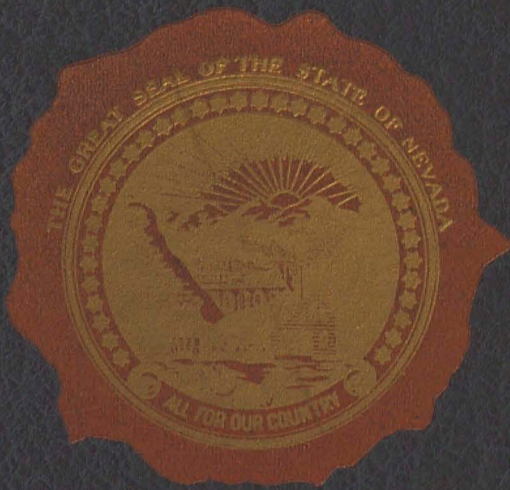


Persons In
The Foreground



Nevada

Persons in the Foreground:
Nevada, Volume 2.

By
Boyd Moore
Reno
1917

PREFACE

THE mountains, the valleys and the desert stretches of Nevada are the intensely interesting parts of a great, big, broad and splendidly strong state. Nature has endowed Nevada with vast resources and, while these have been developed here and there and in part throughout the commonwealth, the energy and intellect that has been at the work has accomplished sufficient to justify the assumption that the State of Nevada, in all its glorious ruggedness, has yet to give to the world a major portion in production.

But here we are to pay attention particularly to persons of Nevada—persons who have been in the foreground and who have all accomplished something distinctive in the matter of advancing the cause and welfare and productiveness of their state. In other words, we are to consider excellent examples of “energy and intellect” in Nevada.

Those taking leading parts in advancing the interests of a state, constituted as is Nevada, are quite as interesting as the state's rugged resources, if not more so, for the resources have had to depend upon such leaders for development. And those who surmount the obstacles that are ever present in the few remaining and always fascinating stretches of “western country,” prove that their natures are akin to the splendid strength of the character of the country itself.

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BY

Boyd Moore

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Harkey Walter Huskey

IT WAS AT ALTON, Illinois, within sight of the meeting of the waters of the Mississippi and Missouri rivers—that Harkey Walter Huskey was born, June, Twenty-Sixth, Eighteen Sixty-Nine. When he had about reached the age of three years his southern parents led him away to Missouri and up into the famous Ozark Mountains and to a point where starts the Big Piney River in good old Texas County. In the woods of this section, an axe had never before been raised nor had there been any boys raised in those woods. And so it was that father Huskey there struck the first axe and there his stout lad started to hoe a long hard row. And in the Huskey family there was fourteen children—eight boys and six girls—and practically every one of them was raised, at least some of the way, on this homestead in the Ozark Mountains.

THE HUSKEYS took up one hundred and sixty acres of land at the head-waters of the Big Piney River, and of this, they cleared twenty acres. And they raised hogs and corn, and acorns, a few peaches and a little cane—sorghum sugar cane. And the home of the good big family was in a double log house in the middle of the clearing. And during the winter the head of the family taught school in the old mountain district and of this a member once said, “otherwise we could never have scratched enough to live on from that soil made up of clay and flint rocks.” But the family was raised in the finest of health and, after nine years, it was decided to sell the homestead. Everything went—one hundred and sixty acres, double log house and barn, spring, fences and good will—all for three hundred dollars, half in a team and wagon. And then the family moved to central Kansas where the older members went to raising wheat on a rented farm.

AND HERE young Walter Huskey developed about as fast as possible into a “full harvest hand,” as he puts it. He drove a header box and, at other times, plowed and plowed from early morning until the stars made eyes at him. But finally, when at the age of seventeen, with his people, he moved to a farm near Salina, Kansas, almost in the shadow of Wesleyan University, the buildings of which were then under construction. And it was that move close to the shadow of that educational institution that brought the bright light into the life of young Huskey.

AS HE PLOWED he watched the walls of the college gain day by day and he determined that he was going to secure an education therein. But the family was “big and expensive” and his parents could not see their way clear to spare him from the farm. But he was set on gaining that education, and so, between times, he cut corn at eight cents a shock, this in order to earn some extra money that might be the means of persuading his parents to give their consent. “I was a crackerjack at cutting corn,” said Senator Huskey recently in commenting on the experiences of those early days. “Father and brothers could beat me at husking, but somehow or other, I was good at cutting. And some days I could cut as high as twenty-six shocks in a half day. And finally I had accumulated a little fund and I decided to brace myself for a talk with the college professor in charge. I was the greenest thing you ever saw and they called

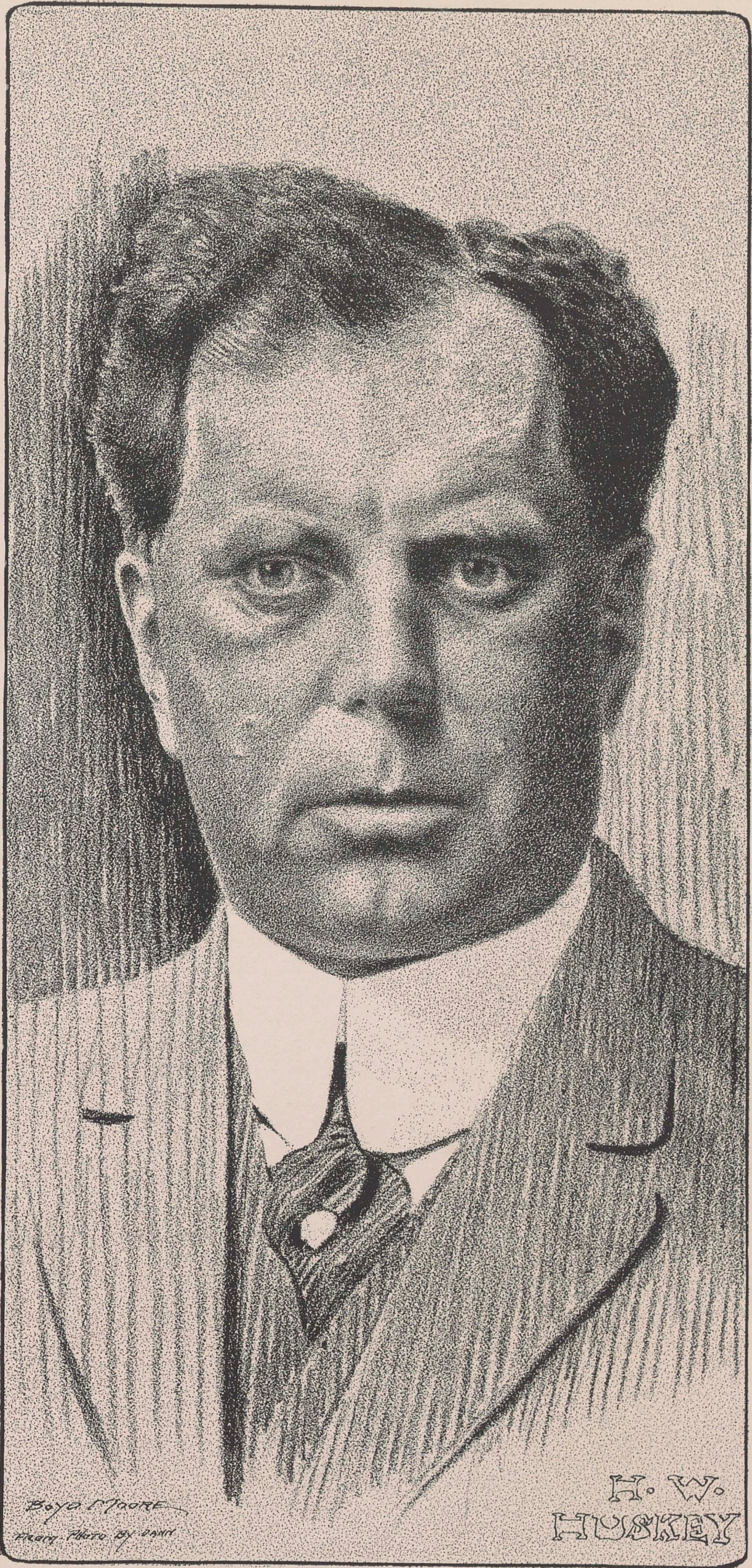
me “lengthy,” for, at that time, I only weighed one thirty pounds. And when I got to the home of the professor, I found him in overalls and rubber boots and that helped out a lot for I then felt quite at home.”

AND THE YOUNG harvest hand induced the college professor to see his father and mother and the result was that the parents consented to the boy attending the preparatory school of the normal department. And this he did, and, in two years, by the closest kind of application, had progressed sufficiently to undertake teaching in one of the county districts of Kansas. And for twelve years he followed teaching and, in the summers for several years attended the Kansas State Normal School at Emporia. And then he advanced to teaching in the high school at Richmond, Kansas.

IN THE MEANTIME his parents had moved to La Porte, Texas, across the bay from Galveston, and one summer, while visiting his people, he was offered and accepted the principalship of the LaPorte schools. “And they gave me one hundred dollars a month and I thought it was the biggest salary in the world,” remarked Senator Huskey the other day. This position he held for two years and then found himself convinced that there was little future in teaching and then it was that he determined to take up the study of law, and in carrying out this determination, went to Stanford University. On entering that institution he took up a special law course carrying six subjects. And besides studying as diligently as possible he worked on the outside to provide the means to continue in college.

ABOUT A YEAR after entering Stanford he took the bar examination in San Francisco and was admitted to the practice of law. He remained at Stanford until the spring of 1904 when he decided to enter the active practice of law. With the second highest credits that had been given by the Stanford law department up to that time, he came to Reno and opened offices. Shortly thereafter he formed a law partnership with Charles R. Lewers, who had been his law professor at Stanford and who is now prominent in San Francisco as one of the leading attorneys for the Southern Pacific. This partnership continued until 1908 and, at a later period, Huskey joined forces with John E. Springer. This latter partnership was terminated a couple of years ago and since he has been alone in the practice of his profession. Aside from the practice of law, he is interested in mining and his close personal determination to see things through to the end has brought him success at Olinghouse, this where others have failed.

IN 1906, Huskey was elected to the Assembly of Nevada, serving during the 1907 session and in the special session of that year. In 1908 he presided as chairman of the famous Tonopah Convention of Democrats. And the election of 1914 made him a State Senator from Washoe County, this by a most flattering majority. In the Legislature he has made a splendid record as a lawmaker, one of his notable achievements having been recorded when his bill was adopted in the session of 1917 sending the State of Nevada back to the direct primary election law, with non-partisan judicial and school offices.



Boyd Moore
Maryboro by Vant

H. W.
HUSKEY

Mark R. Averill

HE IS AN AMERICAN from "away back" and very proud of it. He is a native of Nevada—born on the old hills of Virginia City—and likewise very proud of that. He married a daughter of the glorious Comstock and there, in good old Virginia City, his children—a son and two daughters—were born and he is happy in the thought of these things and when one of these children, a son, recently was wedded to a Nevada daughter, he was pleased to conjure back the earliest of the happy days as he contemplated the lengthening record of affiliation with the battleborn state. And now he sits in the distinguished position of Judge of the Fifth Judicial District, embracing the county of Nye and his constituents, within the district and the state itself, contemplate the work that he has done as a member of the judiciary with eminent satisfaction. Mark R. Averill is the name.

AS LONG as we love these days to dilate on "Americanism" let us for the moment go away back in the lives of the people of Mark R. Averill. And we follow a direct line leading to Wm. Averill, who, with John Winthrop and others, founded the plantation of Agawam, which afterwards became the city of Ipswich, Massachusetts, this in 1637, and from whom are descended all the Averills, Averells and many of the Averys living within the United States. Thus we have a splendidly direct line of Americanism. It was on the Eighth of November, Eighteen Sixty-Six, that Mark Averill arrived on the Comstock. And there in the excitement of those eventful days and years he was raised and educated. Graduating from the Virginia City High School at the age of seventeen he went to work as a miner in the Union mine and later in the Sierra. He had prepared himself, however, to teach school and he was not long in securing a place directing the lessons of the youngsters in the Glenbrook district at Lake Tahoe. It was in 1884 that young Averill took that first step in the pursuance of educational work and it was this calling that he followed, with the exception of one year—Eighteen Eighty-Five—when he served as court reporter under Judge Rising at Virginia City, for some sixteen years, fourteen of which were spent in steady application at the Ormsby county seat. The last five years of his career as a teacher Mark Averill spent as principal of the Virginia City High School. Before entering the Virginia City School Department he taught for two years at Winnemucca.

WHILE TEACHING SCHOOL at Virginia City Mark Averill became also "smitten" with two other professions, namely, mining engineering and the law. And "between times" he made a study of both, the former in the then very active mines of the Comstock, the latter over books in the law offices at Virginia City of Charles E. Mack, E. D. Knight and Frank P. Langan. While at mining engineering he gained a practical experience, his study of the law resulted in his admission to practice by the Supreme Court of the state in the year 1899. But still he con-

tinued to fulfill the duties of the principalship of the Virginia City High School until 1901 when he resigned to accept a position as an employe of the United States government in educational work in the Philippines, this under the direction of the United States Army. But after some short experience at this work in the far east he decided to return to his first love, Nevada. Reaching home in December of the year he departed, he became the agent of the Tonopah Mining Company at Sodaville, Esmeralda County, his duties being to direct the shipment of ore out and supplies into Tonopah, the latter camp not then being connected by railroad.

IT WAS IN 1902 that his entry into politics was marked by his election to the State Legislative Assembly from Esmeralda County. The county in those days was overwhelmingly Democratic, but Averill, notwithstanding the fact that his canvass was made as a candidate of the Republican Party, was returned a winner. At the end of the session of 1903, in which he made an enviable record as a Legislator, Averill moved to Tonopah and opened law offices. He soon became identified with the extensive mining interests of H. C. Cutting, prominent then as a Nevadan and noted as a member of the first graduating class of the State University. Not only did he serve as attorney for the Cutting interests but also as director of their mining operations. Thus did he bring into practical use the learning that he had gained before the books in that law office in Virginia City but also the experience secured in the famous mines of the Comstock. But the law he had fixed upon as his calling and it was not long until he was devoting his entire time to its consideration.

HE CONTINUED in the practice of his profession until 1908 when as a Republican he was elected District Judge of Nye County to succeed the incumbent in the office, Judge J. P. O'Brien, considered at that time unbeatable. In 1910 Judge Averill became a candidate to succeed himself and, in turn, was re-elected by the largest majority ever given a candidate in Nye County. And again in 1914 he was returned to the district bench, then, with three in the race, by a flattering plurality. He is now serving out the term to which he was then elected. In his work as a presiding judge of the Fifth Judicial District Judge Averill has made a splendid record, both from the standpoint of careful and intelligent consideration of matters laid before him but in the promptness of his decisions. In making reference to Judge Averill's marriage it is to say that he was wedded in 1891 to Miss Ella Geiger, daughter of Dr. Geiger, noted as the builder of that famous "Geiger grade," on the way to Virginia City. And thus we have the story of the life of a true American and a noted Nevadan. The story of the career of Judge Averill is a Nevada story—he was born and raised and educated in Nevada and he has proved to be a shining example of what a young man may do—"made out of the right kind of material."



Edw. J. Mott
Engraver

MARK R.
AVERILL

Albert Hovey Howe

ALBERT HOVEY HOWE was born in Brooklyn, New York. That important circumstance in his early life occurred January 6th, 1872, one year prior to the crime of '73, and whatever else he may have done or been suspected of doing, he cannot plausibly be accused of participation in that act. Besides, he didn't go to Washington where it happened until 1896. The family, consisting of two boys and three girls, with the mother, moved to Connecticut while Albert was a child, and that is where he spent his school days, and those who have known him since have a good opinion of the Connecticut schools. But he left them at fourteen and while he and his mother were back on Long Island he walked across the Brooklyn Bridge one day "to rustle a job," for the family was not blessed with wealth and its individual members found it necessary to contribute at an early age to the family income.

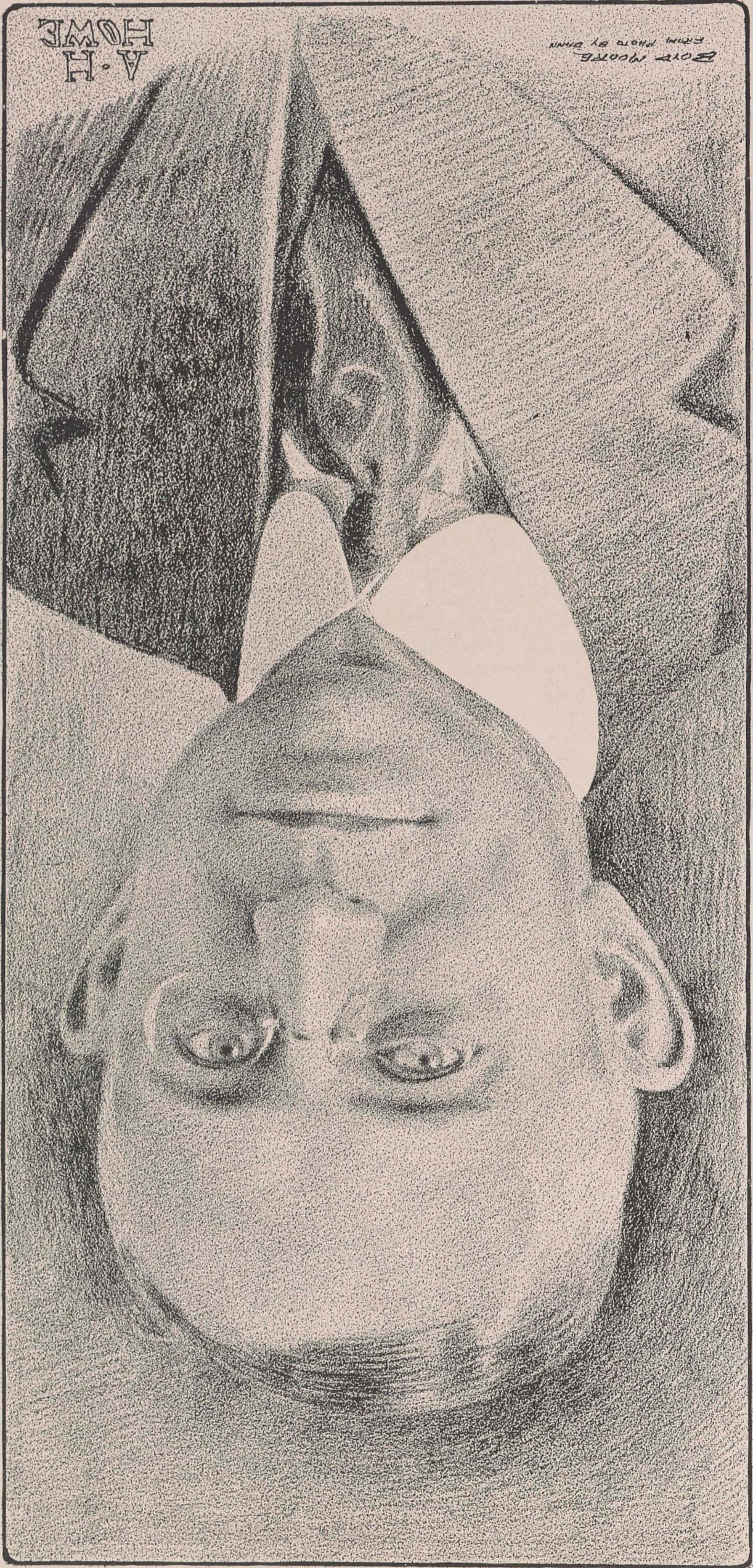
ALBERT HAD READ an advertisement published by a man who wanted an office boy, and he carried this across the big bridge and down Broadway, and with boyish timidity in his heart and the advertisement in his hand, he entered the office where a boy was wanted. He was as sure of that job as he was of the newspaper clipping he held in his hand, and the job paid \$3.00 per week. But the man who wanted a boy, and who afterward came into international fame as an architect, told Albert frankly that he was either born too late or hadn't grown fast enough. So the lad walked down stairs, turned to the right and entered the first door, at 82 Broadway, which led into the general offices of the United States Express Company. He found his way to the manager and asked that dignitary if he wanted a boy. The manager put a few questions, handed him a blank and told him to write out an application. That settled it, he had a job. But alas, no; the application would be filed for future reference. And so Albert put this second disappointment in his pocket with the advertisement and walked back across the bridge that spans that part of the Atlantic Ocean known as East River, and when he got home he found the first telegram he had ever received. He has it still. It was from the manager of the United States Express Company telling him that if he wanted a job at \$20.00 per month, he could report for duty the next morning. He did, and continued to report on the mornings that followed for twenty years, when not in Washington as private secretary to the president of the company and to the senior senator from the state of New York. The president of the company was the late Thomas C. Platt.

IN LESS than three years from the day that lad wrote out his application for the job and walked home wondering when his "turn" would come, he was secretary to the president of one of the big transportation companies of the world, and he reached this position and the age of seventeen about the same day. When a few years later the directors created

the position of Assistant to the President, he was asked to perform the duties of that office and accept its title. He was also responsible in a large way for the establishment and development of the foreign department of the company and made several trips to Europe to promote this branch of the company's business. Six years after Albert Howe went to the office of Mr. Platt as his private secretary Mr. Platt went to the United States Senate, and Albert Howe, then 23, went along. And he remained there during the sessions of Congress until 1907, when Senator Platt, whose health was broken, indicated his intention to retire from official life as well as from business. He was succeeded a year later by the Hon. Elihu Root.

MR. HOWE liked the west, and the late Senator George S. Nixon liked Albert Howe; and being a pretty good judge of men and their capabilities, and being interested in some pretty big things, and Mr. Howe having been associated with big things, the Nevada Senator asked him to come to Nevada. And he offered inducements that were evidently attractive, for Mr. Howe came the day after Congress adjourned, in 1907. He was employed for a time in the Nixon National Bank at Reno. While there he was a factor in the organization of the Nevada Bankers' Association, which had its birth in 1908. Mr. Howe served the association as assistant secretary, and the organization, in at least three instances, took occasion to publicly acknowledge the value of this service. But in December, 1908, he left Reno and the bank and the Bankers' Association to come to Goldfield as secretary of the biggest gold mine, from the standpoint of production, in the continent, if not in the world. This, of course, was the Goldfield Consolidated, whose production for the year following reached the sum of \$7,400,000 and to date has totaled nearly \$47,000,000 exclusive of the early lease productions. In 1909 the secretary was also elected treasurer and later a director, positions which he continues to fill while also discharging similar duties for about thirty other corporations, chiefly engaged in mining.

AND SO, as we follow to Nevada the lad who walked the Brooklyn Bridge with the "boy wanted" clipping in his pocket, we confirm the view that success is not accidental beyond the accident of opportunity to make good. The industry, and the grasp, and the ability and disposition to do are the qualities that "get there" in spite of accidents as well as by reason of them. If the possession of these qualities be accidental, then in that sense all human progress is accidental. Mr. and Mrs. Howe, who until 1893 was Miss Florence M. Jennings of Connecticut, live in Goldfield. A son, Arnold W. Howe, a graduate of the Goldfield High School, now at the age of nineteen, is in his third year at the University of California in Berkeley.



A. H.
HOME

BOY MOORE
FROM PHOTO BY DANN

Henry Albert Lemmon

HENRY ALBERT LEMMON is his name in three parts. Taking the first letter of each of these names and combining them, we have "Hal." And so it was that—falling into the hands of his friends at an early age—they "nicknamed" him "Hal," and so it has been ever since. He is today a prominent member of the Nevada Industrial Insurance Commission and well known in western Nevada as the commercial agent of the Truckee River General Electric Company. And in addition he is noted for possessing one of the most splendid physiques ever built in man. And, as we go back to the beginning and start him in his career, there comes to light an unusually interesting and instructive story in the life of Hal Lemmon—one that has a distinct bearing on the splendid ruggedness that we have mentioned.

AS IT HAPPENED, Lemmon was born on a hay and stock farm in Sierra Valley, near Sierraville, California, and not a great distance from the Nevada line. The date was the Twenty-Eighth of December, Eighteen and Seventy-Three. And as he grew into his boyhood, an exceptional physical frailty remained with him and his people began to entertain the fear that he was falling rapidly into a serious form of lung trouble. And then one day the elder Lemmon conceived the idea of placing the one boy and child of his family in the town brass band, for the lad had shown that he was musically inclined. It was figured that exercise behind one of those old-fashioned E-flat cornered cornets would prove to be the best of all for the boy. And in turn the youth took his horn in hand and, everywhere that that good old country brass band went, young Hal was tooting away to beat the very band itself. And for years afterwards he never lost an opportunity to "toot his horn," speaking literally, and as the time went by he developed slowly and, as he entered manhood, it was plain to be seen that the early-day frailty had been supplanted by strength and vigor. And to this day the Lemmon family prides itself on the old cornet that mended the lungs of young Hal and made of him quite a giant in stature.

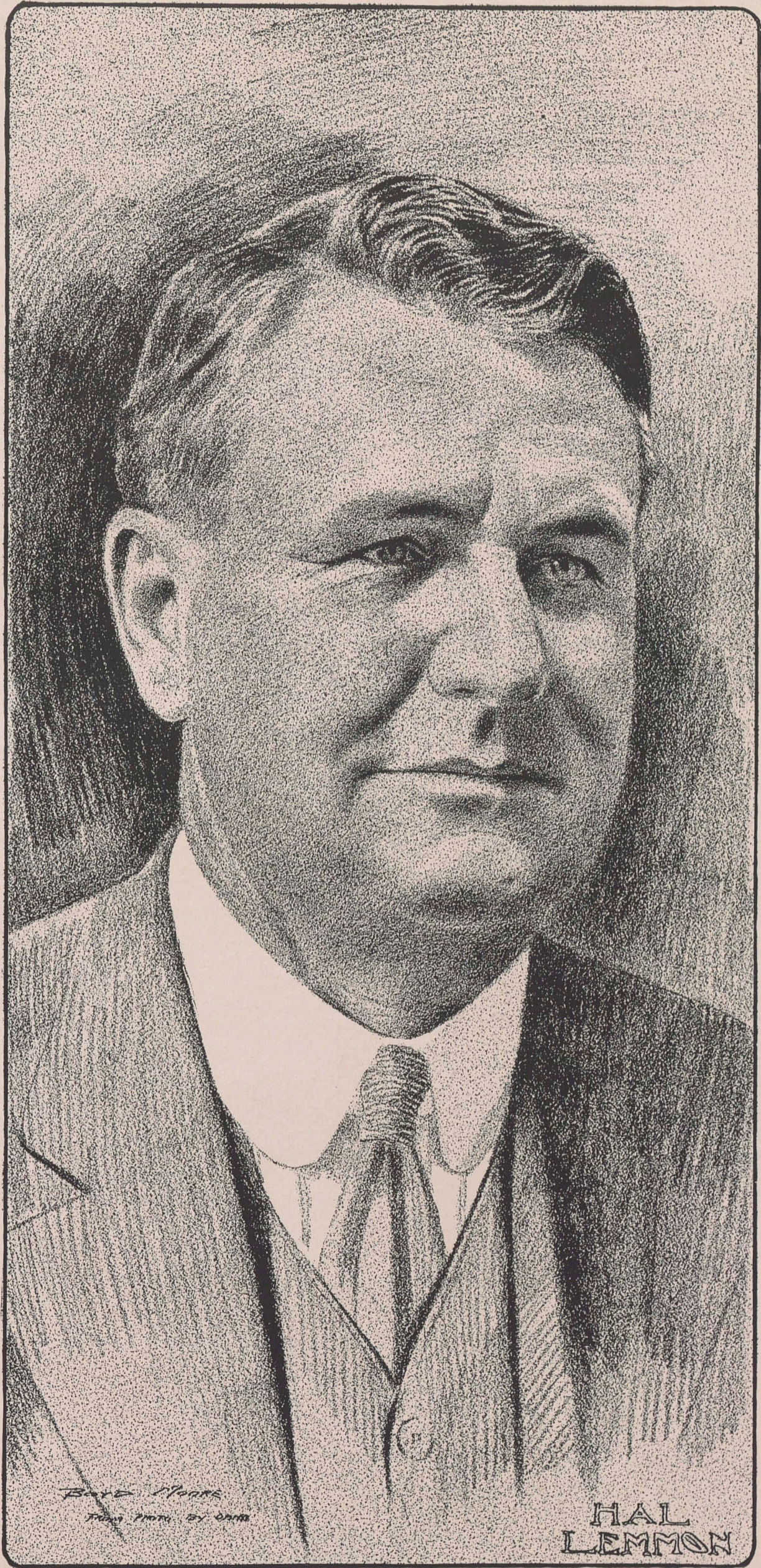
IN 1887 the Lemmon family, which of course included Hal and his horn, moved to San Francisco. There young Lemmon drifted into a job in connection with the first photo-engraving establishment in the Bay City. Engravers' zinc in those days came rough, and it became the duty of the lad of the shop to polish this rough zinc down to a smooth surface, this with the use of willow charcoal. And thus Hal Lemmon started life on the rough spots of something that was new in San Francisco. But he did not stay with this work long, drifting after a brief time into the printing department of the same shop and, in the two years that he was there, gained a considerable "smattering" of the art of printing. And with this experience in his possession the young man decided to return to his native heath and there, as the youngest probably of all editors—he being then but little more than sixteen years of age—he started a little weekly newspaper and print shop. But with that little enterprise under way there came word of a land boom at Amadee, in the Honey Lake Valley, and thereupon

the youthful editor—not being able to withstand the call of the boom—moved his press and type, wits and expanding frame over into the midst of this wild, young, new thing. But the boom went early to pieces and the pieces were picked up by the desert winds and carried afar, leaving behind, of course, the type and the press and the ambitious youth.

AND THEN it was that young Lemmon, in that frame of mind and with that amount of experience, went into Carson City to lay the foundation for another lift. He made out that he was something of a printer or a pressman and he put his bluff up against the need of help in the State Printer's office and he got on and he made good. And then, after a couple of years, he went over and joined forces with the Carson City Tribune, an ambitious newspaper of those days, but in time the sheet had staggered and fallen by the wayside with the majority and the plodding young man was called on to make another epochal move. In those days it wasn't a question of a man's finances as to whether he could or would take over a newspaper but it was a matter as to whether the man would agree to shoulder the sheet in a martyr-like endeavor to do the right thing by a struggling young child of journalism. And so Hal Lemmon, after viewing the wreck of the Tribune, gazed upon the Carson City News and he decided to help the paper out. He went over and got behind the sheet, lifted it up and, in time, made something out of it.

AND WHILE he was doing that he established and conducted the Nevada Press Company which later grew into the largest job printing concern in the state. During the Tonopah and Goldfield booms, this company, under the direction of its organizer, did a volume of business that was remarkable with regard to its extent. And about that time Hal Lemmon sold out both the News and the Nevada Press and went in for southern Nevada stocks. And in that respect, like many another, he "went by the boards." And then he was offered and accepted the manager-ship in Carson City of the affairs of the Truckee River General Electric Company and this position he remained with until, some few years ago, he came to Reno to accept promotion to a more responsible position with the same company.

TWO YEARS ago last July, Hal Lemmon was appointed to a commissionership in the Nevada Industrial Insurance Commission, this shortly following the creation of such commission by the 1913 Legislature. In connection with the development of this important work he has been a distinct success, his mind, keen for the fair-play side of life, having been of very material assistance in arriving at just decisions in the conduct of the commission's business. And thus step by step we have viewed the career of Hal Lemmon. In his little more than two score years he has done well in advancing his position in life and in building up the physical side. In the one connection he has been an earnest and consistent and hard worker and has had little time to "toot his own horn;" in the other—with great success—he has played "to beat the band."



Boyd Moore
from photo by D.H.M.

HAL
LEMMON

Joseph F. Nenzel

FOR YEARS AND YEARS—three score at least—the hills of Nevada have stood solemnly gazing on the most interesting sort of man that in all time has come to “meet the slopes”—the prospector—he who braves the hardships in the great wide undeveloped “outside,” struggling ahead astride the hope that effort and good fortune may bring him to hidden riches threading the bosom of “country rock.” And yet those stern old hills have seldom smiled, for “country rock” only smiles when it unbosoms its riches. The hills may have laughed and laughed at countless numbers but the glorious smile has been for but few. And that is why the great wide stretch of Nevada’s “mineralization” is marked by so few of what we call “glory holes.” And by that we mean “diggings”—great and broad and rich enough to create the thing that we call “permanent camps.”

WHILE MANY a prospector mid the hills of Nevada “has met with encouragement” there are very few who have “gone down in history” as discoverers of ledges carrying to the depth where spread the rich veins hither and thither, thus bringing “the world to the diggings and the diggings to the world.” And so we say—glorious credit to those men of the hills who have led the way, single-handed, to “the big things” in Nevada mining. The world in these instances must pay tribute, at least the world should acknowledge the debt its wealth owes such displays of courage and steadfastness.

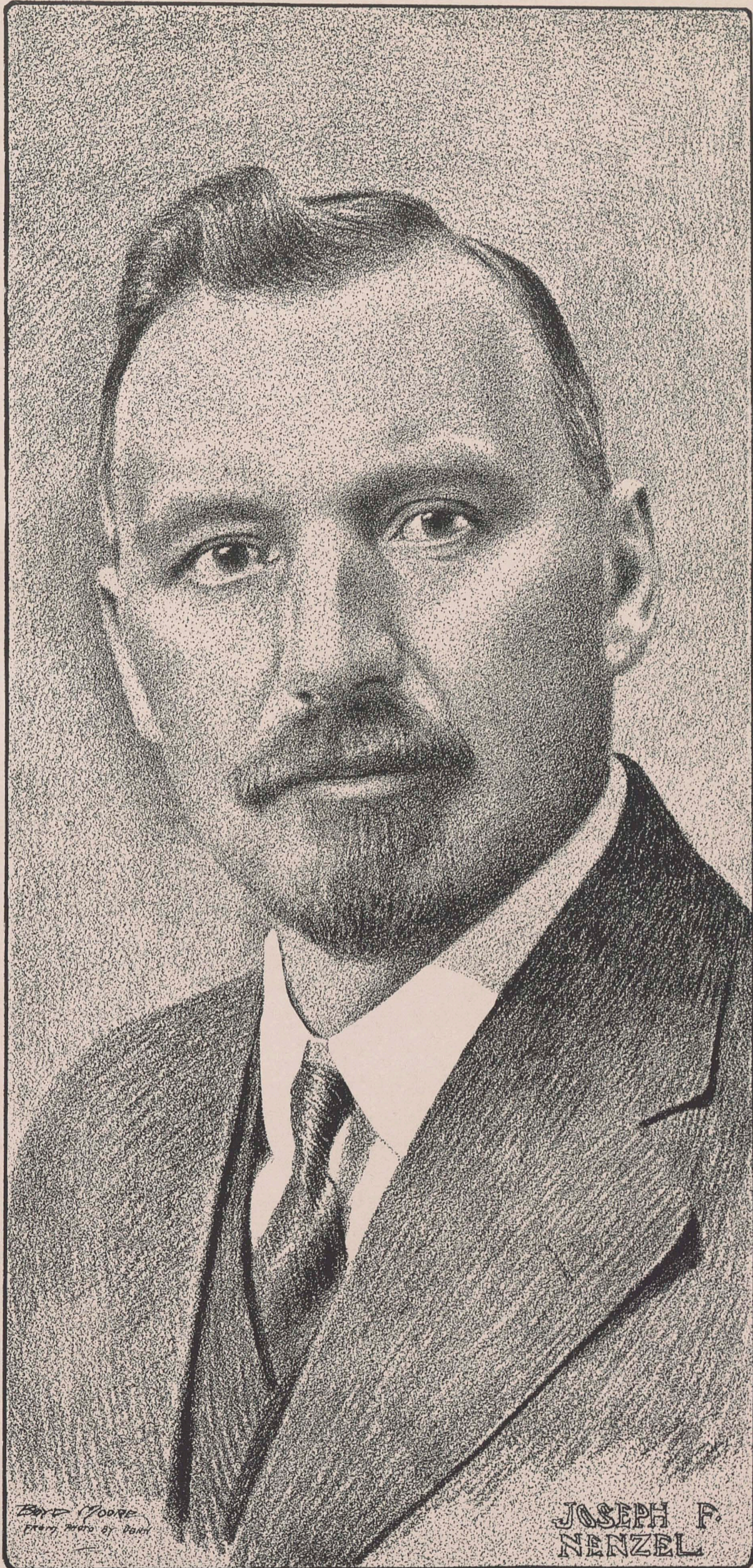
IN THE YEAR NINETEEN ELEVEN, a prospector who had seen service as a miner and as a mine “smithy” in the Black Hills of South Dakota and then as a member of the famous South Dakota Volunteers in the Spanish-American War and the Philippine insurrection and who had later served in the trenches of the Seven Troughs and Jessup mining districts of this state, made his way, with his wife and children, into Limerick Canyon of Humboldt County, a section which later became embraced in the Rochester Mining District. He had been moderately successful but still, when he took to the hills of Humboldt County, fortune had in most part forsaken him. But he “liked the looks” of the Humboldt country and was soon possessed of a determination to find a “pay-streak” in its hills, it mattered not how long it took. And indeed it took a considerable time for there he was “going and coming” until well into the year 1912 when at last the west slope of the mountain “smiled” and found a lead. There were no crop-pings and the float was of an entirely different character than on nearby ground but after digging trenches for several days he uncovered the vein and was made gloriously happy when the assays were shown to run around seventy dollars.

BUT AT THAT he had difficulty in convincing anyone “down town”—which meant Lovelock—that the find amounted to very much and it was exceedingly important at that particular time that someone be convinced for “at camp” the grub was running low, and indeed, it was going to take some help to get the ore out. But finally, after the lone and persistent prospector had stripped the vein and sacked some twenty or thirty tons of the rock, this without help of any kind, he managed to get hold of some

horse-and-wagon assistance and after a rough road had been built the ore was brought to the railroad connection and started on its way to the Thompson smelter. And the determined prospector stayed with his ore until it had been delivered and paid for. And then he returned to his family near that glorious discovery hole on the west slope of Limerick Canyon. And the claim was named the Crown Hills. And the name of the courageous prospector who had “buidled better than he knew” was Joseph F. Nenzel. Joe Nenzel had there and then started the mining activity which was to make the Rochester district famous in the mining world, and the hill on which the discovery was made was given the name “Nenzel Hill” by the United States Geological Survey in his honor.

THE DATE of the discovery was June 29, 1912. But even after the ore was shipped it was some little time until the importance of the strike was realized. In the meantime Walter Managhut and Frank Forvely secured leases and in a brief time they had joined the leader as shippers. And the pioneer prospector was spending a little money here and there on publicity and so it was that the Rochester excitement finally gained hold of the public and the rush started toward the Humboldt County hills. And it was not long thereafter until Nenzel had organized the Rochester Mines Company, delivering into the ownership of this company the Crown Hills, on which the original strike had been made, and the Crown Point No. 1, which he had secured under option from its original locators. Then followed work which proved unusually encouraging and then in time the inevitable litigation ensued to mar the whole situation. And in the end a change came in the control of the company and Nenzel disposed of his holdings in the Rochester Mines Company. However, he retained large and important holdings in the district contiguous to the property in which he had made the noted discovery. These claims consisted of the following: Crown Point 2, 3, 4, 5, and a couple of fractions. He also held the ownership of the Elda Fina group, especially promising property. But as to development of these properties he bided his time to a certain extent and it was not until recently that extensive operations were commenced. In the meantime the Nenzel Crown Point Mining Company was organized with Mr. Nenzel as President, and this company took over the several Crown Point claims and is now engaged in active development work on a portentous scale.

AND THUS we have shown how Joe Nenzel, single-ded, “made Rochester,” retired for a brief time, and then came back to make the old hills “smile” upon him once more. And those who look over the Rochester district do not hesitate to say that he is “stripping” some mighty good ground for action. He is one of Nevada’s great discoverers when it comes to mining affairs and mining camps and to be so classed is a splendid distinction in itself. Joe Nenzel was born in Wisconsin some thirty-nine years ago; he was reared and “rubbed” in South Dakota; he fought in the Philippines and in the trenches in the hills of Nevada; and he won at Rochester—fame and promising fortune.



BOYD MOORE
FROM PHOTO BY PAINT

JOSEPH F.
NENZEL

Charles S. Sprague

WHEN GOLDFIELD was enjoying her boom days, Charles S. Sprague was publishing the Goldfield News, a highly successful weekly publication which had gained a country-wide circulation; when Goldfield was "over the hill and on the down-grade" Sprague, as the publisher, was "struggling" with the daily evening newspaper of the gold camp; when Goldfield had, it might be said, reached its depth, Sprague left the newspaper field and entered actively into mining operations. And most remarkable was it that to this consistent and persistent Goldfield booster fell the lot and good fortune to direct the operations which led to the discovery of the ore that made the Jumbo Ex. famous throughout the mining world and, once more, brought the brave gold camp to a place "on the map." This turn in mining events in Goldfield must have been especially gratifying to Charlie Sprague for, through all those years, his faith in the district stood out valiantly against every assault of pessimism and he never lost an opportunity to try and show up the silver lining that he knew was behind the clouds.

THAT TIME SHOULD TELL the splendid and true story of this good fortune was indeed a happy turn in Goldfield events, but, strange again as it may seem, it fell to the lot of Sprague to battle to protect this good fortune against that which never before had entered the district, namely litigation. But he did not fail to meet the issue and, having steered the Jumbo Ex. craft quite safely through a series of rapidly changing court complications, he rests firm in the belief that the Jumbo Ex. property, that some time ago electrified the mining world, will again, before the present year has passed into history, attain further glory as a producer of gold-bearing ore of no "mean" assays. Sometime back, at a meeting of the stockholders of the Jumbo Ex., held in Phoenix, Arizona, Sprague was advanced from the Vice Presidency to the Presidency of the company, this as a testimonial of appreciation on the part of the stockholders of successful efforts in developing the mine—an undertaking in which various others had failed—and, also, as an appreciation of judgment exercised by him in the matter of disposition of the litigation in the premises.

