

Milo P. Smith

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re-elected. In 1904 he was a delegate at large to the Republican National Convention. The adoption of the biennial elections amendment extended for one year his second term as governor, so in 1906 he was serving his fifth year, and he again became a candidate, defeating George D. Perkins for the nomination and Claude R. Porter at the polls. In 1908 he was a candidate against William B. Allison, who was running, this time in the first state primary in Iowa, June 2 of that year, for a renomination for his, Allison's, seventh term as United States senator, but lost to Mr. Allison. Senator Allison's death occurred August 4 of that year and on November 3 at a special primary election Mr. Cummins won the Republican nomination over John F. Lacey, and was elected over Claude R. Porter for the unexpired term of Senator Allison on November 24 at a special session of the Thirty-second General Assembly. On January 19, 1909, he was elected over Claude R. Porter by the Thirty-third General Assembly for the full six-year term. Although his name was not formally presented to the Republican National Convention in 1912 for the nomination for president, he received the votes of ten delegates from Iowa and of seven from Idaho. In the campaign that followed he supported Theodore Roosevelt, the candidate of the Progressive party, for president, but supported the balance of the Republican ticket. In 1914 he won a renomination for senator at the primary over Arthur Savage, and a re-election at the polls over Maurice Connolly. In 1916 his name was formally presented to the Republican National Convention, in a speech by N. E. Kendall, by the solid Iowa delegation. He received eighty-four votes, being the votes of Iowa, Minnesota, Montana, South Dakota, and Nebraska. In 1920 he defeated Smith W. Brookhart for senator in the primary, and Claude R. Porter at the polls. In 1924 he was a delegate at large to the Republican National Convention. In 1926 he was again a candidate for senator, but was defeated in the primary by Smith W. Brookhart. During his forty years of political life he was an active factor, and in many years a directing force, in Iowa affairs. Primary elections, the election of United States senators by the people, and the abolition of railway passes were among the changes wrought under his leadership. In the United States Senate he attained eminence, being a leader in railway legislation, and becoming Chairman of the Judiciary Committee. At the first session of the Sixty-sixth Congress, 1919, he was elected president pro tem of the Senate and continued to hold that office until the end of the Sixty-eighth Congress, 1925. From the time Vice President Coolidge assumed the duties of president, August 3, 1923, until a new vice president was inaugurated, March 4, 1925, Senator Cummins exercised the duties and enjoyed the prerogatives of the vice president.

MIL0 P. SMITH was born at Norton, Delaware County, Ohio, July 16, 1835, and died at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, April 28, 1926. His parents, Samuel W. and Elizabeth (Bair) Smith, removed to the vicinity of Bartlett, Washington County, Ohio, and there Milo P. spent most of his

early life. He attended Amesville Academy, and also the University of Ohio at Athens for a short time, and in 1855 came in a covered wagon with his parents as they removed to a farm near Springville, Linn County, Iowa. He assisted in breaking the prairie land his father purchased, and in the farming, attended school in winter months, attended Fairview Academy, Fairview, Jones County, about a year, entered Cornell College, Mount Vernon, in 1858, taught school during vacations, and was graduated from Cornell College in 1861. He read law with Smyth, Young & Smyth of Marion and later taught in Tipton High School. He enlisted August 16, 1862, in Company C, Thirty-first Iowa Infantry, received several promotions and March 31, 1863, became captain of his company. He was with his regiment in the great battles and campaigns in which it participated, but as the war was apparently nearing its close he resigned September 27, 1864, and almost immediately entered the Law Department of the University of Michigan and was graduated therefrom in 1866. The same year he began practice at Marengo, Iowa, in partnership with John Miller, a former county judge of Iowa County. In 1874 he was elected district attorney of the Eighth Judicial District, comprising Cedar, Jones, Johnson, Linn, Iowa, Benton and Tama counties, and was re-elected four years later, serving from 1875 to 1883. In 1884 he was the Republican nominee for Congress in the Fifth District, but was defeated by Benjamin T. Frederick. Having removed to Cedar Rapids in 1882, in 1883 he entered the general law practice there. For about six years he was in partnership with John Powell as Smith & Powell. Later, when his son, Frank Smith, was graduated from the Law Department of the State University of Iowa, the father and son formed the firm of Smith & Smith. He was also for a time a member of the firms of Smith & Clemons, and Smith & Kirk. In 1906 he was elected a judge of the Eighteenth Judicial District, comprised of Cedar, Jones and Linn counties, and was re-elected in 1910, 1914, and 1918, but owing to advancing age, resigned August 5, 1921. At that time he was more than eighty-six years of age, and it is thought he was the oldest man who had served as a district judge in the history of Iowa. He then remained in honored retirement at his home in Cedar Rapids until the final summons.

RODNEY W. TIRRILL was born at Stewartstown, New Hampshire, December 22, 1835, and died in a hospital in Anamosa, Iowa, October 2, 1926. Burial was at Manchester. His parents were Timothy and Mary (Drew) Tirrill, who with their family removed in 1850 to Lodi, Wisconsin. Rodney had secured a good public school education in Colebrook, New Hampshire, and on reaching Wisconsin he entered the State University at Madison. In 1856 he removed to Delaware County, Iowa. He taught school at different places, among them in Lodi Academy. He also had read law with his father and was preparing to attend law school at Albany, New York, when the Civil War began. On October 15, 1861, he enlisted as third sergeant in Company F, Twelfth Iowa

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