

*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-

pal and necessary stockyards and the refrigerator and other private car lines and icing stations in the United States, as recommended by the federal trade commission and favored by live stock producers of this and other states; and be it further

*Resolved*, That a copy of this resolution, properly attested by the presiding officer of each house, be forwarded to each of the senators and representatives from this state in the congress of the United States, and that as soon as the congress is in session duly attested copies of this joint resolution be transmitted to the presiding officers of each house.

[Jt. Res. No. 116, A.]

JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 69.

Relating to the public services and death of Honorable Lucien B. Caswell.

WHEREAS, Lucien B. Caswell, a member of the Wisconsin assembly in 1863, 1872 and 1874, and chairman of the committee on state affairs during the session of 1872, having died April 26, 1919, at the great age of ninety-one years, the legislature now pauses respectfully to pay tribute to his memory.

Mr. Caswell, a notable citizen of the commonwealth and worthy contemporary and near neighbor for sixty-five years of the late William D. Hoard at Fort Atkinson, was born at Swanton, Vermont, November 27, 1827. He came to Wisconsin in the fall of 1837 at ten years of age, the family passing the winter with Solomon Juneau at his trading post on the site where Milwaukee now stands. The following spring the family moved to the Rock river where it located on Lake Koshkonong in Rock county, remaining there until 1854, the boy meantime supplementing his common school education by studies at Milton Academy and Beloit College. He read law at Beloit in the office of that great lawyer and senator, Matthew H. Carpenter, and in 1851 was admitted to the bar. In 1852, sixty-seven years ago, he established himself in Fort Atkinson and practiced there continuously to the time of his death—sixty-seven years actively at the bar, and winning a high reputation for honorable methods and successful results.

In 1853 Mr. Caswell was elected to his first office as a member of the Fort Atkinson school board where he achieved the truly remarkable record of serving for nearly sixty-five years. In connection therewith it is interesting to note that he engaged for his first teacher Miss Elizabeth May, who afterwards, in 1855, became his wife.

Mr. Caswell, always a republican, served one term as district