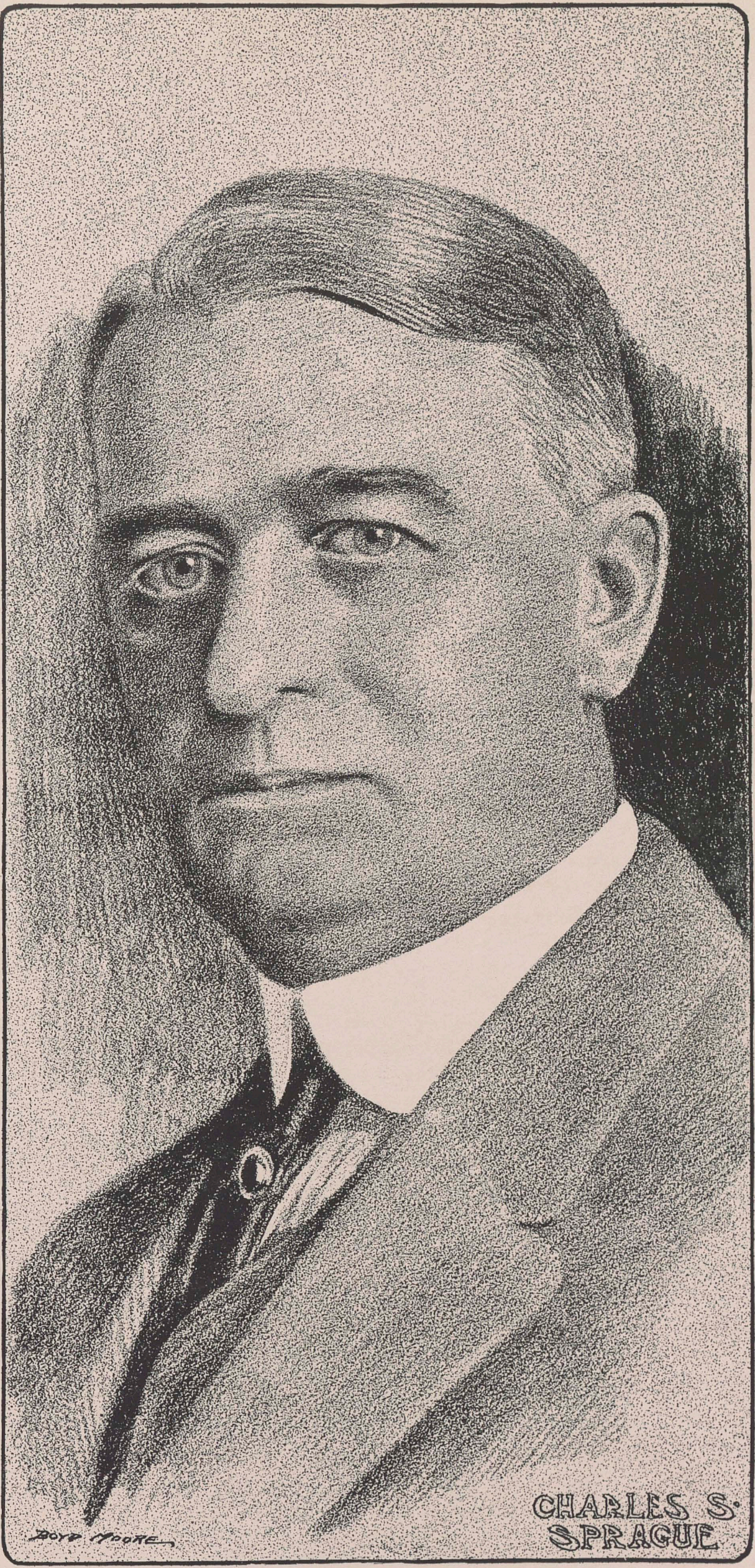
WITH REGARD to the development of the Jumbo Ex., the distinctly interesting and especially promising fact is that the ore was discovered at what is known as the shale-latite contact, or maybe better said, on the floor of shale, which these operations demonstrated dips through the district at a considerable depth. Until Sprague, as general manager of the Jumbo Ex., and J. K. Turner, the mining superintendent, conceived the plan to explore at this point of contact, mining engineers had reached no definite conclusion as to the trend of the Goldfield ore bodies at great depth. The credit for bringing "far-sightedness" into play in the development of the Jumbo Ex. naturally rests largely with Engineer Turner, but,

in the glory of the achievement, Sprague shares to a considerable extent in view of the fact that his judgment, as directing force in the ground, prompted the inauguration of the contact operations. And since that time the Jumbo Ex. has been classed as a steady producer of an excellent grade of ore.

CHARLES SILVEY SPRAGUE was born in 1865 at McConnellsville, Morgan County, Ohio, the son of W. P. Sprague, for several terms a member of Congress from the famous Fifteenth Congressional District of the Buckeye State. He was educated for the profession of journalism in Denison and Princeton universities, and began his newspaper career by purchasing one of the old-established weekly papers of Ohio, the McConnellsville Herald. After a few years he moved to Colorado Springs and there founded the Evening Telegraph, one of the most prosperous and influential newspapers of the state. He also established and conducted at the same time, The Mining Investor, which has a national circulation. After fifteen years, Sprague sold his newspaper interests with the intention of retiring from the business, but later accepted the editorship of the Rocky Mountain News, of Denver, owned by Senator T. M. Patterson. In Colorado, Sprague was prominent in politics and was a member of the Legislature and Speaker of the House during one session. He held a number of honorary state positions and was nominated for the lieutenant-governorship, which he declined.

JUST BEFORE the big "boom" struck Goldfield in the winter of 1905, he came to Goldfield and, with J. P. Loftus, bought the Goldfield News, the pioneer newspaper, which was built up to be one of the most prosperous and influential in the west. Throughout his entire residence in Goldfield, Sprague has always been identified with public affairs, and for four years was president of the Goldfield Chamber of Commerce. He was elected a presidential elector on the Democratic ticket in 1908, and was appointed by Governor Dickerson as a member of the State Banking Board. In 1910 he received the primary nomination for member of Congress on the Democratic ticket, receiving as many votes as all his competitors combined, but, with the head of the state ticket, failed of election. After retiring from the newspaper field in 1911 he established the Charles S. Sprague Company, which soon took a leading place among the brokerage concerns of the country, a place that it still holds. Shortly thereafter Sprague entered the mining field as an operator and, besides the Jumbo Ex., he has directed the destinies of several important and successful mining companies.

AND THUS we have light on the career of one of the most prominent present-day mining operators of Nevada. For years Charlie Sprague was one of the staunchest exponents of that famous saying, "If you stick, you'll win in Goldfield," and he has made good in espousing that cause.



BOYD MOORE

CHARLES S.
SPRAGUE

John Harvey Miller

GOING SOUTH IN NEVADA by railroad some hundred or more miles from the main line one comes upon a beautiful little lake which backs away from the track and spreads itself in blue expanse to a mountain side. The name of this body of water is Walker Lake. The splendid little desert oasis is soon passed and the traveler takes up again with the desert and, as the eye lends itself to gathering in the broad sweep of sagebrush extending far across toward the hills and mountains to the west, there is noticed some short distance south of the lake a group of poplar trees. And the traveler, often upon inquiry, is informed that under the shade of those trees rests the noted little town of Hawthorne. And we describe this lay of the land and take the reader over under those desert trees for the reason that there in that interesting little town of Hawthorne live the subject of these two sketches—John Harvey Miller. When Miller's name is mentioned one thinks of Hawthorne, and, when Hawthorne is spoken of, the name of Miller comes to mind, for "Johnny" Miller has for years been the leading figure of the district, not only in a mercantile way, but in the mining activities that have made the country adjacent to Hawthorne noted far and wide.

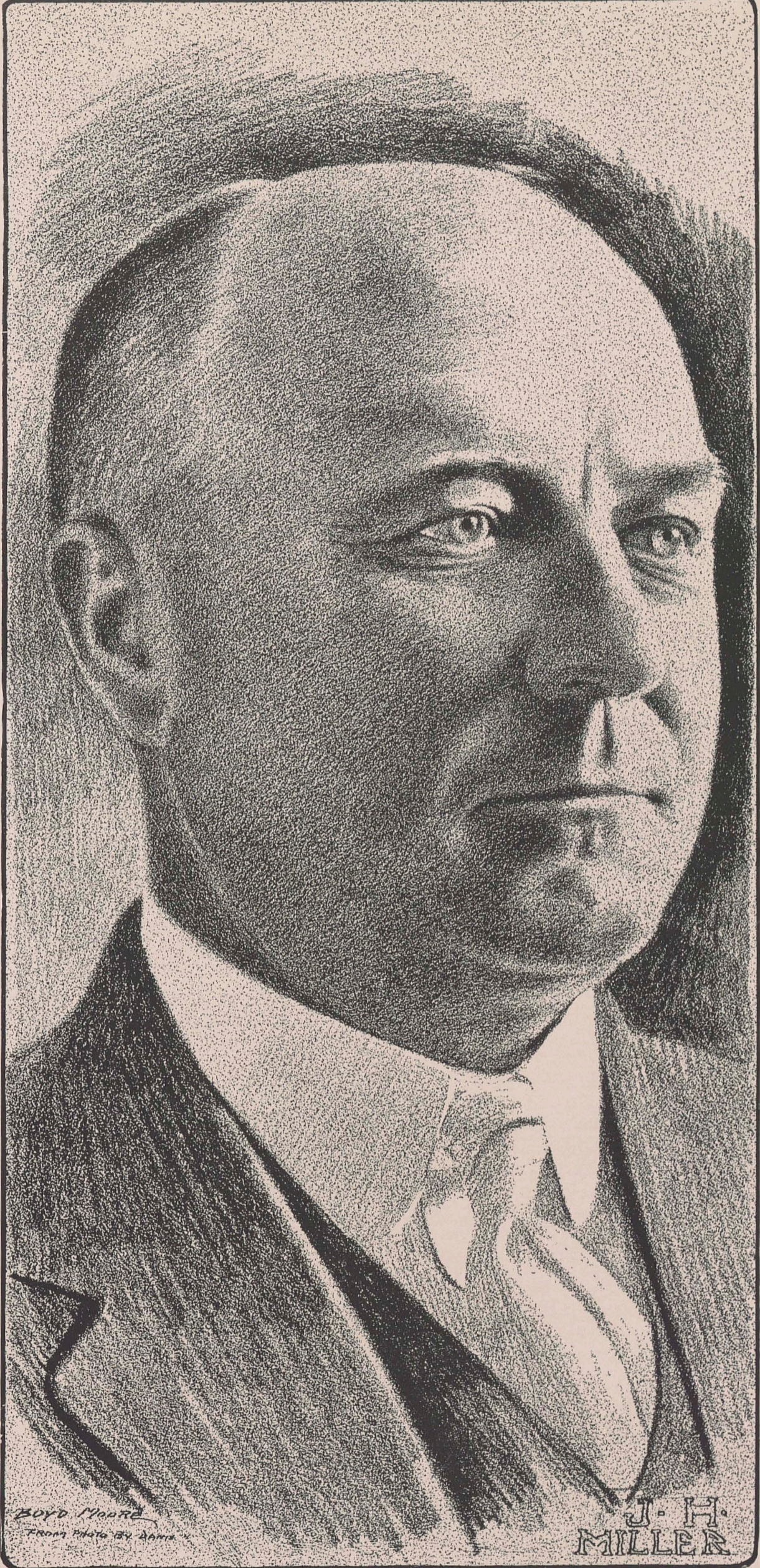
AND IT IS A FACT that there is very little of the Miller career that does not fit in with the life of the Hawthorne district. He was born a native Nevada—Austin being the place of birth and the date being the sixteenth of April, Eighteen and Seventy-Two—but his people took him across state and settled him in Hawthorne when he was of the age when boys just begin to toughen. The Millers crossed Walker Lake on a little steamer that at that time was a busy boat carrying merchandise to the thriving mining districts on beyond. And they settled in Hawthorne not long after the town had been laid out by the Southern Development Company. The head of the family took up with teaming and, in a brief time "Johnny" was carrying groceries for the old-time mercantile firm of Knapp & Laws. And after going through this "course of sprouts" the firm put him at work as a clerk in the store, and, running rapidly through his early career, we find that he served this company in the capacity of an assistant for a period, all told, of some fourteen years.

AND THEN there was presented to young Miller the opportunity of taking over the big store which, through all those years, had afforded great quantities of supplies to the various adjacent mining camps and to an untold number of prospectors. And forthwith the young man joined forces with a fellow-clerk, J. E. Adams, and the two grasped the opportunity and took over the business under the firm name of Adams & Miller. And ever since that day the firm has been known far and wide throughout the southern country and has enjoyed a large patronage, both at its principal place of business in Hawthorne and at its branch in Mina.

BUT the particularly interesting and most thoroughly successful part of the career of J. H. Miller comes last. And it has to do with mining. While he had been interested "here and there and elsewhere" in this and that undertaking in mining, it was not until the Lucky Boy excitement that he began to loom as a big figure in the mining world. This trend in events began some eight years ago, when a rich strike in silver was made in property resting in the hills to the west of Hawthorne. After this ground had been developed to some extent Miller, with others, took over control and a consolidation between the Lucky Boy and the Goldfield Alamo companies was effected. It was at about that time that J. D. Hubbard, prominent Chicago mining man and then a director of the Goldfield Consolidated Mines Company, acquired a lease on the Goldfield Alamo and this lease made the district famous through its production to an amount of possibly a million and a quarter gross. At the expiration of this lease the company gave a contract to the Knight Investment Company of Salt Lake City to drive a long tunnel to tap the ore bodies at greater depth and this contract was concluded not a great while back with the working in a distance of 6200 feet. Operations were then ceased for the time being and the upper workings were put out to leasers, who are at present operating in the ground.

IN THE EARLY PART of 1912, Miller began a close study of the possibilities remaining in the ground of the Aurora district and, in turn, acquired an option on extensive holdings in that section. This option he turned to the Knight Investment Company and, after a time, this company, with which Miller had become identified, sold the property, known as the Aurora Consolidated holdings, to the Goldfield Consolidated Mines Company. The company, operating these vast holdings, continues to be known as the Aurora Consolidated. J. H. Miller is its vice-president and one of its directors. He is also vice-president of and a director in the Western Ore Purchasing Company.

ASIDE FROM the undertakings in mining, as named, Miller is identified with various smaller undertakings throughout the state which promise to accomplish considerable in time. He is also interested in the sheep business and in valuable real estate holdings in Los Angeles. In 1890 J. H. Miller was united in marriage at Carson City to Miss Sadie L. George. Of this union three children were born, two girls and a boy. The family home is at Hawthorne. And thus we look into the very active and very successful life of "Johnny" Miller, as his many friends choose to call him. In his little more than two score years he has been thoroughly busy and he has accomplished much for his advancement and the advancement of his native state.



Boyd Moore
From Photo by J. H. Miller

J. H.
MILLER

Edwin Emmett Caine

THE MAN who possesses a keen, quick, logical mind and that mind is also by nature broad, the man is bound to do good for others as well as himself in this world of ours. And when such a man has been endowed with a physical force given to action—the getting of results—then he becomes vastly a greater force for good, this because a mind of such a sort will not allow the bubbling energy to be often misdirected, and therefore, the energy, under such conditions must needs be put down as an intensely valuable asset. A good mind directing energy along right lines gains what we call “results”—the most valuable and the most lasting. A good mind in a nature that is not energetic does not and cannot do half so well.

HOWEVER, in view of the fact that we have come here to discuss the career and accomplishments of Edwin E. Caine, prominent lawyer and favorite son of Elko County, it would probably be best to refrain from painting a rare picture in general and get down to the color in the specific individual. Fulsome praise is often distasteful but Caine's friends frequently and sincerely indulge in its entertainment. They say that he “possesses a keen, quick, logical mind and that the E. in the middle of his name stands for Energy.” But it doesn't. It stands for Emmet, the name his good parents gave him a little more than two score years ago. But however this all may be, it is generally agreed that Ed Caine has the mind to keep ahead of you when you're making points and, when you pull up with your final analysis, to have the situation disposed of in all fairness. And he is noted also for getting behind you with his energy if he thinks you are right. And it has been remarked that these are the qualities that go to make up a good citizen and a good lawyer—and if such a thing is to be considered—a good Congressman. And the matter of getting a good Congressman must have at least passing consideration here for E. E. Caine made a good impression when he commenced his campaign for the Democratic nomination for that office. But politics, however interesting, has another place and the narrative is herewith turned back to the good day, August Thirtieth, Eighteen Seventy-Three.

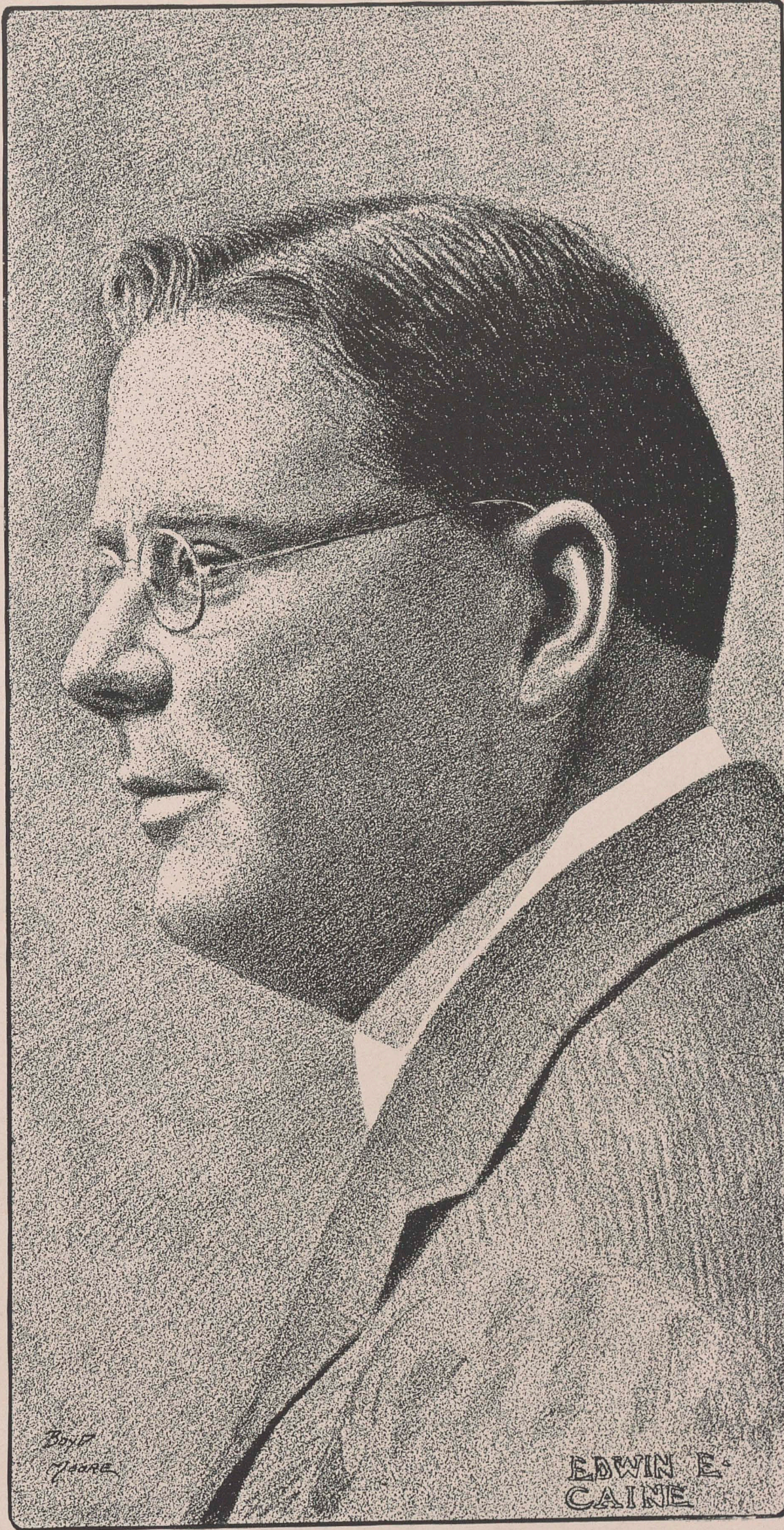
IT WAS ON THAT DAY with the scene laid in Boston that Edwin Emmett Caine was born. But a Bostonian he did not long remain. His parents—his mother being ill—decided to come West to Nevada to reside and the result was that the little one of the family became a Nevadan and a resident of Reno before he was able to recognize the make-up of communities. But for forty years, or thereabouts, he has been enthusiastic regarding the move. His father, James B. Caine, was a carpenter and builder and for many years was one of the best-known and most-highly respected of Reno's citizens. And so it was here in Reno that young Ed Caine was reared and schooled. And he was schooled very well, for at the age of sixteen years he was a graduate of the Reno High School and, at twenty, which was in the year 1893, he received the degree of A. B. at the University of Nevada. And it might be well stated in this connection that while a student at the state university, Ed Caine was one of the leaders in athletics, not only as a football player but as a sprinter. He has the name and fame of having negotiated the hundred

yard dash at the splendid speed of ten and one-fifth seconds. And the spirit and strength that athletics brought to his nature prompted him ever afterwards, while he was identified with school work, to have every boy under his direction appreciate the value of the healthy run of athletics.

AND WHEN WE SPEAK of conducting school work it is to state that Ed Caine entered that profession immediately after graduating from the university. His first endeavor was as principal of the schools of Verdi, in Washoe County, and with that position he remained for some four years, when he moved to Wadsworth to accept a like position at that place. There he remained until 1902 when he accepted a call to the principalship of the Elko County High School at Elko. And, as a former resident of Elko put it the other day—“Ed Caine worked wonders in building up the standard of the Elko High School. Immediately his presence was felt and he brought into attendance at the school, pupils from all over the county. His work was splendid and among the boys he brought athletics into vogue with fine results.”

AND DURING the several years of his occupancy of the principalship of the Elko High School the people of Elko had to bring to the occasion their best endeavors to hold him in the position for he had been repeatedly offered the appointment as head of the then preparatory school of the University of Nevada. But Caine remained in Elko and during his school work took a keen interest in such a study of the law as his duties would permit. And in 1906 the people of Elko County elected him District Attorney of the county, this though he had not yet been admitted to the bar, the law of that date permitting this “shortcoming” and delegating to the District Attorney the duties of County Superintendent of Schools. But it didn't make any difference, to speak of, that the District Attorney had not yet been formally admitted to the practice of the law. He possessed wide knowledge outside the law; within he was quite well “developed,” and, with his keen analytical mind, his fairness and his aggressiveness and his “do-it-now” policy, the young man made a splendid record for himself—a record which Elkoites are free to state they well remember and appreciate.

AND IN A VERY SHORT TIME thereafter Caine was admitted to the practice of the law and after maintaining an office by himself until 1910 he formed a partnership with Charles B. Henderson under the firm name of Henderson and Caine. From the time that Caine entered into the practice of the law he rose rapidly in his profession and for a considerable time has been looked upon as one of the leaders of the bar of his section and state. “Preparedness” is his slogan. And he has done mighty well with it. At the first of the present year, having determined to seek election to Congress, Caine withdrew from partnership with Charles B. Henderson and since has been practicing by himself. With him in residence in Elko is his wife and ten-year-old son. And so we have taken Edwin Emmett Caine through a two-score year career, chuck full of life, and energy and accomplishments. And his circle of friends extends and widens all the while because he possesses a heart, as well as a broad mind and indefatigable energy.



BOYD
1908

EDWIN E.
CAINE

Whitman Symmes

AS THE OLD COMSTOCK MINER SAYS: "Ore-bodies in the Virginia City mines are found like plums in a pudding." And in view of the fact that there remains over there a large portion of "pudding" the good people of the famed Comstock are sanguine in the belief that "plums," large and small, await their efforts. And they do not hesitate about going as much as a half a mile or more in depth to get what they are looking for. So impervious are they to the intense heat at great depth that some of the Comstock mining folks live to glory in the name of "hot-water plugs." The Union shaft has been sent by these people to the splendid depth of 2700 feet and at last reports was still going down. And some of these days mining in general and the Comstock in particular is going to be awakened by the bright gleam of another bonanza uncovered in those generous old hills of Virginia City.

AND in connection with extensive mining operations in Virginia City we here mention the name of Whitman Symmes, director of operations in the Union Con., the Mexican, Ophir and other properties of note, or fame, as we had better say. The word "famous" is indeed the true word to employ when it comes to a consideration of the history of these mines. And while Symmes looks to the development of these gigantic undertakings in deep mining he also has a good eye for the interests of the United Comstock Pumping Association, the operations of which are so essential to the pursuance of mining in the Comstock. He holds the position of manager of the great pumping plant and thus, between mining and pumping, he has both mind and hands full.

WHITMAN SYMMES was born in San Francisco just at the time that Virginia City was entering into her greatest glory. The date was October Twenty-Ninth, Eighteen Seventy-Three. And it was not a great many years later that mining came into the young man's life to such an extent that it established him forthwith in the calling. It happened that during one vacation period he went with his father's partner, Vanderlynn Stowe, to the latter's mining property—the Gold Bank—at Forbestown, in Butte County, California, and that little trip made a miner out of the youthful Whitman Symmes. To start with, the boy was captivated with the operations of the assay shop and, on returning to his home in San Francisco, he had determined to see as much of "The Gold Bank" as was possible. And pursuant to that determination he dropped in on the Forbestown workings whenever he could get away from his school work in San Francisco and, during several of these periods, made his presence count by packing steel and doing other things directly associated with "real mining."

AND WHEN AT THE AGE of eighteen he graduated, as the valedictorian, from the Boys' High School at San Francisco, he immediately made a move to come in touch with advanced mining study. He enrolled as a student at the School of Mines of the University of California and after a year of study at that institution went on to Harvard University and there entered into active study of mineralogy and

also lines of a general course. And in 1895 Whitman Symmes graduated with high honors attached to his A. B. degree. On returning to San Francisco he decided to gain a knowledge of mining law and accordingly entered the law offices of Senator Elliott McAllister and there continued in study for a year.

THEN IT WAS he determined to come once again in touch with the practical side of mining and in line with that determination went prospecting through the Randsburg, Johannesburg and Panamint districts in southeast California. While on this trip Symmes discovered the vast fields of potash in the Searles Lake country in Inyo County, California, but to him at that time it seemed to be a monumental task to finance an undertaking to handle the "fields" and consequently he moved on to other districts, which included mining sections in British Columbia. In 1901 Symmes went to Manila to make estimates in connection with the big contract for putting in a harbor at that point. The result was that he became the engineer and general manager of the project and in carrying out the work remained in the Philippines for a period of several years. However, following a siege of typhoid fever, he returned to San Francisco and in a brief time thereafter was appointed general manager of the Point Isabel Powder Works, situated on the bay in Contra Costa County. The principal output of the company was dynamite and several years later, when the DuPonts formed the powder trust, the Point Isabel plant was sold to them at an attractive figure. Thereupon Symmes opened offices in San Francisco as a consulting engineer in geological work and was so engaged until 1909 when he went to Virginia City to take charge of the Mexican mine.

HOWEVER, in this mining undertaking and others to which he had become attached in Virginia City he declined to pursue operations at the behest of mining stockbrokers and consequently there followed litigation and mining wrangles of note on the Comstock. But Symmes and his associates won out in the end and their policy has ever since been to go directly after the "plums in the pudding" and let the stock market take care of itself. And that is the policy that Symmes is pursuing in connection with operations in the Mexican, Union Con. and Ophir and such other properties as he is directly and indirectly connected with in management. And this rule applies also to the affairs of the United Comstock Pumping Association.

AND THUS we find that from the start Whitman Symmes practiced "preparedness." He learned something of assaying; he gained experience as a practical miner; he gathered knowledge in mining college; he studied mining law; he piled up the experiences of a prospector; he came by experience as an engineer and in managerial duties in big project work; he learned how to make dynamite; and then he went into the bowels of the hills of the Comstock to begin where others had "left off." And he has made those hills produce millions and is just getting started in his undertaking.



Boyd Moore
From Photo by [unreadable]

WHITMAN
SYMMES

Charles Lee Horsey

CHARLES LEE HORSEY, District Judge of the Tenth Judicial District, embracing Clark and Lincoln Counties—the southernmost counties of the state—was born amid the famed peach trees of Sussex County, Delaware, a little more than thirty-five years ago. The exact date was the Twenty-Third day of December, Eighteen and Eighty, and the exact place was the prosperous little village of Laurel. His father passed away when he was but little more than five years of age and it was not a great many years afterwards that there was a “row to hoe” cut out for the Delaware lad that was by no means an easy one. While living with his mother and grandparents at his birthplace he gained “between jobs,” a grammar school education and then, at the age of eleven moved with his people to Philadelphia. There in various small jobs he worked for some two years, gaining the while additional common schooling. Then it was that his people moved to Atlantic City where he took employment in one of the large lace and white goods stores of that place and with a meagre wage assisted in supporting the family.

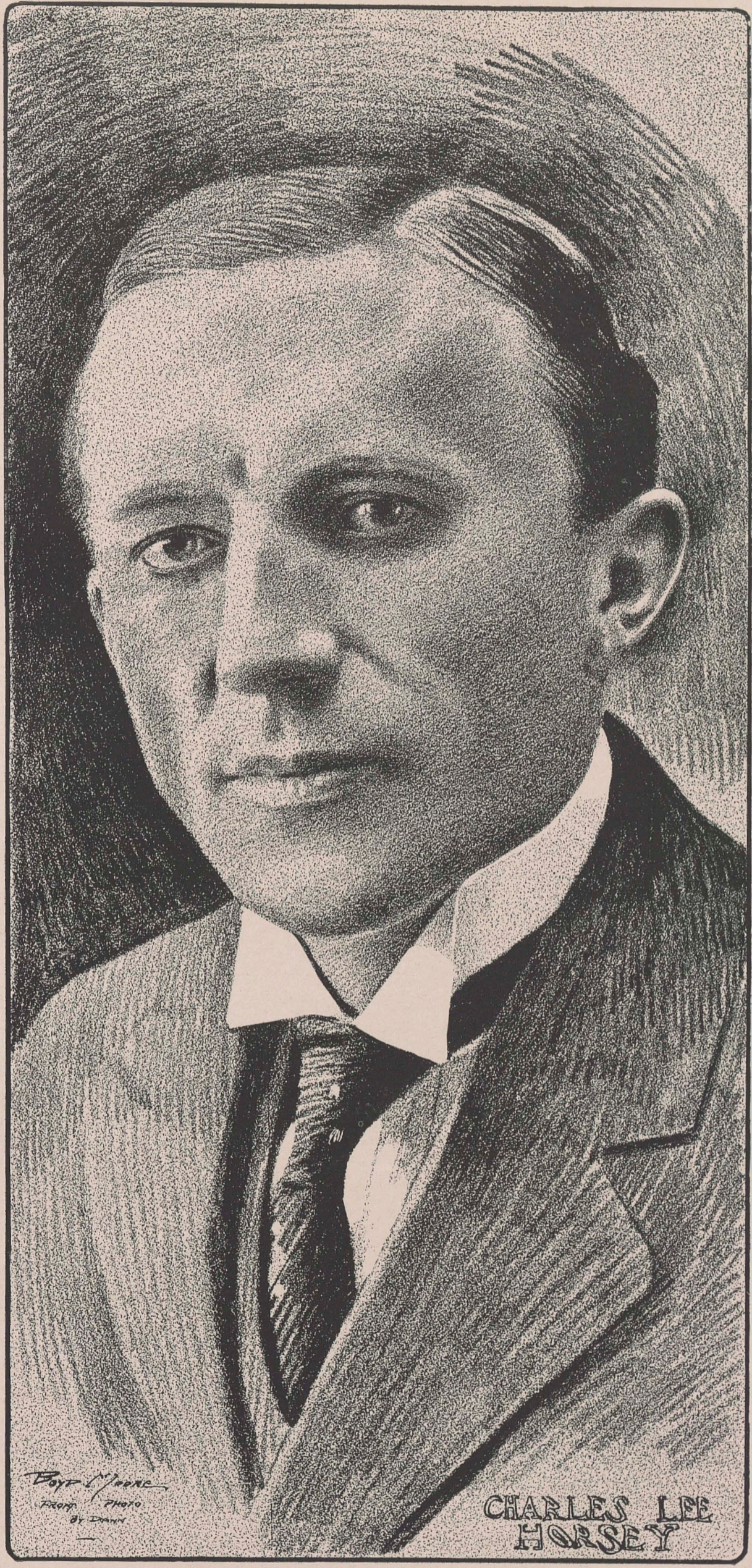
AND THIS was remarkable with the youthful Horsey in those early years. He began to display the keenest interest in national politics even as early as the presidential campaign of 1888, when the people elected Harrison, and when, in 1896, Bryan burst into the great contest of that year, young Horsey was as enthusiastic and well informed with regard to different turns and phases of the fight as were the thousands of older folks, whom he saw each day wrapped up in that memorable fight. And so keenly was the young politician interested, not necessarily in the “game” but in the trend of events in legislative halls at Washington, that when the repeal of the Sherman Silver Purchase Act was under discussion he could give “by heart” the name and history of each individual United States Senator. And the result of this study of national politics was that he resolved to become a lawyer. But he was just sixteen and the way seemed to be rather rough. He required more of an education and so he induced his people to return to Delaware and take advantage of an opportunity that would permit of his attending the high school of Seabury, not far distant from the place of his birth. And the move was made with the successful result that Horsey graduated from the high school at the age of nineteen. He had learned how to work and, though a little late, he had forced his way into a fairly good education.

BUT FOR THE PURPOSE of building up his finances before entering into a closer study of the law, the young man decided to take up school teaching. And after some little experience he went west to Denver more in answer to the call of the West than anything else. Arriving at the Colorado center he took the teachers' examinations and securing the privilege to teach he accepted a position in the Black Hills country in Crook County, Wyoming. But the undertaking was not altogether pleasing to him, due of course to the make-up of things in general in his

place of most experience as a school teacher, and so, after the term was completed, he returned to Delaware and accepted work as the traveling representative of an eastern mercantile house. But he continued to entertain the determination to become a lawyer. He decided that “it was then or never” and becoming possessed of that resolve he went over to Charlottesville, Virginia, and immediately enrolled as a student in the law school of the University of Virginia. It required considerable manoeuvring on his part “to keep going” but he was successful in the undertaking and also as a student, for the records show that he gained his L. B. degree at the University of Virginia in the year 1904. The previous year he had taken the examinations and been admitted to the bar of Virginia and in the same period he had been married. His bride was Miss Margaret Hitch, a school teacher of Wilmington, Delaware, who had been a student with him in his high school days.

AND HAVING GAINED admission to the bar; having been enrolled as a graduate of the University of Virginia and having gained a good wife, the young attorney decided to try the West once more. He went through to Washington and located in the practice of the law at Spokane. But in January, 1905, being attracted by stories of the opportunities affording in southern Nevada because of the building of the Clark railroad, he moved to that locality and located in Pioche, Lincoln County. He was not long in impressing Lincoln County with his ability as a lawyer, though still young in years, and in the early part of 1906 he was named to the District Attorneyship of the county, this to fill a vacancy. In the fall of that year he was elected to the office on the Democratic ticket but in 1909 retired to engage in the private practice of the law. His record as a prosecuting officer was excellent but on his retirement he made another good record on the side of the defense, particularly in several important murder cases. His practice also lay in mining, in which he made a fine showing.

IN 1912 Charles Lee Horsey was elected to the state Senate and during the session of 1913 he became one of the leaders in securing the passage of constructive legislation. As the chairman of the judiciary committee he had charge on the floor of various important measures, including the Industrial Insurance Act and the Woman's Suffrage Constitutional Amendment. He also supported the Tax Commission Act. In 1914, after resuming the practice of the law in Pioche, Senator Horsey was importuned by men of all parties to become a candidate for election to the bench to the Tenth Judicial District of Nevada, which includes Clark and Lincoln Counties. And making the race he was successful by a good margin. And this office, which he assumed on January 1, 1915, he still fills. And those of the southern country say that “he makes a splendid judge.” Judge Horsey is a member of the Nevada State Bar Association and the Academy of Political Science of New York.



Boyd Moore
FROM PHOTO
BY DANN

CHARLES LEE
HORSEY

A. J. Stinson

MINING IS THE PARAMOUNT INDUSTRY of Nevada. For years it has been such and such it will be, doubtless, for countless years to come. At least they say that "the surface has hardly been scratched"—the surface of the mineralized sections of the good, big, old ore-producing state of Nevada—and, consequently, it is reasonable to assume that fortune has many a smile laid away for distribution among "the fellows who dig" in quest of the elusive values. And "the fellows who dig"—that splendid old line of prospectors; those hosts of sturdy miners who betake themselves into the deep levels of mine workings; and, last but not least, the men behind the money that takes the chance that "holes" the way below—all are deserving of the utmost of consideration. Of these three classes of "miners"—if we are considerate of our fellow men—we are duly prompted to take our hats off to the conscientious man who steps from the "collar into the cage" and goes far beneath the surface to back up the steel and dynamite, to drop and raise the ore that "counts." If his ideas of life and labor are sensible, he is worthy of our best consideration; he is entitled to improved working conditions and the benefit of all "safety-first" rules, regulations and appliances. And because we hold this view in this good and reasonable state we provide an Inspector of Mines whose duty it is to see that mining is conducted in miner-like fashion and with due regard to the safety of life and limb. And at this day and date the duly-elected incumbent in that important office is none other than Andy J. Stinson, pioneer mining man of Eureka County, or "base-ranger" as the Eureka like to affectionately class the men who mined in the splendid old years of the Eureka Consolidated and other big producers.

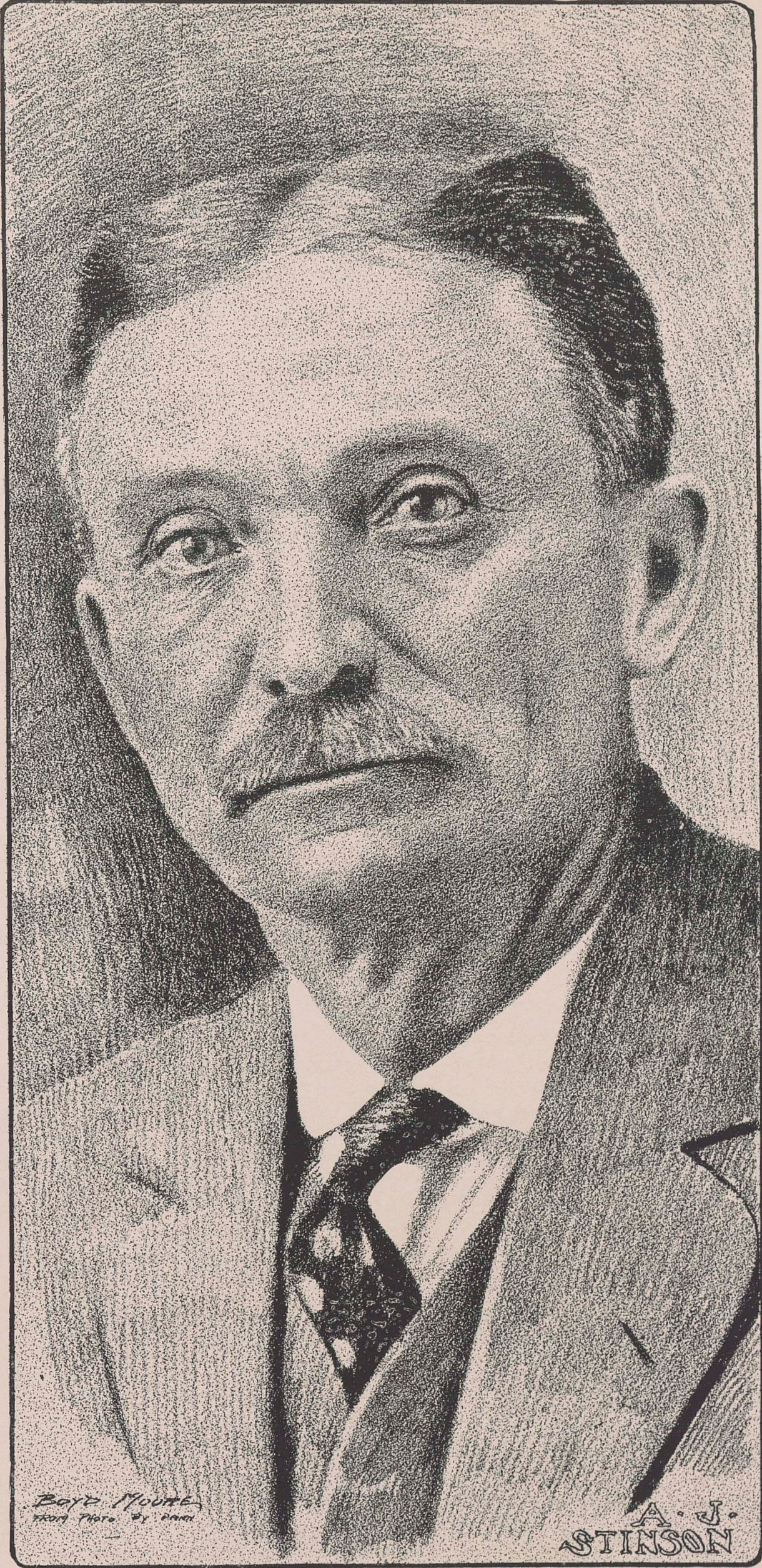
AND IT IS of Andy Stinson that we are here to speak. It has been said that he "pioneered" in the years when Eureka County was delivering its millions to the outside world. That is a fact but before his arm strengthened for mining he was "quite a boy" in the camp and his jobs were various, including the selling of the famous old Eureka Sentinel. He was born in a little old saw mill camp which his father conducted not far from the town of Varna, in the province of Ontario, Canada, but he was on the ground in Eureka quite before the ninth year in his life had rolled around. The family had followed the elder Stinson who had come on to Nevada when little Andrew was just commencing to "break ground" at the original home place. And here we are reminded to state that Andrew arrived at the original home place on the third of August, Eighteen and Sixty-Three. But at any rate he was soon "off for Nevada" and midst the life of the then famous silver-lead camp of Eureka.

