

education of industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions of life" are manifest, and

WHEREAS, The education given under this act has often been of a character to assist only those who were seeking an outlet from the manual side of the mechanical trades into the professions, and

WHEREAS, This result is unavoidable when the instruction is given in but one college, and under the conditions which exclude from its advantages those unable to incur the expense of an extended education, far from their homes, and

WHEREAS, It is felt that there can be no better investment by the state and nation than to give every youth an opportunity to secure the advantage of an education in agriculture, the trades and industries and home economics, or the mechanic arts which will fit him for the duties of every day life, and

WHEREAS, The secondary school system, reaching the great mass of our population, the extension department of our state colleges, and the normal schools, can well be made the model upon which a system of schools of the character mentioned can be developed, and

WHEREAS, A system of schools offering instruction of this nature is a logical extension of the policy which prompted those created under the land grant act of 1862, and would create with the state colleges of agriculture and mechanic arts a comprehensive national scheme of education, in which the great mass of our citizenship depending for its livelihood upon the skill of their hands, would receive a proper share of attention. Therefore be it

*Resolved by the Assembly, the Senate concurring,* That the attention of the congress of the United States be called to the importance of extending the aid already given to industrial education, to the wider field of the state secondary schools, university extension departments and normal schools, and

*Resolved,* That this legislature do specifically indorse senate bill No. 8809 of the 61st congress, second session, commonly known as the Dolliver Industrial Education bill, which has for its object the encouragement by the national government of instruction in agriculture, the trades and the industries and home economics.

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[No. 58, A.]

JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 23.

Relating to senate and assembly chambers in the new capitol.

WHEREAS, The present assembly chamber and assembly quarters are inadequate and unsatisfactory, and it is generally con-

ceded that the new capitol building will be inadequate for the purposes of the state government, and that the necessities of the state will shortly require the construction of an office building in conjunction with the capitol, and the future demands of the senate will require commodious rather than numerous committee rooms; therefore, be it

*Resolved by the Assembly, the Senate concurring,* That a committee of two from the senate and three from the assembly be appointed by the presiding officers of the respective houses to confer with his Excellency, the Governor, and the capitol commission for the purpose of considering:

(a) The feasibility of utilizing the north wing of the new building for assembly quarters, and converting the present assembly quarters to other purposes.

(b) The plans for the senate accommodations, with a view of determining the adaptability to the needs of the senate, and whether any changes should be made in such plans, and to report their conclusions with their recommendations to the legislature with all convenient speed.

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[No. 26, A.]

JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 24.

To amend section 10, article VII, of the constitution, relating to the salary of judges.

WHEREAS, At the biennial session of the legislature for the year 1909, an amendment to the constitution of this state was proposed and agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each of the two houses, which proposed amendment was in the following language:

*Resolved by the Assembly, the Senate concurring,* That section 10, article VII, of the constitution of Wisconsin be amended to read: Section 10. Each of the judges of the supreme and circuit courts shall receive a salary, payable \* \* \* at such time as the legislature shall fix, of not less than one thousand five hundred dollars annually; they shall receive no fees of office, or other compensation than their salary; they shall hold no office of public trust, except a judicial office, during the term for which they are respectively elected, and all votes for either of them for any office, except a judicial office, given by the legislature or the people, shall be void. No person shall be eligible to the office of judge who shall not, at the time of his election, be a citizen of the United States, and have attained the age of twenty-five years, and be a qualified elector within the jurisdiction for which he may be chosen.