

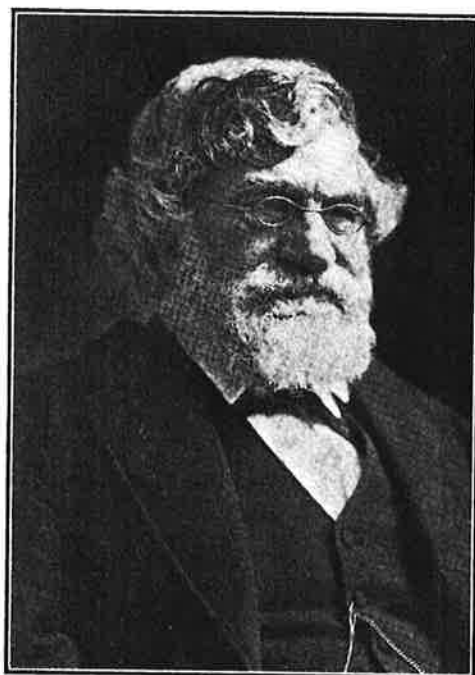
her-Goodhue Co. Besides being president and a director of the Cherry Burrell Corp., Cherry also headed one subsidiary, the Cherry-Burrell Corporation of Canada Ltd., and became a director of another, Cherry-Burrell, Ltd., London, England. The corporation engaged in the manufacture and sale of machinery and the processing and handling of dairy products, including can and bottle washers, weigh cans, conveyor equipment, butter churns, milk pasteurizers, coolers, separators, ice cream freezers, milk bottle fillers and sanitary fittings. It also distributed a complete line of supplies used by dairies, such as bottle caps, washing powder, brushes for cleaning, and milk bottles. Sales volume was divided almost equally between machinery and equipment, and dairy supplies. In the production of milk-handling machinery the company virtually controlled the world's market. At the end of 1942 there were 1448 employes, and net sales amounted to \$13,822,805, which represented a growth of more than \$4,000,000 in seven years. During the Second World War the company devoted almost its entire facilities to the manufacture of war materials. In 1943 Cherry resigned as president of the Cherry-Burrell Corp. and its Canadian subsidiary but remained active as chairman of the executive committee and a director of both until his death. He also retained his directorate in Cherry-Burrell, Ltd., of London. During the First World War he was chairman of that section of the resources and conversion section of the War Industries Board which included the northeast quarter of the state of Iowa. While residing in Cedar Rapids, Cherry was an alderman, an officer of the chamber of commerce and director of St. Luke's Hospital. He also served as a trustee of Coe College, and was a member of the United States Chamber of Commerce, National Dairy Council, American Dairy Federation, National Economic League, National Dairy Association, Dairy and Ice Cream Machinery and Supplies Association, National Forestry Association, Iowa Conservation League, Iowa State Historical Society, Cedar Rapids Art Association, Cedar Rapids Country Club and the Union League, Lake Shore, Electric and Indian Hills clubs, Chicago. For recreation he enjoyed fishing, golf, and reading fiction and history. He was married in Cedar Rapids, Dec. 14, 1905, to Laura Fox, daughter of Stephen N. White of that city, a merchant, and had three children: Virginia, who married David J. Laick; Isabelle, and Walter Lorraine Cherry. His death occurred in Evanston, Ill., Feb. 5, 1946.

LANE, Wallace Rutherford, lawyer, was born in Whately, Mass., Aug. 12, 1876, son of John William and Mary (Haynes) Lane. He was a descendant of William Lane of Norfolk, England, who settled in Connecticut in 1646 and moved to Boston in 1657. From William and his second wife, Mary Brewer, the line is through William and Sarah Webster, Joshua and Bathsheba Robie, Samuel and Mary James, Jabez and Eunice Colcord and Charles and Hannah French, the grandparents of Wallace Rutherford Lane. His father was a Congregational clergyman. Wallace R. Lane prepared for college at Hopkins Academy, Hadley, Mass., and Williston Seminary, Easthampton, Mass., and was a student at Brown University during 1895-97. While there he won the Carpenter prize for eloquence. From Brown he went to the Yale School of Law, where he was graduated LL.B. in 1900. Admitted to the Connecticut bar in the same year, he first practiced in Fitchburg, Mass., with Stillman Haynes.

