

[Jt. Res. No. 6. S.]

JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 6.

Relating to the death and public services of Honorable Paul O. Husting.

Paul O. Husting was born at Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, on April 25, 1866. His mother was the fourth youngest of sixteen children born to Solomon Juneau, founder of the city of Milwaukee. In 1876 the Husting family moved to Mayville, Wisconsin, where Paul received a common school education. From the age of seventeen years, he became successively clerk in a general store, railway postal clerk, mailing clerk in the Wisconsin state prison, and bookkeeper in the office of secretary of state under T. J. Cunningham. In 1895 he entered the law school of the university of Wisconsin and in December of that year passed the state bar examination and was admitted to the bar. He commenced his practice at Mayville, first alone, then with C. W. Lamoreux and later with his brother. In 1903-1907 he was district attorney of Dodge county and was chosen state senator from the thirteenth district in 1906 and in 1910.

In the senate, he championed the conservation of the state's natural resources, income tax, two cent fare, initiative and referendum, election of United States senators by a direct vote of the people, and laws to improve conditions of the working men, women and children. He offered the original resolution to investigate and assisted vigorously in the investigation of the primary and election of 1908, which resulted in the enactment of the Corrupt Practice Act. He was elected to the United States senate in November, 1914, being the first United States senator from Wisconsin to be elected by a direct vote of the people. On October 22, 1917, while hunting, Senator Husting died as a result of an accidental gun shot wound. He left surviving, his aged parents, six brothers and a sister.

Senator Husting served in the senate with the following present members of that body, to wit, Senators Perry, Burke, Skogmo, Cunningham, Albers, Huber and Stevens. During his two terms many important measures, now upon the statutes, were before the legislature. Many of these measures affected corporate interests; others were political. Naturally the discussion and settlement of these measures aroused corporate and party feeling to a high pitch. In the settlement of these problems, Senator Husting took a leading part. No ties of friendship, no party affiliations prevented or ever made him hesitate

from doing that which he thought best for the interest of his state. He was fearless in defending his political principles. No one could ever question his position on any public matter. He stuck to his course through the turmoil of any battle, however fierce that battle might be. Fearless in the expression of his opinions and in the discharge of his duties it was but natural that he would have political enemies. But in all his years of service in this state no man ever questioned his honesty, political or otherwise.

It was after he was elected to the United States senate however that his name became a household word throughout the United States. When the question of what position the United States should take and hold in the great war now waging, was first brought up in the United States senate, Paul O. Husting saw clearly what that position should be and did not hesitate in giving expression to his opinion.

It has been well said "He loved his flag. He never forgot the names and life labors of the wonderful men who made it. He knew what it had stood for, what it should stand for and what in the future it must stand for. And for these ideals, the American ideals, he gave the full measure of his battling conscience." He did not wait until America entered the war in order to become an American. All through the contest he stood for America at a time when great newspapers and many representatives and senators were hesitating as to what position to take. To take the position he did in face of opposition at home and abroad, and when in so doing he was running the risk of political death required a high order of courage. "Beset by letters and telegrams, the target for petitions, heartsick over the slight of old friends, he never faltered, never swerved. Through days of darkness, misunderstanding and rancor, with patience and courage and faith, he pursued the straight course, teaching, exposing and exhorting. How inexpressibly sad that his life should have been consummated in the very hours when the fruits of his labors were ripening, when he saw his beloved Wisconsin finding herself and redeeming herself."

Personally, Paul Husting was one of the most likeable of men, genial, honorable, loyal to a cause, a born fighter, a game loser, and a generous winner. In his death the nation suffered a distinct loss at a time when his high services were badly needed. Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate, the Assembly concurring, That this expression of regret for his memory and recognition of his eminent services to the state and nation be entered upon the journals of

this day, and that a copy thereof, suitably engrossed and duly attested by the signatures of the presiding officers and chief clerks of the senate and assembly, be transmitted to the parents of the deceased.

[Jt. Res. No. 5, S.]

JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 7.

Relating to the death and public services of Honorable Neal Brown.

Honorable Neal Brown, lawyer, capitalist, author and legislator, died at Watkins, New York, September 18, 1917.

Mr. Brown was born at Fort Atkinson, Jefferson county, Wisconsin, February 24, 1856. His father was Thurlow Weed Brown, publisher and editor of a temperance newspaper at Fort Atkinson, who came to Wisconsin in the early fifties from Auburn, New York, where he was engaged in the same business. He was a noted temperance lecturer and an orator of unusual ability and eloquence.

After receiving a common school and preparatory school education, Mr. Brown entered the university law school and was graduated in 1880. He immediately moved to Wausau for the practice of his profession and was a resident of that city until his death. For about ten years following his graduation he practiced law exclusively and became one of the state's leading attorneys. Later he turned his attention to real estate and in that activity he dealt extensively in large tracts of land within and without the state of Wisconsin. His fine legal ability and great executive resources were later used in organizing, and carrying on with great success, many of the largest corporations in Northern Wisconsin.

Although a busy man, Mr. Brown early became actively interested in politics. He was a republican until the Harrison-Cleveland campaign in 1888, when he became a democrat on the tariff issue, and affiliated with that party ever after. In 1890 he was elected a member of the assembly from Marathon county; and in 1892 he was elected state senator. He was twice a candidate for United States senator against John C. Spooner, and twice a delegate to the democratic national convention.

He was a writer of high grade and unique quality. He was much sought for addresses before bar associations and various