

Extension and development of Farm Co-operative movement and effective control of crop surpluses so that our farmers may have the full benefit of the domestic market.

The enactment of every constitutional measure that will aid the farmers to receive for their basic farm commodities prices in excess of cost"; and

WHEREAS, The fulfillment of these pledges is a vital necessity at this time and the expectation of the many millions of voters who, by an overwhelming majority, elected the incoming national administration and the great majority of the members of the incoming Congress; therefore, be it

Resolved by the Assembly, the Senate concurring, That the legislature of Wisconsin hereby respectfully memorializes President-elect Franklin D. Roosevelt and the incoming Congress of the United States to promptly enact legislation to carry out the pledges which were made in the Democratic national platform to the farmers of this country. Be it further

Resolved, That Governor Schmedeman be requested to bring this matter to the attention of the President-elect at the conference of the governors of the several states which has been called to convene in Washington on March 6, 1933, and that he do everything possible to urge upon the leaders in Congress the necessity of prompt action in this vital matter. Be it further

Resolved, That properly attested copies of this resolution be sent to both houses of the incoming Congress of the United States and to each Wisconsin member thereof.

[Jt. Res. No. 54, S.]

[Deposited Mar. 14, 1933.]

No. 42, 1933.

JOINT RESOLUTION

Relating to the death of Senator Thomas J. Walsh.

Honorable Thomas J. Walsh, United States Senator from Montana, who was to serve as Attorney-General of the United States in the Cabinet of President Roosevelt, died suddenly this morning.

Senator Walsh was born in Two Rivers, Wisconsin, and spent his early life in this state, being at one time the principal of the high school at Sturgeon Bay. He attended the University of Wisconsin and was graduated from its Law School in 1884. In 1931

he was granted the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws by his Alma Mater. After graduation from the Law School Senator Walsh practiced law for a time in South Dakota, and since 1890 has been a resident of Montana. Throughout his entire life, however, he was closely associated with this state, in which many of his relatives still reside. He was very frequently in Wisconsin, more recently during the last presidential campaign, in which he delivered at Milwaukee the principal address given in behalf of the candidacy of President-elect Roosevelt in this state.

Senator Walsh held no public office until he became a United States Senator in 1913, a position he has held continuously ever since. As a senator he was known as one of the ablest members who ever served in that distinguished body. He was regarded as the outstanding lawyer among all of the senators, and was throughout his senatorial career a fearless progressive. He was a member of the committee that conducted the Tea Pot Dome investigation, and, more than any other man, was responsible for bringing to light the many ramifications of this most brazen instance of bribery and corruption of high officials in American history. Senator Walsh was the uncompromising opponent of monopolies, the champion of direct primaries, and a strong supporter of all measures in the interest of farmers and working men. As an investigator he was without a peer in the entire history of the country.

Senator Walsh was a life-long Democrat and was one of the most eminent figures in his party. He was a delegate to no less than seven national Democratic conventions and was the presiding officer of the conventions of 1924 and 1932. He was one of the earliest supporters of President-elect Roosevelt and played a very prominent part in securing his nomination and election.

The death of Senator Walsh is a great loss to the entire country. His appointment to the position of Attorney-General was greeted with satisfaction throughout the land, and particularly in this state which regarded Senator Walsh as one of its most distinguished sons. As Attorney-General he would undoubtedly have played a most important role in the incoming administration and would have made a reputation such as have few previous Attorneys-General.

In view of the death of Senator Walsh, be it

Resolved by the Senate, the Assembly concurring, That when the two houses of the legislature adjourn on this day they adjourn

in honor of the memory of this distinguished son of Wisconsin.
Be it further

Resolved, That this resolution be spread in full upon the journals of both houses, and that properly attested copies be sent to the widow of the Senator, to his sisters residing in Madison, Milwaukee, and Door County, Wisconsin, and to his brother residing in Washington, D. C.

[Jt. Res. No. 66, A.]

[Deposited Mar. 14, 1933.]

No. 43, 1933.

JOINT RESOLUTION

Relating to the death of Mayor Anton Cermak of Chicago.

Mayor Anton Cermak of Chicago died yesterday at a hospital in Miami, Florida, a victim of a bullet fired by an assassin on February 15 in an attempt to assassinate President Roosevelt. Seldom have the people of this state and nation so universally and patiently watched, hoped and prayed for the recovery of an outstanding public figure as they have for Mayor Cermak in his brave fight. Resolutely and courageously he fought through three successive crises. With undaunted will he fought on, but an exhausted and weakened body could not match his courage. His death has cast a shadow of gloom and sorrow over the nation.

Mayor Cermak had a long and successful political career, climaxed by his attaining the mayoralty of Chicago with the overthrow of "Thompsonism". Chicago justly pointed with pride to him as its World Fair Mayor. The story of his attainment to this high position is but repetition of the traditional American saga of an immigrant boy fighting his way to business and political eminence.

Born, the son of a miner, on May 9, 1873, at Kladno, a small town about fifty miles from Prague in what was then Bohemia, now Czechoslovakia, Anton Cermak was brought to the United States when he was less than a year old. The family settled in Braidwood, Illinois, a small coal mining community, and as a boy he drove mine mules or swung doors on the various levels, and during the summer he worked on Illinois farms. At the age of seventeen, he trudged to Chicago and worked through the winter. Then he returned to Braidwood and became a miner. Discharged from the mine when he acted as a spokesman for men demanding