In 1901 he moved to Des Moines, Iowa, where for nine years he was a partner in the firm of Orwig & Lane, making a specialty of patent, manufacturing and corporation cases. While practicing law in Iowa he also served, first, as a professor in the Highland Park College of Law, in Des Moines, and later as lecturer on patent, trade-mark and unfair competition law at Drake University and at the University of Nebraska. In 1910 he went to Chicago where with Robert H. Parkinson he formed the firm of Parkinson & Lane. This firm specialized in patent and corporation law and in cases arising from trade-mark infringement and unfair competition. His clients included many large manufacturing and mercantile companies, the states of Iowa and Nebraska and many leading cities and he argued a number of cases before the Supreme Court of the United States. Lane was a member of the American Bar Association (chairman of patent section, 1919), American Patent Law Association (pres. 1922-23), Chicago Patent Law Association (pres. 1924) and other bar associations in New York, Illinois and Chicago. In 1925 he was appointed by President Coolidge and Secretary of State Charles E. Hughes (q.v.) one of three delegates to represent the United States at the International Conference for Protection of Industrial Property, The Hague, which conference resulted in a treaty ratified by the U.S. Senate in 1930. During 1925-28 he was vice chairman of the Lawyers' National Committee formed to promote legislation for increasing the salaries of federal judges, which resulted in favorable Congressional action. From 1928 until his death Lane was a trustee of Brown University, which in 1927 awarded him an honorary M.A. degree. Always keenly interested in and a large benefactor of Hopkins Academy, which he attended as a boy, he served on its board of trustees from 1932 until his death, and he established the Lane prize speaking contest at the academy in honor of his father, who for many years had been coach for oratorical prize winners at both Amherst and the Massachusetts State College. Many of the improvements made at Hopkins were sponsored and directed by him. Elected a trustee of Williston Academy in 1930, he was also made an honorary member of the Williston chapter of the Cum Laude Society. He belonged to Phi Beta Kappa, Beta Theta Pi, Phi Alpha Delta and Pi Gamma Mu; the University, Brown University, Yale University and Mid Day clubs in Chicago; the Glenview Golf Club in Illinois and the Rhode Island Country Club. In religion he was a Congregationalist and in politics, a Republican. Lane was married in Swansea, Mass., July 2, 1901, to Gertrude, daughter of William F. Gardner, of that place, and they had three children: Esther Haynes, who married (1) George Thomson Moore and (2) Joseph Borg; Josephine Gardner, who married George Dewey Basher, and John Wallace Lane. Wallace Rutherford Lane died in Evanston, Ill., May 24, 1946.

GODWIN, Parke, editor and author, was born in Paterson, N.J., Feb. 25, 1816, son of Abraham and Martha (Parke) Godwin, grandson of Abraham Godwin, great-grandson of Abraham Godwin and great-great-grandson of Abraham Godwin, who came from England in 1732, settling at Totowa (later included in Paterson), N.J. His great-grandfather and three sons, one of whom was Parke's grandfather, served in the Revolutionary War. His father served in the War of 1812 as an officer under Pike and Montgomery. He was educated at Kinderhook, N.Y., and was

graduated A.B. at the College of New Jersey (later Princeton University) in 1834 (A.M. 1837). After studying law in Paterson he removed to Louisville, Ky., where he was admitted to the bar and opened a law office, but before acquiring a practice he returned to New York city. In 1836 he became acquainted with William Cullen Bryant (q.v.), then editor of the New York Evening Post, who offered him a temporary position as assistant editor. He accepted and remained intermittently connected with the paper for forty-five years. He acquired a financial interest in it in 1860. Both before and after that date he was closely associated with Bryant in the editorship and after the death of Bryant in 1878 he became editor-in-chief, in which position he remained until 1881, when he severed his connection with the paper and it was sold. Meanwhile, in 1843 he had begun the publication of the *Pathfinder*, a political and literary weekly,