AT THE AGE of sixteen years he began his mining career and he began it "tributing" in the depths of the Eureka Consolidated. And he was

fortunate in this lease work and after two years had passed he found himself possessed of sufficient means to go over to the military school at Lytton Springs, in Sonoma County, California, and there advance his meager school education. After a couple of years of schooling he returned to Eureka and took up with the work of running the pumping engine for the Consolidated and with those and other duties he was engaged until the company's new shaft shut down. In the meantime his father had been elected sheriff of Eureka County and he was made under sheriff. Among his duties was the task of collecting all the licenses of the county. He remained in this office for a period of two years when he went to Butte, Montana and worked for quite a time with the Anaconda Mining Company. Following this experience, Stinson mined in the Cripple Creek district and also for a considerable time in eastern Oregon, where he conducted a small stamp mill on promising property. And for a time he handled the affairs of the big Sumter Hotel at Sumter, Oregon.

AND THEN came the Tonopah mining excitement and Stinson returned to Nevada and went immediately to the scene of the new activity. For a considerable time he prospected and mined in the silver camp and when the Rawhide excitement broke out he was early on the ground and secured some valuable leases. He was also prominent in the early day life of the mining camps of Manhattan and Wonder. In 1910 Andy Stinson "broke into politics." The new office of Mine Inspector had been created and he sought the Republican nomination for the place. But he was not equipped to make a state-wide campaign and lost the nomination by a bare thirteen votes, which was in itself a tribute to his widespread popularity.

HOWEVER, in 1914 he was far more successful, securing the Republican nomination for Mine Inspector by a wide margin. And in that primary election he was immensely pleased and deeply affected to note that "good, old Eureka" gave him every Republican vote but one. And later when the votes were counted at the general election Stinson was observed perched high on an avalanche of favorable votes. He went into the office of State Inspector of Mines with a majority reaching close to three thousand. And the mighty interesting fact in connection with that state election was that which showed him to be the only successful Republican candidate in the list. And at Carson City Andy Stinson smiles mid the Democrats and goes steadily ahead performing ably the duties of his important position. He gets along very well indeed, for he understands Democrats very well, but, most important of all, leading to success, he understands how mining should be conducted "in miner-like fashion with due regard to the safety of life and limb."



Boyd Moore
From Photo by [unclear]

A. J.
STINSON

Prince Albert Hawkins

“PREPAREDNESS”—and of that we hear a great deal these days. Of course the main discussion revolves around the much-mooted question of national defense but all hands can rest assured that, as we make the application to the nation, a conviction is hitting hard in the mind of many a one throughout the land and bringing the person up to a sharp consideration of the value of self-preparedness. And as the sermon is being preached and the lesson is being learned various ones possessed of the stamina prepare to rehabilitate their “forts” ere too late. And therein lies a portion of the benefit that flows to humanity from a huge and harsh lesson. But as we—the whole people of the land—think of this preparedness business we know that the greatest good can come from the sermon if the younger ones can be trained from the very start to prepare for the future; if they can be taught to make the details of life stand straightup and do service; if they can be made to appreciate in time the value of good hard work and study the thriftiness—the kind that is sensible.

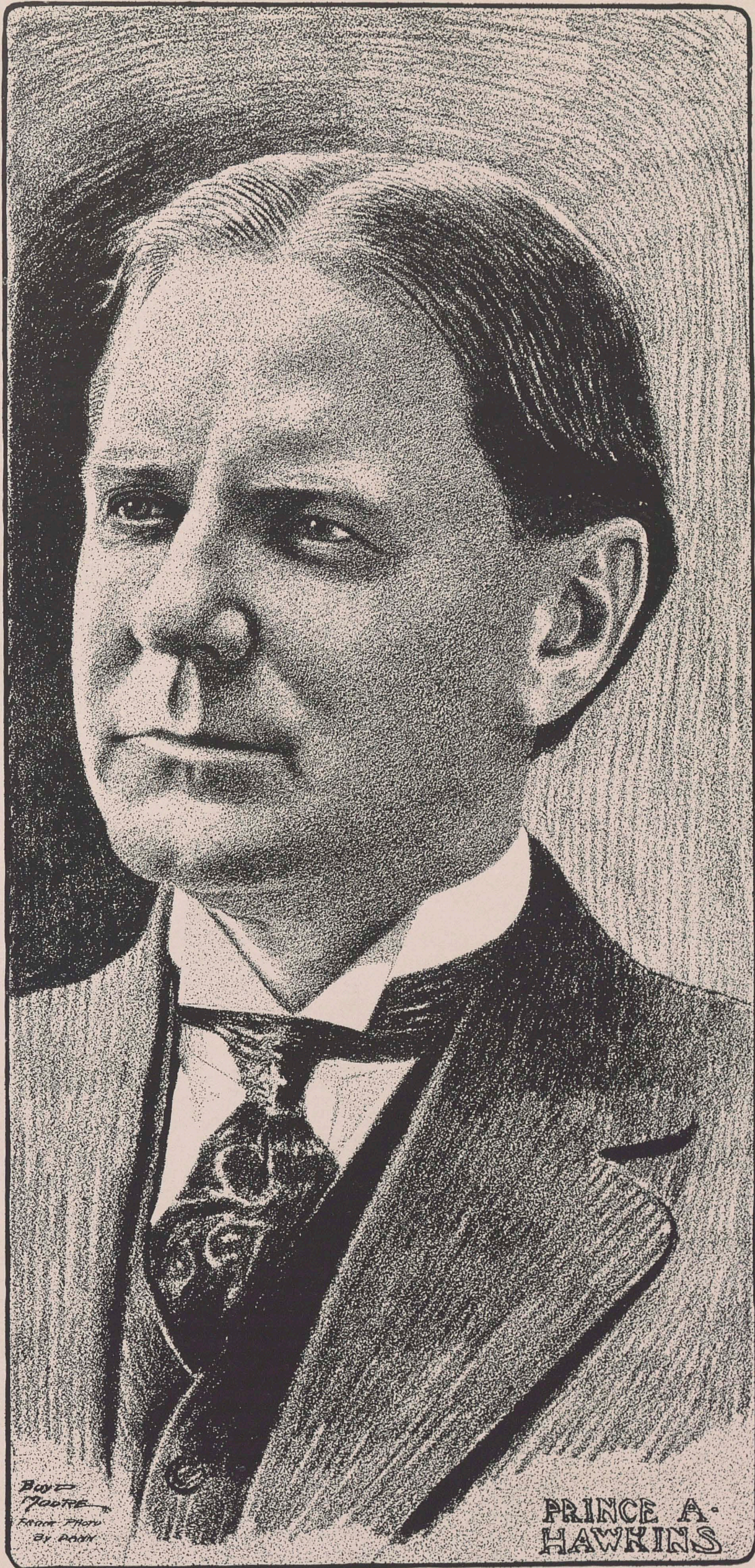
BUT WE ARE NOT HERE to preach a sermon. The purpose is to talk about the career of one man—a lawyer by profession—Prince Albert Hawkins. And reference to the great and grave question of “preparedness” has been made for the reason that, as we gaze into the history of the life of Prince Hawkins and study his nature, we see preparedness in every step and when we go over to a consideration of attainments in the practice of the law we see preparedness in every case—“fortification” in the details. And that is what counts ever so much in the conduct of the career of any man in any business in any community on earth. Intellect, of course, is necessary but the most brilliant mind of all will be caught napping some day if the man behind the mind doesn’t “keep his powder dry”—if he doesn’t take hold of the little things of life and bring them into the camp of preparedness for close examination. And that is what Prince Hawkins has done in every case in all his score of years as a practicing attorney and, having the mind to also easily marshal the larger points, he has made a distinct success.

PRINCE HAWKINS is a native of the good, old state of Tennessee. On the very first day of the year Eighteen Seventy-One with the snow flying and adding to the white mantle spread over the beautiful Hawkins home, and estate just outside of Huntington, Tennessee, the “young lawyer” arrived in “reasonable preparedness.” He was the first to put in an appearance and was quickly “fortified” in the happiness of the New Year’s Day. We have referred to him in the gloriousness of that first day as the “young lawyer” and the point is well taken in view of the fact that there and then he became a member, on his father’s side, of a family of lawyers. His father—a distinguished lawyer of Tennessee—had been elected to the bench three consecutive terms covering a period of twenty-four years and then there were a number of uncles who were successful

practitioners at the bar of the south and so it was that the first youngster of the Hawkins household was declared in on the profession at the very start. And just as soon as possible he was sent to the public schools of Huntington and, doing very well with his studies, he enrolled as a student at the Edgewood College, at Dixon, Tennessee, this at the age of fifteen years. A little later he entered the McTyeire Institute at Dixon, Tennessee, and there continued his studies for a period of some two years when he returned to Huntington and entered the Southern Normal University, continuing as a student at that institution through the course of four years. And then it was that he enrolled as a student at the Vanderbilt University at Nashville, Tennessee. From this institution he graduated in 1894, receiving the degree of B. S. and L. L. B. In the same year he was admitted to the bar in Tennessee and immediately entered into the practice of his profession.

WITH REGARD TO the practice of the law it is to say that he continued steadily at work in the profession at Huntington for a period of five years, or, until 1899, when he hearkened to the call of an excellent opportunity which presented itself in the law at Boulder, Colorado, and came West. Establishing himself in the practice at Boulder it was not long until he had made an enviable showing and so went his career until 1902 when he formed a law partnership in Boulder with Judge S. S. Downer. In 1905 Judge Downer came to Reno and in October of that year the well-known law firm of Cheney, Downer, Price and Hawkins was formed with offices in Reno. The firm of Downer and Hawkins was continued in Boulder though Mr. Hawkins made frequent trips to Reno in connection with the business of the Nevada firm. In 1910 he moved with his family to Reno and since has been actively engaged with his firm in the practice of the law here. Mr. Hawkins has devoted much study to water law and has handled successfully some of the biggest cases in connection with litigation of that order.

IN POLITICS Prince Hawkins is a Democrat and throughout his career has taken an active interest in party work. He has, however, never sought public office. Since 1904 he has been a member of the American Bar Association and he ranks as a charter member of the Nevada Bar Association. He is a member of the Masons and Knight Templars and the Kappa Alpha Fraternity. In 1902 Prince Hawkins was united in marriage at Boulder to Miss Myrtle Ziemer, prominent in social circles in the Colorado city. To the couple four children have been born—two boys and two girls. The family home which Mr. Hawkins recently erected on Newlands Heights is one of the most beautiful and commodious in Reno. And thus we have passed through the forty-four years in the life of Prince Hawkins. And it is needless to again remark that the distinct success that he has attained can be charged to the fact that he was born with the brain to understand and comprehend both the big and the little things of life.



By
HARRIS
From Photo
By ADAM

PRINCE A.
HAWKINS

William Charles Pitt

WILLIAM CHARLES PITT, farm-hand and day-laborer in his newly adopted State in 1879,—today one of Nevada's foremost citizens, farmer of many acres, stockman, mine owner, merchant, mill owner, conservationist, banker;—and all this wrought by his indefatigable energy, determination, thrift and personal hardihood, unaided, alone, unencouraged save by his own determination and that "vision" and tenacity of purpose which are the determining factors in both the characters and careers of most successful men. Born on the tenth day of April, 1859, in a little Wisconsin village known as Menomonee Falls, not far from Milwaukee, he spent the days of his childhood and early youth in the states of Wisconsin, Michigan and Mississippi, securing in the common schools of that period what education he could in the time to be spared from the arduous labors of the farm and the cotton plantations of Mississippi.

THE "SPIRIT OF PROGRESSION" as he puts it, prompted him in 1879 to follow the advice of Horace Greeley and "Go West." Starting for California chance made him a citizen of Nevada instead. Learning that California at that time offered no opportunity for labor, and labor being what he was then seeking, he left the immigrant train on which he was a passenger at Lovelock and there entered the employ of Captain Edwin C. Asher, a pioneer of the early days of that section. The "spirit of progression" which moved him to come West was, however, a characteristic of this young man, as it remains one of his dominant characteristics in these, his maturer years,— and it was not long until as a lessee of farm land on shares he laid the foundations of a career which should be an inspiration and a lesson to every young man, a career builded upon a bedrock of personal sacrifices, impeccable honesty and integrity, just dealing, and above all, unremitting toil and attention to the smallest details.

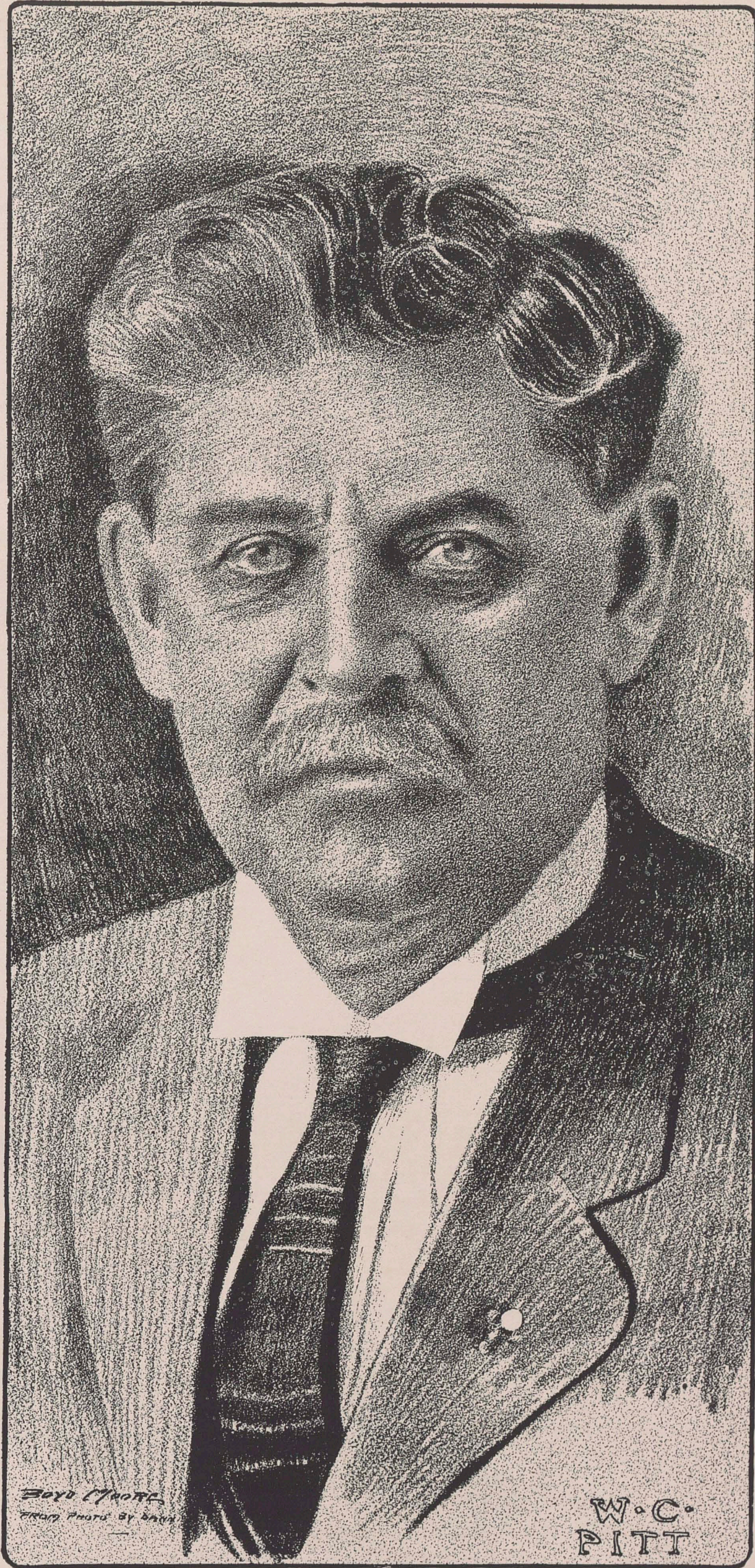
FROM THE LESSEE OF LAND, that same "spirit of progression" urged him onward to the acquisition of farm lands of his own, purchased and paid for by that toil and sacrifice that tries the courage, applies the acid test to the strength of character, and determines for all time whether the future of men is to be a success or a failure. The same "spirit of progression," coupled with tact, energy and an unusual degree of foresight, has wrought many things for the young farm laborer of the year of '79. He is now one of the largest individual owners of farm lands in the state and an acknowledged authority on farm methods and irrigation. In 1893 he organized and erected, and still owns, the Lovelock flour mill which has ever since been in successful operation, its product being of the highest grade, and having a market throughout the state as also in California and Utah. In 1907 he organized the Lovelock Mercantile Company which successfully conducts one of the largest general merchandise establishments in the state. At that same time he organized the Lovelock Mercantile Banking Company, one of the most conservative and at the same time thriving banking institutions of Nevada.

THE "SPIRIT OF PROGRESSION" would not, however, rest. For many years the farmers of the prolific Lovelock Valley, their water supply being year by year decreased by increasing diversions

on the upper reaches of the Humboldt River, found themselves more and more frequently without water for irrigation. One of the interesting sidelights upon the character of W. C. Pitt is furnished as an incident to this water-shortage situation. Striving to maintain his rights to the use of the waters he had acquired by appropriation and purchase, he was, something over twenty years ago, confronted with and the defendant in some twenty-eight "water suits," instituted by the most powerful interests of the Lovelock section, accompanied by the open threats of those interests that they proposed to "break" him and send him out of the country on foot. His reply was two-fold, and in both particulars characteristic;—"I all but walked in and the walking is better now," and, "I shall fight for my legitimate rights as long as I have an atom of strength or can raise a dollar." He fought the suits successfully, preserved his rights and his water system is now supplying the water for almost the entire valley.

THE "SPIRIT OF PROGRESSION" would not let him rest here. For many years he had forseen the ultimate necessity of building reservoirs to conserve the flood and waste waters of the Humboldt waters of the Humboldt River for use in the Lovelock Valley in time of shortage. He talked it publicly and privately, he proposed community action, suggested cooperation by all the farmers for the carrying out of the plan,—all to no purpose. His wisdom and foresight in this connection was dubbed as visionary by his neighbors, but this man of action nevertheless undertook, on the strength of his own judgment, to carry out his ideas upon an immense scale, alone and single-handed. He interested John G. Taylor, one of the leading stockmen and ranchers of the state, and with this assistance the Humboldt reservoirs were constructed under his personal direction and supervision, despite what engineers pronounced insurmountable difficulties and at a cost of hundreds of thousands of dollars. This reservoir system was filled with the waste and flood waters of the Humboldt for the first time in the winter of 1914-1915, and the wisdom and foresight of its promoter and owner, as well as his justification in the huge expenditure made, was amply demonstrated in the summer of 1915 when this system was called upon to furnish and did furnish practically all of the water required for irrigation of every cultivated acre in the valley, giving the farmers abundant crops instead of total failures and saving to them in the first year of its existence hundreds of thousands of dollars. This is, perhaps, the crowning achievement of an eventful career of thirty-six years in Nevada, all of them filled with activity and achievement, much of which has been of great public benefit.

PITT HAS ALWAYS been a Democrat in politics, has been several times a member of the State Senate and several times a member of the State Assembly. In the early stages of the 1914 campaign he was urged for the Democratic nomination for Governor. The nomination meant a practical assurance of election, but owing to his convictions on state revenue matters and the known opposing attitude of other administration members with whom, as Governor, he would have to act, he declined to permit the use of his name.



Boyd Moore
From photo by Boyd

W.C.
PITT

Philip Young Gillson

WHEN WE LOOK INTO HISTORY—the history of mining in Nevada—we find that the advent of “Nineteen Hundred” brought the first of a remarkable series of discoveries “at the grassroots” and we find that the “air of permanency,” carried down by this ore trend, brought the “camp builders” to the scene and that they soon built up the town of Tonopah, this at the time, without the aid of railroad transportation. And then with a few short years of this excitement in the hills of Nye County, we saw Wonder come upon the map and spread out as a camp, and then as a town, this also apart from railroad connections. And then came the Seven Troughs and Fairview and Buckhorn discoveries, which called early for a “town” and, soon thereafter, for a mill in each instance, and, as we watched the development in these respective camps, we saw the construction material being hauled to these scenes of new mining operations by team and wagon, these same vehicles bringing out ore and other shipments on the return trip. In fact, the teaming business, in connection with the “upbuilding and downbuilding” of Nevada’s mining camps—this particularly in the early days—has always been a right important business and we—all of us who are familiar with the ups and downs of Nevada’s desert and hill country—will readily agree that it has been a hard, grinding and driving business—the business of hauling camps and towns and mines and mills on wheels through wind or sunshine or sleet or snow.

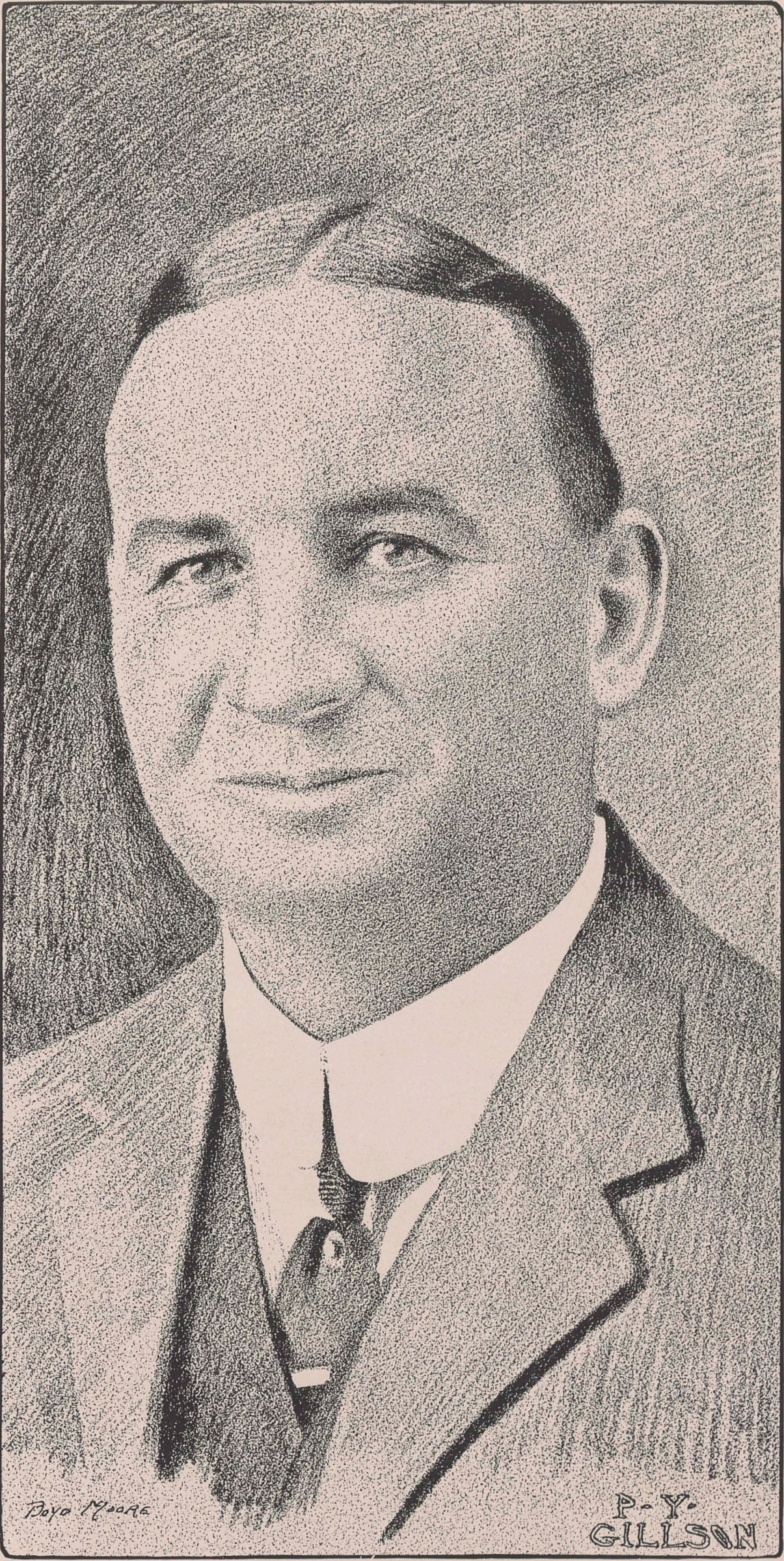
AND THAT IS WHY WE HERE PRESENT, as an interesting “feature,” the smiling features of a young man—born and raised in Nevada—who spent some ten years of his life directing the large work of hauling “camps and towns and mines and mills” across uninviting stretches of Nevada desert. His name is Philip Y. Gillson—the “Y” still standing for “Young.” And while Gillson has for the last five years been smiling on automobiles, he does not lose any part of the smile when he contemplates in memory those many days, fifteen years or so ago, when he directed the operations of a thousand or more head of horses and many a great lumbering wagon in hauling “Tonopah from Sodaville to its destination,” and similar work which he directed in connection with development of the camps of Wonder, Seven Troughs, Fairview and Buckhorn. For those were the days and that was the employment that tested men’s mettle, and, when one has wrung a certain portion of success from some of the hard, driving lines of life, he will always contemplate the past with a smile. But even at that, in addition, the Gillson smile is natural. And that, even in these days of automobiles and “smoother sailing,” has its pronounced driving power and its incalculable value.

BUT FOR THE PURPOSES of establishing Gillson as a Nevadan from the very start, let us go back to the beginning. And it is to find that he was born in Carson City, November 11, 1879. His father, George Gillson, now mayor of the capital city, was then a pioneer merchant of the “home town” and in fact, for many years was a leader of mercantile life there, and the elder Gillson lost little time in mapping out a business career for the young man of the family. And the young man of the family took kindly to the persuasion of his father and, ere the “teens”

had hardly overtaken him, he had grasped a large portion of the inner workings of the grocery and hardware business. And then it fell to the satisfaction of his ambition to be permitted to enter the University of Nevada and take a commercial course. In these studies he was engaged for two years when he returned to business at Carson. And it was about that time that Gillson found himself in possession of twenty-one years of experience and he decided to smile on a field for himself. First he became identified with a gold dredging project in northern California and, after serving for a couple of years in that capacity, was attracted by the excitement attendant on the disclosures of orebodies at Tonopah. And, in making the move that was to take him to the new camp, he saw his opportunity as he stepped from the train at the then terminal point of the road, Sodaville. And forthwith he decided that, instead of going in to witness the arrival of the “town” he would engage in the very work, itself, of hauling the “town” into camp.

AND IT WAS NOT LONG until he was actively at work in connection with the first of the teaming operations. And again it was not long until these teaming operations were employing ten hundred horses and a hundred and one vehicles of all kinds and Phil Gillson was displaying to advantage his business acumen. And then he became a leaser of the operations and so continued until 1904 in hauling Tonopah to its destination and hauling Tonopah’s ores back to the railroad. And then, when Wonder came into its own, he took advantage of an opportunity to take charge of the big teaming work attached thereunto, his reason for making the change being that the railroad was then heading into the Nye County silver camp. And in connection with the Wonder teaming contract, Gillson remained for some two years when he went to Seven Troughs to undertake like work. And in connection with the new Humboldt County camp he also handled the interests of the lumber yard, there established by the Tonopah Lumber Company. From that point he went to Verdi and, for a time, conducted the yards of the lumber interests there. And then came an opportunity to take a teaming contract at the new camp of Buckhorn, this having largely to do with the hauling in of the new mill equipment. And this work having been successfully negotiated, he took up with similar work in connection with the erection of the big mill at Fairview. His contracts in teaming the Buckhorn and Fairview mills into place entailed the handling of \$110,000 worth of mill equipment.

AND THE FAIRVIEW CONTRACT fulfilled, Gillson gave up such work to come to Reno to enter the automobile business. And, so engaged, he has ever since been a successful and energetic and “smiling” figure in Reno’s business life. And in connection with his business life in Reno he has never failed to do his level best to put life into business generally here and hereabouts. Public spirited and farsighted he has taken a very active part in putting business into business and, in this undertaking, he has been eminently successful. And the Gillson smile still goes on, and, together with business acumen, it is a splendid asset.



Dava Moore

**P-Y
GILLSON**

Victor L. Ricketts

FAIRNESS AND SQUARENESS, courageousness and conservatism, combined with clear judgment and determination, are most essential in the conduct of the editorial policy of a newspaper and likewise in everyday life. These characteristics, possessed by Victor L. Ricketts, have distinguished him as a newspaper editor and in the ranks of politicians, where he played an important role for many years in the greatest political state in the Union—Indiana—where politics is an art. Born in 1860 on the Twenty-Seventh day of March in Huntington County, Pennsylvania, the first great noise to greet the infant ear was the roar of the guns at the battle of Gettysburg. At that time the father, Samuel C. Ricketts, was the managing partner of a woolen mill, an industry which in those days was an institution that sustained very close relations to the populace. The battle of Gettysburg and the threatened invasion of Pennsylvania by General Robert E. Lee of the Confederate forces induced Mr. Ricketts to move his family, of wife, mother, sister and three children, to upper Sandusky, Ohio, his only brother having entered the Union army. There he engaged in farming and raising livestock but lived but a short time, passing away in 1868. The mother remarried five years later and she, too, died when Victor was twenty years of age. Standing thus alone on the threshold of life, with an education gleaned in the Upper Sandusky High School, young Ricketts chose newspaper work, which he entered through the circulation department of the Tiffin, Ohio, News.

THE EVENTFUL episode or incident which shaped the life of Victor L. Ricketts came three years later when, at the age of twenty-three, he went to Logansport, Indiana, as advertising solicitor for the Logansport Journal, a stalwart Republican paper of wide influence. The city editor of the Journal was Charles B. Landis, young, fearless, fresh from college and with ideals; and two of the carriers on the paper were his younger brothers, Kenesaw Mountain Landis and Fred D. Landis. "Charley" Landis afterwards served six terms in Congress and reflected great credit upon his state; Fred Landis likewise was Congressman from Indiana, and Kenesaw Mountain Landis brought unto himself fame by fining the Standard Oil Company twenty-nine million dollars. But this is not a history of the Landis family, further than the association of the men who composed it with Victor L. Ricketts. So let us return to the "Banks of the Wabash" in the old Hoosier state and take up the thread of this life some thirty years ago.

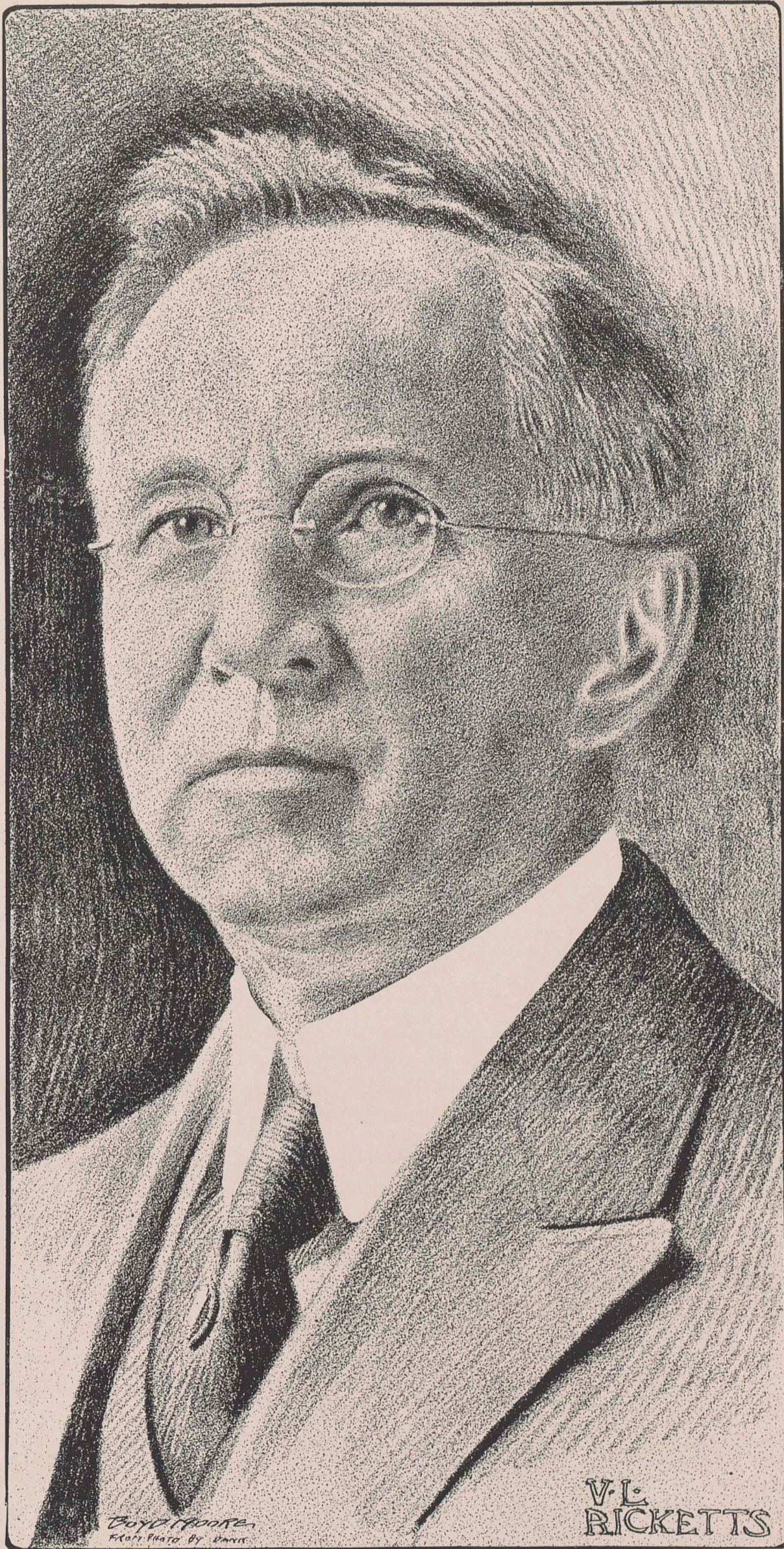
THE ASSOCIATION OF Victor Ricketts and "Charley" Landis quickly grew into a strong friendship and in 1887 they purchased the Delphi Journal, which poor management had put into the hands of a receiver. While on the Logansport Journal Ricketts had drifted into the editorial end of the newspaper game and on the Delphi Journal he assisted Landis in this work, which fell almost entirely on his shoulders a little later, when his partner was nominated for and elected to Congress. Eight times was Landis nominated, six times elected, and the management of his various campaigns was largely entrusted to his partner, Ricketts; in fact it got to be a by-word in that old Ninth Congressional District, "see Ricketts," and for more than twenty years he

served in some capacity on the Republican committees of the county, district or state.

NOW OCCURRETH another incident which resulted later in the transplantation of this Indiana-bred politician-newspaperman from the corn belt to the land of the sagebrush. In the year Nineteen Ought Three Congressman Landis was made chairman of the committee on public printing of the House. This committee, acting with the Senate committee, launched an investigation that caused the retirement of two public printers before its conclusion, and resulted in the saving of about two million dollars a year to the government. The late Senator Platt was chairman of the Senate committee on public printing and Albert H. Howe, now of Goldfield, was clerk of the committee. The fight on the extravagant management of the printing office, which Mr. Howe is said to have inspired, resulted in the creation by special act of Congress of the Printing Investigation Commission. Before the work of this commission was completed Mr. Howe accepted from the late Senator George S. Nixon an invitation to come to Nevada, and Mr. Ricketts was made secretary of the commission, which he held until after the retirement of Senator Platt and Congressman Landis.

ON MAY 1, 1910, Mr. Ricketts came to Goldfield where his former associate and friend, Howe, was located, and took charge of the Goldfield Tribune. In the following March the Tribune and the Goldfield News were consolidated and Mr. Ricketts remained in charge until November, 1913, when he was called to Reno to become editor and manager of the Gazette, then the property of Nixon estate. He continued in this position until the estate was distributed, February 1, 1915, and the following November returned to his former position in Goldfield, which he now fills. Politics seems to have occupied so much of the early days of Mr. Ricketts that he had no time for the gentler things, and it was not until 1903 that he was married, to Ada M. DeWeese, of Elwood, Indiana. They have one child, a boy, Victor L. Ricketts, Jr., who was born March 2, 1909, in Washington, D. C.

HOWEVER CLOSELY we may associate with a man in ordinary business life there are attributes of his of which we know little. It is, therefore, fitting that we illuminate the character of this man, who has fought in the arena of public life since he attained his young manhood, by a short excerpt from an article that was printed last May in the old Delphi Journal, where Landis, who wrote it, and Ricketts fought shoulder to shoulder in the days of their youth. The occasion was the death of Mr. Ricketts' only sister. Said Landis, who now lives in the East: "As it is well known to the readers of the Journal, Mr. Ricketts and I launched our business bark together when we were young men, and then it was that I met his sister, Annie. She was a young girl, just out of her childhood, had recently been bereft of her parents, and her sole dependence and protection was her brother. I shall always carry as one of my sweetest memories the pride and sense of solemn responsibility with which that young brother assumed the role of guardian and protector of his sister. I do not recall that I ever saw anything finer, more beautiful. And, after all, what better test of sterling worth and genuine character."



Boyd Moore
Photo Photo by Davis

V.L.
RICKETTS

Charles Philbrick Eager

RENO LODGE, No. 597, Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, was organized and established on June Thirtieth, Nineteen Hundred—now nearly seventeen years ago. In all 929 members have joined this antlered herd and of this number seventy-eight have “crossed the Dark River into the Land of Light”; sixty have demitted to other lodges of the Order and four more than that number, because of circumstances, have lapsed into non-membership. Thus there has been a loss in sixteen years of 198 members, leaving a roll at this time of 689 active members—a splendid showing for the lodge of Elks in the City of Reno. And it is hinted that the thousand-membership mark is in the eye of the distinguished Reno lodge.

BUT the foregoing is sufficient for the lodge at this time and place for we are here more particularly to say something regarding the young man who last evening was installed as Exalted Ruler of “Five Nine Seven.” He is one of the youngest of the sixteen so signally honored. And the name is Charles Philbrick Eager. It was in San Francisco that Charlie Eager was born, the date being the Sixteenth of November, Eighteen Eighty. His father was one of the pioneer newspapermen of California, having been connected with the San Francisco Chronicle for many years. And it happened that the young man of the family started his career in such a connection, though early in his life his parents had “picked him for a physician.” This was because it was difficult to cure him of the habit of decorating home and neighboring fences with the makeup in humans of the bone-system. But later on it was found that the young man had chalked in such a way “for art’s sake” and not because he was particularly interested in getting a line on “inner workings.” And this point was emphasized when he became a student at the Polytechnic High School in the Bay City and could be found the most of the time in the “drawing room” even though the call had been to chemistry and latin and the like. And so finally it was agreed that he should take up the study of art with a view to becoming a newspaper artist. And, in turn, he enrolled as a student at the famous Mark Hopkins Art School of San Francisco.

