

class and upon himself. The free pass had been to him a valued privilege, yet he led the fight for its abolishment. When the public welfare was involved, when public morals were menaced, he asked no favors and he yielded none. Neither the party lash nor the appeals of comradeship could make him sacrifice his conception of public duty. He could have been more of a leader of legislation had he been more disposed to compromise and to apply his criticism with more politic discretion, but no senator, leader or otherwise, exercised more influence for the better purposes of legislation or as much influence in defeating unworthy or impractical measures. When James A. Smith took the floor to diagram inconsistency or to excoriate evil design it was apt to be very hard sledding for 'the bill.' He hated shams. He had no patience with compromise that involved sacrifice of principle. He scorned the arts of insincerity and indiscretion. It was never difficult to locate the senator from Mitchell without waiting for the roll call."

As Carlisle said, it may be said of the Honorable James A. Smith:

"When he departed, he took a man's life with him."

Thus it is, one by one they are called, some in infancy, some in old age, and others in their prime, or just when, from their broad and versatile experience, high and noble natures, they are most useful to their fellow men, their state and nation. At just such a time, was the life of James Albert Smith suddenly terminated. He was in a position to give strong advice concerning matters of highest importance in the state and no other man in the state was better read nor more fully informed on national problems than was this state senator. If he had sought higher offices within or without the state, he would have honored the office, be it that of governor or congressman, and his constituents would have made proud. His family mourn his departure, the community sadly miss his genial nature and wise counsel, and the state of Iowa has lost one of its biggest men.

*Therefore Be It Resolved*, That the Senate has heard with deep sorrow and regret of his death and that it recognizes the high character of his service to this state, and in his death the state has lost a worthy, distinguished and noble citizen, and,

*Be It Resolved*, That this Senate extend to his family its sincere sympathy in their great bereavement, and,

*Be It Further Resolved*, That these resolutions be entered upon the Senate journal and a copy sent to the bereaved family of the deceased.

T. A. KINGLAND,

J. M. WILSON,

B. J. HORCHEM,

*Committee.*

The resolutions were adopted unanimously by a rising vote.

In moving the adoption of this resolution Senator Kingland spoke as follows:

I want to say only a very few words. I feel that I am unable to fittingly pay a tribute to this man. His reputation and his standing was not only local but it seems to me when we consider the history and the legislation for

the last two decades in this state, that his influence and his renown were state wide and his public service was part of the history of this state.

From the facts briefly set out in this resolution, this tribute to his memory, we may safely say that first of all, he was a man. He was an unselfish man, and above all, this is a quality that we, rightly so, are given to admire.

It is especially a privilege to me to be considered one of his successors in office. I think it is conceded that James A. Smith was a dominant figure in the legislature of this state and he had a long service in this body—I think twelve years—and across the hall for two terms. I only want to add that it is my desire and wish that I may, if only to a small degree, emulate the splendid qualities that he exhibited in his service in this body.

After all, the goal that we as legislators should aspire to, it seems to me, is that we are able to consider measures for the public benefit strictly upon their merits. I believe this was one of the pre-eminent qualities of Senator Smith. He did not stop to consider the personal consequences but always considered the measure upon its merits as it affected the public welfare.

As a man then, and as an experienced and prominent member of this Senate, we can sincerely pay this tribute to Senator Smith, that he was one of nature's noblemen as far as character is concerned and he had the highest conception of public duty and showed it in his extended service in the legislature of this state.

I gladly yield the floor to another member of this committee, the senator from Appanoose.

Senator Wilson said:

It was not my pleasure to enjoy any personal acquaintance with Senator Smith. However, during the days of my knowledge and acquaintance with the politics of the state, it was of such a character to commend for him my warmest admiration as a student of politics and of history.

I recognize in him the highest type of a man, such a type of man as after all makes us what we are as citizens and as men, and it is association, the acquaintance, the knowledge of such men as James A. Smith that ought to make us the better fitted to perform the duties that come to us in the legislature, and I am indeed pleased to pay him this tribute.

Senator Newberry said:

I knew him very well for many years prior to the Thirtieth General Assembly. He came west and his first work was in my town in assisting in locating a railroad. He came as a poor young man, with very little property. Afterwards he went to Osage and started with his brother a small grocery store. They were successful. Then he branched out and bought a lumber yard at Osage and from that time went on buying lumber yards and became one of the most successful business men in the west. His experience in this General Assembly was of a marked order. He was president pro tempore of the Senate, chairman of the ways and means committee, recognized leader of the Senate for several sessions and his work shows upon our statute books of today. The two cent fare bill, the anti-pass law, the primary law, the inebriate asylum at Knoxville are other

measures which were largely due to the force of James A. Smith. He maintained during his latter days at Pasadena, California, a beautiful winter home, where it was my privilege to visit him. It was one of the finest homes in Pasadena and it was there he died. He was taken sick with pneumonia, lived only a very few days and died in that place in California a year ago last fall.

Senator Proudfoot spoke as follows:

I regret very much to prolong this session, but I do not want the occasion to go by without a word from me in relation to Senator Smith. He sort of took me under his wing because he was a leader on this floor. I think the most animated debate I ever took part in was with Senator Smith. He was one of those sarcastic, clean-cut, able gentlemen from the east, polished and well educated and knew exactly what he wanted and how to go about it to get it.

I served two sessions with Senator Smith and a more polished, splendid, frank, open, direct man I never knew.

---

MARION F. STOOKEY.

Senator Stephenson, from a special committee, submitted the following report and moved its adoption:

MR. PRESIDENT—Your committee appointed to draft resolutions commemorative of the life, character and services of Honorable Marion F. Stookey, beg leave to submit the following report:

Honorable Marion Floyd Stookey was born in Kosciusko county, Indiana, March 19, 1846, and died at his home in Leon, Iowa, April 2, 1919, aged 73 years and 13 days.

With his parents he moved from Indiana to Linn county, Iowa, in the fall of 1857, and settled on a farm. His education was acquired in the district, supplemented by a term in the high school at Cedar Rapids and a year at Western College. He followed the occupation of teaching for several years, teaching during the winter months and working on a farm during the summer. He enlisted in Company C. Forty-seventh Iowa, during the Civil War and served until that regiment was discharged. He graduated from the law department of the State University in 1877, and immediately settled in Leon, Iowa, where he has since continued the practice of law. Shortly after his location in Leon he formed a partnership with E. W. Haskett which terminated several years later, when Mr. Haskett was appointed U. S. District Attorney for Alaska. As a lawyer, the deceased was known throughout the county as a safe counselor and he soon developed a broad and deep comprehension of the fundamental principles of the law. He always enjoyed a lucrative practice which furnished evidence of his integrity and ability. He has served as mayor and city attorney of Leon and also county attorney of Decatur county. He was elected to the Senate in 1903 and served during the Thirtieth, Thirty-first and Thirty-second General Assemblies.

On September 1, 1881, he was married to Miss Elizabeth Brooks, at Leon, Iowa, who with their daughter, Mrs. M. E. Wasson, of Des