to which John Bigelow (q.v.) contributed, but although ably edited it was discontinued with the fifteenth issue. He was sympathetic with the social movements being advocated in New England at that period, especially Brook Farm, to which he is said to have lent his hearty support. On the establishment of Putnam's Monthly magazine in 1853 he became one of its editors, a position he held until 1857 and again during 1867-70. In politics he was at first a Free-Soil Democrat and wrote frequently for the *Democratic Review*; he advocated many measures that were afterward embodied in the constitution and code of New York. During the administration of President Polk he was deputy collector of New York. Joining the Republican party on its organization, he supported it as writer and speaker until the nomination of his friend, Samuel J. Tilden (q.v.), for the Presidency. From the beginning of the Civil War he showed a firm faith in Lincoln and helped to steady many wavering New York Re-

publicans. Soon after leaving the *Evening Post* he became editor of the *Commercial Advertiser*, which position he held until his retirement. He was also on the staff and at one time the owner of *Short Stories* magazine. He was the author of "Pacifc and Constructive Democracy" (1844), "Popular View of the Doctrines of Charles Fourier" (1844), "Vale, a Mythological Tale," dedicated to Jenny Lind (1851), "Political Essays" (1856), "Ancient Gaul," being the first volume of a projected "History of France" (1860), "Out of the Past," essays (1870) and "Life of William Cullen Bryant" (1883). With Charles A. Dana (q.v.) and others he translated Goethe's "Autobiography" and Zschokke's "Tales" (1848), and he was the editor of "Handbook of Universal Biography" (1851), revised as "Cyclopaedia of Biography" (1871) and "The Writings of William Cullen Bryant" (1883-84). A profound student of Shakespeare, he made his contribution to the meaning of the poet's sonnets, the belief that they tell the story of the poet's passionate and intellectual life, with "A New Study of the Sonnets of Shakespeare" (1900). Among notable addresses by him were one delivered at the Century Club on the fiftieth anniversary of its foundation; a eulogy on George William Curtis (q.v.) at the same place (subsequently printed in pamphlet form); on the first settlers of Paterson, N.J., at its centennial celebration in 1892; at the service in memory of Edwin Booth (q.v.) by the Players' Club in 1893, and at Cummington, Mass., at the celebration of the 100th anniversary of Bryant's birth in 1884. Princeton University awarded him an LL.D. degree in 1872. He was a member of the Century Association, the Dunlap and American fine arts societies, Metropolitan Museum of Art, National Academy of Design and the Players' and Authors' clubs. A man of broad culture, he was a patron of opera, a student of the philosophies of all ages, and was long a notable figure in the intellectual life of New York city. He was married in New York city, May 12, 1842, to Frances, daughter of William Cullen Bryant, mentioned above, and had seven children: Minna, who married Frederick M. Goddard; Alfred; Walter; Annie, who married Alfred de Castro; Frances, who married Alfred White; Bryant, and Harold (q.v.) Godwin. He died in New York city, Jan. 7, 1904.

CUDAHY, Edward Aloysius, packer, was born in Milwaukee, Wis., Feb. 1, 1859, son of Patrick and Elizabeth (Shaw) Cudahy, both natives of Ireland who came to the United States in 1849 and settled in Milwaukee. After attending public schools in that city until the age of twelve, he entered the employ of the meat-packing firm of Plankinton & Armour, Milwaukee, as a messenger boy, later becoming a meat cutter. His older brother, Michael Cudahy (q.v.) was superintendent of the plant. This brother became a partner in the firm of Armour & Co., Chicago, in 1873 and two years later Edward A. Cudahy also accepted a position with the same firm in Chicago. Here he subsequently became superintendent of the packing plant and then manager of the beef department. In 1887 Philip D. Armour (q.v.) and Michael Cudahy purchased a meat-packing plant at South Omaha, Nebr., from Sir Thomas Lipton and organized the Armour-Cudahy Packing Co., Edward A. Cudahy becoming general manager. Three years later the Cudahys acquired Armour's interest in the business and incorporated it as the Cudahy Packing Co., of which Michael became president and Edward vice president and general manager. On the death of the former in 1910,