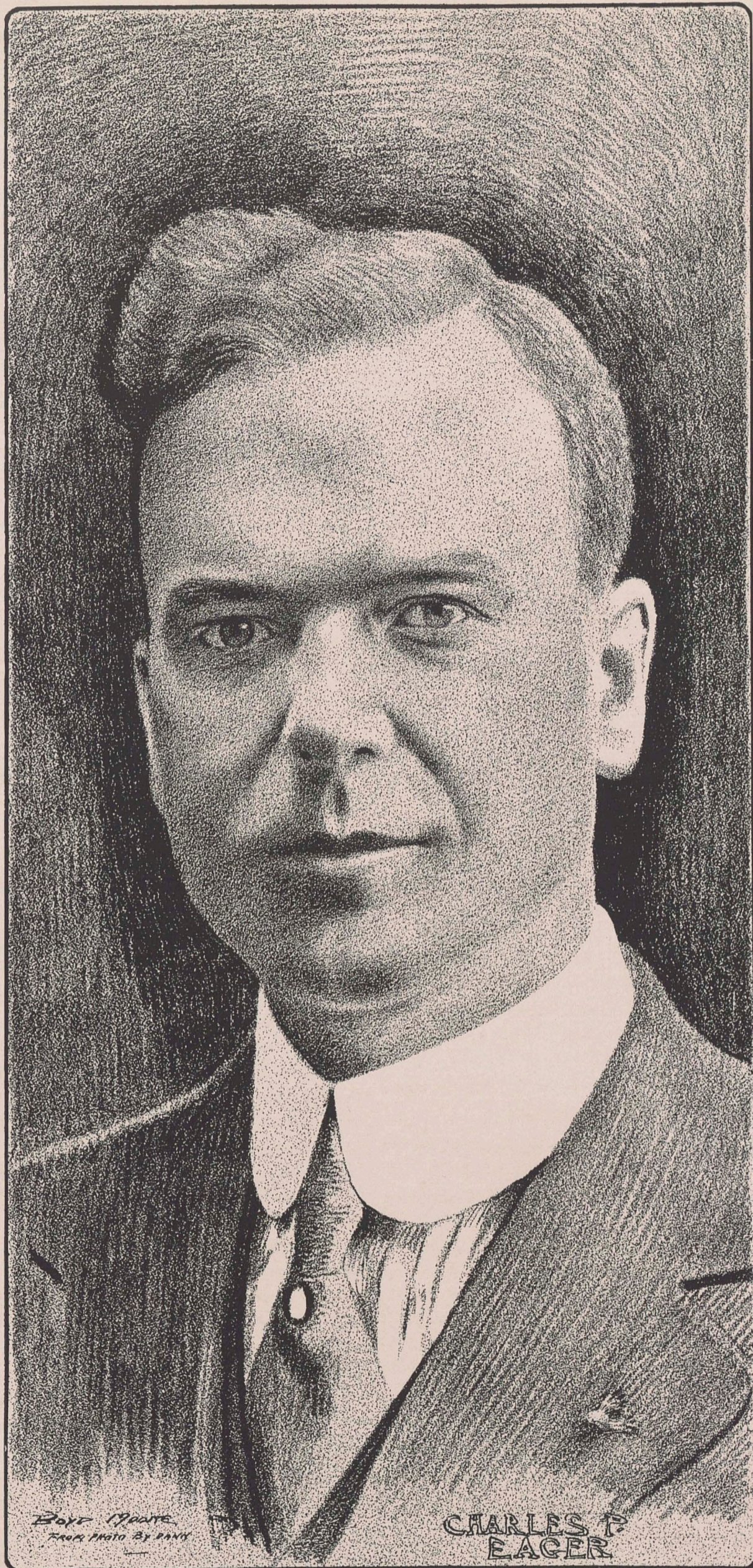
AND THERE in study he remained for a period of several years. But it wasn’t “straight stuff,” as they call it, that he cared for. It was cartooning and, in time, he had gained a good hand in originality and a place on the art staff of the San Francisco Chronicle. And most interesting, considering the high positions later attained by Charlie Eager in lodge circles, is the fact that the very first effort of the young cartoonist on the Chronicle made its appearance in the colored Sunday supplement under the heading: “The Wise Gazaba Joins a Secret Order.” And these colored comics made quite a “hit” with the result that for some time afterwards they appeared in serial form, always depicting the same wise individual being made acquainted, in a most laughable way, with the mysteries of lodge initiation. At that time Eager knew nothing about such things

and for that reason, probably, drew on his imagination to such a ridiculous extent that he made a success of his first endeavor in newspaper cartoon work.

AND AFTER EAGER had worked on the Chronicle for some time he made a “switch” in calling that was most remarkable. He went over from cartooning to draughtsmanship, which is the widest swing that a newspaper artist can make. One is off-hand and humorous and the other is as set as set can be and then more or less akin to grimness. But, in making this move, he didn’t intend to forsake cartooning altogether. He wanted an opportunity to see some of the country and having gained some ability as a copyist draughtsman, took the civil service examinations and, passing without difficulty, was assigned to work in the office of post office inspector at St. Paul Minnesota. His first work consisted of making maps of rural delivery routes and again, strange as it may seem, he evidenced remarkable adeptness for the work. The result was that after an experience of a year and a half at St. Paul he was transferred to Washington, D. C., where after a time he became identified with the United States Land Office. And then it was that he commenced a closer study of mathematics and mineral law, and having advanced in his work materially was transferred to Reno where he entered the office of the then United States Surveyor-General, Matthew Kyle. That was in November, 1906, and while there was some call for a display of his ability as a cartoonist this by the Reno Evening Gazette, Eager soon determined that two lines in art did not mix well and he decided to devote his entire time to studies in the government work. The result was that he advanced steadily to a position where he now has charge of the computing and draughting in the mineral division of the office of United States Surveyor General for Nevada, with headquarters in Reno.

ON JUNE 24, 1908, Charles Eager was united in marriage to Miss Gertrude M. Grey, prominent in social life at San Jose. The couple, with their baby daughter, reside in Reno. In considering the activities of Charles Eager in lodge work in Reno it should be stated that he also holds the distinguished position of High Priest of Reno Chapter, No. 7, Royal Arch Masons, and when his term of office expires he will have passed through all the chairs of the lodge. He also holds the position of Warder of De Witt Commandery, No. 1, Knight Templars, and that of Director in the Shrine, Kerak Temple. And also he has been the Worthy Patron for one of the Eastern Star lodges.

AND VERY LIKELY the young man often recalls the days that he depicted in color the “wise Gazaba” joining a secret order. In the years during which he has resided in Reno he has been signally honored by these prominent lodges and indeed no more flattering testimonial of the worth and ability of a young Nevadan can be afforded, or in fact, a citizen of any other commonwealth in this good, broad country of ours.



Boyd Moore
FROM PHOTO BY RAY

CHARLES P.
EAGER

John Adams Sanders

JOHN ADAM SANDERS was District Attorney of the great big Nevada County of Nye. And to this office he had been elected three times, which in itself constituted a rare distinction, for somehow or another district attorneys in mining communities have a more or less hard row to hoe. But Sanders is a good lawyer, a fighter when "at war," a pacifist-with-a-smile when "at peace," kind to friends and dogs and so he had grown strong with the people of his county, a very commonwealth in size. And also he had grown strong with the people of various portions of the state.

THE WORLD LOVES A FIGHTER and, as Sanders reached the conclusion years ago that he had never won much of anything without "fighting for it" and has ever since been "working along the same lines," he has naturally made good with the large majority. And accordingly, after he had gained a state-wide reputation as a vigorous advocate—a forceful trial lawyer—he essayed to enter the fight for election as associate justice of the Supreme Court of Nevada. And in a splendid campaign he fought his way to victory. And he now sits as a member of that high judicial body prepared to render a good account in calm judgment.

IT WAS IN A SMALL COMMUNITY nestled in the Blue Ridge mountains of Virginia, as this ridge passes through the county of Wythe, that J. A. Sanders was born. While he came shortly after the termination of the war—October Sixteenth, Eighteen Sixty-Five, being the date—he was raised on many a story of the civil strife, for his father, still living, was the Captain of the 45th Virginia Infantry and thought for a time to have been mortally wounded in the battle of Piedmont Valley, Virginia. And he was raised also on the little old, rolling, home farm where his father produced the general run of farming products and an extra fine lot of Virginia thoroughbred horses. And the boy fought his way through a good, long line of splendid early-day farm work and then he was entered in the Emory and Henry College, of Washington County, one of the oldest of Virginia's educational institutions.

GRADUATING from this college at the age of eighteen years, he determined to begin the study of the law and, in pursuance of that determination, returned to his home town, Wytheville, and there began the study which continued for two years. Then he decided to secure a more advanced education and, accordingly, entered the University of Virginia, situated at Charlottesville. His studies were under John B. Minor, then the head of the law department of the university and noted as the author of Minor's Institute. Graduating in common and statute law in 1890 he immediately took the bar examination of Virginia and was duly admitted to the practice of his profession. Thereupon he returned to Wytheville and opened law offices.

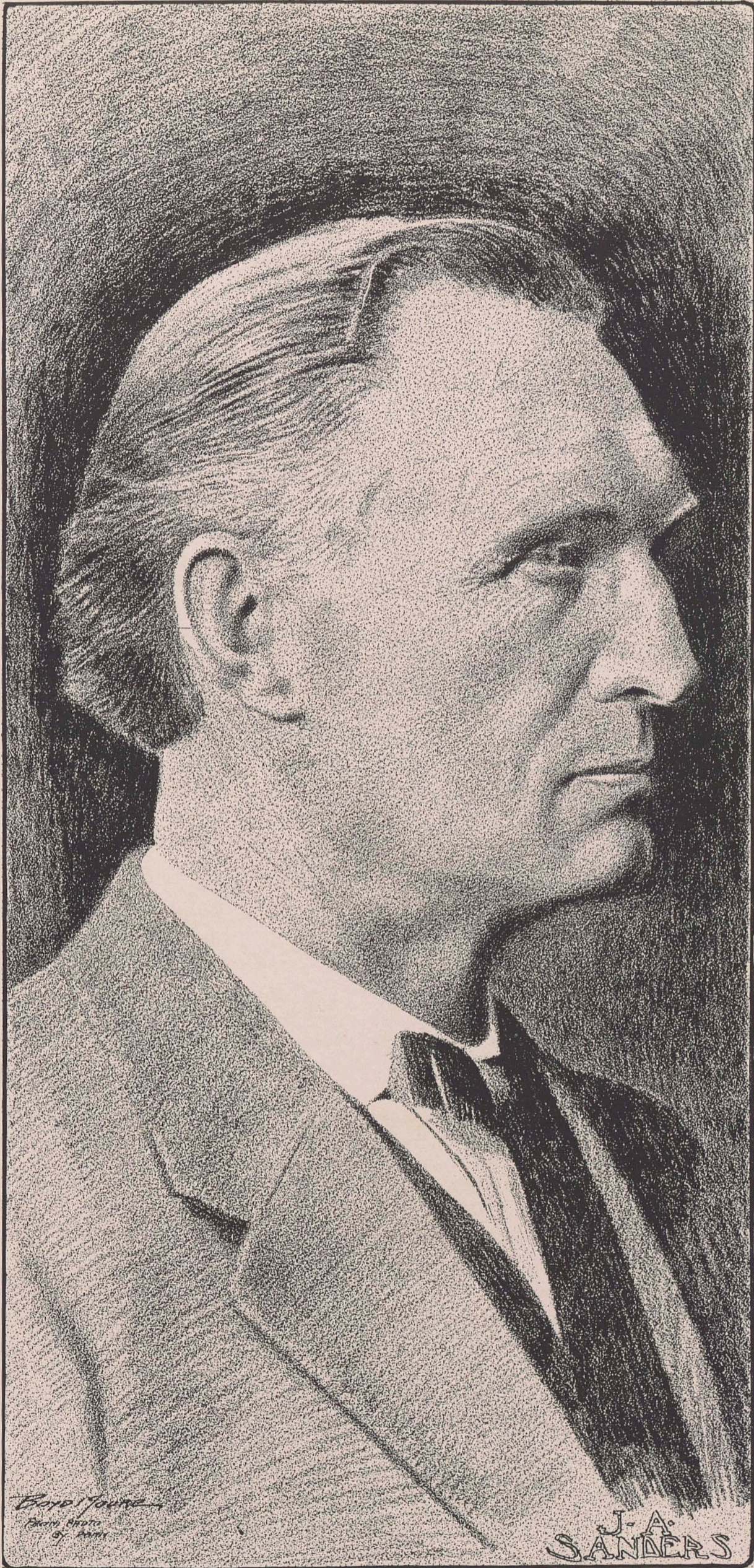
SHORTLY THEREAFTER he accepted the position of deputy clerk and librarian of the Supreme Court of Virginia and this afforded him the oppor-

tunity, as a young lawyer, to devote a portion of his time to the benefits derived from the library. On retiring from the clerkship young Sanders entered into the active practice of the law at Wytheville and in this work he continued until 1900 when he moved to Spokane, Washington, on a retainer of large stockholders in mining operations. He had given some study to mining law and, during his stay in Washington, a considerable portion of his studies were pursued along those lines. Consequently, when in 1904 the Goldfield excitement attracted the attention of the country, Sanders likewise became interested and, in turn, moved into southern Nevada. After a year's stay in Goldfield he "went with the crowd" to the new excitement at Manhattan, but, in the following year, the San Francisco earthquake put, as they say, "a crimp" in this latest find and forthwith Sanders moved to Tonopah. And of the famous silver camp John Adam Sanders has been a resident ever since.

ON ARRIVING IN TONOPAH he immediately took up with the practice of the law and continued with its work until 1910, when, as the candidate of the Democratic Party he was elected District Attorney of the county. It was in the fall of the previous year and at the American Mining Congress that J. A. Sanders delivered his noted speech, entitled, "The Prospector." This address attracted widespread attention and favorable comment. In 1912 and again in 1914, District Attorney Sanders was re-elected to the same office and in each instance, was successful by a large vote based on a platform of having performed his duties ably and free of political bias and prejudice. A considerable portion of the vote of all political parties has been accorded Sanders in his campaigns.

IN CONNECTION with his work as District Attorney, Sanders led the fight in Tonopah for a reduction in the water, power and light rates and in this undertaking before the Public Service Commission he met with decided success. He lent a strong hand in ridding the community of the I. W. W. element, securing convictions in the cases against several of the leaders of that faction. In tax suits in which he represented the County of Nye he made an able presentation of his cases and, in the cases of cattle rustlers, he gained the distinction of winning several hard-fought convictions. It was on August 15, 1910, that District Attorney Sanders was married to Mabel Hunter Romigh, of Oskosh, Wisconsin. The couple now have their home in Carson City.

AND THUS we have "watched" the career of John Adam Sanders, leading from the Blue Ridge Mountains of old Virginia to the greatest of all silver camps in "new" Nevada, and thence to the Supreme Court of his adopted state. And Judge Sanders says that all the way he had to fight for what he has gained. It is true that he has made a distinct success but his good nature when "at ease" has aided, too, in winning some of the victories he has gained when "at war."



Boyd Jordan
From photo
of 1911

J.A.
SANDERS

John C. Durham

AUTOMOBILES—passenger and truck—have done a very large part in the development of the resources of the state of Nevada—in bringing the great, broad, rugged commonwealth up to and into its own. And particularly has this been the case with respect to the opening up of the state's resources in mining. Point out an active mine in the state of Nevada; then stand off and glance at the surrounding country and if you do not observe motor cars in action—driving hard through more or less hard conditions—you will indeed be observing quite a strange scene. The taking of “capital in and of capital out” is the great work that automobiles are performing in connection with the development of the mining industry; in fact in connection with the advancement of countless numbers of enterprises in various lines throughout the sagebrush state. Probably, aside from capital itself, the motor vehicle—freight and passenger—has done more than any other agency to put life and success into undertakings on the rough side of this great state of ours—on the rough side that is situated more or less far removed from the line of railroad.

NEVADA is one of the “biggest propositions” among all of the states but her greatest pride is that, though in wealth, she has given and still gives, she holds to uncover in time to come her greatest portion by far in nature's gifts. She is, in other words, a commonwealth whose resources are undeveloped as yet to a “remarkable degree.” And thus we figure that if the automobile has done and is doing a great part in bringing the world to Nevada and Nevada to the world, it has a far bigger task to perform through all the grinding, golden years to come in the history of rich, rugged, generous Nevada. And so we take our hats off to the automobile. And they say that, in all, there roll on business and pleasure bent in Nevada some thirty-five hundred of these cars, this in the good year Nineteen-Seventeen. And they—these hustling, bustling automobile men—are increasing the number all the while, just the same as they are doing in every portion of the world, every portion that isn't on fire. It is a great game, they say, this selling of automobiles, especially in Nevada, which is given to opening up something new often during any given period. And having stated the good that lies in the automobiles that are plugging ahead in the name of better and bigger things, we are prompted to introduce one of the “pioneers” in the business in Nevada, or rather, one of the first to recognize the future of the business in this state.

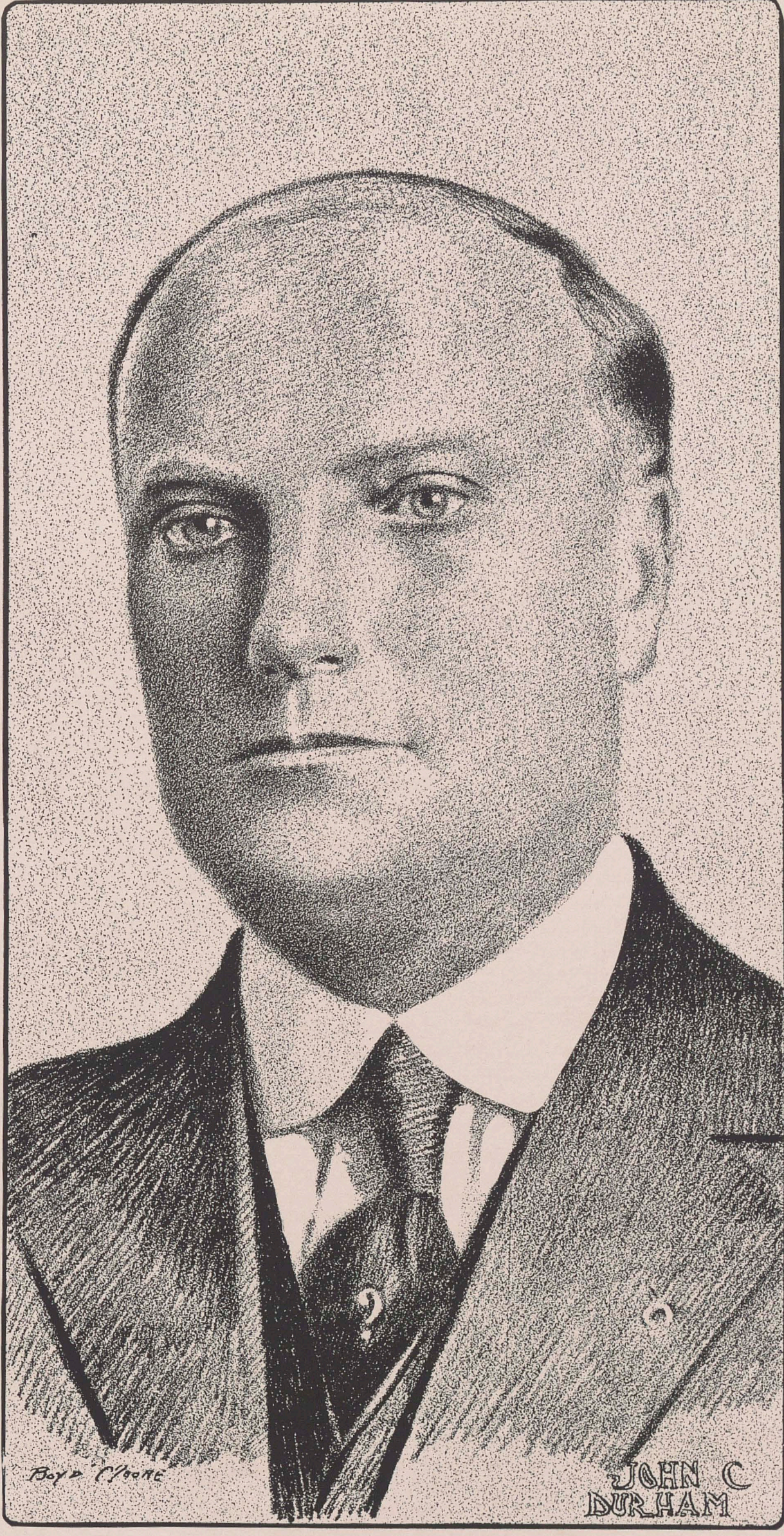
HIS NAME IS JOHN C. DURHAM and it was he who left operations as a mining engineer on the Comstock to start in a small way in old Virginia City. Mining had its future, or rather its possibilities, but Durham conceived the notion that the automobile business had its certainties, and, therefore, he dropped his profession as a mining engineer—in which he had been trained by school and by mine—and took his place at the wheel of one of the newest callings on earth—the motor car profession. And after the “try-out” on the hills of Virginia City, Durham de-

ecided that the “going” in the profession was good enough to warrant his removal to Reno to establish a state-wide business. And before he came, he was united in marriage to a Virginia City girl, Miss Hazel Dunlop, the daughter of Senator John C. Dunlop, one of the best-known of the Comstock pioneers. And, on entering the Reno field, Durham had the temerity to accept the agency of a car which had but three of its kind in the entire state.

BUT DURHAM was quick to see the advantage of printer's ink and he set out to let the state know “where he was at” and what he was handling. And the Durham campaign in newspaper advertising ranks as the first big move of the kind in the automobile business in Nevada and proved the forerunner of campaigns along like lines that have been constantly in evidence ever since. And throughout the years that have followed, with automobiles going forward all the while along the paths of progress and development in Nevada, John C. Durham has proved to be an excellent automobile business engineer. He has gone wherever the people have gone in the state and has been an energetic figure in proving his conclusion of those late Comstock days, namely, that the motor car business was destined to have a great future.

JOHAN C. DURHAM is a Californian by birth, having been born and raised at Stockton in the San Joaquin valley. His parents were around-the-Horn pioneers of the golden state. While still a high school student, he was brought in contact with the mining industry in such a way as to establish the determination with him to follow the work as a calling. And this happened when he took advantage of an opportunity to go with a friend to the Coffee Creek mining excitement which grew in Trinity County, in northern California, in 1898. And during the year that he remained at the new camp, the stronger was established his determination to follow mining as a life work. And accordingly on his return home and his graduation from the high school, he enrolled as a student in the electrical and mining engineering department of the University of Nevada. However, after he had passed a couple of years as a student there, he decided to take advantage of an opportunity to accept a position as an engineer and surveyor for the Buffalo and Gwin Mining Company, operating in Calaveras County, California. And with this work he remained until attracted by the stories of the mining boom in Southern Nevada. But it happened that his course led him to the Comstock instead of the Goldfield district, this because unexpectedly he had been offered a position in the engineering department of the Con. Virginia mine. Later he accepted a similar position with the Yellow Jacket, also of the Comstock. And then came the “glance into the future” concerning the automobile business and Durham's switch in professions.

AND SMOOTH RUNNING has been the Durham “car” ever since. As a pioneer in the automobile business in Nevada, John C. Durham has proved a “driving force” in an “upbuilding” business.



Boyd Stone

JOHN C
DURHAM

James Graves Scrugham

FOR FOURTEEN YEARS James Graves Scrugham has been connected with the University of Nevada, first as an assistant professor in the College of Engineering, then as a full professor in that department and then as dean of all the engineering schools—electrical, mechanical, civil and mining. And when we learn that his age is but thirty-seven years we realize that he must have made an early start in that important work “on the hill,” as they term it out university way.

AND when we say that the director of a College of Engineering has an important work to perform, we mean every word of it for, indeed, the future of the great industrial fields of the day depends in a large way upon the learning and experience that many a young man gains in such educational institutions. Here in Nevada the engineering feats of recent years have brought the state into considerable “of its own” and behind practically every one of these endeavors—in the mines, in the mills, in the power houses and in the hydraulics—are to be found the men who, in some engineering school or another, have received their training. In fact in a state like Nevada, chuck full of natural and undeveloped resources, the branch of the state university known as the “College of Engineering” comes easily into a leading position and one of paramount importance in consideration of the future welfare of the “big things” of the state.

AND NOW we find that Dean Scrugham is about to accept a leave of absence from university work and devote his talents and learning exclusively to a study of hydraulics and the application of the state laws thereto. He has accepted from Governor Boyle appointment to the important office of State Engineer, an office which the Governor himself held prior to the taking over of gubernatorial honors, and this office will be filled by the university dean immediately at the close of the collegiate year, which will be sometime in May. And aside from performing the usual work of the office of State Engineer it is probable that Mr. Scrugham will give some portion of his time to facilitating underground water development throughout the state, a matter to which he has given much practical study in recent years.

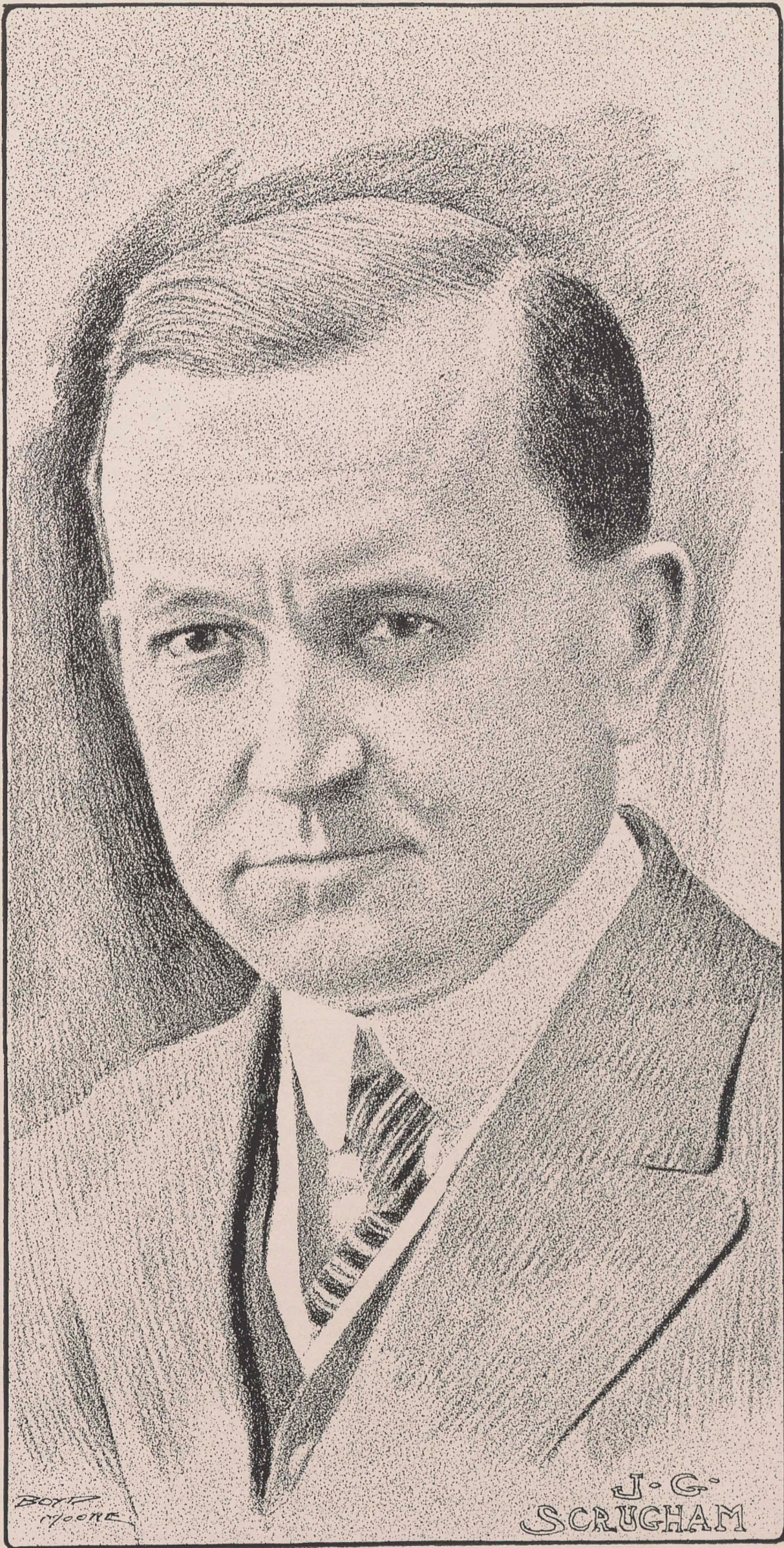
IT WAS in the blue grass region of old Kentucky that James G. Scrugham was born, Lexington being the place and June 19, 1880, the day and date. As a mere tot of a lad he evidenced a remarkable tendency toward acquiring mechanical appliances as playthings and the older the boy became the more pronounced did this “leaning” become. In fact as a youngster he spent all of his spare time around the railroad shops and it looked for a time as though he might eventually adopt for his calling that of a locomotive engineer. But schooling altered his early youth “yearning” and in time young Scrugham found himself experiencing the keenest of interest and pleasure as he specialized in an engineering course at the state university. He had found his life work and he really enjoyed it. And while he was going through college he managed to secure some considerable practical experience in engineering and industrial work in nearby large cities. And for three years following his graduation, which was in 1900, he pursued work in important engineering projects in Cincinnati, Chicago and Detroit.

IN 1903 came the call to the University of Nevada and Scrugham, then but twenty-three years of age, but giving evidence of possessing remarkable talent in his chosen calling, was made assistant professor in the College of Engineering. But it was not long, however, until he was advanced to a full professorship and continuing with this work until 1914, he was appointed dean of all the engineering schools of the university. And during the fourteen years that J. G. Scrugham has been connected with the engineering college at the university, he has not only lent his ability and talents as an instructor but he has secured for his department buildings and equipment which now make of it a most creditable adjunct of the state institution. As there are now enrolled in the engineering department some one hundred and twenty students as against but thirteen some years back, it is quite evident that this is a “flourishing” branch of the state institution.

AND while Mr. Scrugham has been associated in this important way with the work of the state university, he has also devoted much time to field work, this largely during each and every summer vacation period. In fact that has been the way Dean Scrugham has “taken his vacations.” Not only has he given much time to a study of underground water development but he has performed design, test and construction work in connection with various of the industrial enterprises of the state. As an instance there is the Hydro-Electrical Power Company, of Lamoille, which furnishes the electric light at Elko, and the power for various Elko county industrial plants, and which has done very much toward bringing development to Elko county’s resources. It was designed and built under the direction of J. G. Scrugham and, in the company handling its affairs, he now serves as a director and stockholder. But with regard to most of these enterprises, in Utah, Wyoming and Idaho, as well as Nevada, his assistance has been furnished in the capacity of consulting engineer.

THE DISTINCT SUCCESS, which Mr. Scrugham has met with in his work in Nevada, has attracted widespread attention in the engineering world, with the result that he has been signally honored from time to time with important appointments in connection with boards and committees having to do with industrial undertakings. The most important honorary post to which he has been named is associate membership in the United States Naval Board, that appointment coming to him about a year ago. In addition to that he has been chosen first vice-president of the Agricultural and Mechanical Colleges and to membership in the National Electric Light association. In connection with the latter association he is a member of the educational committee and in that way has been enabled to “place” a considerable number of the graduates of the state university engineering department in substantial employment. With regard to the exhibit of manufactured products and machinery at the Panama-California exposition at San Diego, Mr. Scrugham served as chairman of the jury of awards and in connection with the Panama-Pacific exposition, conducted at San Francisco, he acted as one of the commissioners in charge of Nevada exhibits.

IN 1904 Mr. Scrugham was united in marriage in Kentucky to Miss Julia McCann, a daughter of the Bluegrass state. And in the Scrugham family there are two children—a boy and a girl.



James D. Finch

FOR JUST ABOUT a score of years James D. Finch has been identified with politics.

And for something more than half that time he has been a member of the bar. It was from newspaper work that he dipped into politics and it was his experience as secretary at Washington, D. C., to the late United States Senator Wm. M. Stewart that prompted him to take up with a study of the law. Experience in politics brings forth many a young lawyer and a further experience in politics oftentimes gives the young lawyer the opportunity to "grow and shine in his profession." In fact the law is about the only calling that frequently works hand in hand with politics to the benefit of the participant-member. A lawyer who fancies politics and participates therein has an opportunity to "get before the people" and thus, if he possesses ability and talents, clientage comes as a matter of course. The lawyer who advances in politics to a judicial position is in his experience gaining learning which the while is associating him directly with the excellent cause of "preparedness for the future." Careers in other professions and callings are not infrequently marred through an active indulgence in the fascination of politics. But we are partially away from our subject.

RESUMING IT IS TO STATE that James D.

Finch started life—as well as a study of politics and the law—at Washington, D. C. In other words it was at the nation's capital that he was born. The date was the Thirtieth of December, Eighteen Seventy-Seven. And it was at Washington that he was raised and schooled. And when he had reached the tender age of sixteen years, he became attached to the offices of one of the leading Washington newspaper correspondents. And it was that turn in his young life that brought him in contact with Senator Stewart, the association bringing about his employment when at the age of seventeen, as secretary to the Senator from Nevada. Senator Stewart had a law office in Washington and he encouraged his young secretary, when not employed in the legislative work, to study law. And this study led to an enrollment on the part of Finch as a student at the National University Law School at Washington, D. C. From this institution in 1904 he received the degree of L.L.B. and, for a year afterwards, he pursued post-graduate work.

IN APRIL, 1905, in company with Senator Stewart, Finch came to Nevada and, after being admitted to the practice of law here, was made a member of the law firm of Stewart, Martinson and Finch, with offices at the then booming mining district of Bullfrog, Nye County. In the following year the young attorney returned to Washington as Secretary to United States Senator Newlands. In that position he remained until the following year when he came again to Nevada to accept the office of First Official Reporter of the Supreme Court of Nevada. Upon the death of Governor Sparks in May, 1908, he was appointed Secretary to Acting Governor Denver S. Dickerson, in which office he served until the expiration of Dickerson's term in December, 1910. In January, 1911, Finch was chosen secretary of the Nevada State Senate and at the adjournment of the legislature he entered into the practice of law in Carson City. In October of that year he was appointed Deputy District Attorney of Ormsby County by District Attorney George L. Sanford. In this position he remained until September, 1912, when he moved to Reno to take up with the work of Secretary of the Democratic State Central Committee. After the campaign he took up the law business of P. A. McCarran, who had been elected to the Supreme Bench. And in Reno he has been practicing law ever since.

IN 1914 HE WAS ELECTED Vice-Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee which position he still holds. Both in Washington and Nevada, Finch has been active in Democratic politics. He has always been recognized as one of the most energetic of the party leaders. In his political party work he is noted for having secured harmony between the Newlands and the Dickerson factions at the famous meeting of the senior Senator and the former Governor in his offices early in 1914. In 1899, Finch was united in marriage to Miss Mabel Louise Burdett. The family consists of two boys, one born at Carson City, eight years ago. In fraternal circles Finch is a member of the Masons and the Elks. In 1913 he served as secretary of the Nevada Bar Association. And so we have dealt with politics and with the law and we find "Jimmy" Finch—as his friends are wont to call him—an active and successful worker in each line. And in his case we find them mixing very well indeed.



JAMES D.
FINCH

William Munson Gardiner

WILLIAM MUNSON GARDINER, prominent among those of the legal fraternity of Reno and erstwhile member of the Nevada Legislature and speaker pro tem of the Assembly, is a native Californian. He was born in the City of Oakland on the eighth of August, Eighteen Seventy-One. His early education was gained at Hopkins Academy in San Francisco's "opposite city" and when he had completed the courses afforded by that institution he enrolled as a student at the University of California. And we find that while Gardiner was taking on learning he was also taking on the good exercise that baseball and tennis playing affords. In fact he had the "fever" bad, or we had better say "good," for the budding young lawyer worked it out to that end. He became a top-notch among the amateurs in baseball in Oakland and, when at the university, he was rated as one of the fastest and most accurate of the college tennis players. In fact in his Freshman year he was a successful participant in the inter-class doubles and, later, played as a representative of the University of California in the first inter-collegiate tennis tournament, Stanford University being on the other end of this important athletic meet. But at the end of his Junior year, this because of quite serious illness, Gardiner was compelled to forego his university work and, on his recovery, decided to enter law offices to complete his studies. That being his determination he became attached to the law offices of Morrison, Dunne and Brobeck.

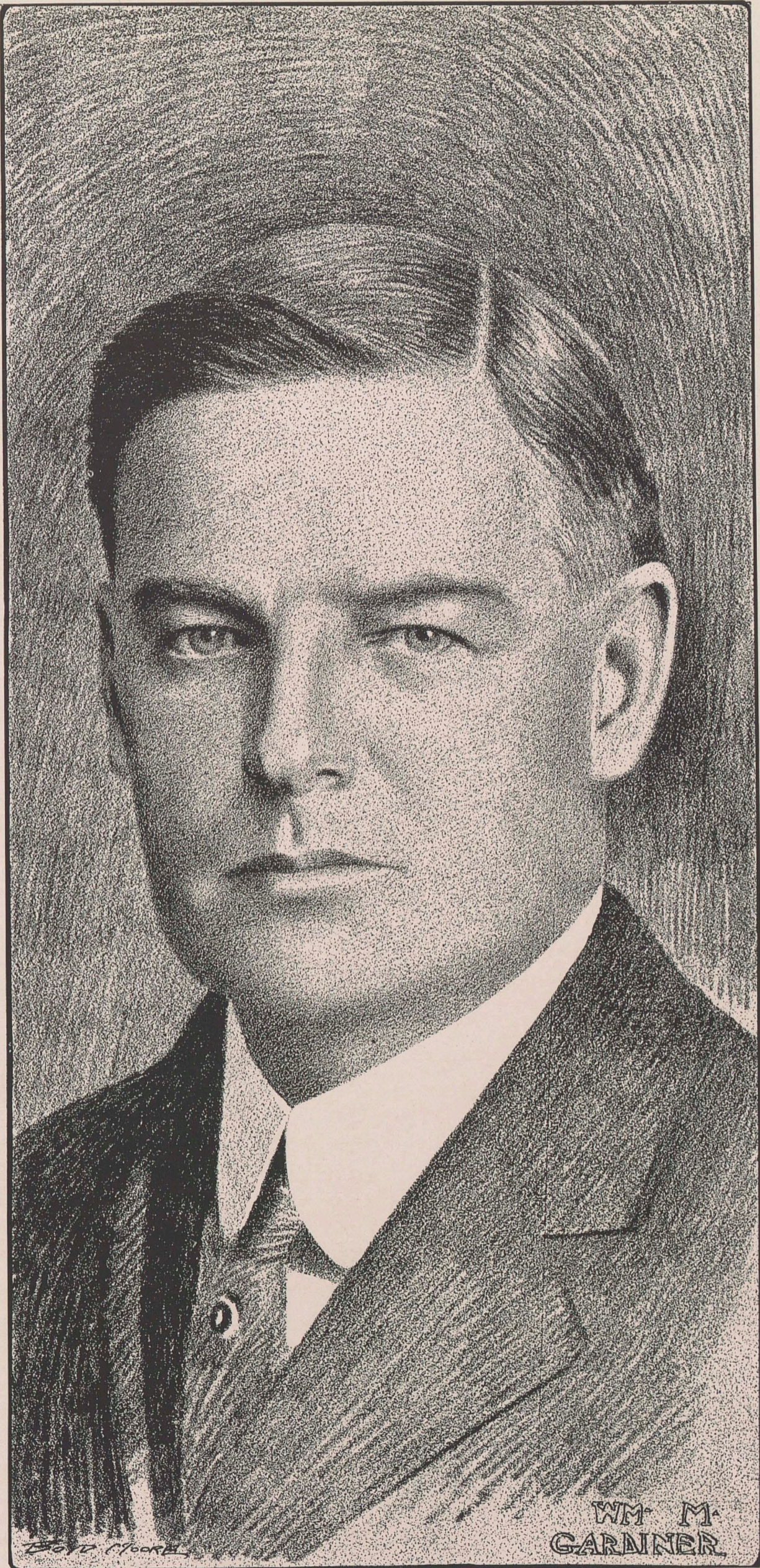
IN JUNE, EIGHTEEN NINETY-FIVE, Gardiner was admitted to practice by an examination before the Commissioners of the California Supreme Court. The following year, after Mr. Stratton had withdrawn from the firm, he became head clerk for Morrison and Foerster, and thereafter was closely identified with important matters in the office of that firm and its successors, Morrison and Cope. The business of these firms was not only voluminous, but covered all branches of the law and thus the experience there gained by Gardiner has since become invaluable, covering as it did both office and trial work, and among other matters, pro-

bate work, water litigation and all branches of corporate law. Early in the year ninety-two, Gardiner left the firm of Morrison and Cope to handle exclusively the legal business of a large commercial corporation, and in connection with this he was largely responsible for the successful direction of the business affairs of his client. In this way he gained that valuable asset to an attorney, a thorough business experience and a combination of legal knowledge and business ability.

WHILE IN OAKLAND, Gardiner became one of the noted "boosters" of the noted Oakland Chamber of Commerce. He was one of the original members of the "Progress and Prosperity Committee," the aggressive work of which contributed largely to the changing of Oakland from a "large town to a large city." And on coming to Reno in 1910, Gardiner was soon a member of the Reno Commercial Club giving his aggressive support to local civic development movements. And he is now one of the directors of the institution.

IMMEDIATELY on arriving in Reno Gardiner formed a partnership with his boyhood friend, Albert D. Ayers, who had preceded him several years in locating in the practice of the law in Reno. And this firm continued in the practice of law in Reno, enjoying an established business.

IN THE FALL OF NINETEEN-TWELVE, Gardiner made his debut as a nominee in politics. He was named by the Democratic party as a candidate for election to the State Assembly and of the four Democrats chosen he was second in number of votes polled. In the Assembly he was caucus chairman and speaker pro tem. And he was also the author of considerable legislation of merit. In June, Nineteen Hundred and Eight, there was a marriage performed at Newark, New Jersey, in which June Thorton Allen, daughter of one of the most prominent pastors of Newark and author of a famous prize poem on Abraham Lincoln, and Wm. M. Gardiner were the principals. In the way of a family they have a charming daughter. The couple have their home in Reno.



