

[Jt. Res. No. 39, S.]

JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 14.

A joint resolution memorializing the president of the United States to urge a conference of the neutral nations of the world.

WHEREAS, There is now being waged a war of hitherto unequaled destructiveness which is weakening the stamina of entire races and retarding the moral and intellectual progress of all nations, neutral and belligerent alike; and

WHEREAS, The bitterness between the warring peoples engendered of the strife makes it virtually impossible for the nations engaged, if left to themselves, to open communications looking to peace; and

WHEREAS, The wisdom and universal brotherhood of the twentieth century should in the name of our common humanity seek to find a reasonable solution of the questions involved in the present war before either side is reduced to exhaustion; and

WHEREAS, We believe in view of the ever increasing tragedy of the war that active efforts should be made to the end, first, that the warring nations should be given the opportunity, without fear of compromise or loss of dignity to consider the possibilities of bringing the war to a close on an honorable basis, and, secondly, that the people of the neutral nations who are appalled at the destruction being wrought and who desire out of the depths of their hearts to help their suffering brothers on both sides of the conflict, should be given an opportunity to do so; and

WHEREAS, The plan here proposed offers a form of mediation which would leave each neutral and each belligerent alike free to act as circumstances may demand; would judge no one, dictate to no one, coerce no one; would endanger the neutrality of no nation; would marshal the moral forces of the world, and without loss of time bring them to bear on a problem of unparalleled magnitude; and would offer to the warring powers an opportunity to consider all possible pathways to peace without involving humiliation to any or committal to an arbitrary program; therefore,

Be it resolved by the Senate, the Assembly concurring, That the plan for continuous mediation without armistice which was proposed by the Wisconsin Peace Society and adopted by the National Peace Conference at Chicago in February, be respectfully commended to the attention of the president of the United States, and that the senate and assembly of the state of Wis-

consin respectfully urge the president to call a conference of the neutral nations to sit throughout the war for the purpose of continuous and independent mediation with or without armistice, and if necessary, without the specific permission of the belligerents; such conference to consider and submit simultaneously to the warring powers a reasonable proposition based on principles most favorable to the establishment of a permanent peace, and to continue to seek by the method of simultaneous standing proposals and by inviting suggestions from the belligerents, some basis of settlement which may appeal to all as worthy of consideration,

And be it further resolved, That a copy of these resolutions, signed by the president of the senate and the speaker of the assembly, be forwarded to the president of the United States.

[Jt. Res. No. 56, S.]

JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 15.

Relating to the death of Honorable Thaddeus Coleman Pound.

Thaddeus Coleman Pound of Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin, was born in the town of Elk, Warren County, Pennsylvania, December 6th, 1832. He attended the common schools and subsequently pursued his studies at Rushford Academy, N. Y. and Milton Academy, Wisconsin. He first came to Wisconsin in 1848, and settled in Rock County. In the spring of 1856 he located in Chippewa Falls. He took a leading part in early railroad building in the western part of the state, and was instrumental in having built the line from Camp Douglas to Hudson, and later to Superior. This line is now a part of the North-western system. He was also interested in the building of the Wisconsin Central line from Abbottsford to St. Paul.

In public life Mr. Pound occupied an enviable position. He was a member of the Assembly in 1864, 1866, 1867 and 1869, and was elected Lieutenant Governor in November, 1869, on the same ticket with the distinguished Gen. Lucius Fairchild, who was elected Governor. Another of his distinguished running mates in the same election was Bishop Samuel Fallows, who was elected state superintendent of public instruction. He also served three terms as a member of Congress—from 1876 to 1882. He attracted a great deal of attention during his term in Congress, and became a national figure.

Those of Wisconsin and of the nation who were personally acquainted with Mr. Pound recognized his sterling ability, such