

will bring the value of the park to the attention of the people of the state

The members of said committee shall not receive any compensation for services rendered nor shall they be reimbursed for their expenses.

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[Jt. Res. No. 32, S.]

JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 66.

To amend section 9 of article VIII of the constitution, relating to the public debt for highway purposes.

*Resolved by the Senate, the Assembly concurring,* That section 9 of article VIII of the constitution be amended to read: (Article VIII.) Section 9. No scrip, certificate, or other evidence of state debt whatsoever, shall be issued except for such debts as are authorized by the sixth and seventh sections of this article *and for the construction or improvement of highways; provided that the debt created for highway purposes shall never exceed in the aggregate more than one per centum of the last state assessment.*

Senate: Ayes, 26; Noes, 3.

Assembly: Ayes, 52; Noes, 19.

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[Jt. Res. No. 111, A.]

JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 67.

Relating to the death of Honorable John C. Spooner.

John C. Spooner was born at Lawrenceburg, Indiana, January 6, 1843. He came to Madison with his parents in June, 1859, and received his A. B. degree from the University of Wisconsin in 1864. In the same year the future senator organized a company of university students in response to President Lincoln's appeal for volunteers, and although entitled to a commission in the company, he chose to enlist as a private in Company D, of the Fortieth Wisconsin Infantry, largely composed of university students and professors. He served with distinction throughout the remainder of the war and for gallantry in action was promoted to captain and was breveted major in 1865 at the age of twenty-two.

In 1867 he was admitted to the bar having meanwhile been appointed private and military secretary to Governor Lucius Fairchild with the usual rank of colonel, by which he was known in later years. He was quarter-master general of Wisconsin, 1868-1870, and assistant attorney-general for two terms under Attorney-General Charles R. Gill and Attorney-General S. S. Barlow.

In 1870 Colonel Spooner, then twenty-seven years of age, moved to Hudson, Wisconsin, and there established himself in the practice of law. He was later a member of the Wisconsin Assembly from St. Croix county in 1872 and was later a regent of the university.

He was first elected a United States senator in 1885 and served with marked distinction in that body until 1891, when he was succeeded by William F. Vilas, democrat. The following year he was unanimously nominated as republican candidate for governor of Wisconsin, but was defeated by George W. Peck. In 1897 he defeated his former adversary, Senator Vilas, and was returned to the senate where he served for ten years until he resigned in May, 1907, to devote his entire attention to the practice of law in New York City, which, he explained, was a duty he owed to himself and his family before he became too old to reap the financial returns which he felt should be theirs.

While in the senate Senator Spooner established a national reputation for ability and statesmanship and left his mark on all the great legislation of the period. His name is inseparably attached to such measures as the amendment creating the civil government of the Philippines, an amendment to the Sherman Anti-Trust act which made possible the prosecution by the federal government of the Standard Oil Company, and the law under which the Panama Canal was constructed.

He was recognized as an adroit, calm, rapid-fire debater, one of the ablest ever known in the United States senate—a master of analysis, reason and logic. He was an indefatigable worker, while his profound knowledge of the law, history, the constitution and of international problems made him an irresistible champion for any righteous measure upon which he had set his heart. A leading statesman of his time said the following at the time of his resignation: "The resignation of Senator Spooner is a public misfortune. The nation owes a debt of gratitude to the state of Wisconsin for contributing him to the work of the national government. He will be sadly missed when Congress reconvenes and his old associates feel the loss of his wisdom and strength, his courage and magnanimity."

*Resolved by the Assembly, the Senate concurring,* That we desire here to record our deep appreciation of his public work. We recognize with profound gratefulness his course as a soldier in the Civil War, his honorable activities as United States senator from Wisconsin and his great usefulness as a conscientious and inspiring public servant, and we lament that in his death the nation, as well as the state, will lose one of its greatest, noblest and most useful citizens.

*Resolved further*, That this memorial be spread upon the journals of both houses and that a suitably engrossed copy thereof, duly attested by the signatures of the presiding officers and chief clerks, be transmitted to the bereaved family of the deceased.

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[Jt. Res. No. 81, A.]

JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 68.

Memorializing and urging the congress of the United States to acquire, control and regulate the principal and necessary stock yards and the refrigerator and other private car lines in the United States.

WHEREAS, The federal trade commission after an exhaustive investigation into the meat packing industry has found that five corporations, referred to as the "Big Five," together with their subsidiaries and affiliated companies have a monopolistic control over the American meat industry, and have secured control, similar in purpose if not yet in extent, over the principal substitutes for meats, such as eggs, cheese and vegetable oil products, and are rapidly extending their power to cover fish and nearly every kind of food stuff, and that the power of the "Big Five" has been and is being unfairly and illegally used to manipulate live stock markets, restrict interstate and international supplies of foods, control the prices of dressed meats and other foods, defraud both the producers of food and consumers, crush effective competition, secure special privileges from railroads, stock-yard companies and municipalities, and profiteer; and

WHEREAS, Pursuant to such investigation and findings, the federal trade commission has recommended that the United States government acquire the principal and necessary stock-yards of the country and the refrigerator and other private car lines and icing stations, to be operated under such conditions as will insure open, competitive markets with uniform scale of charges for all services performed, and that such ownership be declared a government monopoly; and

WHEREAS, The above recommendations have been concurred in by the live stock producers of this state and the middle-west, and, if adopted and carried out, will serve and promote the best interests of the important live stock industry of this and other states and of consumers generally; therefore, be it

*Resolved by the Assembly, the Senate concurring*, That this legislature respectfully memorialize and urge the congress of the United States to acquire, control and regulate the princi-