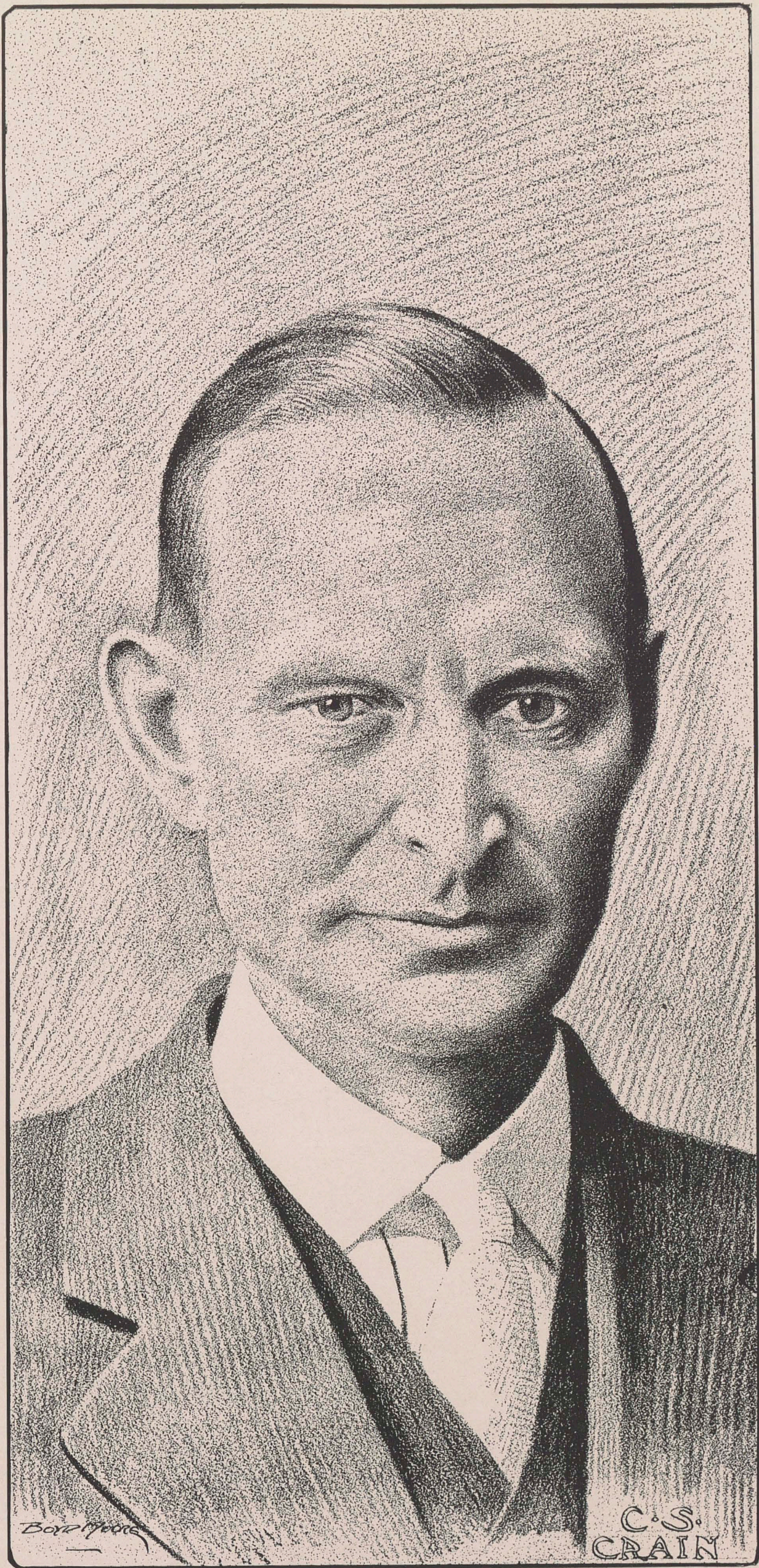
Clarence S. Crain

C. S. CRAIN, former sheriff of the splendid county of White Pine, famous among other things for its copper production, started his business career as a "devil" in a print shop in the little country town of his birth in Powershiek County, Iowa. And he made a very good start and his friends back there say that he proved to be a "devil of a good printer." But at any rate he proved up in good fashion in his original calling and then, by degrees, he altered his career until it led into Nevada and into the newspaper business and then into politics and now we find him pronounced by his many good friends of Ely and White Pine as having been "a devil of a good sheriff." In fact Clarence Crain learned a lot as a printer and as a newspaperman and coupling this with natural born good judgment, conservatism and the courageousness that was also natural born, he rolled up a mighty good record of five most successful years in a trying office, for indeed no one can gainsay the point that the man who "makes good" in the office of sheriff in a mining community possesses a considerable of that which is closely associated with ability. But be that as it may, an interesting fact remains in the declination of Crain to be a candidate to succeed himself, this though there was every reason to believe that in a canvass he would have been overwhelmingly re-elected. But he has served his community well and now he plans to return to private business.

CLARENCE CRAIN, as aforementioned, is an Iowan, the date of his birth being September Eighteenth, Eighteen Sixty-Seven. He received his education in the public schools and at an unusually early age learned the printer's trade. Then it was that he went into the east to ply his trade, returning, however, after a time to Brooklyn, Iowa, where he resumed the work of his calling. In so doing he did not fail to take advantage of every opportunity to pick up all that he could learn concerning the newspaper business, this with the result that his ready pen

gained him considerable recognition. And naturally he drifted into politics, taking up with the Republican "side of the tariff question," and his ability enabled him to such an extent to help out in the election that put Wm. McKinley in the White House that he was rewarded with the appointment as postmaster of Brooklyn, Iowa. This position he held for the term when he retired to come west. He located in San Francisco and for a time was connected with the San Francisco Chronicle. Later he went to Ogden where he was also engaged in printing and newspaper work.

WHILE IN OGDEN he learned first of the mining excitement at Ely and forthwith became a part of it, associated himself with the White Pine News. For three years he was so employed and then he decided to take advantage of an opportunity to lease the publication. Associated with him in this enterprise was S. C. Patrick. And it was while Crain was so engaged that a vacancy occurred in the office of sheriff of the county and he was promptly named by the county commissioners to fill the place. The date of his appointment was August eleventh, nineteen eleven. And when a year had rolled around his record in the office had attracted such favorable attention that the Republicans of the county decided to make him their candidate to succeed himself. And in turn he was duly elected. And when the campaign of nineteen fourteen came, Clarence Crain was again made the candidate of his party and again he was duly elected. And now he is voluntarily retiring from the office. With regard to fraternal organizations, Clarence Crain is a member of the Masons, Knights of Pythias, Elks and Odd Fellows. In 1906 he was united in marriage to Margaret Persis McDonald, a native of Scotland. And thus we have taken Clarence Crain from a country print shop in Iowa to important public office in Nevada. Crain has made good, through conservatism, and conscientiousness, courageousness and courtesy.



Andrew L. Haight

THE MATTER of the preparation of measures for consideration by a Legislature is an important one. And not all of those bills that come to the attention of law-makers are drawn in the words and phrases and wisdom of a lawyer nor have all of those thus "promiscuously" prepared been ever scrutinized after preparation by "eyes" seasoned in the lore of the law and its multitudinous technicalities. And that is why bar associations are frequently found drafting resolutions requesting lawmakers to employ an experienced lawyer to give his entire time during the session of a Legislature to not only the preparation of measures such as may be suggested by laymen members but to the looking about for "holes"—loop or otherwise—and, in addition, the things that we may choose to call "unconstitutionalities" such as may lie hidden in other measures springing from the minds of either "experience or inexperience"—in the law. And we find that the Nevada Bar Association, in annual conclave in 1914, not only declared itself in favor of such a course and such supervision but it decided to defray the expenses of such employment and, in turn, assistance of the sort was afforded the Legislature of 1915. And the experiment was voted a decided success. It was contended that the work of the lawyer among the lawmakers had proved a help and a benefit during the session and had doubtless lent a "clearer voice" to the provisions of the Session laws.

AND AS A CONSEQUENCE the Senate of the 1917 Legislature decided to "follow suit." And in turn A. L. Haight, former member of the Assembly and a lawyer of prominence in practice at Fallon, was called to the work. But with Haight the scope of the work was broadened and, aside from drafting and passing upon the constitutionality of measures coming before the Legislature, he entered into investigations of several of the more important business reforms considered by the Legislative Bodies, and also, in connection with the State University investigation, he appeared as counsel for the "probe" committee, consisting of three members each from the Senate and the Assembly. Haight is one of the brightest of the younger lawyers of the state and his capability, coupled with his Legislative experience, classed him as a valuable acquisition to the Twenty-Eighth Nevada Legislature.

ANDREW L. HAIGHT was born at Edmore, Michigan, July 17, 1884. His father was in the lumber business and it was "there and thereabouts" that the young man was raised. And young Haight proved to be of such "good timber" that he made a record in school work, this being established when at the age of but fourteen years he was listed as a graduate from the Michigamme High School. And in addition the boy of the Haight family had gained a size that was unusually large for his age and, as a result he decided to take a course in a man's work underground in the famous "iron country" of Michigan. And as a mucker he did indeed establish a man's record but, not being through with his schooling, he soon quit the mines in quest of the benefits of a course at the Ferris Institute at Big Rapids, Michigan, the president of which institution—W. M. Ferris—later becoming Governor of Michigan. Concluding his studies at the institute in 1901, young Haight took up the study of law at Hancock, also in his native state. Two years later, at the age of but nineteen years, he moved to Chicago to complete preparations to enter his chosen profession. And in these studies he made his way financially by shorthand reporting.

IN 1907 Haight came on to Ely, Nevada, to take advantage of an opportunity in the law and shortly thereafter was admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court of this state. In the following year he became associated with Charles A. Walker in the law business, the firm continuing in practice for several years during which time Haight served Ely as City Attorney. And in 1912 he was elected to the State Legislature from White Pine and during his work at Carson City made a most creditable record. In May, 1913, he was appointed by Governor Oddie a member of the Board of Directors, having in charge, Nevada's exhibits at the Panama-Pacific and Panama-California expositions. And it was shortly thereafter that Haight moved to Fallon to establish law offices and there he has since resided, enjoying a lucrative practice. In 1907 he was united in marriage to Olga Bertha Woick, of Chicago. To this union a son has been born, Andrew Norman Haight. Fraternally Mr. Haight is affiliated with the Masonic lodge, being past master of Ely Lodge No. 29, F. and A. M.



Coye Moore

A. L.
HAIGHT

Henry Macon Rives

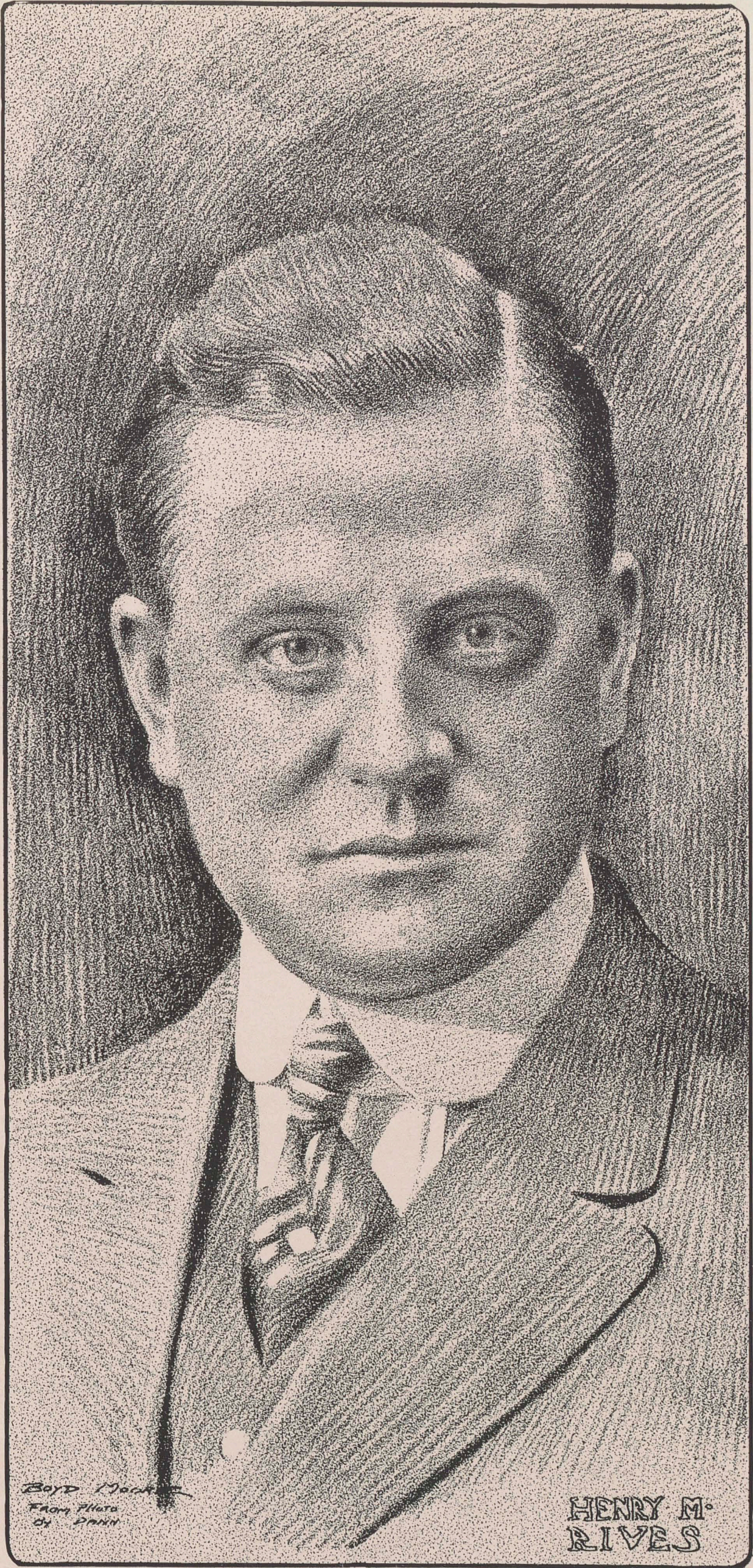
IN THE LATE SIXTIES following the war two brothers, George and Henry Rives—Virginians of the real old school and stock—left their battle-stricken communities and came west to participate in the new life of the battle-born state of Nevada. They located in the then lively mining camp of Pioche. George following mining, and Henry, the practice of the law. In their respective callings the brothers made rapid advances, the one directing operations in important mining development and the other going to the bench of the court district embracing Lincoln, White Pine and Eureka Counties, where he remained for a period of many years. And in time at Pioche, George Rives was married and to the union, on January Fifteenth, Eighteen Eighty-Three was born the subject of these sketches, Henry Macon Rives, recently named secretary and treasurer of the Nevada Mine Operators' Association.

HENRY RIVES was born in a mining atmosphere and it might be said that he has followed mining all his life. For six years as a youngster he "followed mining in wonderment" at Pioche and at Eureka, these places during that period being the seats of the activity of the elder Rives, and, from that time on until he entered the Lowell High School in San Francisco, young Rives followed his father's important mining undertakings in Montana, Canada, Nevada and California. Upon the death of the elder Rives, young Henry enrolled as a student at the Bay City school, later taking courses at Boone's Academy at Berkeley, California, preparatory to entering the University of California. But after a term at California's state university he joined forces with the business end of gas companies operating in the bay district and, with this work, he remained until 1905 when he was named as a member of the United States Geological Survey. The party to which he was assigned went up into the Owens River Valley section in California and a little later on made its way over the White Mountains into the Tonopah and Goldfield districts, there to pursue important studies in behalf of the Government. And then it was, in the midst of the excitement of Nevada's new mining camps, that Henry Rives decided to again follow mining. He left on a prospecting tour into the Deep Springs Valley country in the vicinity of Lida but it was not long until he was stricken with such serious illness that it became necessary to carry him by

freight wagon a distance of some sixty miles to Bishop, California, for medical treatment. Recovering, he returned to Tonopah and there entered the law offices of Bartlett and Thatcher, intending to make a study of the law. But it was at about that time that George Bartlett was elected Congressional Representative from Nevada, and in turn, Henry Rives was appointed secretary to the new Congressman from Nevada. And thus the seat of his activities was transferred to Washington, D. C., where he remained during the congressional sessions of 1907-1908. In the latter year he returned to Nevada just in time to sit as a proxy delegate in the Democratic State Convention at Carson City which selected delegates to the Democratic National Convention instructed for William Jennings Bryan.

SHORTLY THEREAFTER Henry Rives returned again to mining. He became attached to the Pittsburg Silver Peak Gold Mining Company, operating large and important holdings in the Blair district in Esmeralda County. A little later on he joined the Desert Power and Mill Company, a subsidiary company of the Tonopah Extension Mining Company. But it was not long until he was called again to the forces of the Pittsburg Silver Peak, his position being that of purchasing agent, in charge of offices and surface. In 1914 he was elected an Assemblyman on the Democratic ticket from Esmeralda County and thereupon resigned his connection with the mining company. Serving in the Legislature of 1915, Henry Rives immediately took a prominent place as a leader of the majority forces and was influential in initiating and supporting important legislation. At the adjournment of the legislature he was appointed to the important post of secretary of the Nevada Industrial Commission, an office which he resigned in September, 1915, to accept appointment to the secretaryship of the Nevada Mine Operators' Association. The latter position he is now filling.

AND THUS we have taken one of Nevada's most prominent young business and mining men "over considerable territory." And we find him especially capable and modest and popular. He has worked in all ends of the "ups and downs" of mining; as a good citizen he has taken considerable of an interest in politics; and in the business side of life he has studied details and followed them to success.



Boyd Mack
From Photo
of Rives

HENRY M.
RIVES

William McKnight

WHOEVER HAD BUSINESS with the Democratic State Central Committee during the campaign recently concluded could not fail to be impressed with the dispatch with which the work was handled under the direction of the Secretary, William McKnight. The many arduous duties, entailing long hours, the arranging of schedules for the campaign speakers and the multitude of matters large and small that demand instant attention apparently made no impression on the even-tempered Secretary, who showed unusual executive ability, and who was there with "the smile that would not come off" throughout the nerve-racking days of the campaign.

WILLIAM McKNIGHT is a "native son," having been born in the once-famous mining camp of Hamilton in White Pine County on the ninth day of February, Eighteen Eighty-Four, which makes him now but little more than thirty-three years of age. This event took place on a ranch one and one-half miles from the big silver-lead camp and there William lived until he reached the age of twelve, when the head of the family moved to Cherry Creek, another mining camp. At this time of life young McKnight rustled himself a job, ranching and driving stage. Later on he went to work as a miner in the Ruth mine, now one of the big copper producers of the Ely district. He was sixteen years old when he became a miner and a miner and mill hand he remained for about a year. Always, though, his thoughts reverted to the ranch and finally he decided to take a course in scientific farming and stockraising at the agricultural College at Logan, Utah. Finishing this course in three years and with head crammed full of the science of farming, at the age of twenty-one, that magic period in the life of a man when all the world is open to conquest, he returned to White Pine County, on the lookout for a suitable opening. And then and there came the incident that was to turn the course of his life into politics. Denver S. Dickerson was recorder of White Pine County and he offered William McKnight the position of deputy, which

was accepted. However, in 1906, Denver S. Dickerson was elected lieutenant-governor of Nevada and in the same year McKnight, still in his twenty-first year, was elected Recorder to succeed the official who had gone to state-office. McKnight served three terms, having established such a record of efficiency that he became most popular with the voters of the county. While holding this office he put his spare time to the study of Blackstone and was admitted to the bar in 1912. And here came the first check to ambition's desires. The young lawyer was nominated for District Attorney against William E. Billinger and was defeated by "the other William" by the slender majority of twenty-three votes. He continued, however, in the practice of the law for two years, taking an active part in politics, and in 1914 was chosen Secretary of the State Central Committee. Following the successfully conducted campaign of 1914 George B. Cole, State Controller, offered McKnight a deputyship in his office two years ago, which was accepted, and "Mr. Secretary" became one of the official family of the state capitol.

THE OUTDOOR LIFE of early youth and young manhood bestowed upon young McKnight a sturdy constitution and this, coupled with a serene disposition and executive ability which makes tasks easy that to some men would be burdensome, has enabled him to get through with a prodigious amount of work. He has mastered the details of organization and has the faculty of being able to carry many things in his head at one time without confusion. His frankness and cheery disposition make him popular with men of affairs as well as the more general public.

WHILE LIVING IN UTAH and absorbing scientific knowledge concerning the raising of alfalfa and potatoes and cows and pigs and other things animate and inanimate, McKnight was bitten by the love-bug. And in 1907, while Recorder and Auditor of White Pine County, he was married in Ogden, to Grace Shields. To them has been born one child, a son.



Boyd Moore

WM.
MCKNIGHT

Allen Gill McBride

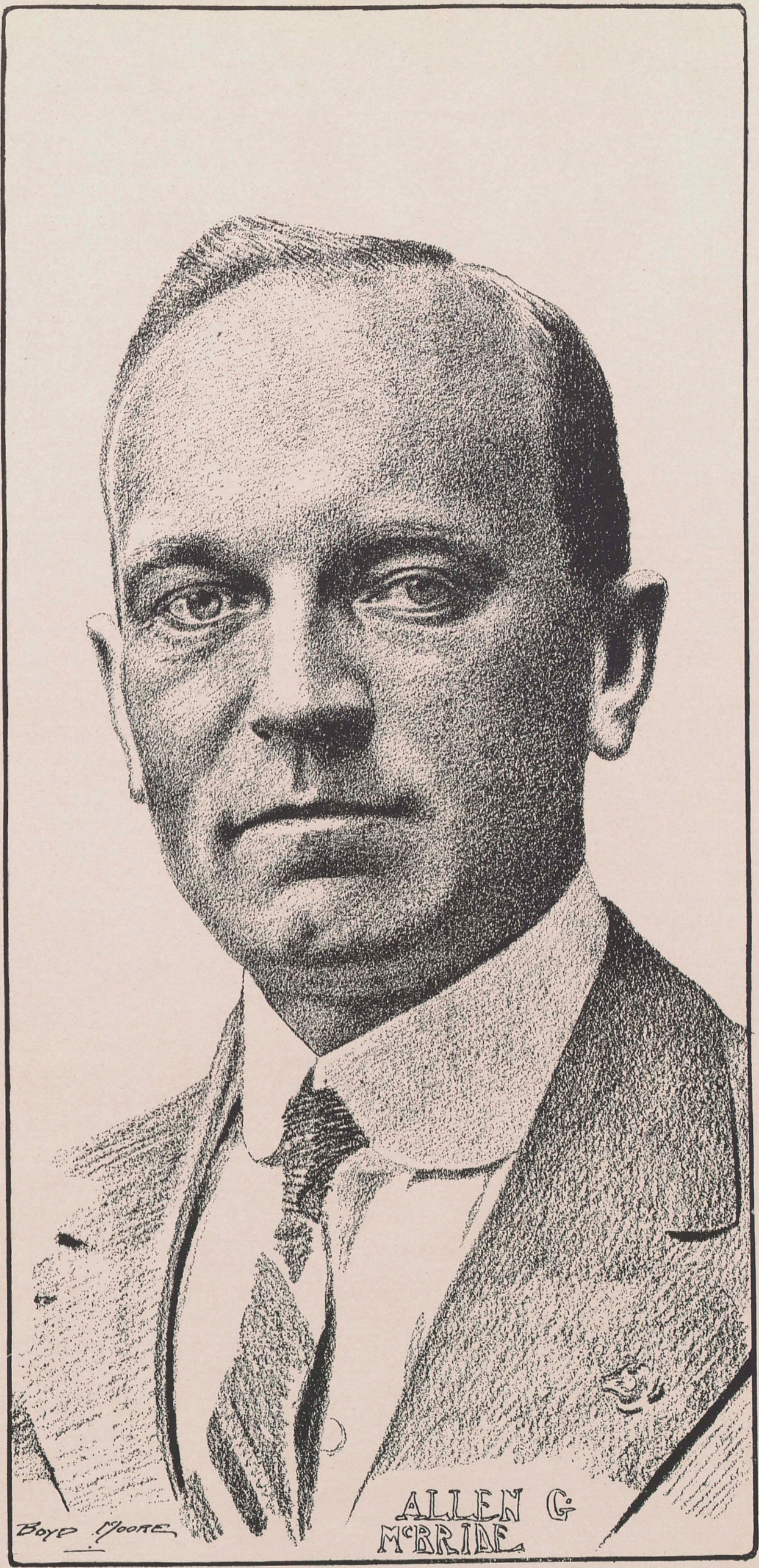
ALLEN GILL McBRIDE, of Elko, Speaker of the Assembly of the 1915 Nevada Legislature, is what we call a thorough-going young business man. We have all heard the older folks refer to some promising young man with the remark: "He's all business." And such a remark applies most aptly to McBride. Naturally inclined to pursue system, the young man has thrown energy and intelligence into the balance and has moved up in the business world rapidly.

LET US INSTANCE something that is not generally known even in the home community of the young man. He is the silent partner in the control of the ice business in Elko and the "other half of the business" recently declined some thirty thousand dollars for his interest in the concern. And it was but five years ago that McBride advanced \$135 for the purchase of the new wagon and harness that led to the establishment of a transfer business, the immediate and substantial profits of which brought about the entry and remarkable gain in the ice business. And in all directions the young man has been ever alert for business opportunities of merit and we find that in 1913 he became interested with his brother, B. G. McBride, and Charles Sparks and others, in the organization of the Elko-Lamoille Power company which now supplies all the power to Elko and also the power for the various day-pumping plants in the district. And we note also that he has taken over a tract of land which he has irrigated through the medium of a power plant and upon which, last year among other quantities of garden truck, he raised some 25,000 head of cabbages. And the assessment roll of Elko shows that young McBride has been busy also accumulating town property, he now being listed as the owner of some five buildings and ground. But as a major study McBride is in the lumber business. He is identified with his father, J. A. McBride, in the management of the Elko Lumber company. Prior to taking up with that work he was associated with the Hobart Mills Lumber company.

ALLEN McBRIDE is a native of Nevada. He was born in Winnemucca on the Twenty-Fifty of October, Eighteen Eighty-Three. His father was a railroad man and when the lad had reached the age of but a couple of years, the family moved to Carlin, Nevada. Their stay there, however, was very brief and Elko next claimed them as residents. And thus young McBride started his career in prosperous Elko at about the age of three years. And all told he has resided in that community for a period of now nearly a score and half years. Concluding his primary schooling McBride determined on a business course and thereupon entered a business college at Elko and, on completing the course, became identified with the W. T. Smith company, a large mercantile concern of his home community. Later he served as bookkeeper for the Tom Hunter interests and then followed his employment by the Hobart Mills people. Later on he became associated in the management of the Elko Lumber company and also became identified in a business way with other Elko County enterprises.

IN 1910 McBride essayed a venture in politics. He was elected on the Republican ticket as a member of the Assembly from Elko County. His record as a Legislator was early established in a favorable light and in turn the voters of Elko County returned him twice to sit at Carson City. In the session of 1915 McBride was elected Speaker by the Republican majority and in fulfilling the duties of this difficult position he gave general satisfaction. Throughout his course as a Legislator, McBride held a progressive attitude and assisted materially in the better class of law-making.

BUT ALLEN McBRIDE states that he is now entirely out of politics and devoting his time altogether to his business interests. And very well indeed is he succeeding, as evidenced by the power, the lumber, the ice and the vegetables he is putting into the Elko situation. He is "all business" and not a bit backward about making a success of it. His going is thorough and an example in itself.



Boyd Moore

ALLEN G.
MCBRIDE

Ben Daniel Luce

BEN D. LUCE, prominent mining man of Tonopah and Speaker of the Twenty-Eight Session of the Nevada Legislature, enjoys the distinction of being the second man in the country and the first in Nevada to be successful in employing the warmth and strength of "Old Sol" in the work of drawing silver and gold ores to the surface. Always, in many places on earth men and women have their "place in the sun" and gold and silver comes piling up to their "surface," but, with regard to Luce and his enterprise and endeavor, we speak literally for the scene of his activities actually lays right out under the sun. And to perform well its part of the interesting operation, the sun must be in "full force" and of the intention to stay so for a season.

AND IT HAPPENS THIS WAY. Luce has a lease on the tailings that come from the cyanide mill of the Tonopah Belmont, the biggest producer of the famous silver camp, and this residue passes down into ponds, or "places in the sun," when the sun is ready to lend its assistance. When this season comes, "Old Sol" bakes the ponds to a reasonable degree of dryness and then the close observer finds that on the surface has been accumulated a thin crust of cyanide salts, carrying a portion of the ten per cent values generally lost by mills in solution. It is a concentration, the highest known, and is the result of the action of the sun on the moisture in the tailings and the cyanide and one thing and another quite too technical for explanation in this narrative. And with the ponds "ripened" to the right degree, workmen go upon them and, with either brooms and brushes or the tinnest of blade shovels, relieve each pond of its ore-bearing surface, which may range from a half-inch thickness to that of a thin blade. Whether a broom or a blade shovel is to be used in the operation depends upon the weather conditions that have prevailed, a dry wind oftentimes creating a condition that makes sweeping or brushing the better process.

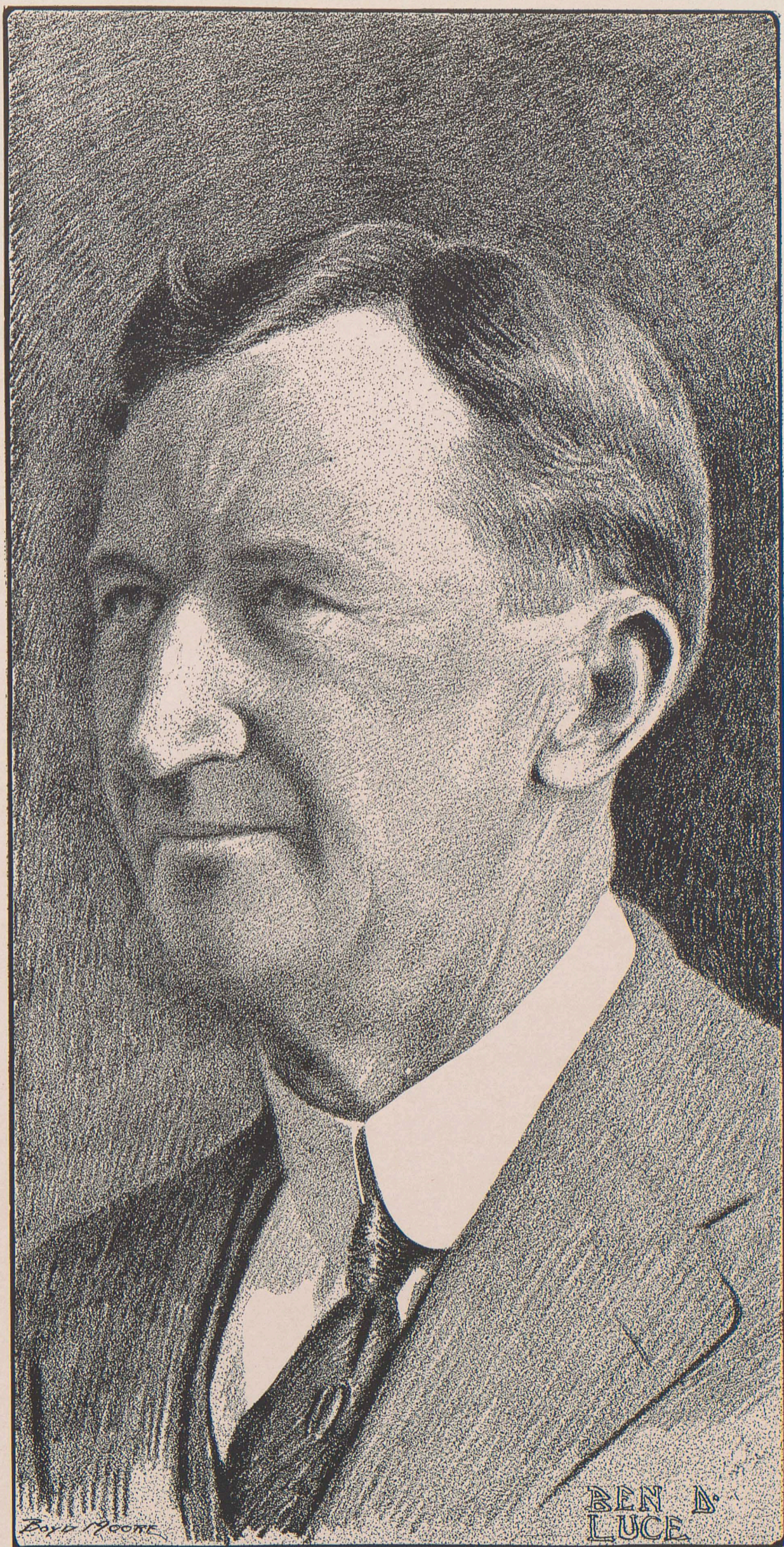
AS ONE CONSIDERS this operation, it seems at first blush more or less simple. But such is not the case in view of the fact that the ponds must be handled and worked and "cultivated" to secure a number of "crops" in ores, for the sun does not do its work all "in one layer." As soon as the ponds are relieved of one crust, the drawing power from above is at work bringing an additional thin ore-bearing surface into place, and that this repetition may prevail constantly through the season, the various ponds must be re-enriched all the while. In fact, in this unique work, the closest and the "headiest" supervision must be afforded constantly. And for a number of years in this remarkable mining undertaking, Ben Luce has directed the way direct-

ly under the sun and along the lines of a never-failing system that has brought to him gratifying success—the same kind of success that has been his in other undertakings in mining and other lines of business endeavor.

IT WAS IN WARREN COUNTY, Pennsylvania, that Ben Daniel Luce was born, the date of birth being November 29, 1869. And for the initial twenty years of his life he remained at his birthplace, gaining a common school and a thorough business college education. Thus fitted for business, he, the only child, accompanied his parents West to Denver. At the Colorado center, young Luce accepted a position with a mercantile concern, later entering the wholesale and retail coal business. Remaining with this business for some six years, he was attracted by opportunities in mining afforded at the camp of Eureka, and in turn, he made the move that brought him first in touch with mining. Also, in connection with mining operations, he conducted a general store. Eureka's big fire, however, destroyed this business and later he spent some little time looking over opportunities in Texas. The result, however, was that he came to Salt Lake City and entered the brokerage business. In the formation of the Salt Lake Stock and Mining Exchange, Luce was a charter member and also a member of the governing board. During his business career in Salt Lake, he was named as a member of the Utah Land and Water Commission.

IN 1906, Luce went into the Fairview mining district, which was then holding considerable life, and took over the property, which when sold by him, became the noted Eagle's Nest. A year later, he bought the Christmas Wonder, promising property in the Wonder district. This was followed by a period of mining work in Rawhide, during which time he had his headquarters in Reno. In 1910, Luce went into the Goldfield district and for a time pursued leasing. It was about this time that he learned of the way the sun was being made to cooperate in "developing" tailing ponds in connection with the Tom Reed mill in Arizona and, going to that place, he made a study of the process. The result was that when he returned, some five years ago to Tonopah, he succeeded in securing a lease on the tailings of the Belmont and other mills. And, as aforementioned, he has been engaged in successfully operating them ever since.

IN POLITICS, Luce is a Democrat and a leader of his party in Nye County. During the recent campaigns, in which he was a successful candidate for election to the Assembly, he never failed to labor ardently for the entire Democratic ticket. And he was given a splendid vote which attests his popularity in his home county.



Boyd Moore

BEN D.
LUCE

Lester Douglas Summerfield

IN THE LATEST OF THESE YEARS the most of us have learned a deal about preparedness and efficiency. It has been an "ill wind abroad" that has driven these lessons home but we have the impression, nevertheless, and it is for us to make the most of it. Preparedness brings efficiency and efficiency is an active cause possessing the power of producing effect. And of course these lessons are going to bring to the human family the greatest and best results when they are instilled, or maybe better and more forcibly said, "driven home" to the minds of the people who are growing into manhood and womanhood. The more lasting and more beneficial results to the human family come when something of vast moment happens to impress upon the mind of the younger generation that single-handed preparedness is worth while, above all else. It brings results at various points along a straight line. And that is why we like to talk about it. If we can get more singleness-of-purpose ideas instilled into the minds of growing persons, a greater number of careers will later be listed as being successful. But this is not the place for a sermon, though the intent is to lay bare that which we can probably designate as an example.

IT IS GLEANED from the life of a young Nevadan who set out "at the age of eight, or thereabouts," to be a lawyer and the showing has it that the singleness-of-purpose was never slighted in the least and that the young man arrived in due time at his goal and that his preparedness then enabled him to make a fast drive to remarkably early success. It is concerning the life of Lester Douglas Summerfield that we are speaking. Summerfield is now attorney for the municipality of Reno. He is but little more than twenty-eight years of age. He was born in Carson City on the fifth day of January, Eighteen Eighty-Eight. He started his preparations for a career in the law at about the time that his parents established his residence in the city of Reno, and "wrapping himself up" in this determination he studied diligently, took advantage of every opportunity to practice as a debater, and "haunted," as he says, the courtrooms that he might see and hear learned barristers in action and in words. And the result has been that Lester Summerfield has come by quite pronounced success "almost at the very start."

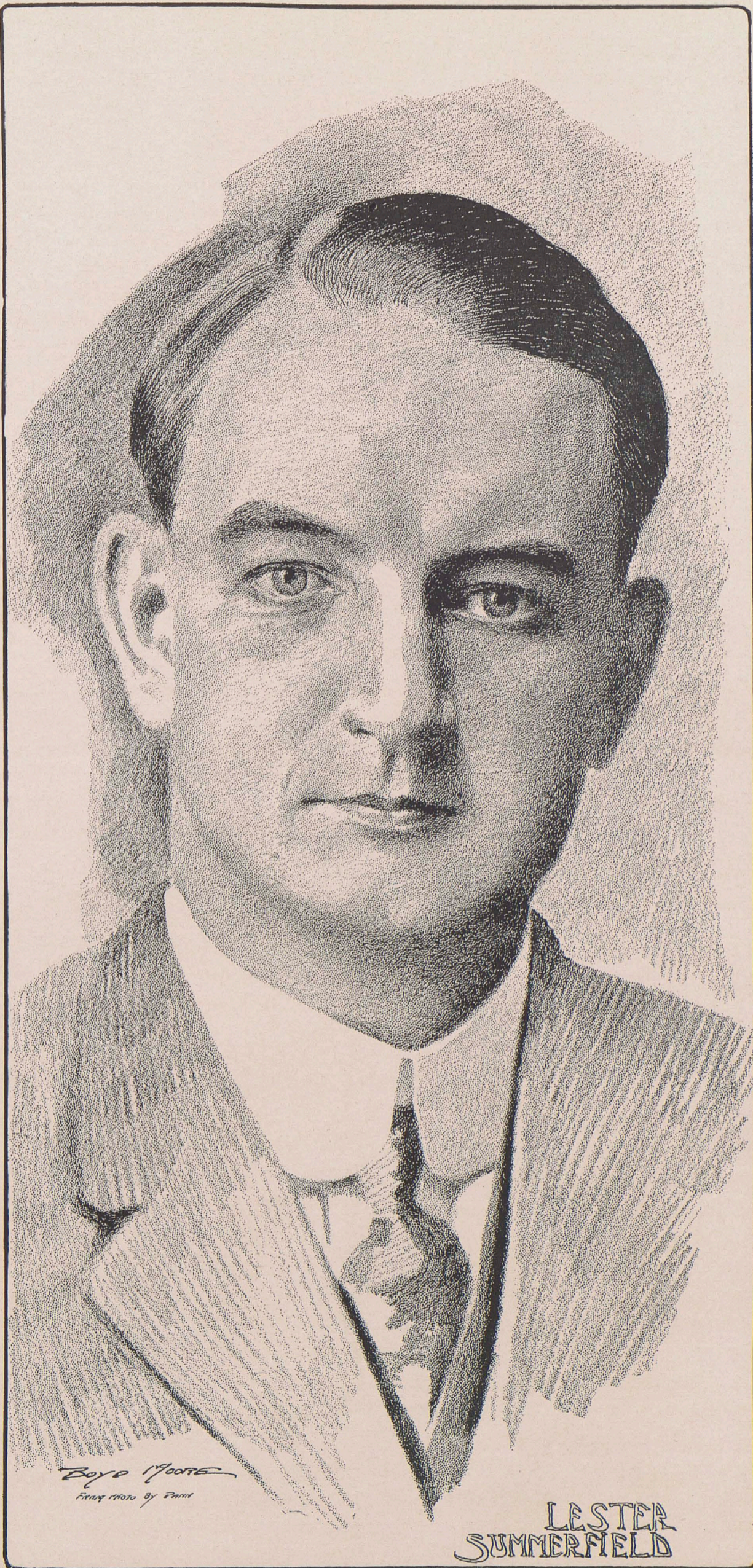
AFTER PASSING through the public schools of Reno, young Summerfield looked about for a way leading to a higher education, one that

would afford at the same time an opportunity for an advanced study in the law. The University of Nevada affording no law course, he decided to enter St. Mathew's Military Academy at San Mateo, California, there to gain an additional year of preparatory work before entering the law department of Leland Stanford Junior University. This course he followed and, in 1908, registered as a law student at Stanford. Four years later he graduated with the A. B. degree and thereupon entered upon a post graduate course of two years. Securing the Juris Doctor degree in the year 1914 he returned to Reno and shortly thereafter was admitted to the practice of his chosen profession. In a brief time he had received the appointment by Judge Farrington of the United States Court at Carson City, to act as Master in Chancery in matters in abeyance in that court and, after hearings in Reno, Carson City and Tonopah, the matters were duly submitted to the federal court. This constituted his first work following "the consummation of his ambition" but he showed to such advantage in the undertaking that the most favorable mention was quickly accorded him. He proved at the start the value of careful preparation.

RESUMING the practice of the law in Reno, Summerfield succeeded in December, Nineteen Fourteen, in securing the appointment to fill the unexpired term as City Attorney of Reno. Entering on the duties of the office it was not long until he had fulfilled the claim of his friends that he was "learned in the law," though young in years and experience. Consequently, when in May, 1914, Summerfield sought election to succeed himself in the office of City Attorney he gained a return to the position by a wide plurality. And he has continued to make good to a pronounced extent in the office.

IN MAY, 1915, "the most important event" in the life of Lester Summerfield took place. It was the culmination of a romance begun in the shade of Stanford University. He was united in wedlock to Miss Nan Drury, also a graduate of the Palo Alto institution. The ceremony was performed at Stanford by the chaplain of the institution.

AND SO WE have followed the Lester Summerfield "direct line" to success. He has moved steady to the goal that he set eyes on when a lad. It pays "early in life" as well as in the "long run."



Boyd Moore
From Photo by F. H. H.

LESTER
SUMMERFIELD

Moritz Scheeline

MORITZ SCHEELINE, prominent banker of Reno, was born in San Francisco on the Seventh of July, Eighteen Sixty. It was at the corner of Sansome and Sacramento streets, a financial and wholesale business center, that this interesting event was chronicled, and it was not a great while afterwards that they began to make a financier out of the youthful native of the Bay City. And Moritz Scheeline has been a financier ever since and he ranks today as one of the leaders in the business of banking in the State of Nevada.

