

[No. 26, A.]

## JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 18.

Indorsing United States Senate Bill No. 8323.

*Resolved by the assembly, the senate concurring,* That we heartily indorse Senate Bill No. 8323, introduced into the United States Senate and referred to the committee on Education and Labor, creating a national children's bureau, and request our United States senators and members of congress to support the same. That a copy of this resolution be transmitted to each of our United States senators, members of congress, and to the chairman of the senate committee on Education and Labor.

[No. 18, A.]

## JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 19.

Memorializing congress in regard to international peace.

WHEREAS, The progress of industry and the happiness and prosperity of the people of all countries depends upon the maintenance of peace among the nations of the world, and

WHEREAS, International wars have resulted usually from jealousies due in a large degree to mutual misunderstandings, which could have been made clear by conferences and investigations, and

WHEREAS, It would promote the progress of peace in international relations to have a parliamentary union at stated intervals, composed of delegates from all nations, and

WHEREAS, The friendly relations existing between the United States and all nations make it peculiarly fitting that the proposal should come from this country, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the assembly, the senate concurring,* That we respectfully memorialize the congress of the United States to initiate proceedings to invite the nations of the world to send delegates to an interparliamentary union for the purpose of discussing and establishing a system of international arbitration and investigation of disputes between nations and to arrange for a permanent interparliamentary union at stated intervals, and be it further

*Resolved*, That a copy of the foregoing be immediately transmitted by the secretary of state to the president of the United States, the president of the senate of the United States and the speaker of the house of representatives, and to each of the senators and representatives from this state.

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[No. 82, A.]

JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 20.

On the death of Ex-Governor Salomon.

On Wednesday, April 21, 1909, at Frankfort on the Main, Germany, there died a man who enjoyed a unique distinction, for it may not be generally known that Wisconsin, with a German-American population larger than that of any other state, through the caprice of politics and probably for no other reason, has had but one citizen of German birth or descent as its chief executive,—the man whose death has just been noted, Hon. Edward Salomon. In view of this fact, and the recognized high standing, solid and substantial character and good citizenship of the element that constitutes the major portion of our population, the event is thus of more than passing interest.

When, early in 1862, a few months after his inauguration, Governor Harvey met with a sad and untimely death by drowning while caring for Wisconsin's wounded soldiers at the battle of Shiloh, the burden of the cares of state was placed on the shoulders of a young man then but little over thirty years of age, the lieutenant governor elected with Governor Harvey, Mr. Salomon. It was a tremendous responsibility for one so young and unused to political life to assume for this was the only office he ever held. But he proved equal to the occasion. Bravely and nobly he performed his duties, and his patriotism was never questioned. He guided the ship of state through the surging waves and storm-tossed billows of the early years of the rebellion with a firm and steady hand, and had the satisfaction of seeing Wisconsin respond with its full quota, and more, of troops to suppress secession. His fearless and uncompromising stand to uphold the Union of course incurred for him the enmity of that class in every state, but to Wisconsin's credit, small in the Badger state, who secretly favored the confederacy, and it is said Governor Salomon's life was threatened by them. But he was