioux City, Iowa, his residence. His parents were Arthur Gay and Ellen May (Chase) Eaton. He was educated in public (including high) schools of Montpelier, was a clerk and teller of the First National Bank of Montpelier, 1877-81; cashier of the National Bank of Barre, Vermont, 1881-85, and cashier of the First National Bank of Montpelier, 1885-94. He was treasurer of the city of Montpelier several years, and was a colonel on the staff of Governor U. A. Woodbury. In 1894 he removed to Sioux City, Iowa, as secretary of the Credits Commutation Company, an organization formed to readjust the affairs of business concerns that had suffered by the depression of 1893. He soon became secretary-treasurer of the Sioux City Stock Yards Company, and in 1903 its president. He was also vice president of the Live Stock National Bank, president of the Hawkeye Land Company, president of the Sioux City Terminal Railway Company, secretary of the Missouri Bridge Company, president for twenty years of the Interstate Fair at Sioux City, first president of the Sioux City Grain Exchange, first secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, and later its president—in fact he was connected with most of the leading financial and business concerns of the city. He was generally regarded as being the city's leader in business development. He was a member of several fraternal orders, was treasurer of the Sioux City Society of Fine Arts, was a member of the Society of Sons of the American Revolution, was a Unitarian, and in politics a Republican.

EMILE MATHIAS HERTERT was born at Eich, Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, Europe, August 7, 1854, and died at Harlan, Iowa, July 22, 1923. His parents were Mathias and Catherine (Probst) Hertert. After receiving his primary education he entered Beaugard College, near Thionville, Alsace, and finished his education in the agricultural college at Ettelbruck, Luxemburg, in 1870. He immigrated to Luxemburg, Dubuque County, Iowa, in 1872 and in 1878 removed to Shelby County. Here he followed farming until 1884 when he became deputy county auditor, and removed to Harlan. In partnership with his brother, Lucien R. Hertert, in 1887 he entered the land, loan and abstract business

at Harlan and at Pierce, Nebraska. He later became interested in banking at both places. In 1897 he was elected county treasurer, and was re-elected in 1899, serving four years. In 1901 he was elected representative and served in the Twenty-ninth General Assembly, but declined being a candidate again. For eight years he was a member of the city council of Harlan, and for the same length of time, was a member of the school board. He was a Democrat in politics.

MATTHEW H. FRANCIS was born in Mahanoy City, Pennsylvania, April 25, 1872, and died in the State Hospital, Clarinda, Iowa, June 27, 1925. Burial was in a cemetery near his home in Peoples Township, Boone County. He was brought by his parents in their removal to the vicinity of Moingona, Boone County, Iowa, the fall of 1872. Later the family removed to a farm in Peoples Township. Matthew attended country school, was graduated from Woodward High School in 1888, and from Highland Park College in 1894. He taught school during winters for a few years, farming in summers, but later gave his entire time to farming. He held several township offices, was a member of the Boone County Board of Education, was president of the Boone County Farm Bureau for two years, was assistant secretary of the Senate of the Thirty-sixth General Assembly, and in 1924 was elected representative and served in the Forty-first General Assembly. He was a member of the Baptist church in which he was an ardent worker, and was a Republican in politics. He was never married. His devotion to his public service caused a nervous breakdown after the close of the legislative session.

JAMES L. WARREN was born in Mahaska County, Iowa, September 23, 1860, and died in Des Moines May 17, 1925. His parents were Robert B. and Emily L. (Bingham) Warren. His boyhood was spent in the farm home. He attended common school and later Penn College for some three years. He read law in the office of Bolton & McCoy of Oskaloosa, was admitted to the bar there in December, 1886, and practiced there until June, 1891, when he removed to Pella and engaged in practice there with his brother, Granville E. Warren, for the first three years, after which he practiced alone. In 1892 Granville E. was elected county attorney, but owing to his failing health he did but little of the work of the office, the duties for the ensuing two years devolving upon James L., who had been made his assistant. In 1899 James L. was elected representative, and was re-elected in 1901, serving in the Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth assemblies. In 1903 he was elected senator and served in the Thirtieth, Thirty-first, and Thirty-second general assemblies. In 1910 he took up the practice of his profession in Des Moines, removing his family there in 1917. From early manhood he was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, was a Republican in politics, and a most worthy citizen.

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