BUT GOING BACK to the beginning in the life of Moritz Scheeline, we find that even though the weighty question of "preparedness" was not "fussed over" so much as now, it did have a strong hold on those who raised this native son to be a banker. When the boy was quite young he was taken in hand by his uncle, Daniel Meyer, wealthy head of the firm of Daniel Meyer and Company, San Francisco bankers, and from that time on he was made a subject of preparedness. He was drilled in business night in and night out in his young life, this through the personal efforts of his uncle, with the result that at the age of sixteen years he had become quite an expert accountant and was given a position in his uncle's bank.

STRANGE AS IT MIGHT seem, young Scheeline, while at school in the lower grades took considerable of a dislike to the study of arithmetic and in fact ranked the lowest in this subject of any that he took up publicly. But the private tutorship of the banker, Daniel Meyer, developed the latent talent in the lad and when he had graduated from the famous Lowell High School of San Francisco there was a brightness in "figures" that was a revelation. And then it was that the young financier began his banking career. He early indicated a decided adaptation for the work and his relative-head of the concern, pleased with this showing by the nephew in whom he had become so thoroughly interested, afforded the young man opportunities to invest money here and there on his own judgment. And the judgment always proved to be good, and thus Moritz Scheeline gained a substantial start in a financial way quite early in life. And it was along these lines that he pursued his business career in San Francisco until the year 1887. Then Nevada came into his life, or rather, he came in the life of Nevada and in such connection he has been thoroughly busy ever since.

IN THE YEAR mentioned it happened that there was a call made on the banking firm of Daniel Meyer and Company to send some capable person to Eureka, Nevada, to temporarily perform the duties of cashier of the Eureka County Bank. This call was so directed for the reason that Daniel Meyer was the leading financial spirit of the Eureka County financial institution, and, in turn, the San Francisco bank sent on Moritz Scheeline to take charge. But it was not long until the young San Francisco banker—affairs so shaping themselves in connection with the Eureka bank—was made a permanent officer thereof. Eureka was a lively place in those years and Moritz Scheeline again proved his worth as director of banking affairs. And four years later he had taken into wedlock Miss Agnes Hall, daughter of a prominent resident of Eureka, Judge D. H. Hall, and the first white child to live in the good, old Eureka County mining camp. And two years later, the Scheelines moved to Reno, Mr. Scheeline having been named as manager of the Bank of Nevada, also prominently identified with the Daniel Meyer interests. In directing the affairs of the Bank of Nevada, Mr. Scheeline was eminently successful, increasing the value of its shares in the few years that he was in charge, to a figure, probably more than double. Then it was that the institution was sold to the late George S. Nixon.

IMMEDIATELY following that transaction, Mr. Scheeline organized and established the Scheeline Banking and Trust Company and this institution now ranks as one of the leading banks of Reno. Mr. Scheeline, as President, is actively engaged in directing its affairs. And while Moritz Scheeline would have doubtless, unassisted, made a success in life, we learn from this narrative the value of early and consistent and persistent effort directed along one course of study. The late Daniel Meyer, who trained Moritz Scheeline in finance and in every way took as much interest in him as though he had been his son instead of his nephew, was once asked why he placed so much confidence in the young man. His reply was: "I had an intuition—I knew my man." And thus we have the story of the success of Moritz Scheeline.

WITH MR. SCHEELINE in residence in Reno—one that has continued for a period of some twenty-three years—is Mrs. Scheeline, prominent in the social life here and one of the city's most estimable women. The Scheelines have one child—a son, Harry—at present studying law at the University of California.

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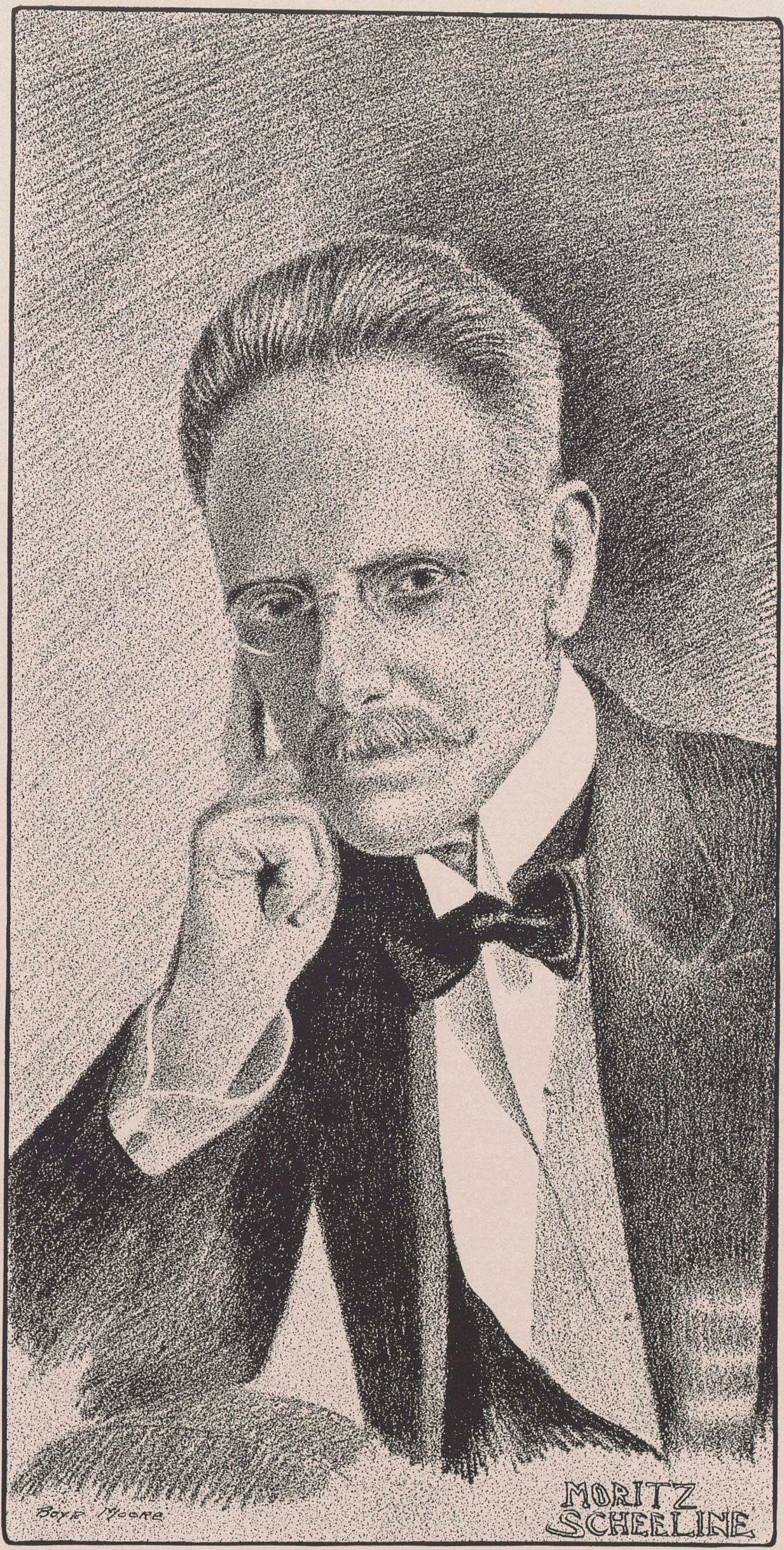
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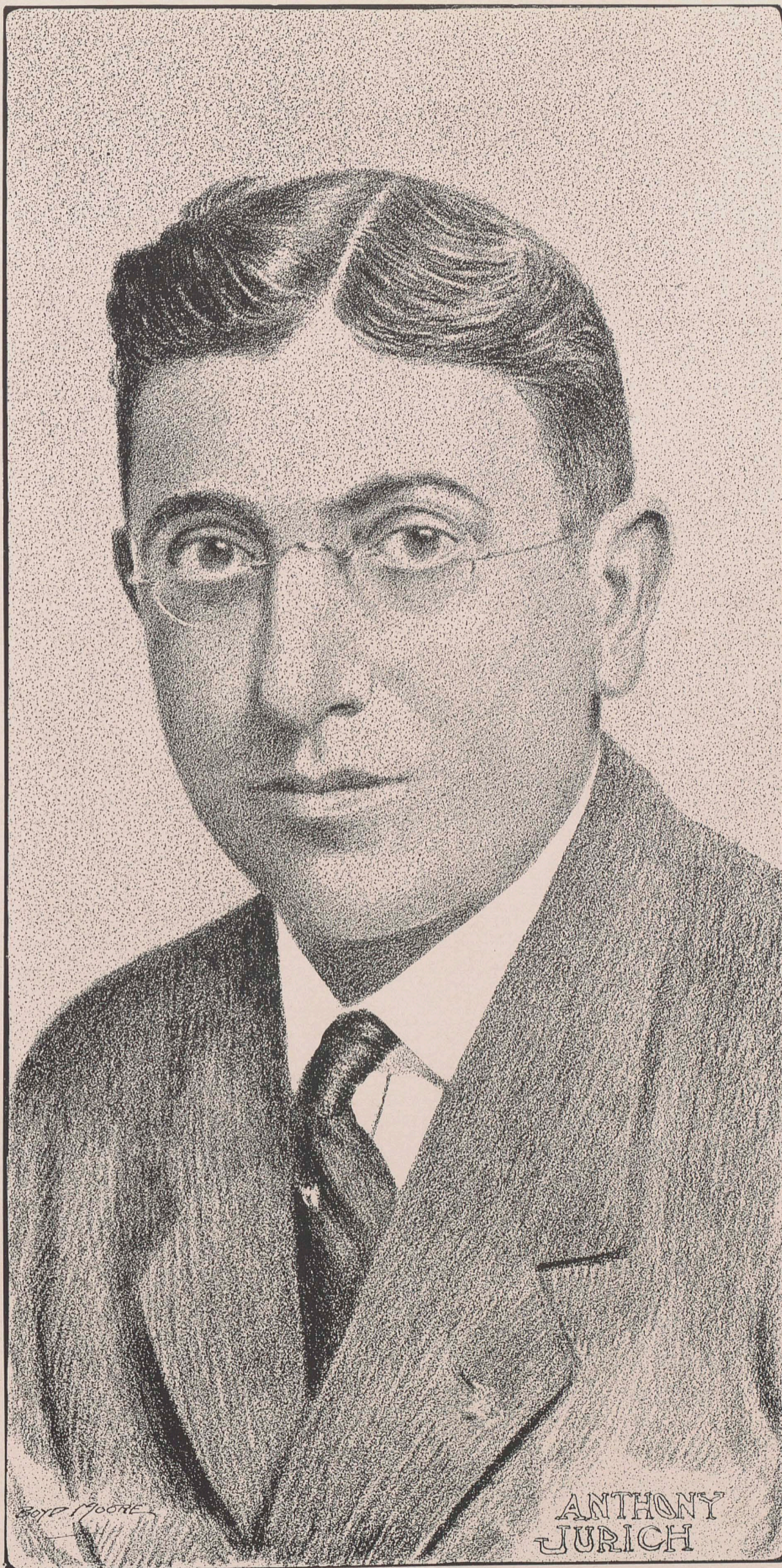
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IN THE YEAR mentioned it happened that there was a call made on the banking firm of Daniel Meyer and Company to send some capable person to Eureka, Nevada, to temporarily perform the duties of cashier of the Eureka County Bank. This call was so directed for the reason that Daniel Meyer was the leading financial spirit of the Eureka County financial institution, and, in turn, the San Francisco bank sent on Moritz Scheeline to take charge. But it was not long until the young San Francisco banker—affairs so shaping themselves in connection with the Eureka bank—was made a permanent officer thereof. Eureka was a lively place in those years and Moritz Scheeline again proved his worth as director of banking affairs. And four years later he had taken into wedlock Miss Agnes Hall, daughter of a prominent resident of Eureka, Judge D. H. Hall, and the first white child to live in the good, old Eureka County mining camp. And two years later, the Scheelines moved to Reno, Mr. Scheeline having been named as manager of the Bank of Nevada, also prominently identified with the Daniel Meyer interests. In directing the affairs of the Bank of Nevada, Mr. Scheeline was eminently successful, increasing the value of its shares in the few years that he was in charge, to a figure, probably more than double. Then it was that the institution was sold to the late George S. Nixon.

IMMEDIATELY following that transaction, Mr. Scheeline organized and established the Scheeline Banking and Trust Company and this institution now ranks as one of the leading banks of Reno. Mr. Scheeline, as President, is actively engaged in directing its affairs. And while Moritz Scheeline would have doubtless, unassisted, made a success in life, we learn from this narrative the value of early and consistent and persistent effort directed along one course of study. The late Daniel Meyer, who trained Moritz Scheeline in finance and in every way took as much interest in him as though he had been his son instead of his nephew, was once asked why he placed so much confidence in the young man. His reply was: "I had an intuition—I knew my man." And thus we have the story of the success of Moritz Scheeline.

WITH MR. SCHEELINE in residence in Reno—one that has continued for a period of some twenty-three years—is Mrs. Scheeline, prominent in the social life here and one of the city's most estimable women. The Scheelines have one child—a son, Harry—at present studying law at the University of California.





BOYD MOORE

ANTHONY
JURICH

Leonard Burke Fowler

LEONARD BURKE FOWLER, prominent as a lawyer, is noted as a student of and a speaker on American politics. In fact his friends occasionally refer to him as "a walking encyclopedia of American politics." He holds on his tongue's tip every detail of men and measures of public life in this country since the beginning of the republic. And all that is needed to be convinced in a matter of political history is to "ask Fowler about it." Such a study, coupled with that of the law, has been his pleasure in life.

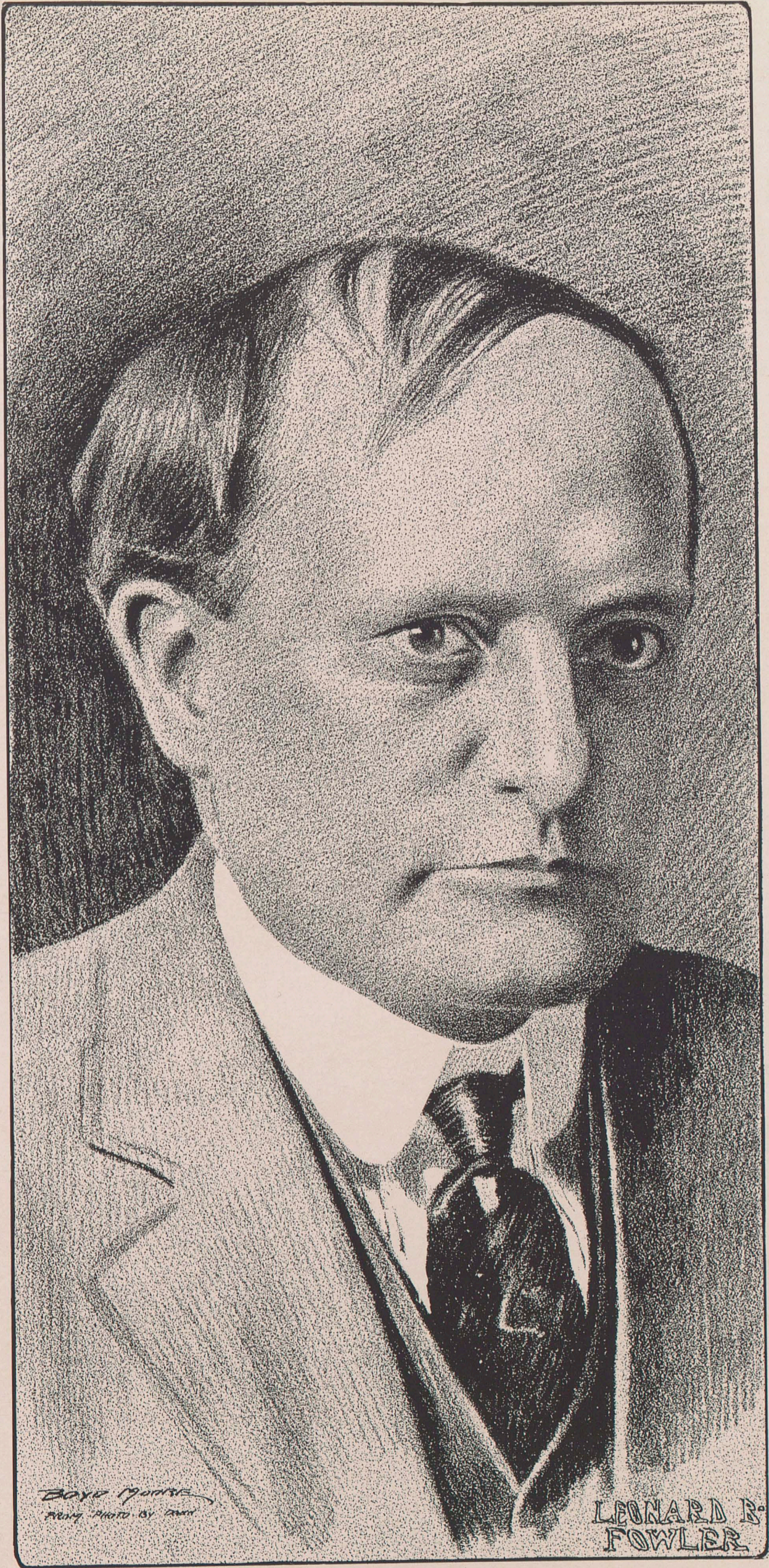
AND WHILE it had to do with defeat we must in this connection tell something as to how Fowler came not a great way from becoming a figure in the national politics of the country. He ran for Congress from Nevada. His opponent was noted as a "runner" for this particular job. His name was Roberts, and yet he kept Fowler out of Washington by but 884 votes. But the interesting point at this time is that by the new election law they figure out delegates to the Democratic state convention taking the Fowler vote for Representative in Congress as a basis. And of course, under the same rule, the Republicans measure their numerical strength in delegates by the vote for Congressman Roberts. In other words Nevada returns to the convention system by way of the vote at the last election for Representative in Congress. At that election Roberts received 8,915 votes and Fowler was given 8,031. And dividing each total by one hundred we find that the Republican state convention will be made up of eighty-nine delegates and the Democratic gathering by eighty-one. And thus it is plain to be seen that Fowler at present is experiencing difficulty in "living down" his "total" given in the late election for that particular total is being constantly mauled around these days by Democratic politicians and aspirants for high office as they figure on "strength."

LEONARD FOWLER was born to be an orator and he began looking like one almost from the very start. The start was made in Visalia, California, on the twentieth of October, eighteen and seventy-seven. And it was there that the young man got his first start of ten years and then they moved him over into the famous Santa Clara Valley and started him in the public schools of San Jose. And early in the course young Fowler gained credit as a recitationist of unusual ability. He enjoyed going into the clouds and doing a triple loop with the

words of Daniel Webster and Robert Emmet and a number of others of rare oratorical ability. And finally he entered St. Joseph's College at San Jose, an institution affiliated with the famous Santa Clara College and there he took a complete course graduating at the age of eighteen with high honors. He had determined upon the study of the law as his vocation in life and, in turn, set diligently before his books in private study with the result that in the course of three years he had acquired the knowledge that enabled him to pass the bar examination for admission to practice in California. His admission was noted August 31, 1899. Forthwith he became associated with former Superior Judge John Reynolds and continued in the practice of the law in San Jose for several years.

IN 1901 HE MOVED TO MADERA, in the San Joaquin Valley, and there engaged in the practice of the law. Then began his political career. As aforementioned he had at all times been the closest student of political affairs and, having developed into a splendid speaker, the opportunity came in the campaign of 1902 for him to say a few words in praise of the principles of Democracy. It was a sort of "try-out" in Madera and the young lawyer took his auditors "off their feet." And then they came back at him with a request that he tour Madera and adjacent counties in the interest of Franklin K. Lane, now noted as Secretary of the Interior, then a candidate on the Democratic ticket for Governor of California. And Fowler then gained his first extended experience as a campaign speaker. But Lane was defeated by a narrow margin—many believing to this day that he was "counted out"—and after a time Fowler moved to San Francisco where he entered upon the practice of his profession.

HE REMAINED in the bay city until 1908 when he moved to Carson City. There he had been practicing law for but a short time when his ability brought about his appointment as Assistant Attorney General, his chief being Richard C. Stoddard. Practicing in this capacity Fowler attended to much of the work of the office before the Supreme Court and in such duties gained a state-wide reputation as a capable practitioner. With this work he remained for some three years when he moved to Reno and here he has been engaged ever since in the practice of the law.



Boyd Moore
REPHOTO BY 1941

LEONARD E.
FOWLER

Alfred Warren Holmes

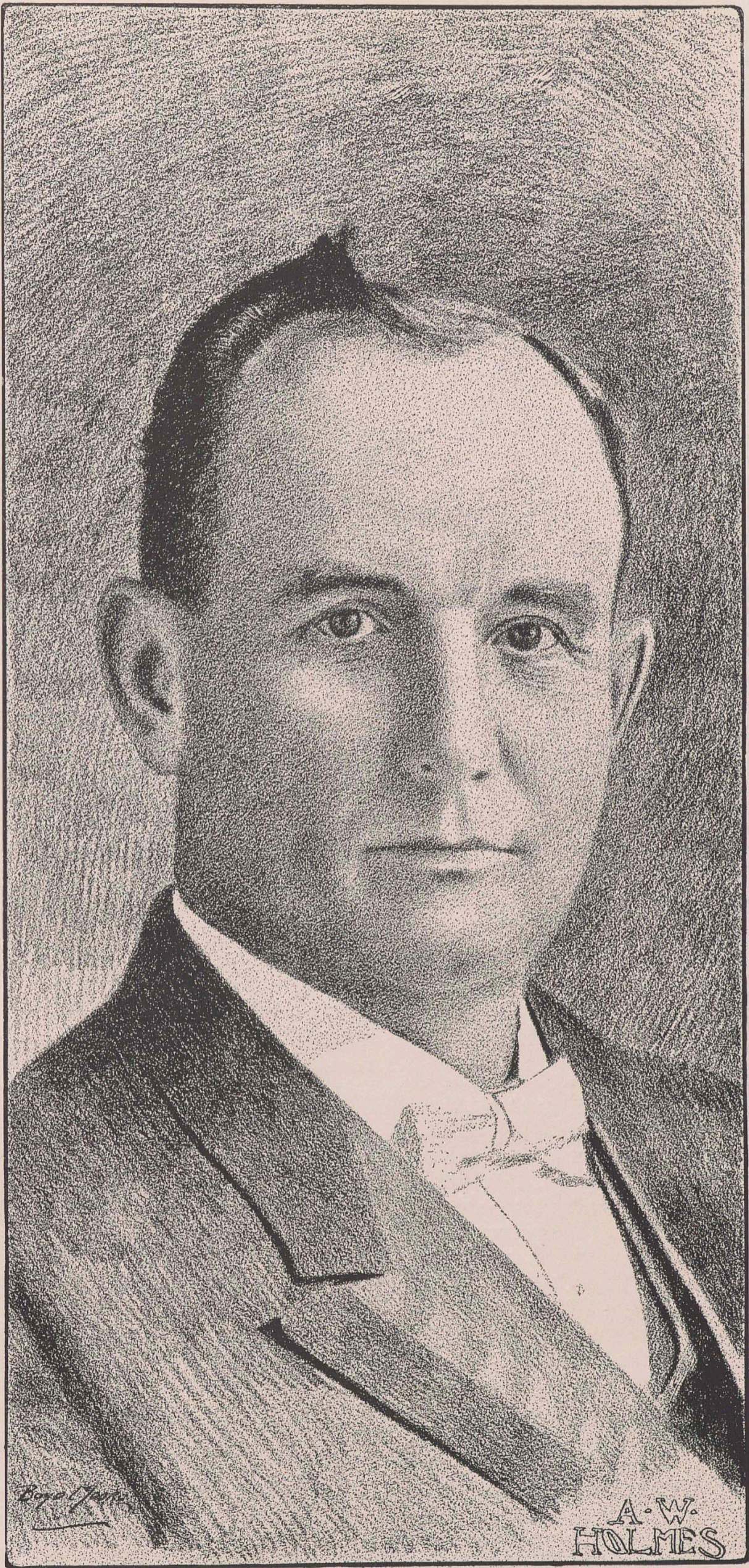
ALFRID WARREN HOLMES, upon whom was recently conferred the honor of election as Most Worshipful Grand Master of the Free and Accepted Masons of Nevada, has been a factor in the upbuilding and betterment of conditions in the city of Reno for a period of just about twenty-five years. He is known as one of Reno's most substantial citizens.

IT WAS on a "hay and potato and grain farm," that Holmes was born in Colchester County, Nova Scotia. The date was the first day of January, Eighteen Sixty Four. And there and thereabouts the young man, together with eight brothers and two sisters, was raised and educated. Possibly he was raised to be a farmer but, while they were giving him his schooling, he came by the notion that he would adopt teaching as a life calling. And he even went so far as to take the examinations and secure a certificate to teach but, at that, he changed his mind and went over to the great operations of the Londonderry Iron Mines and went to work as a miner. But for very long that did not appeal to him, and then it was that he took advantage of an opportunity to take charge of the farm of the noted Dr. Tupper, Minister of Marine and Fisheries. And it was that work that he pursued until the age of twenty-one was his. Then he decided to join his brother who had established himself in the contracting business in Wyoming.

IT WAS IN THE FALL OF 1889, after spending some four years in Wyoming in pursuance of the building and contracting business, that Mr. Holmes decided to come to Reno to establish his home. He entered into his residence here with that noted winter of '89 and '90—the hardest winter that western Nevada has ever known. But with his youth and vigor he looked beyond the winter; he saw growth and prosperity to the community ahead and he set out to establish a future for himself in his chosen work of contracting. And he has never missed a season at the Truckee since that hard and chilly reception as the year, 1889, was drawing to a close. In 1906 Mr. Holmes began an

eventful year in the Nevada legislature. He was elected on the Republican ticket, Assemblyman from Washoe County and thus began the establishment of the record which he ultimately attained, namely, of serving seven consecutive terms in the state Legislature. This record probably has never been equaled in Nevada. It consists of ten years service in the legislative body of the state, divided as follows: three regular sessions in the Assembly, two in the Senate and two on extraordinary occasions. And all the while that Mr. Holmes was serving Washoe County in the Nevada Legislature, he was proving himself a most capable and energetic representative. He not only introduced a number of measures which went "wisely" upon the statute book, but he was, at all times, willing and anxious to lend the most active support to meritorious measures. He was noted as the author of the foreign corporations enactment which placed corporations organized under the laws of other states on the same footing in the matter of the payment of state fees with those organized under the laws of Nevada. He also figured prominently in the espousal of laws drawn in favor of the laboring class. In short his record in the Legislature redounded decidedly to his credit.

NOTED NOW as the Grand Master of the Masons of Nevada, Mr. Holmes has also been signally honored by the Odd Fellows of Nevada. At the recent conclave of the members of the latter order held at Winnemucca, he was elected to the office of Grand Warden of the Grand Lodge. Aside from membership in the Free and Accepted Masons and in the Odd Fellows, Mr. Holmes is a member of Kerak Temple of the Mystic Shrine of which he is a Past Potentate. He has also attained the 33rd degree in the Scottish Rite Bodies. And in this way we have taken Al. Holmes, as he is familiarly known to most of Reno, through a constructive career of twenty-five years spent "in the city where rolls the Truckee." He has been, is and always will be a useful citizen.



Thomas Jefferson Bell

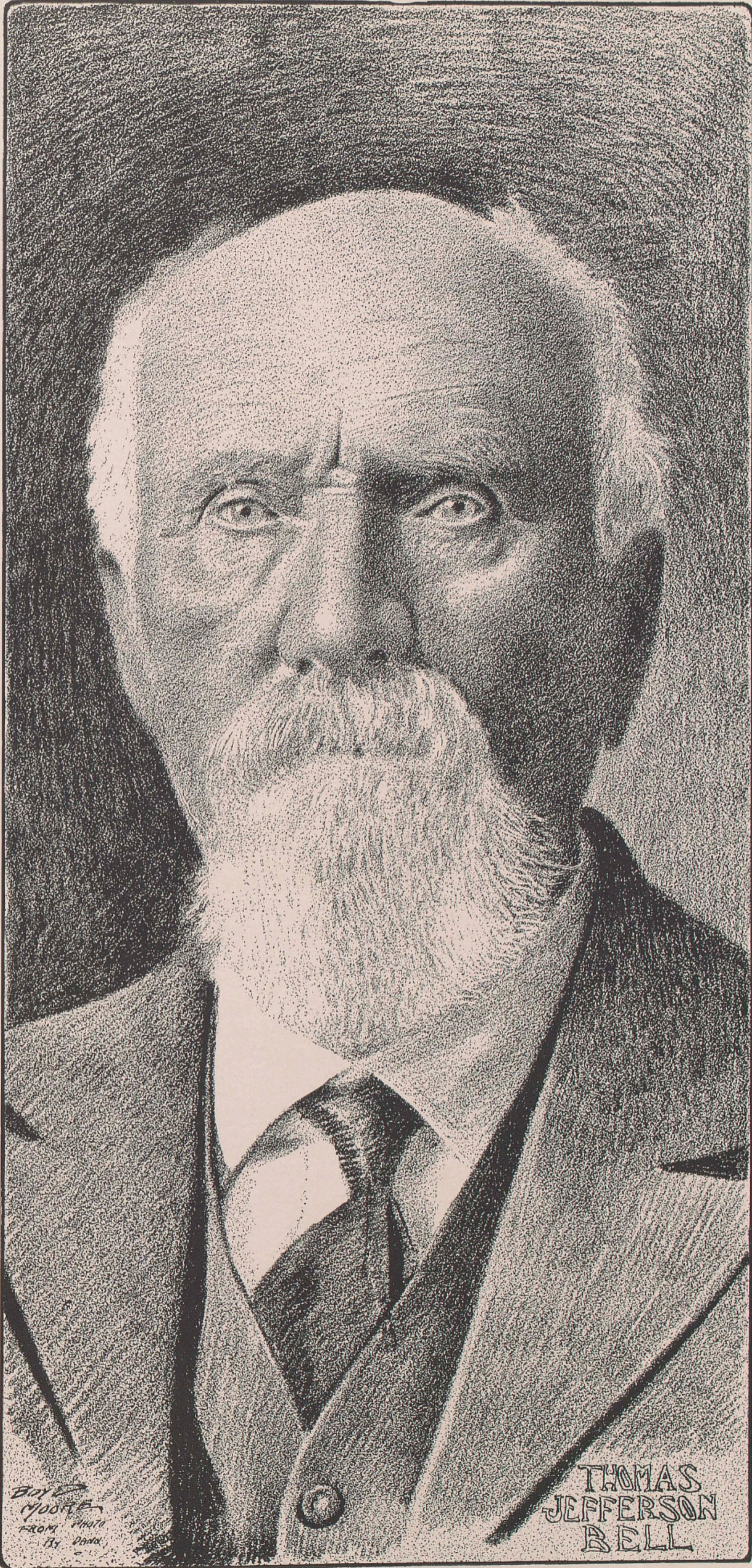
AS HIS NAME WOULD IMPLY, Thomas Jefferson Bell is what we call "an old-line Democrat." And one day some years ago the Democrats were indulging in a love-feast in Tonopah and when the good things that Democrats like to eat and drink had passed from sight, the toastmaster of the occasion, Bert McIntosh, arose and inaugurated the speech-making. Somewhat after this fashion he proceeded to his task: "We have with us tonight a distinguished Democrat who came to Nevada in the very early days." And then, after a few additional remarks and flowers, the toastmaster introduced the honorable Thomas Jefferson Bell. And Mr. Bell arose and proceeded to his response with these few preliminary remarks: "Mr. Toastmaster and gentlemen—I never came to Nevada, Nevada came to me." And then the speaker proved his point by showing that in the summer of 1859, when with some few others, he moved across this great stretch of country—this by wagon pulled by cows—Utah held title and control of the entire section. Thus there was "no Nevada" when young Thomas Bell came into the west. But a year later the name "Nevada" came to the territory and, four years after that, statehood came to the territory. And young Thomas Bell was growing up with the state and, as he says "scattering himself all over the hills of Nevada."

TO PICK UP THE BIRTHDAY of T. J. Bell we must go back nearly seventy-seven years and yet at this day and date we find the man who was here before there was any state, quite rugged and hearty in his ripe old age. Eighteen and Thirty-Nine is the year of his birth, the day being November Eighth. The place of birth was an early-day farm not far from Indianapolis, Indiana. But the young man, whom they named after the illustrious Thomas Jefferson, was not long in moving west—he moved with his parents at the age of seven years and landed on another farm situated in southeastern Iowa. And there he was raised until his twentieth year began to bud and then he began to feel that "it would be better" still farther west. And he was encouraged to reach this conclusion by stories percolating through the east regarding the "Pike's Peak" excitement. And he lost no time in setting forth with a few of the young men of the community behind a "cow-team" bound for "Pike's Peak or Bust." But the stories regarding the excitement were found unfavorable and the little party decided to go straight through to the western coast. But they got only as far as Honey Lake Valley, in northeastern California. There the party divided and Bell and his partner moved into Plumas County looking for "mines."

AND IT WAS IN THOSE DAYS that the word came of the mining excitement on the Comstock—the excitement being referred to in that time as the Washoe excitement. Accordingly Bell moved back into "Utah," crossed the Truckee River at about the point now occupied by the city of Reno, and made his way across the mountains to the "Washoe strike." Reaching the scene, he went immediately to prospecting and after a time took up with teaming and the like, with the result that he remained on the Comstock until 1869 when he heard the call of the White Pine excitement at a point near which Ely now stands. Reaching that district he took over a stretch of grazing land as well as some mining claims. And by disposing of these holdings he gained his first "good start." A little later he went into the Ward district, also in White Pine County and there followed mining and assaying quite successfully. Finally, disposing of his interests there, he moved to Eureka where he also mined.

IN 1876 BELL MOVED into Nye County where he started immediately to mix agriculture with mining and this, by the way, he has been doing quite successfully ever since. He acquired agricultural interests on the Reese River, near Berlin, Nye County, and on many a Nye County hill he struck mining stakes in quest of a fortune. As aforementioned he was "scattered all over the hills." In 1898, with associates, he opened up the Klondyke mine, situated midway between Tonopah and Goldfield, and for a time the immense richness of some of the ore, as shipped, attracting prospectors and mining men from all points, and thus, Tonopah came to be discovered. Jim Butler was on his way to Klondyke when he discovered Tonopah.

THE YEAR THAT BELL MOVED to Nye County the residents there were in need of some good timber to send to the legislature and they immediately inducted him into politics and elected him a member of the Assembly. Since that time he has served four additional terms in the Nevada legislature and one term of four years in the State Senate, in each case as the representative from Nye County. Senator Bell is noted as a chairman of political gatherings and at the time of the famous Tonopah convention he was chosen permanent chairman. And thus we find that nearly three score years have passed since Senator Bell came to Nevada, or, rather, that Nevada came to Senator Bell—then a young man approaching his majority. He is truly a pioneer of the great west and his adopted state, Nevada.



By
HOOVER
FROM
By

THOMAS
JEFFERSON
BELL

Charles L. Deady

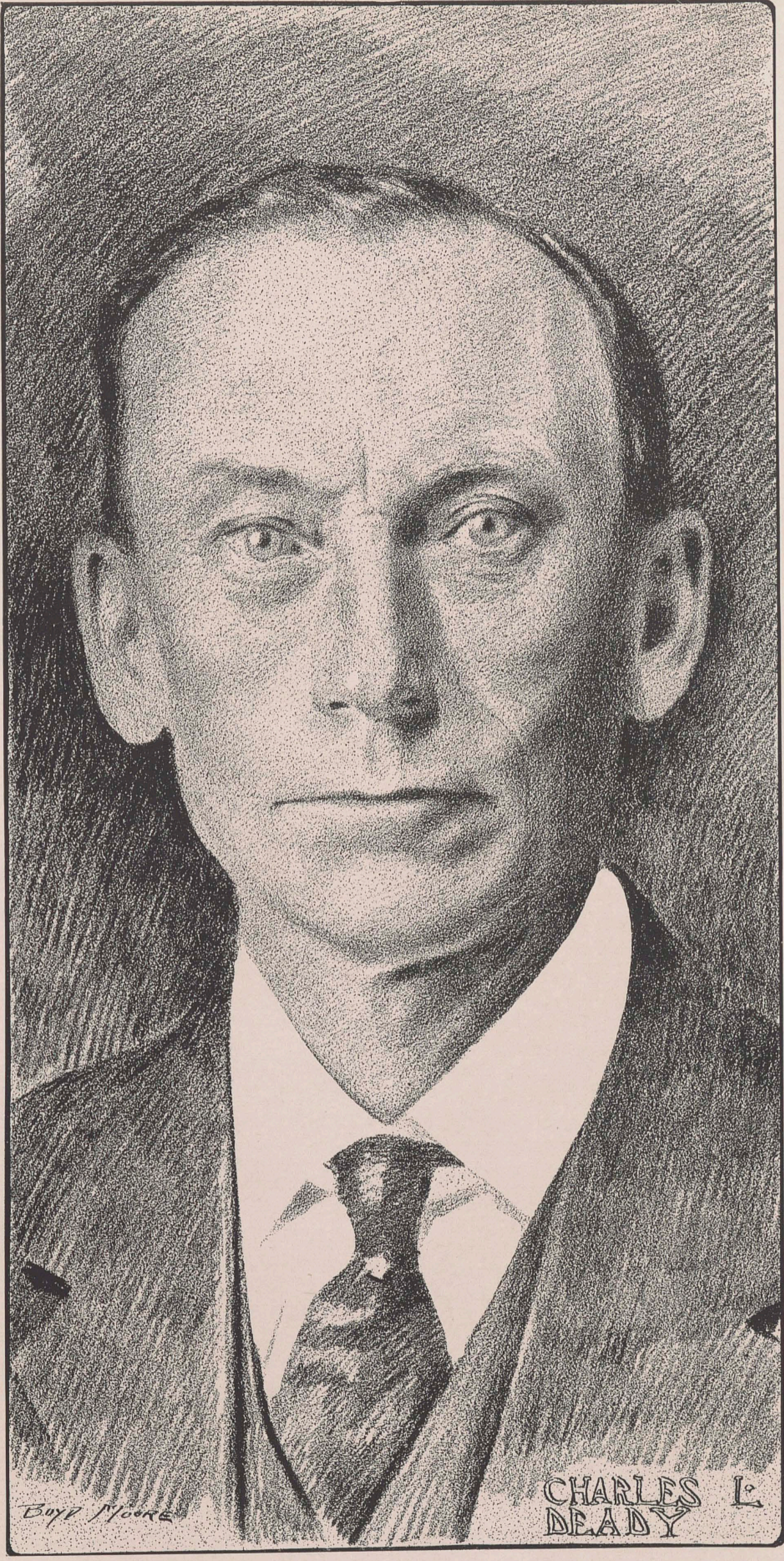
ONCE IN A WHILE there develops in almost every community a man who is called upon because of his fitness to serve the public for the better part of his life. Nevada has such a man in the person of Charles L. Deady, Surveyor General of Nevada, who has been in public life for thirty-five years, and bids fair to last at least a quarter of a century longer, if a young heart and complacent disposition are to be relied upon.

“CHARLEY” DEADY moved from the old silver camp of Belmont in Nye County to Carson City in 1895 to accept a position as draughtsman in the office of the Surveyor General and has spent the past twenty-one years in the same office in the oldest part of the Capitol Building, which was built when he was a young school teacher. But let us go back and trace the early life of this man, whose faithful discharge of his duties have endeared him to all Nevadans. Born on a farm near Woodbridge, California, a small hamlet in the famous San Joaquin Valley, October 14, 1857, just one week less than fifty-nine years ago, he experienced the usual knocks that fell to the lot of a farmer's boy in a pioneer country. Deady pere and his wife came across the plains from Madison County, Illinois, in the “gold rush” of 1853. They were of the daring spirits who invaded the uncharted, uncivilized West of the Argonaut days, traveling over arid plains and trackless mountains to reach the land of promise. The great stretches of the San Joaquin Valley caught their fancy and there they settled, and there Charles was born. Whatever dreams the young lad dreamed in that land of Manana, the home of the Spaniard, must have been of a practical nature, for he early set himself to the task of acquiring an education, a task pleasant to contemplate but in those days difficult to discharge. Schooling facilities in those pioneer days were meager and three months during the year, when work was slack on the farm, was the limit. When but fourteen years old he became the sole help on the farm and it was not until eight years later, when he was twenty-two, that the farmer's boy was able to enter the San Joaquin Valley College at Woodbridge. Two years later, in 1881, he accepted a position as principal of the schools at Belmont, Nye County, Nevada, where three brothers had preceded him. A year later he was elected County Superintendent of Schools in Nye County on the Democratic ticket. He held this position until 1886, also teaching school. The brief biography of the young Californian during the years

of his residence in Belmont shows that he served as deputy assessor for ten years, which bespeaks the honest discharge of the duties of that trying office; and that he also served as district attorney from 1891 to 1894, having first been appointed to that office and afterwards elected. As befits a young man of enterprise and a love of home life, Mr. Deady was happily married in Belmont to May Ball, daughter of the late Judge J. A. Ball. To this union a daughter and three sons were born. The daughter and two sons having grown to womanhood and manhood.

THE STATE CAPITOL claimed the young man in 1895, when he accepted the tender of a position as draughtsman in the office of the Surveyor General under the late Surveyor General Pratt. He retained the position under General E. D. Kelley, who succeeded Pratt, and when his chief passed away in March, 1908, Governor Sparks promptly recognized his fitness to discharge the duties of the office by appointing him to fill the unexpired term. So well were the duties performed that he was elected in November of the same year, and twice since that election he has been chosen to succeed himself. Twenty-one years in one office is a long time. The rooms of the Surveyor General have come to be home to the incumbent and it would seem strange to all who have business at the State Capitol to miss Charles Deady from the desk he has occupied so long.

