

First, immediately determine the possibilities of state action and the limitations upon the states in their power to protect their own citizens and the citizens of other states.

Second, publish the findings concerning possible methods and plans for co-ordinate action on the part of the state.

Third, determine and enact such federal legislation or take such other action as may be needed to meet the weaknesses and to close the gap between the laws of the states and between state and federal action.

Fourth, authorize and direct immediate and vigorous federal action to protect equally the people of every state from injustice and evils which have come upon them through failure of the states to cooperate and failure of the federal government to assert its power where cooperation is impossible. And be it further

*Resolved*, That suitable copies of this resolution, attested by the signatures of the presiding officers and chief clerks of both houses, be transmitted to the president of the United States senate and to the speaker of the house of representatives, and to each United States senator and congressman from this state.

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[Jt. Res. No. 52, A.]

JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 22, A.

Relating to Dr. Charles McCarthy.

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WHEREAS, On March 26, 1921, the state of Wisconsin lost a great public servant.

Charles McCarthy, known throughout the world, friend and adviser of statesmen, diplomats and presidents, of industrial, labor and agricultural leaders, was born in Brockton, Massachusetts. His father was a shoe worker. His mother kept a boarding house for shoe workers.

In rebellion against the confinement of the shoe trade in which he was apprenticed, the boy went to sea. In the years following at sea and working on the docks and in factories he studied alone with dogged persistence. Refused admission at first, this poor and unknown sailor lad with his rude preparation secured through the president of Brown university admission to the institution which years later was to confer upon him, one of its most distinguished graduates, the highest degree in its power to give. Meanwhile as scene shifter, scene painter and theater manager he

worked his way through Brown and at the same time fought his way over its football fields. As a law student in the university of Georgia he made his living coaching its football team. At the state university of Wisconsin he worked his way through school to his doctor's degree.

As he has labored and fought in the fields of industry, of athletics and of scholarship, so Dr. McCarthy has fought and labored in the fields of statesmanship, administration and education. To his own Wisconsin he has given his health, his strength, his life. Wisconsin's famous system of part time day continuation schools, and the university extension must always stand as monuments to the boy whose whole education was a part time continuation school education forced from ill adapted schools and reluctant authorities. The primary election laws, the public utilities act, the workmen's compensation law, the industrial commission itself, the marketing department, the forward looking planks in the state and national political platforms for many years, all bear the marks of the steady hand of this great public servant. To him we owe deep gratitude for aid in establishing an administrative system which makes Wisconsin known and respected throughout the world as a state which enforces its laws. No one saw more clearly than he the need for safeguarding justice by relieving the courts of the congestion due to the increasing complexities of modern industrial life—the need for transferring to expert bodies the settlement of disputes on specific subjects. No one saw more clearly than he the need for relieving the legislature from these same increasing complexities—the need for administrative bodies to study the problems and carry out the policies outlined by the legislature. No one saw more clearly than he did from the beginning the ultimate necessity for making these bodies responsible at all times to the will of the legislature, subject at all times to rendering a strict account of their stewardship. To make the machinery of justice easy and simple; to leave the lawmakers untrammelled by petty details and free to study fundamental policies; to furnish the accurate information necessary to the development of intelligent policies; and to encourage them in the interest of efficient government; to leave details in the hands of trained employes whose policy they could direct and over which they should have control—these were some of his dreams which have found through years of patient effort a full or partial realization in the government of Wisconsin.

One dream which has never come to a direct fulfillment is his dream of a real training school for public service. More than any one man in this country he has worked to secure recognition by schools and colleges and governments of the necessity for practical training for public service. Indirectly he has accomplished his purpose. He, himself, *was* a training school for public service. Students, lawyers, men of affairs have come to stay with him in his library for days, or months or even years without pay, in order that they might learn the secret of the life and fame of the Wisconsin reference library. Some have remained in the public service of Wisconsin; others have gone elsewhere. But today, wherever great constructive movements are in operation, there the influence of McCarthy is active. There his students, his associates, those whom he has trained and with whom he has worked are to be found—in the cooperative movement, in the field of marketing, in the constructive activities of labor, in the efforts of industrial and political efficiency.

He was a great inventor. He was not the kind of an inventor whose inventions bring financial reward. He was rather the social inventor, and his inventions were plans for the future welfare of mankind—plans which can only be carried out step by step by those who follow him. He planned far into the future, but his sane and steady insistence on planning and taking “the next step” was one of his great contributions to the political life of the state and nation. He laid his plans and knew where he was going; but he insisted on going forward if it were only one step at a time.

But he did not work alone. What he accomplished he accomplished with and through others. This man whose knowledge of industry, of business, of markets, of administration, of politics and economics, and above all, of people made him sought after in private business with tempting offers of princely salaries, listened humbly and respectfully to the opinions of all. He loved people. He had faith in the intelligence of the men who came from the farms and factories and offices; faith in American life; faith in the steady progress of mankind. Because he had faith, he had patience. He could wait and work. He could see torn down all that he had labored to build up, and then start patiently building over again. But with his faith and patience went fire and courage. The spirit of Wisconsin and the spirit of reverence for humanity and democracy burned within him.

*Resolved by the Assembly, the Senate concurring,* That the members of the legislature of the state of Wisconsin, conscious of the irreparable loss which they and the whole people of the state have suffered and will suffer in the future because of the untimely death of Charles McCarthy, conscious of the deep affection and the great grief in the hearts of those who have worked and counselled with him here, conscious of the pain which members who have known him long will always feel because he is no longer with them, desire to express to the family a deep sympathy and an understanding of a grief which is shared with them by thousands today. And be it further

*Resolved,* That as a last mark of respect and affection, the body of Dr. McCarthy shall lie in state in the capitol where he has lived and worked for twenty years in order that all who loved him may have an opportunity to do honor to the great public character who was their fellow worker—the faithful servant of the legislature and of the people—McCarthy of Wisconsin. Be it further

*Resolved,* That a joint committee of both houses shall be appointed to make suitable arrangements. And be it further

*Resolved,* That a copy of this resolution, suitably engrossed and properly authenticated, be transmitted to the family of the deceased.

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[Jt. Res. No. 45, A.]

JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 23, A.

Memorializing the congress of the United States to enact such legislation as may be necessary to construct, erect, build and maintain a bridge across the Mississippi River between the city of Prairie du Chien in the state of Wisconsin and the cities of McGregor and Marquette (North McGregor) in the state of Iowa.

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WHEREAS, The Mississippi River is a navigable stream constituting the boundary between the states of Wisconsin and Iowa, and there being no highway bridge of any description between the cities of Dubuque in the state of Iowa and La Crosse in the state of Wisconsin, a distance of more than one hundred twenty miles; and

WHEREAS, The cities of Prairie du Chien, McGregor and Marquette (formerly North McGregor) are just half way between the cities of Dubuque in the state of Iowa and La Crosse in the state