

January, 1917, he served one year as dean of Drake University College of Law, and soon thereafter returned to Adel and resumed the law practice for a few years. He engaged in no further activities in politics except that in 1926 he was chairman of a committee managing A. B. Cummins' campaign for re-election to the United States Senate. As a member of the House of Representatives, Mr. Clarke at once took high rank as a man of judgment and knowledge. Both as speaker of the House and as president of the Senate when lieutenant governor he won encomiums for his fairness and skill as a presiding officer. In the office of governor he exhibited the qualities of statesmanship and courage. The reorganization of rural schools, the development of permanent roads, workmen's compensation, and Capitol Grounds extension were outstanding subjects and achievements during his administration. His urgent recommendation to the General Assembly of 1913 resulted in the passing of an act providing for the levying of a small special tax extending over several years to provide for the cost of the extension. During Governor Clarke's campaign for re-election in 1914 he was severely criticized for his part in increasing the state tax to pay for the extension. He acknowledged he was to blame, if any one was, and argued it out on the public platforms, and won. He constantly called in each official he believed was aware of conditions intended to be corrected and those to be accounted for, in the phases of finance, legislation, litigation and construction. Thus came about a series of conferences which the secretary of the Executive Council, A. H. Davison, Attorney General George Cosson, and legislative leaders, bankers and business men and with all of them he devised plans he was convinced were wise. He carried his own conviction into the minds of those he consulted and so created his most conspicuous contribution to his state of his time. He was a man of strong convictions, high ideals, a lover of nature and of the beautiful, and a lover of his fellow man—a clean, conscientious, Christian gentleman.

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Mrs. ALEX MILLER (Eunice Viola Babcock) was born on a farm near Washington, Iowa, March 1, 1871, and died in Des Moines January 24, 1937. Burial was in Elm Grove Cemetery, Washington. When she was about five years old her parents, Nathan L. and Ophelia Smith Babcock, removed with their family to Washington. She attended public school in the city, was a student in the old Washington Academy, and later in Iowa Wesleyan College. She taught in rural schools in Washington County, and at the age of twenty-four (1895) married Alex R. Miller (see ANNALS OF IOWA, Vol. XVI, p. 310), editor of the *Washington Democrat*. Two daughters and one son were born to them, the son dying in infancy. Mrs. Miller was active in the church societies of the Methodist Church, aided in the woman suffrage movement, was a four-minute speaker during the World War, was a member of the Daughters of the Revolution, a member of the Professional Women's Club, and of the League of Women Voters. When still in school she

was initiated into membership of the P. E. O. sisterhood. Her influence in that organization grew so that in 1909 she was elected state president and served one term, a year, and in 1927 was elected national president of the organization and served one term of two years. Mr. Miller, who had been prominent politically, and was the Democratic candidate for governor in 1926, died in 1927. Mrs. Miller did not take active part in politics until in 1932 when she advocated the nomination of Franklin D. Roosevelt for president. That year her name was placed on the Democratic ballot for secretary of state, she was nominated, and elected that fall, was re-elected in 1934, and again in 1936, leading her ticket in the general election. The automobile license division of the state being in the secretary of state's department, Mrs. Miller became greatly interested in trying to prevent so many automobile accidents, and in 1934 established a trial highway patrol of fifteen uniformed men, and in 1935, the General Assembly provided for a patrol of fifty men. She made the selections, the men were drilled and went into service in 1935. Mrs. Miller used discretion in the selection of her help, and of the membership of the patrol, desiring efficiency and good character as the chief requisites. She herself had rare qualities of refined feeling, good judgment, and administrative ability, and made a marked success in conducting her office.

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BOHUMIL SHINEK was born on a farm near Shueville, Johnson County, Iowa, June 25, 1861, and died in Iowa City January 30, 1937. Burial was in Oakland Cemetery, Iowa City. His parents were Francis Joseph and Maria Theresa Shinek, both natives of Bohemia. His mother dying when he was a small boy, and his father losing his health Bohumil was at an early age thrown on his own resources. He passed through the school grades in Iowa City and was graduated from Iowa City High School in its first class, 1878, and at once became a student in the State University. During his college days he was frequently employed as a surveyor by the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railroad. He was graduated from the University in 1883 with the degree of civil engineer. He was surveyor of Johnson County from 1883 to 1887. He also taught sciences in Iowa Secondary schools until 1888, and from 1888 to 1890 was an instructor of science in the University of Nebraska. In 1890 he returned to his alma mater as instructor in botany, and was regularly promoted in that department until in 1914 he was made professor of botany and head of the department. In 1919 he was made research professor. In 1902 Iowa State University gave him the degree of M. S., and in 1919 the University of Prague, Czechoslovakia, conferred on him the honorary degree of Ph. D. In 1908 to 1913 he was field assistant in the Iowa Geological Survey and is said to have visited every county of the state in that work. His research as a scientist took him to nearly all the other states of the Union and to Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and Mexico. He was a life member of the Iowa Academy of Sciences and was its president in 1904, a life member of the Iowa State

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