THE GLORY OF BELMONT was waning when Charles Deady went there to live and build his future but the old spirit of generosity, charity and loyalty were far from dead. Belmont and Nye County were populated with self-reliant men and women of pioneer stock, who met hardship without complaint, who ever had a hand outstretched to help their fellow-men. There were no telephones, no electric lights, no automobiles. The struggle with Nature was a harsh one and many a man went down to failure in his efforts to find silver in the hills. Raised in this atmosphere the young man's sturdy qualities fused with love to make a character of sterling worth. Fraternally he is a member of the Knights of Pythias, Fraternal Order of Eagles, Woodmen of the World and their auxiliaries and takes a keen interest in the work of these orders. Careful attention to his work, whatever it might be, loyalty to his friends, a loving husband and father, Charles L. Deady approaches the “sunset of life” with the respect and affection of a legion of friends.



Boyd Moore

CHARLES L.
DEADY

Thomas Clinton Hart

A BOY'S LIFE is critical because environments and conditions are the huge factors molding for weal or woe. Splendid surroundings may send a youngster along the wrong path, providing the restraining hand is not made out of strong material and the lad, himself, is weak in the "stuff" that counts, and, on the other hand, humble and possibly poverty-stricken conditions in the early years may lead a poorly-charactered youth to the down-hill path even though the heart of the family pleads for an up-hill struggle. But we all admire the youngster—and the man he becomes—who from a humble beginning faces adverse conditions and the necessity of "making his way," and then, forthwith, "goes out and does it." It is refreshing—strong character always is.

IT IS NOT UNCOMMON for men who have gained dignified positions in life—more particularly in public life—to have their "humble beginnings"—if they had any—referred to as a matter of pride and, of course, for the benefit of "the coming generation." This is all very well but we have here in Nevada a comparatively young man in a distinguished position who experienced a simon-pure, hard-knock beginning, this with all the trimmings, as they say at the edges of things. His name is Thomas Clinton Hart, Judge of the Eighth Judicial District, embracing the counties of Churchill and Lyon.

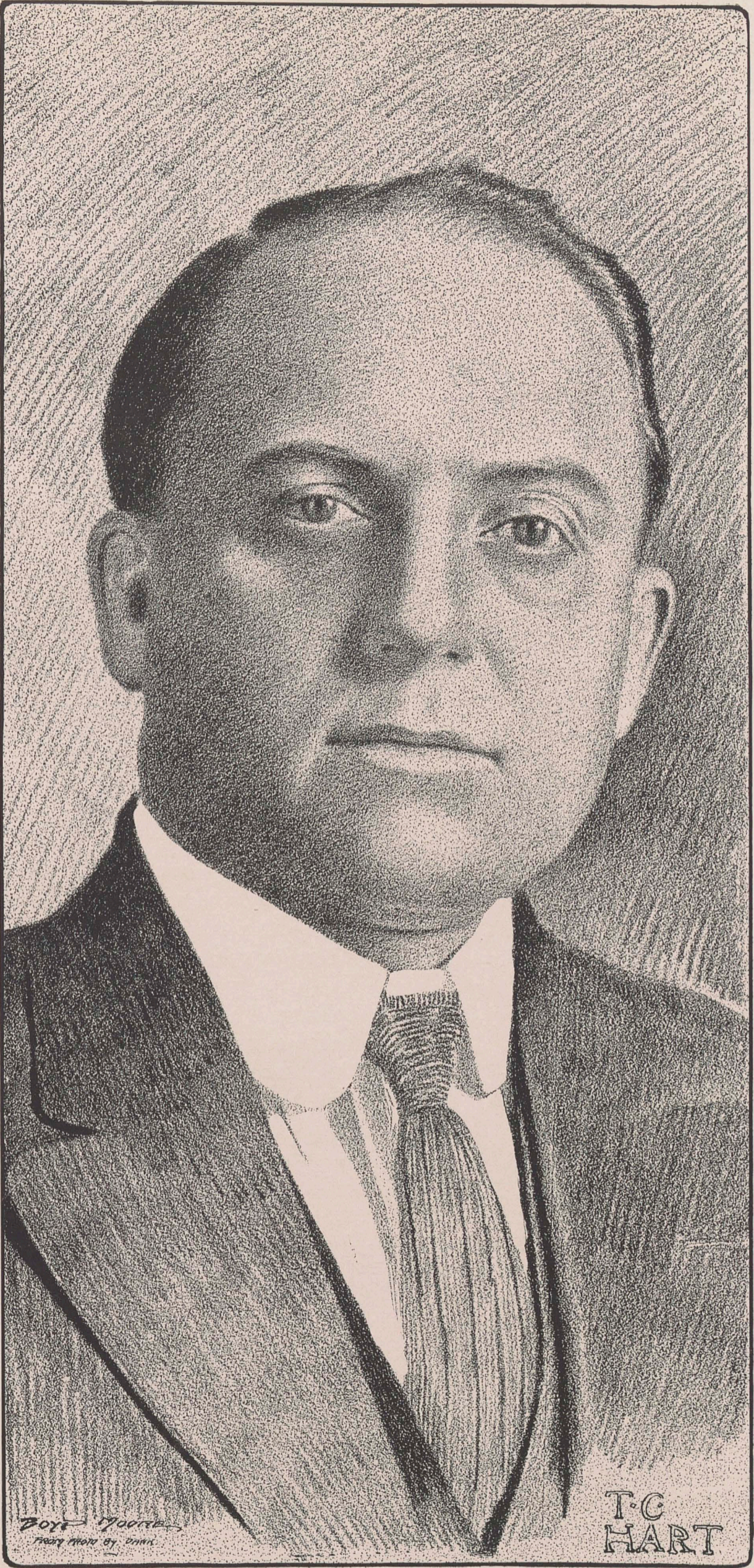
JUDGE HART was born and raised—and he assisted largely in the raising—in a little place called Russieville in the great and interesting state of Indiana. The date of his arrival was the Thirtieth of August, Eighteen Hundred and Seventy-Nine. It was a humble beginning for him as his people were not at all well-to-do and just as soon as it was possible the young man of the family "got up and went out and went to work." He started in by picking berries by the quart and tomatoes and spuds by the bushel, but at that, for a considerable time, he could accumulate little more than the patches on his trousers. But the education was not being neglected the while. It was gaining on him as he studied diligently when not at work and in time he managed to enter the high school of the district and there finished when at the age of eighteen. But all the while after he had grown to be "quite a boy," young Tom Hart worked out by the month on nearby Indiana farms,—worked his level best that he might gain the education that he knew was so essential to carry out the determination that he had reached,—namely, to become a lawyer. And after leaving the high school he entered the Indiana State University and there he "worked his way through," completing his courses and gaining the L.L.B. degree in 1902.

AND IT MIGHT BE INTERESTING to note at this point that young Hart began to take an interest in politics during his high school

days. He had gained honors in declamatory contests and when Bryan and free silver and these various other things political, came along and entered his life, as well as millions of others, he took to declaiming on the subjects. And so ably were they presented—favorable to Bryan, of course—that the Democratic Central Committee of Indiana, one of the pivotal states where the contest was very hard and close, had him making "boy speeches" for the Peerless Leader. For a score of years since those Indiana days, Thomas Clinton Hart has taken a keen interest in politics—politics for good government.

GRADUATING from the Indiana University and shortly thereafter being admitted to the practice of the law, Hart decided to go to Independence, Kansas, to open law offices. And there he remained for a period of some six years, during part of which time he served as assistant prosecuting officer. And then, because of word that had come to him of opportunities affording in New Mexico, he decided to become "more western." In New Mexico, in addition to the law, the young attorney took a keen interest in the possibilities of irrigation in the arid regions. In pursuing this study he became acquainted with the operations of the Truckee-Carson project in Churchill County, Nevada, and so interested did he become in that undertaking that he moved to Fallon, to grow up with the then new agricultural section. And he did his part by taking hold of a piece of land, putting it under irrigation and on it making a home for himself and family. And he also did his part in the practice of the law. His ability attracted attention and when an election came around they proposed to run him for District Attorney. But he considered that he was too much of a newcomer to the district and declined the honor. But in 1912 he gained the Democratic nomination and was duly elected District Attorney of Churchill County. He proved up as an unusually efficient prosecuting officer and his record is a credit to the county and to himself.

IN 1914 HE WAS HONORED with the nomination by the Democratic party for Judge of the Eighth Judicial District and, in turn, was elected by a flattering plurality. And in taking his position in the judiciary Judge Hart determined that reasonable promptness in decision would mark his every effort. And he has lived up strictly to the letter of the rule. And in addition his constituents in both the counties of Churchill and Lyon express the greatest satisfaction with his work. And thus we have taken Judge Clinton Hart from the hard rows of those early years in Indiana to the green stretches of Churchill and Lyon counties, of Nevada. At but the age of thirty-seven years, Judge Hart has won his way to a distinction—and in addition he enjoys the distinction of serving his people unselfishly, whole-heartedly and courageously.



Boyd Moore
From Photo by Davis

T.C.
HART

Dr. James Lawrence McCarthy

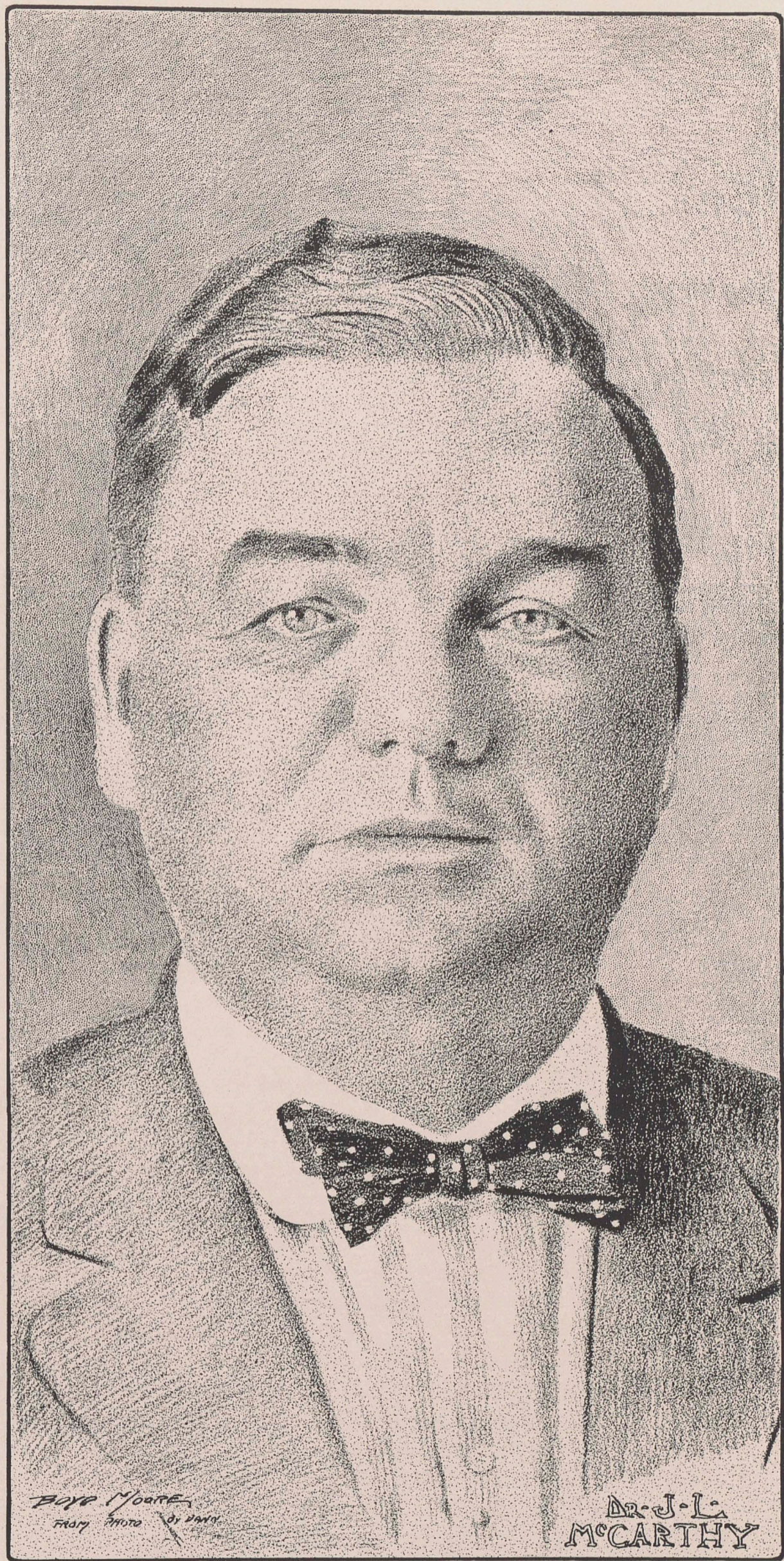
DR. JAMES LAWRENCE McCARTHY, of Goldfield, member from Nevada of the Democratic National Committee, has been—all his life—that which we sometimes call a “fighter.” By that we mean a person who fights “appreciatedly and whole-heartedly;” one who thinks of the interests of his friends as well as those of his own and, when the occasion is made or arises of its own accord, does not hesitate about going “to the bat or to the front.” Good judgment, the tenderness and sentiment of a big heart and the nature to step in the open and “give or take the gaff,” as the saying goes, are “possessions” in the makeup of the Goldfield physician and surgeon, booster and political leader which form a combination “for good and hard to beat.”

AS A BOY and just as soon as the tenderness of the age had toughened a bit they sent the doctor-to-be in the McCarthy family out to fight the world. He first faced the issue in the Hancock copper district of Michigan which was his birth place. And, by the way, it was on his thirteenth of September, Eighteen Seventy-Seven, that the birth was recorded. But young McCarthy didn't have a chance to do much in Michigan for upon the death of his father, which occurred very early in the life of the youth, his mother moved the family to O'Neil, in northern Nebraska. And there the boy went out to work and there also he took advantage of the opportunity to go to school, and, when he had reached the age of seventeen years, he was a graduate of his home-town high school, and possessed of a determination to enter the profession of medicine and surgery.

AND ACCORDINGLY he moved to Omaha and there enrolled as a student at the Creighton University. As a boy he had fought his battles to get along and to help the family and on making the move toward a higher education and a place in a profession he faced the necessity of “working his way” or, “fighting through” as some may choose to put it. But he made good in the undertaking, made somewhat more easy, possibly, because early in his university career he became noted as a football player, aiding materially through his “offensive” and his running ability in bringing victory often to the university team. He was considered one of the “fastest men on his feet” in the game, this while running with the ball.

COMPLETING a two-year general course at Creighton University, McCarthy entered the medical department and four years later was given his degree. Thereupon he assumed the work of an interne at St. Joseph's Hospital at Omaha and, after an experience of eighteen months, moved to Gretna, Nebraska, where he entered upon the active practice of his profession. Remaining at Gretna for a period of three years, Dr. McCarthy moved to Butte, Montana, where, with his brother, who had also entered upon the practice of medicine and surgery, he took up the work of his profession. And in addition to his regular practice he performed the duties of the office of physician and surgeon to the Speculator Mining Company. In 1907 when Goldfield was at the height of its boom days, Dr. McCarthy decided to forsake “copper for gold” and located at the seat of the big Nevada gold mining excitement. And it was not long after taking up his residence in Goldfield that he became busy in a practice that has ever since brought him success and distinction and friends.

AND WE FIND, and it isn't very hard to discover, that Dr. McCarthy has a brace of favorite “side-issues,” these away from his major studies. And it is to state, without further ado, that these are mining and politics. And by the way he has made a success of both, which can be put down as being most remarkable. As to mining, aside from various smaller ventures, he is heavily interested in the Jumbo Junior property, which adjoins that of the Jumbo Extension Mining Company and which bids fair to become one of the 1917 producers of the Goldfield district. In politics, Dr. McCarthy has interested himself, this as a Democrat, for the purposes of securing, as he views it, the best government. He has been an especially hard and active worker. The first move in appreciation of his endeavors was his appointment in 1914 as county physician of Esmeralda County; the second came when the delegates from Nevada to the Democratic National Convention, in meeting at St. Louis, unanimously selected him to serve a four-year term as National Committeeman from Nevada. And so it is that we have taken Dr. James Lawrence McCarthy from the copper fields of Michigan and Montana to the gold fields of Nevada. He has proved a distinct credit to his profession and a “big help,” if you please, in politics for good government and in country rock for pay streaks.



BOYD MOORE
FROM PHOTO BY DANA

DR. J. L.
MCCARTHY

Michael Angelo Diskin

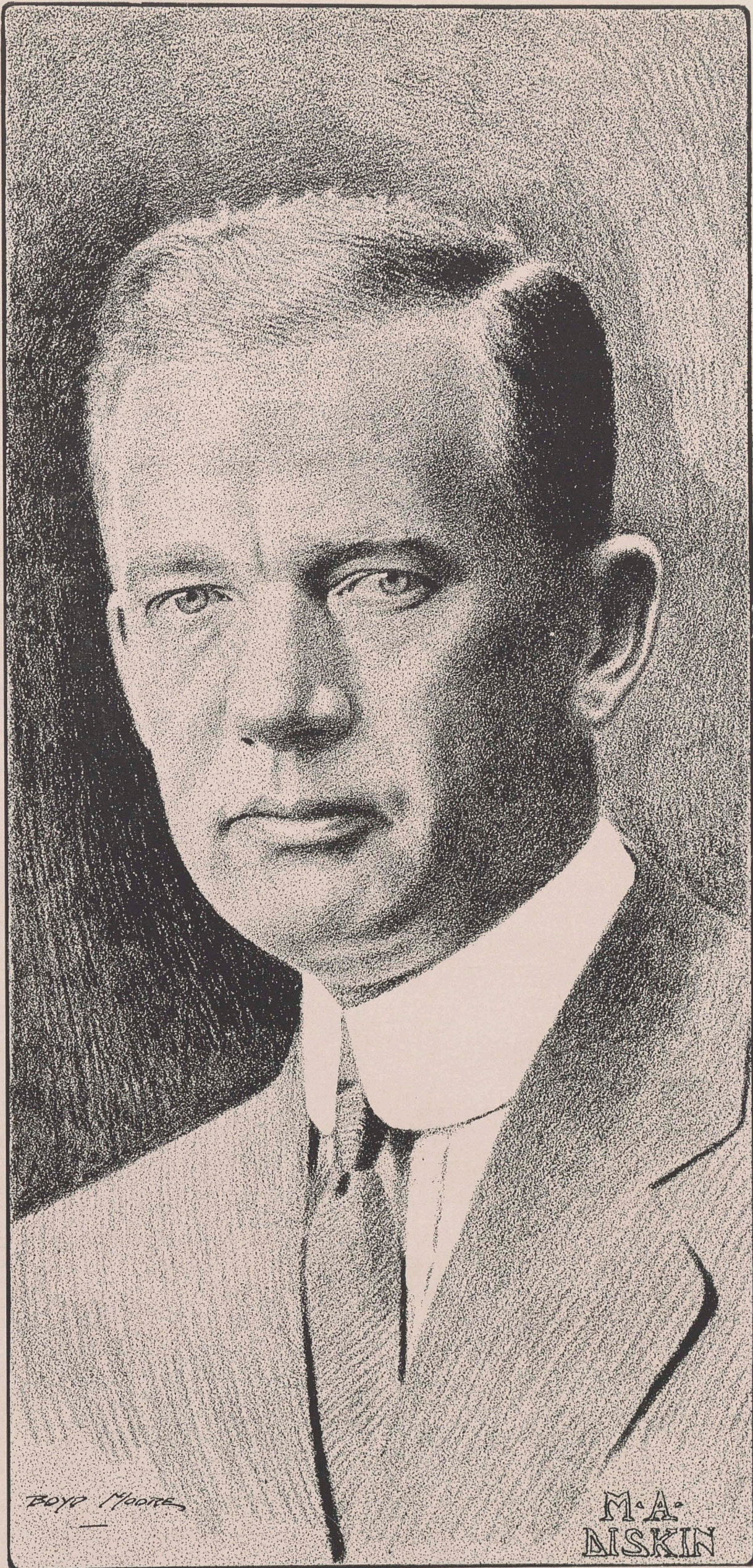
HE LOOKED PROMISING and his parents painted for him a bright future and in turn they named him after the famous Italian painter, Michael Angelo. And then he grew up, was educated in the law and, when little past his majority, hearkened to the call of the West and landed in Rhyolite, then riding high on fame as one of the boom mining camps of Southern Nevada. And there the young lawyer made friends rapidly but these friends had no time nor patience for the distinguished names of "Michael Angelo," so one day they dubbed their favorite "Jack," and this nickname clung for so long that it long since supplanted the good names that the parents gave at the start. But though the names of "the culminating genius of the Renaissance" were forced aside in the excitement of a boom mining camp the young man had painted his future in his mind's eye, this looking out over the fields of gold and silver and copper, and it being in the law he went forthwith into newly discovered Goldfield and there made good the color of his picture. In time he was elected District Attorney of Esmeralda County and, when next an election came, was returned to the office, the particular distinction in the return being that he was the first prosecuting officer of the county to be re-elected, this since old Hawthorne gave way to Goldfield as the county seat. We make reference to "Jack" Diskin, until recently District Attorney of Esmeralda, who enjoys the added distinction of not having been a candidate for office at the late campaign period though he has made a distinctly creditable record in the position he now holds. The office of District Attorney in a camp where gold is mined in abundance has never been known to be classed as a particularly soft berth but even in the light of this rating Diskin has made a showing that is a credit to the district and to himself.

WHILE HE NOW "OPERATES" in a gold field it is a fact that he was born in the center of a coke region. The community was Scotdale in Pennsylvania; the date of the arrival of the young man was the tenth of January, Eighteen Eighty-Four. A study of events as the lad was being raised to be a lawyer shows nothing particularly exciting or interesting. There was the usual schooling and then the young man's enrollment as a student at Notre Dame University, a noted law school situated at South Bend, Indiana. Following his graduation in 1907 he took the examinations and was admitted to the practice of the law in Indiana. And then a close

friendship, formed in the college days just closed, brought him in contact with advice that paralleled that of Horace Greely. But the suggestion to Diskin was given by the elder Schwab, father of Charles M., of Bethlehem Steel fame, and of John N., who had been Diskin's schoolmate and close friend and chum. The Schwabs were interested in the Shoshone Mill at Rhyolite and one day when Diskin and the younger Schwab were chatting with the elder Schwab, the attention of the young lawyer from Pennsylvania was called to the fact that the new camp of Rhyolite might afford him just the right sort of the opening. And thereupon Diskin headed West, made Rhyolite his first stopping place, with Goldfield a close second.

AND IN GOLDFIELD he entered into the practice of the law, this following a brief distressing endeavor to corner all mining stocks in a turbulent market. And while his career in the law for a little while was more or less prosaic, a turn came when he, with John F. Kunz, was appointed to defend P. C. Casey, principal in a noted murder case. And the way Diskin and Kunz fought the battle for the acquittal of Casey attracted most favorable attention and especially so when, with a verdict rendered carrying the death penalty, they went to the higher court and then to the board of pardons. Though they failed in the end their endeavors were brilliant and resourceful and won them their spurs as lawyers of distinction and promise. Following that fight, Diskin joined forces with Col. T. V. Eddy, then one of the leading lawyers of Goldfield, in the practice of the law. In 1912 he won the nomination on the Democratic ticket for District Attorney, this in a direct primary, and in turn was duly elected. And, as aforementioned, he was returned to the office two years later and only recently withdrew from its activities.

HE HAS MADE a splendid record as a prosecuting officer and also, on the civil side of the work of his office, gained a hard-fought victory in actions to recover county moneys from the State Bank and Trust Company and the Nye and Ormsby County Bank. In 1911 Diskin was united in wedlock to a young school teacher of Goldfield, Miss Florence Dinnigan. To the couple one child—a daughter—has been born. And in this way we have taken "Jack" Diskin from the coke regions of Pennsylvania to the gold fields of Nevada. And he has "made good" all the way and proves the point in the scornful query—"What's in a name?"



BOYD MOORE

M.A.
MISKIN

LeRoy Thatcher

SENATOR LE ROY THATCHER is considered a lucky man. Young, healthy, of commanding presence, happily married, member of the State Senate and manager of a bonanza mine, with a legion of friends in the true meaning of that much abused word, it would seem that Fortune had lavished all her gifts upon this young athlete. And she has been generous, but Thatcher owes more to his own foresight, indomitable energy and perennial optimism than to the vagaries of luck. It was this way:

HENRY M. THATCHER, father of "Roy," was one of the trail blazers of the West. In 1875 he was general manager of that division of the Oregon-California Stage Line Company running from Ogden to Boise City, Idaho. This was at a time when "the law of the land" was mostly enforced by the use of a "six gun"—when a man must have courage and a nimble mind, not to say a quick trigger-finger to get by. Henry Thatcher took up a desert claim at Goose Creek, Idaho, and established a big station and eating house that became known throughout the northwest country. Here he lived with his family until 1889, when he sold out and bought a large stock ranch on the Wood river, engaging extensively in mining until the final demonetization of silver in 1893, which almost bankrupted him. It was amid these frontier surroundings that Roy was raised and here he absorbed a working knowledge of mining that in after years brought him fortune.

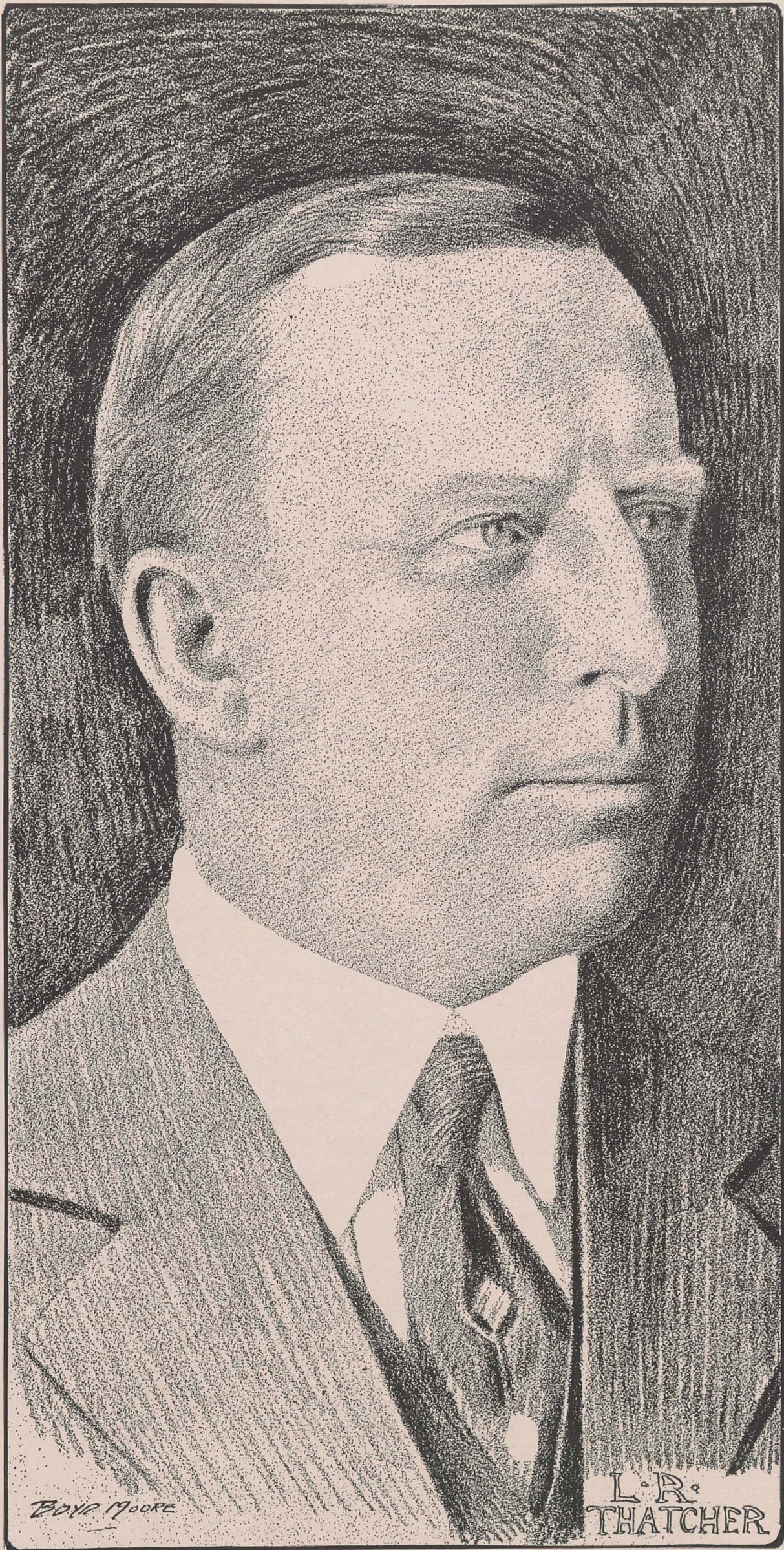
UPON THE DEATH of his father in 1900 Le Roy Thatcher sold the ranch and turned to mining. In 1905 he left Idaho to become a resident of Nevada, landing in Reno on the thirteenth day of June, eight days before his twenty-fifth birthday. Prospecting, mining, leasing, he visited a number of districts, among them Rawhide, where he almost "got into the money." From Rawhide he went to Austin and then over into Colorado. Some of these days were rather tough days and generous drafts were made upon the optimism with which the young man was well endowed. Finally at Buckhorn in 1913 he secured a lease and bond on the south extension of the Buckhorn mine, which he was able to

turn at a handsome profit. While in Buckhorn he heard of the Union mine in Eureka county and visited it to find out what merit it had.

THE UNION was an old mine whose owners had attempted to operate by smelting the ores in a charcoal furnace. Lacking some necessary fluxes, they were not successful, and for many years the property had been idle. Seeing his opportunity and being unafraid of failure, Thatcher made a deal for the old mine and ten claims adjoining, for a total consideration of \$25,000, unhesitatingly paying down his own money, which is unusual practice with promoters. With the documents of ownership in his pocket and a wide-brimmed Stetson on his head Thatcher set out for Philadelphia, the land of the guileless Quaker, to interest capital in the project. He met a group of capitalistic adventurers to whom the proposition looked good, especially as the Westerner stated his willingness to "play" with them. After several days of investigation and conferences, including trips to the nearby village of Manhattan, which is inhabited by the equally guileless race, the deal was made, Union Mines incorporated and Thatcher turned his face westward to start work in the mine.

DAME FORTUNE was kind. The Union mines gave up its long buried treasure. The venture proved successful. Union Mines was formed in June, 1914, Thatcher's birth month. In the early autumn of the same year he was picked by party leaders as likely senatorial timber and was elected the following November by such large majority as the "old guard" was wont to describe as "overwhelming." He made a fine record in the Legislature and has another term to serve. From the look of things he will continue to represent Eureka county as long as public life proves attractive.

WHILE SERVING his first term as Senator Cupid picked him as a shining mark. The little God never misses and this case was no exception. He was married to Vera B. Calhoun, a beautiful and charming maiden, in Reno on the eighteenth day of August, 1915, and with his wife has since resided at the Union mine. So, you see, it was not all luck after all.



BOYD MOORE

L. R.
THATCHER

Warren Chauncey Noteware

NEVADA is possessed of millions of acres of land and—who knows how much water? That is quite a question in itself. Here and there it shows on the surface but they say that in many places it can be had for the digging. Appropriation has long since set in with regard to that which is easy to find but it is from the digging that we expect to live more closely up to the name—"Agricultural Nevada." And naturally we have experts—water experts and land experts. These of course are to be found in every state in which land is plentiful and water is scarce. Men get into courts over water rights just about as frequently as they do with regard to title to mineral deposits, and so the wise man, filled with the lore of water and land, is after all a sort of "milk and honey fellow"—for some, not all. But notwithstanding we are here to speak of a native of Nevada who has learned enough on the subjects to be now classed as one noted in his calling. Warren Chauncey Noteware is the name.

WARREN NOTEWARE was born on California's birthday—September Ninth. However, he appeared in the year Eighteen Sixty-One, the place being the Noteware ranch situated between Carson City and Genoa. And three years later Nevada was born a state and the head of the Noteware family became the first secretary of the new commonwealth. And of course that brought young Warren, at the age of three years, to Carson City. And there he was raised and schooled up to the year 1876, when he entered the State University then situated at Elko. After a year's study at the university young Warren Noteware returned to Carson City and joined forces with his father, who had entered the mercantile business.

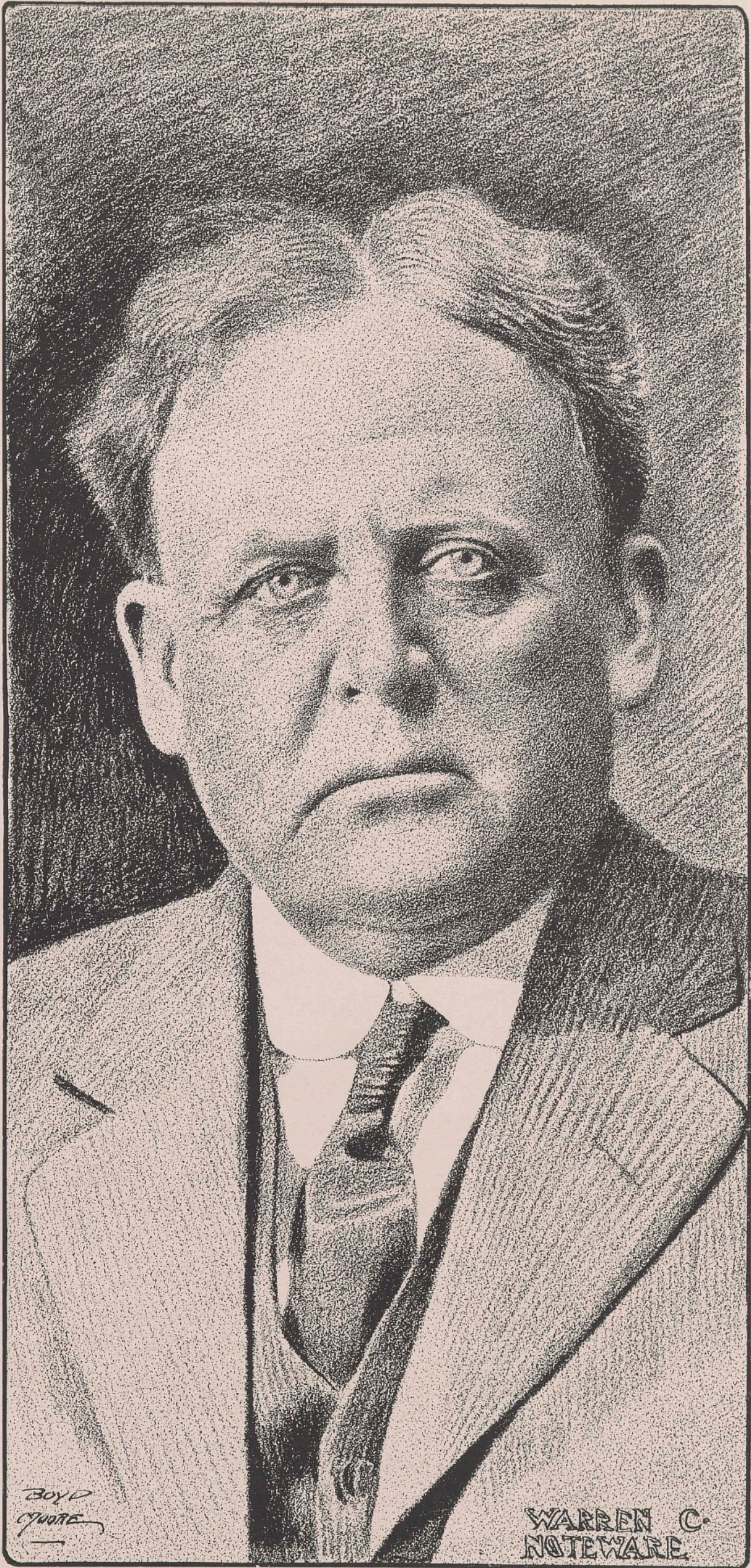
IN 1880, Noteware accepted the position of secretary to D. L. Bliss in the management of the affairs of the Carson and Tahoe Lumber and Fluming Company, with headquarters at Lake Tahoe. And at the lake pursuing this work he remained for some three years, when he moved to Eureka, California, where he accepted a position with the California Redwood Company. The call of Nevada, however, brought the young man back after a year's stay on California's north coast. And it was then that he entered the stationery business in Carson City, a business which he followed until 1888 when he accepted the clerkship in the office of Surveyor-General John E. Jones, later Governor of Nevada.

IT WAS THIS WORK that brought him to a study of land and land opportunities in Nevada. He gained an intimate knowledge of the whole lay of our wide lands and he gathered in a good smattering of the rights of water and the

value of water rights. And he made the most of the knowledge for he was, among other things, a farsighted young Nevadan. But at that he remained in political life and, in 1894, was tendered and accepted the position of chief clerk of the United States Mint at Carson City. The superintendent being former Governor Jewett Adams. Four years later former Governor Colcord assumed the superintendency of the mint and still Warren Noteware remained as the chief clerk. But all the while the young man continued to study land and water conditions and even though he accepted in 1899 an assignment to the United States Assay office at Seattle, he was back in Nevada within ninety days determined to devote his time exclusively to the development of land interests which he had secured from time to time. With former Governor Jones he formed the Alpine Reservoir Company, this under the old water law, and through the efforts of the two a large acreage of Carson Valley land was developed and sold to various families.

IN THE MEANTIME Warren Noteware had moved to Lovelock, where, with the late Senator Nixon and others, he formed a company and took over the big Riverside Ranch. Later, with largely the same associates, Noteware promoted the Big Five properties, holdings in Humboldt County consisting of 8080 acres. Large reclamation works were built and later the immense acreage was sold to the C. M. Wooster Company, of San Francisco, who have been disposing of the property in divisions. In 1903 Warren Noteware was elected to the Legislature from Humboldt County and, during the session in which he participated as a leading member, the preliminary steps were taken toward the establishment of the Truckee-Carson Project at Fallon. Also at that time the office of State Engineer was created.

AND IN ALL of the recent years Warren Noteware has devoted his time exclusively in interests apropos land and water conditions. Some time ago he was named by the Humboldt County Tax-payers' Association to appraise the valuation of the various large and small holdings of those who were contesting in court the appraisement of the State Tax Commission. This work completed after laborious endeavor, represented an appraisement running into the millions of dollars. In 1889 Warren Noteware was married at Carson City to Miss Eleanor D. Starling. To the couple three children have been born. And thus we see that Warren Noteware has succeeded on a combination of land and water. He hasn't been able to make water run uphill but he has made it rise and fall to success.



BOYD
C. W. WARE
—

WARREN C.
NOTEWARE

Arthur Gray Mashburn

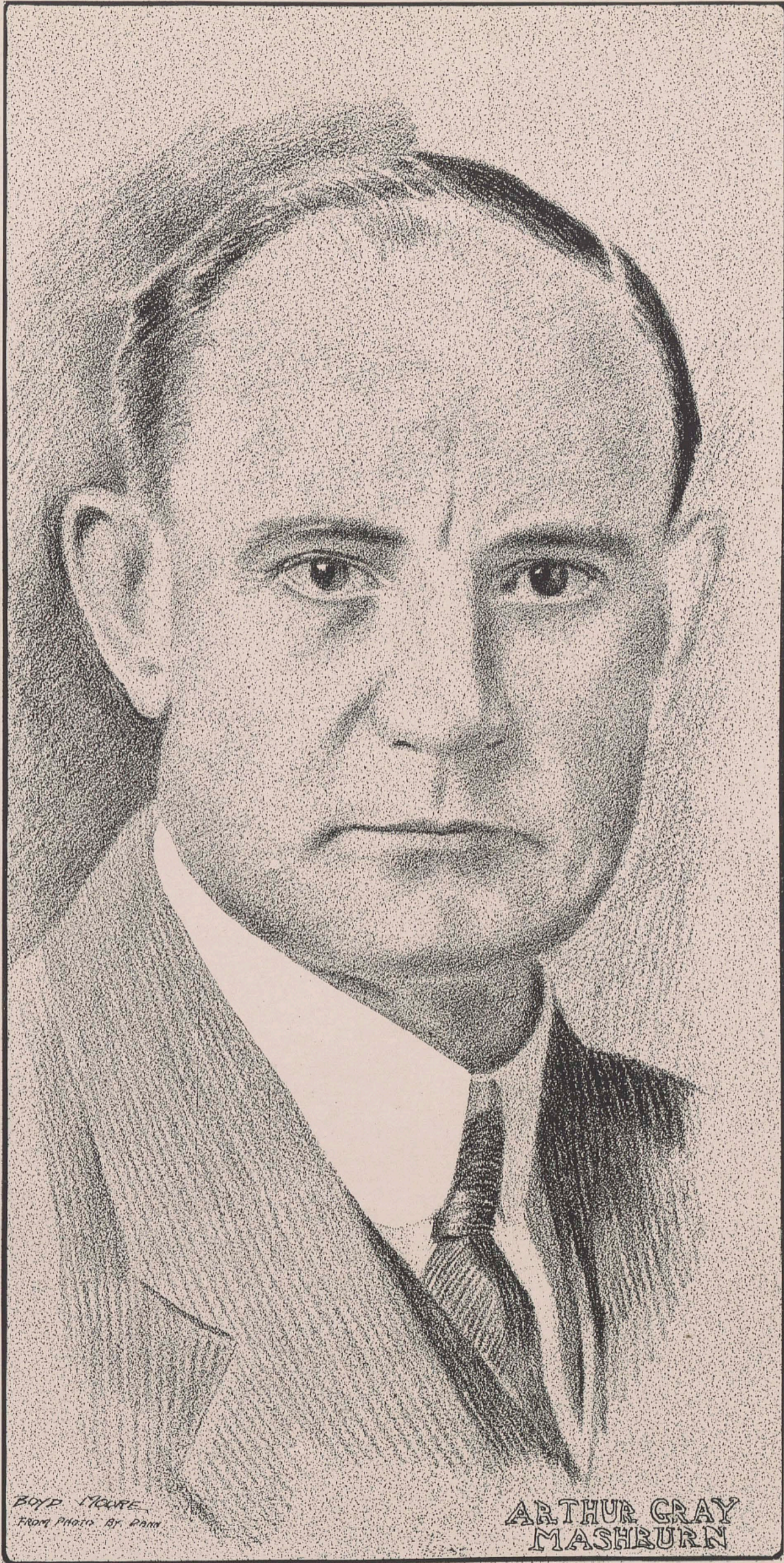
ARTHUR GRAY MASHBURN, for several terms District Attorney of Storey County, left the Comstock a short time ago to enter into the practice of his profession in Reno. And in the public records at the courthouse in Virginia City there is a showing by Mashburn as a public prosecutor that is indeed interesting and unique and likewise, instructive. And it is that during the last three years that he served in the District Attorney's office he cost the county not one whit of money in the matter of conducting trials in felony cases. And Mashburn was able to do this for the not altogether simple reason that from all of those brought to the bar of justice of the District Court in the famous old mining camp he secured a plea of guilty. And that meant that not only was punishment meted out in all cases but that the county treasury was spared the expense of the gathering together of men to do jury duty, and likewise the various other items of expense that never fail to appear when the process of the law is carried through witness chair to the jury room. Mashburn could have easily had it otherwise, which course would doubtless have inured to his benefit, particularly from the standpoint of court action affording both "glory," as it were, and the additional experience such as public prosecutors are not always altogether backward about seeking, but it suffices to say that he chose to do and did do just what he felt was right by his constituents. And the county appreciated to such an extent the way the public trust was served, that Mashburn could have had the office for a third period without opposition but he chose to enter the larger field and thus, on the first of the year severed his connection with public life on the Comstock, retaining, however, much of his private practice there.

IT WAS ON A COTTON FIELD near Kenyon, Arkansas, that Mashburn was born, the date being December 13, 1872. And it might not be amiss to state at this point that the young man did not start life altogether as the pet of the family, for the family history shows that there were born to the elder Mashburns sixteen chil-

dren in all—five boys and eleven girls—nine of whom are still living. When Arthur reached the age of four years, the family moved to Philadelphia—not in Pennsylvania—but still in the Ozark Mountains of Kansas, and when he had become of school age he entered the La Crosse Collegiate Institute, a preparatory school near his home. And having completed his early studies he went to Nashville, Tenn., where he entered Draughton's Practical College and there gained a thorough education in business methods. He had, however, determined to follow teaching and, accordingly, became a student at the Peabody Institute, and Normal, also at Nashville. After pursuing these studies for some time he was called home by the illness of his father.

THEN FOLLOWED his acceptance of a position as an instructor at the Arkansas Deaf Mute Institute at Little Rock, Arkansas. Altogether he served eleven years in connection with this institution which looked to the interests of between three and four hundred students. And during the last three years of this work, he served as superintendent of the school, being the youngest man to be so named, this among all those throughout the country interested in such work. He also served as an instructor at a similar institution at Vancouver. And while so engaged he never lost an opportunity to read up in the law, this with the result that he entered the University of Arkansas at Little Rock, graduating from the law department with the degree of L. L. B., this in little more than half the time allotted for the course and also with second highest honors of the class.

ON COMING TO NEVADA in 1909 to establish himself in the practice of the law here, Mashburn first located at Reno. Within a brief time he had become a member of the firm of Mack, Green and Mashburn and had established offices in Virginia City. Then followed his entry into Comstock politics and his election as District Attorney. On locating in Reno recently in the practice of the law, Mashburn formed a partnership with A. Grant Miller.



BOYD MCNEE
FROM PHOTO BY DANN

ARTHUR GRAY
MASHBURN

Louis K. Koontz

L. K. KOONTZ, one of the leading mining operators of southern Nevada, was born on his father's farm in West Virginia—a farm which went to make up the scene of several important battles of the Civil War. The broad stretch of farming land, consisting of some five hundred acres, was along the famous Keesler's X Lanes in Nicholas county and had little more than been "reconstructed" when the one of five sons of whom we speak came upon the scene. The date was February Twenty-Eighth, Eighteen Sixty-Eight. And to start the little lad off in good spirit they named him, as far as first names go, after the noted Hungarian patriot, Louis Kossuth—a patriot, whose eloquent speeches, delivered while on a visit to this country stirred the American people to a degree exceeded possibly only by that reached by the great Lafayette. And so the young Koontz boy started life with "Louis Kossuth" behind him and a good lot of German and Irish blood boiling within him.

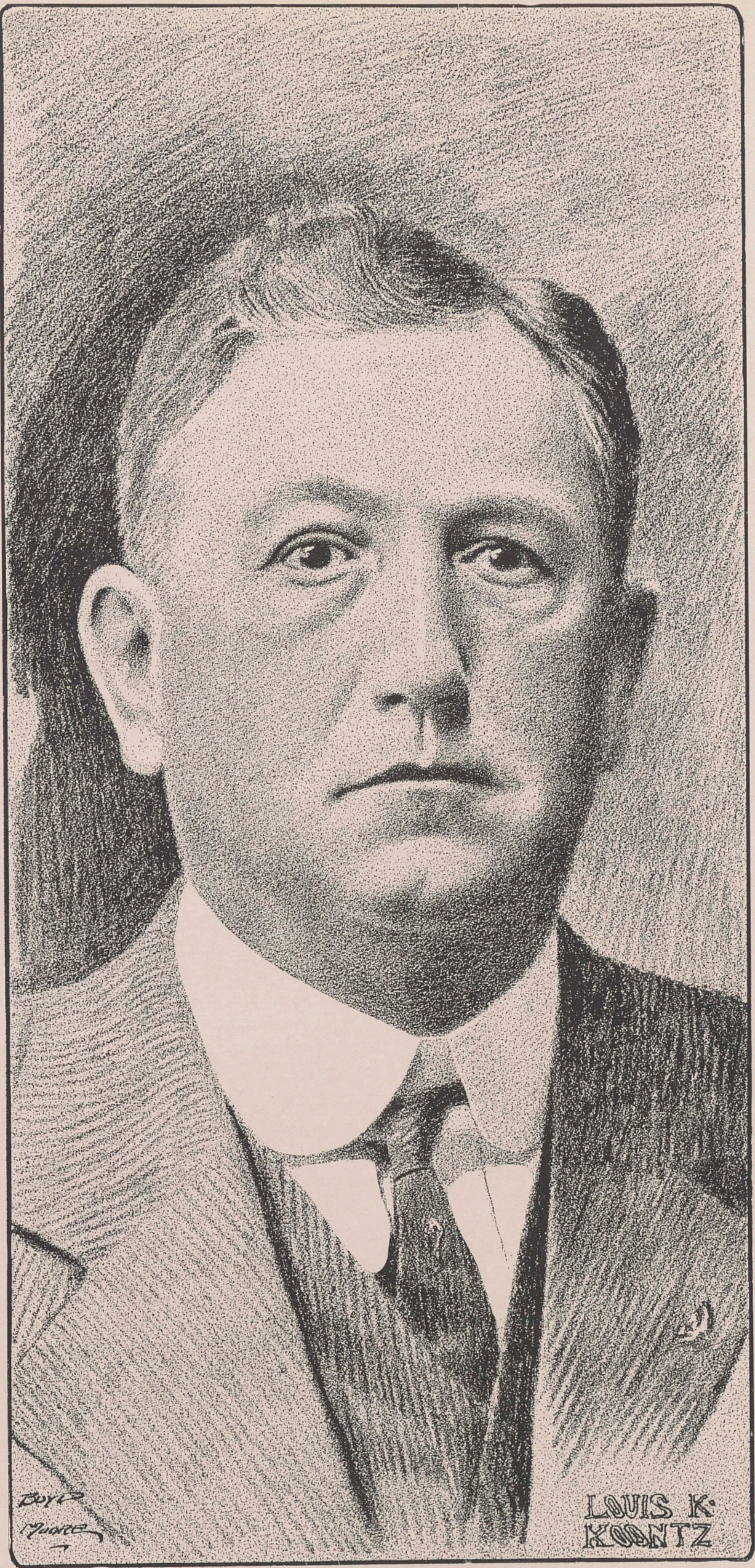
ON THE VIRGINIA farm the elder Koontz raised a little of everything and Louis and the balance of the boys joined, of course, in the undertaking. And then there was the usual course taken at the country grammar and high school and, this having been completed, young Louis Koontz went into the famous New River coal fields of West Virginia and there secured employment in connection with the mercantile department of the mines. He was about eighteen years of age when this move was made and he remained at the coal mines for a period of but about two years. He had become absorbed in a study of mechanical devices used in mining and soon realized that the field in which such things were manufactured remained fertile for the future. And the young man was not long getting into that field. He was a "natural-born organizer" and even though he had just reached his majority he was able to interest capital in the formation of the Harpscog Manufacturing Company, and the establishment of a plant at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. The company manufactured all sorts of devices used in all sorts of mining and the vigorous young man "on the road" was Louis Kossuth Koontz. And the young man "on the road" made a distinct success of his work and the company became prosperous and, in time, L. K. Koontz had been named as its Vice-President. And he got along in this way because he saved his money and invested it in the concern which he could see was operating in a "fertile field." And when he disposed of his interests therein, which was in

the year 1904, practically a half-ownership changed hands.

AS FAR as the first date is concerned, which was in 1903, Koontz came to Nevada to look over the southern mining fields with a view to increasing the business of his Pittsburg plant. He did business, of course, but while so engaged he was taken over with the idea of coming again soon to locate permanently. And this he did in 1904, just at a time when Goldfield was "showing off" at the sagebrush roots. And Koontz had money and backing and he promptly planked down some sixty-five thousand dollars to Al. Meyers, Milton Detch, L. L. Patrick and Tom Murphy and the properties which now compose the C. O. D. Consolidated—or part of this ground, rather,—was his. It was later that he formed the consolidation with other claims. And the control of the C. O. D. has ever since been held by Koontz. While it has been an erratic producer, it rests well among other claims of the inner district and just now, with the oil flotation process a success, it bids fair to become a big producer. With respect to the C. O. D., Koontz is President and General Manager. He holds like positions with the Diamondfield Black Butte, promising property being operated in the Diamondfield district, near Goldfield.

AND IN MANHATTAN, where they are now experiencing a revival, it is to be noted that L. K. Koontz is President and General Manager of the Manhattan Big 4, the Gold Wedge and the Morning Glory, all properties of a future. In addition he directs the affairs of the Nevada Coal Company, operating at Coaldale. And also he holds stock interests in various other mining companies of the state. In fact it might be stated that he has operated in every district in the state, this in view of the fact that he has lent "many a hand" to prospectors.

WHILE WITH HIS BROTHERS he is interested in banking, realty, oil and other concerns of magnitude in the east, L. K. Koontz remains a Nevadan. As he puts it—"I have raised and spent a million and a half dollars in mining in Nevada and still I have a lot of work ahead of me." As a mining man, Koontz believes in putting the money into the ground with the best judgment directing the operation. If we are to mention politics at all in this narrative, it is to state that L. K. Koontz remains a steadfast Democrat as well as a Nevadan. He was an alternate delegate from Nevada to the Baltimore convention. He believes in preparedness—nationally and individually.



Boyd
Quinn

LOUIS K.
KONTZ

Charles S. Knight

SEVEN YEARS AGO the College of Agriculture of the University of Nevada had one student. The department, however, was then in its infancy. Now it has eighty-seven students with a bright prospect of making a big gain in the future. The Nevada public is awakening to the fact that its state university is doing a big work in advancing agriculture and is affording first-class opportunities for the young men, so inclined toward a great calling, to gather in the experience of others had in redeeming the land and bringing it into a state of production.

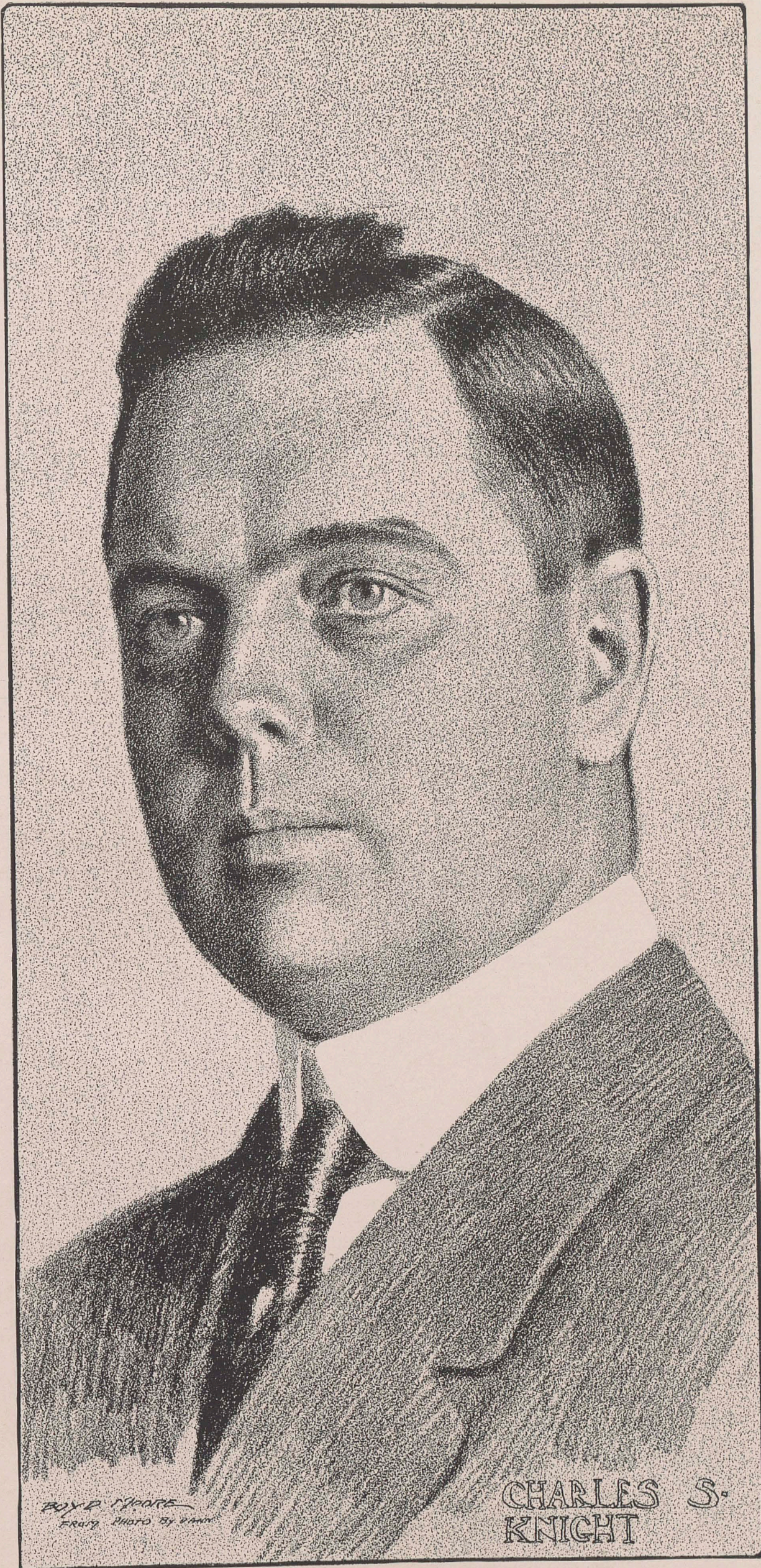
THERE IS A LOT OF SCIENCE in farming and altogether too many fail to study the practices that bring the greatest efficiency. The College of Agriculture of the University of Nevada not only takes a lot of young men through a "course of sprouts" right out in the field, as well as in the class-room, but it goes itself right upon the farm and helps the farmer in soil analysis, in laying out irrigation and drainage systems and in the various ways tending toward better quality and increased quantity of crops. In short, wherever possible, this department lends the benefits of its study and experience to bring about in Nevada farms an increased production per acre without an increase in cost, thus increasing the value of land holdings. And all the while it turns into the fields of Nevada young men who have determined to follow the greatest calling on earth—agriculture. Indeed the work that the University of Nevada is doing to advance agriculture in this state, which includes the raising of live stock as well as grains and grasses, is one that the average resident really, through lack of the right sort of information in the premises, does not appreciate. But the bigness of the work is bound in time to unfold its benefits to all the people.

THE WORK of the College of Agriculture of the University of Nevada, while under the direction and supervision of the university administration, has as its Dean a young man of life-long intimacy with farming and cattle raising, Charles S. Knight. And not only has Knight been a student of the science of farming, as he says, ever since he was "knee-high to a grasshopper" but he is chuck-full of enthusiasm and zeal in his work. And with knowledge and experience and enthusiasm and remarkable physical activity he is making things count in his line. And with a natural diplomacy and a positive conviction that every man, no matter how thoroughly trained and experienced has something to learn every day, this energetic young man of the college and the farm, is bending all power at his disposal to bring the best and the most from the soils of Nevada, which in some instances have the disposition to obstruct progressiveism.

IT WAS ON the eleventh of July, Eighteen Eighty-Four, on a stock-raising farm in southwestern Wisconsin, that Charles S. Knight was born. On this farm his father raised pure-bred shorthorn cattle and also conducted considerable of a dairy. And they made a farmer out of this boy just about as soon as he took on dimensions with the aforementioned grasshopper. At five in the morning, every day including Sundays and Fourth of July and during every year until he had reached the age of some seventeen years, this young Knight of this Wisconsin farm was face to face with the cow and the milk and the pail. And his duties ran also into other lines on the farm and consequently, he being a lad out for learning, he constantly picked up the "experiences" that made him realize that study can make land over and that study can make improved seed and that study can improve the strains in cattle to a marked degree. And therefore he went to studying—this after graduating from the high school of his home community—in the College of Agriculture of the University of Wisconsin.

GRADUATING from that institution in 1907 he became an assistant on its faculty, being connected with stock feed and fertilizer inspection work. In January, 1908, he accepted the position of Assistant in Agronomy at the Kansas State Agricultural College. Remaining in this important "soils and crops" position until August, 1909, he was transferred to the University of Nevada as instructor in Agronomy. In 1910 he was advanced to the position of Assistant Professor in Agronomy but in the following year resigned to accept the position of chief agriculturist of the Nevada Sugar Company with plant at Fallon. For more than two years he continued with this work and gained much valuable experience and many acquaintances among the farmers of the state. In August, 1913, he returned to the University of Nevada, accepting the position of Professor in Agronomy. And in the summer of 1914 he was made Dean of the Department of Agriculture, which position he continues to fill—well and good. For a time in the fall of 1914 he was engaged in introducing the Smith-Lever agricultural extension work in Nevada. This work then went to a separate head.

AND THUS we have been made acquainted with important work being done by the University of Nevada in the development of "Agricultural Nevada." And we have learned something of the enthusiasm and zeal displayed by the distinguished young Dean of the College of Agriculture, Charles S. Knight. We have purposely left the "Professor" part of it off. That is out-of-fashion when we "go back to the soil."



BOYD SPICER
ENG'V PHOTO BY DANN

CHARLES S.
KNIGHT

Wm. Kennett

WM. KENNETT, recently elected on the Democratic ticket to the office of Clerk of the Supreme Court, was born in the good old Hoosier state where every man, woman and child takes to poetry and politics quite as gracefully as a duck does to water. It was on a rented farm not far from the famous banks of the famous Wabash that this event occurred, the date being the Eighteenth of September, Eighteen Eighty-Two. And the lad was just an ordinary child with the red blood of his forefathers coursing through his veins with the vigor of lusty childhood, when with one full swoop, like a bolt of lightning from a clear sky, infantile paralysis claimed him for a victim, this at the age of but a trifle more than one year and thus he was doomed to walk on crutches for the balance of his life.

AND IN ADDITION Will Kennett was not born with a silver spoon in his mouth. We see the little fellow in his early school days, weak of limb and brave of heart, surmounting one difficulty after another in the public school until by his own supreme courage and on his own resources attending a business university at Indianapolis that he might qualify himself for identification more closely with the business world. And we find the young man, at the age of twenty years, graduating from this institution and accepting a position in the headquarters in Indianapolis of the International Typographical Union. The great strike of members of that union for recognition and for eight hours was in full force and so continued for a period of two years and thus it was for that length of time that young Kennett served as secretary to the organization's head, James N. Lynch. And at the conclusion of the organization's troubles, Kennett accepted a position as secretary to President Wm. D. Huber, of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, also with headquarters in Indianapolis. And he served in this capacity for a period of five years or until he had determined to come west. And prior to making that trip, in the year 1907, he was united in marriage

to Katherine Van Metre, daughter of Dr. Isaac Van Metre, a physician of note in Indiana.

WHILE ELKO had been fixed upon as his destination, young Kennett decided to first stop over in Salt Lake City. And it was at that time that he accepted a position in the office of the Utah Copper Company. However, he remained in Salt Lake but a short time, coming on to Elko in the latter part of 1907. At Elko he accepted a position with the Elko Mercantile Company which he held for some two years or until he had determined to return to Chicago to take an advanced course in court reporting, this at the hands of an early-day friend who had become noted in this line. While Kennett had practiced law and business stenography, he was not sufficiently proficient in the work to permit of the fulfillment of the duties of a court reportership that had been offered him, hence the move to Chicago where he remained for a full year. So determined was he that his ambition to be a court reporter should be gratified that he worked at his practice from early day to late at night. And so it was that Will Kennett became equipped to become a court reporter and, on his return to Elko, he was made the official reporter in the district court of E. J. L. Taber. And for some three years he held this position, fulfilling its duties to the eminent satisfaction of all concerned. However, when the district was divided by direction of an act of the Legislature, Kennett retired to become identified as bookkeeper and manager with the general merchandise store in Elko conducted by J. W. Yowell.

WITH HIM in residence in Carson City is Mrs. Kennett, who enjoys the distinction of having served in 1914-1915 as State President of Rebecca Assembly. And thus in a study of the life history of Wm. Kennett we observe what can be done in surmounting the obstacles that beset along a road that fate had set down to be especially hard. A stout heart and a ready courage can send intelligence ahead, it matters not the seriousness of some setbacks.



Burr McKee
EXHIBITION
BY 1911

WM
KENNETT

John Gray Thompson

THE STATE AERIE of the Fraternal Order of Eagles holds a membership, it is said, that exceeds that of any other fraternal organization conducting lodge work in the state and it also enjoys the distinction of possessing the greatest per capita membership of any state aerie of its kind in the United States. In all there are in organization in Nevada fifteen lodges of Eagles, constituting, for a state so sparsely settled, the remarkable membership of 3200. And thus we see the Eagles "flying high" in strength in Nevada. And passing from the fraternal order to its leader, we here present the president of the State Aerie, J. G. Thompson, of Goldfield.

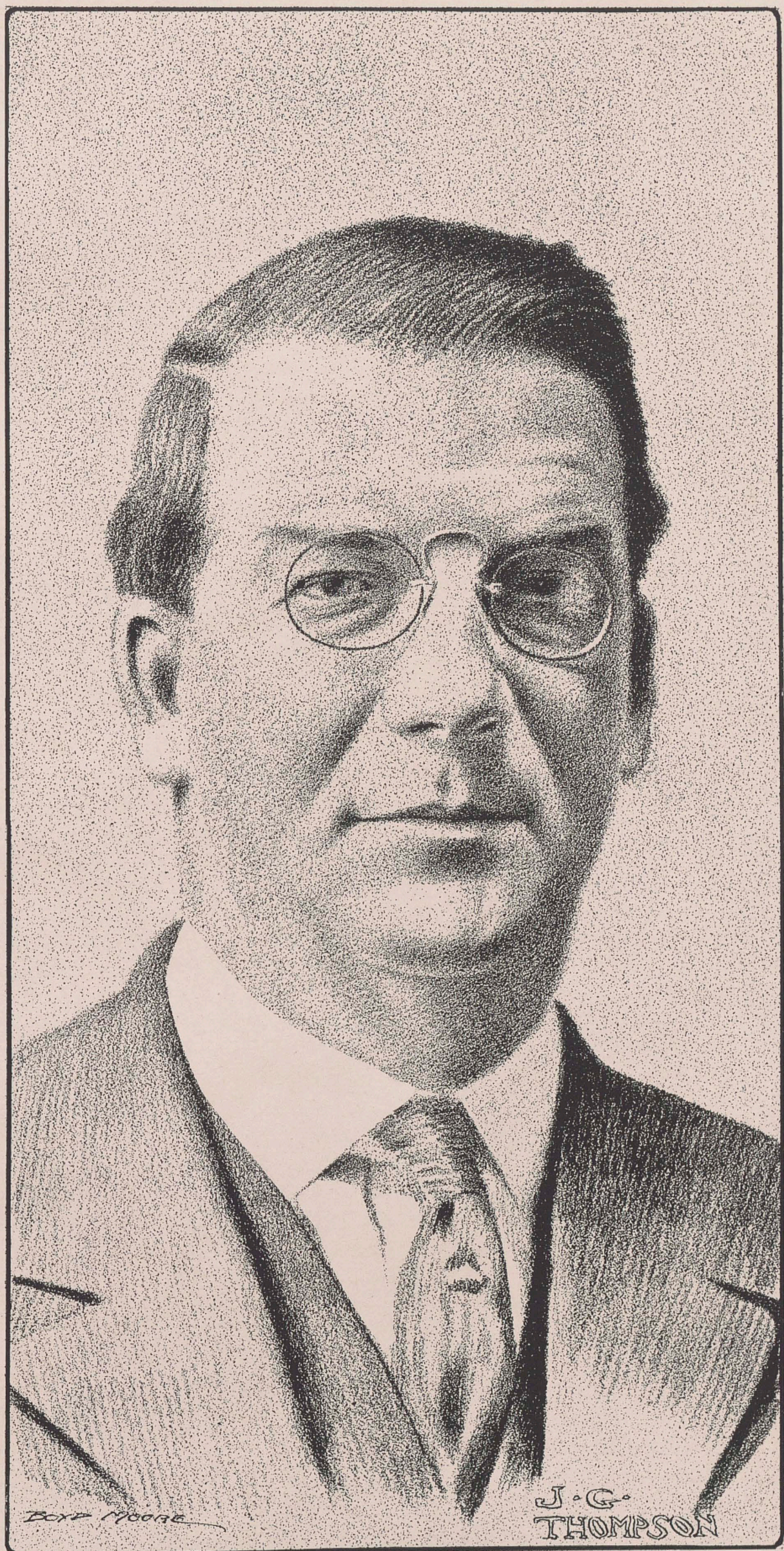
JOHAN GRAY THOMPSON is the full name and no more enthusiastic "Eagle" ever led a state membership. In fact Thompson is noted for his enthusiasm and he has taken advantage of many opportunities to vent it, for, into his life since he entered into the famous Goldfield excitement in 1905, there have crowded many lively and interesting turns. He came to the desert just an even dozen years ago and, mind you, when he went out there on that stretch of sagebrush country, "rolling around in gold," it was from the garden spot of the world that he came. And we prove this by showing that he was born and raised in that famous valley among California valleys—Santa Clara. And thus it was a case of a young lawyer—for Thompson had been educated at Santa Clara College and admitted to the practice in the nearby city of San Francisco—moving from an old and splendidly tranquil valley where they celebrate the advent of spring by spreading a canopy of blossoms so attractive that it almost brings the blue of the sky to earth and where they mark the coming of summer by plucking fortunes "from just overhead and within easy picking distance," to that low rolling plain and those small hills where the sagebrush is well rooted and the rocks are well placed and where they have picked gold all the way down from the grassroots to the thousand-foot level—that famous of famous Nevada mining camps, Goldfield. But Thompson has a liking for the things in life that are virile and he was not at all disappointed after he had left the gardens for the rough spots and the excitement of the new Nevada gold mining camp. And he was not at all unsuccessful, either, for the opportunities were there and the young lawyer, though raised among orchards, proved to be quite a brave hand in picking some of those very same opportunities.

FIRST he opened law offices with his brother, I. H. Thompson, who had come on to the excitement at about the same time. And then this

young "garden-spot lawyer" went out to look at the rocks and the grassroots, or rather, those attached to the sagebrush. In other words he got into the mining game and like many another "got into the money." In the way of practice on the mining side of things in Goldfield, the Thompsons had their first important case when, for Bob Montgomery, they incorporated the Montgomery-Shoshone, that famous Bullfrog company. They also became interested in the Montgomery quartet in the same district. And with the practice of the law and mining Thompson became quite a busy figure in the camp, which was doubling its population most every few days. And, of course, he did not fail to secure goodly portions of mining stock and the consequence was that when the real boom came he found his holdings also doubling most every few days. Mohawk, Combination Fraction, Silver Pick and Daisy were a quartet of favorites that run the Thompson fortune up to more or less interesting bounds.

BUT LATER ON Thompson put the most of his money back "into the ground," this as he pursued other mining ventures. And of course this was history repeating itself, for there were hundreds who stayed "too long," as it were. And it is interesting to note that the Goldfield lawyer also took considerable of a dash at the horse-racing games, having once been the owner of the famous Kercival, winner of the 1907 Burns handicap, run at the Emeryville track, across the bay from San Francisco. And as the winner of a bet made on that particular race Thompson holds probably the record of running into the largest sum ever made on an American race-track. It totaled \$47,000. He later disposed of Kercival and returned to Goldfield.

IN 1906, Senator H. V. Morehouse came up from the "wreck of San Francisco," this following the fire, and joined the Thompson brothers in the practice of the law. The firm was known as Thompson, Morehouse and Thompson and soon gained one of the largest clientages in southern Nevada. Among important civil suits in which they figured as leading counsel was the noted Francis-Mohawk case, involving in all some four millions of dollars. The firm also had a large criminal practice during the boom days of the camp. Senator Morehouse retired in 1912 to come to Reno and the firm is now under the name of Thompson & Thompson." And "Jack" Thompson is still combining mining with the practice of the law. He holds options on valuable property in the Hornsilver district, which bids fair to shortly enjoy considerable of a revival.



DICK MOORE

J. G.
THOMPSON

John S. Orr

IN CONTEMPLATING the character of Judge John S. Orr, one is prompted to immediately consider the strength of the combination of these qualities—culture, integrity and ability. As we pass through life we—all of us—study human character and occasionally we are refreshed with a consideration of “something different,” and, as we stop and contemplate, we are made better and stronger by the consideration.

JOHNS. ORR has risen to a high place in the bench and bar of Nevada. And like many another who has gained respect and advancement in the profession of the law he has moved to his station by way of hard work in early life, and persistent study as his goal rested, on, upward and ahead. And he studied something else beside the law—he learned the value of “treating people right.” A world of good can come out of such a study if one is adapted to a consideration of such a proposition.

BUT TO GO BACK to the hard work of early life we find that John Orr was a “farmer boy” in that splendid old state of Ohio. There in Guernsey County he was born—July twenty-ninth, Eighteen and Fifty-Six. His early years—on up to seventeen—were passed on one of the typical “corn and wheat farms of eastern Ohio.” And as the young Ohioan plowed his way on the farm he was constantly “looking into the future” and making plans for work in more fertile fields. He looked to the law as his life study and in this respect he was following in the footsteps of his father who had gained prominence in that profession. The elder Orr had moved to Holden, Missouri, and there the young man of the family went to begin his studies.

BUT “IN THE INTERIM,” and again, like many another who has entered that profession, he “paved and paid” his way with work in the schoolroom. He entered the Missouri State Normal School at Warrensburg, Missouri, and by the time he had graduated he had gained also a considerable knowledge of the law, this because all of his spare time had been spent over the books in his father’s office. But his decision was to follow school-teaching for a time, and, accordingly, he took up with that work in one of the Missouri schools. A little later on, he was prompted, through residence there of relatives, to move to Klamath Falls, Oregon, and, in a brief time, he had been named to a principalship in the school department of that city. This position he held until 1892 when he was admitted to the bar of Oregon, and, in turn, at Klamath Falls, he opened offices for the practice of his

profession. It was not long before his ability had attracted considerable attention and he had been chosen County Judge of Klamath County. This office he held with credit to himself and his community for a term of four years.

AND IT WAS DURING this time that—we might say—Nevada came into his life. Or maybe it would be better and more accurate to state that a daughter of Nevada came into his life, for, in January, 1898, he was united in marriage to Miss Iva E. Simpson, a member of one of Reno’s prominent families. And most likely it was this happy move that brought Judge Orr to a residence in Reno and Nevada. At any rate, with his family, he moved here in December, 1901, and very shortly thereafter was admitted to the bar of Nevada. In the spring of 1902 he formed a law partnership at Reno with Judge Frank H. Norcross, under the firm name of Norcross and Orr. This partnership continued until November, 1904, when Judge Norcross was elected one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Nevada.

CONTINUING in the practice of his profession in Reno, Judge Orr, as a Republican—which has been his political faith all through life—was elected a member of the Assembly of the Nevada Legislature of 1905. In November, 1906, the electorate of Washoe County honored him with election as one of the Judges of the Second Judicial District of Nevada. Serving through the term of four years he was returned to the position by a flattering vote. He continued with his work on the bench until 1913 when, only because of ill health at that time, he was forced to tender his resignation. This was accepted with exceeding reluctance for Judge Orr had not only rendered most able service on the bench but had become one of the most popular members of the judiciary in Nevada. On retiring from his work as a member of the judiciary, Judge Orr entered private practice in Reno and at this time he is so engaged. His practice includes some of the most prominent and important work in the law.

IN FRATERNAL CIRCLES Judge Orr is a member of the Masonic Order, Commandery and Mystic Shrine, and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. With him in residence in Reno, is his wife and three children, two boys and a girl. And thus we have moved from an old-fashioned Ohio farm to a place of prominence and standing in the City of Reno. Judge Orr is a distinct credit to his profession and to his community.



BOYD MOORE
FROM PHOTO BY DANN

JOHN S.
ORR

Charles Thomas Mullin

WE HAVE HERE A MAN who lavishes a wealth of praise upon Reno's climate and a world of assurance regarding the possibilities of farming on the lands hereabouts. And for these reasons: When he came here he tipped the scales at little better than a hundred pounds and it was not long until he weighed an additional sixty pounds; also when he came here he possessed but little more money than would be required to pay a poor lawyer to draw up a scrap of paper and yet, in little more than ten years, he had gone through the grind of buying and developing and selling two of the biggest and best ranches in the valley where runs the Truckee River. He had built his constitution up to splendid health and his purse to comfortable fortune, and now, while he continues with ranching he also continues as one of the most ardent boosters for the climate of Reno and the wealth of undeveloped Nevada. Charles Thomas Mullin is the name of this living breathing example who has plucked "health from our air and wealth from our soil."

MULLIN WAS BORN IN JACKSON COUNTY, Missouri. It was on a farm—one of those typical early-day Missouri farms—that this happening was recorded, the date being the noisy "Fourth" of Eighteen Sixty-Seven. And in two years they had taken him to another farm near Fayetteville, Arkansas, and there, with one continuous grind mid the corn, cows, wheat and oats and hogs, he added sixteen years to his age. And he learned farming from the handle of the plow to the swing of the scythe. Then it was that he began to see the benefits accruing from scientific farming and efficiency in the farm and determined to make an advanced study along those lines. Accordingly he entered the University of Arkansas, taking up with an agricultural course. And from that institution he graduated when at the age of twenty-two years.

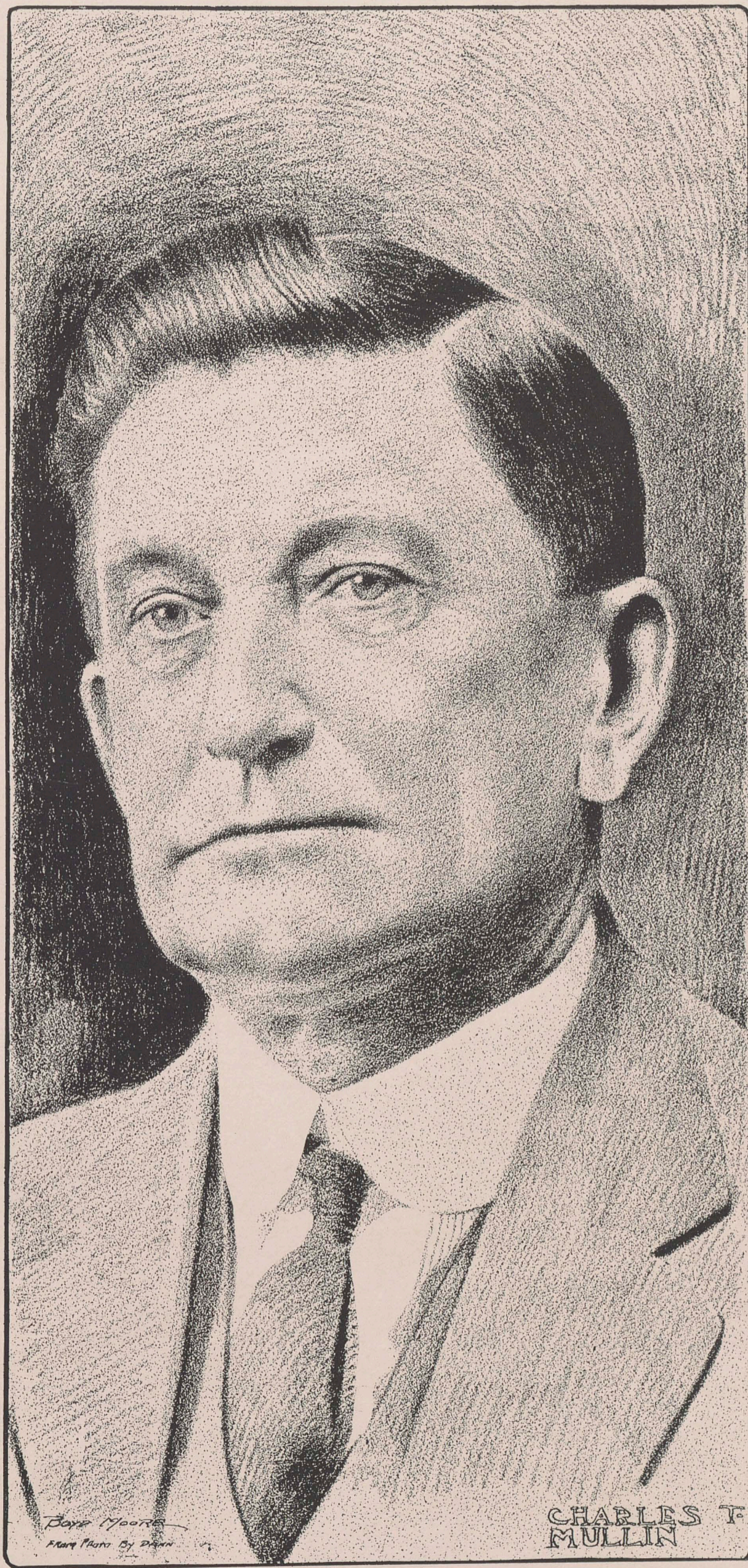
BUT A CHANCE OF CIRCUMSTANCES at this point altered Mullin's determination to put science into a certain big farm project and, having the opportunity before him, he accepted a position in a general merchandise store in his home town. And soon being placed in charge of a department he remained with this work for a greater time than originally planned. But he could make no particular headway in accumulations and therefore decided to get into the West and wrestle with his first choice, a farming project. Having relatives in Elko County, he stopped over at that point for a short time be-

fore coming to Reno. Reaching this city in the early part of 1900, he went almost immediately to work for John Sunderland Company, this for the purpose of tiding over the situation until an opportunity in farming would present itself.

AND THIS OPPORTUNITY came about a year and a half later when Mullin took advantage of a chance to buy the Mike Shields ranch, consisting of some one hundred and eighty-five acres, situated about two miles north of Sparks. Governor John Sparks, with whom Mullin had formed a close friendship, stood behind him financially in the transaction, the purchase price of the ranch being \$14,500. And forthwith Mullin turned to the task for which he had been looking for "all those years." And he put the ranch out to alfalfa and hay and potatoes, and "on the side," he turned twenty acres over to strawberries. And in five years he had "worked wonders" with the erstwhile undeveloped ranch and it was paying, as they say, "nicely." And then he sold the place for more than twice what he paid for it. He had made a nice start in Washoe County farming. He had worked from experience and along scientific lines and had proved his points "at every turn."

AND THEN Mullin looked around for another opportunity to take hold and develop "something undeveloped." The result of his quest was that in 1908 he took over the 1600-acre Mayberry ranch, situated a short distance up the river from Reno. The price paid was \$30,000. The place was considerably "run down" but, through the energetic and intelligent farming pursued by the new owner, it soon took its place as a model ranch. And Mullin worked it for some seven years, or until 1905, when he sold it at a price approximating \$69,000, more than twice what he paid for it.

AND NOW he is operating cattle on the 7000-acre Henry Anderson ranch in the Peavine Mountains near Reno, this under a ten-year lease. And in this undertaking Mullin promises a success even greater than accompanied prior undertakings. He has gone from the valley to the mountains but he still works along "the lines of experience and science." During his residence in Reno for some sixteen years, Charley Mullin has taken a keen interest in all movements for the advancement of the interest of the city, county and state. Particularly is he an advocate of good roads. He is a member of the Reno Commercial Club and joins heartily in all its boosting enterprises.



Boyd Moore
From Photo By D. P. ...

CHARLES T.
MULLIN

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RENO, NEVADA

