

tise the advantages of the state, and pave the way for a larger development; and

WHEREAS, It is believed that all interests of the state are vitally concerned in such a program and have facilities for massing information that would be of extreme value to the legislature of 1931; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate, the Assembly concurring, That the agricultural and industrial organizations, together with other interests desiring to participate, be respectfully requested to submit to the legislature of 1931 their views with reference to what steps they believe should be taken to increase the economic, agricultural and industrial welfare of the state, bearing in mind that the question of taxation is most important and was of first consideration at the session of the 1929 legislature, just closing. Be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be transmitted to the various civic, commercial, industrial and agricultural organizations herein mentioned and a copy be spread upon the journals of both houses.

[Jt. Res. No. 57, S.]

[Deposited Sept. 10, 1929.]

No. 87, 1929.

JOINT RESOLUTION

Relating to and supplementing the memorial to Congress in Joint Resolution No. 16, S., for a nation-wide referendum on the question of modifying the Volstead Act.

WHEREAS, Both houses of this legislature have by large majorities adopted Joint Resolution No. 16, S., in which the Congress of the United States is memorialized to enact the necessary legislation for the holding of a nation-wide referendum on the question of modifying the Volstead Act to legalize the manufacture and sale of 2.75 per cent beer; and

WHEREAS, It has been contended by the opponents of any modification of the Volstead Act that this memorial is futile and meaningless because the Congress of the United States has no control over elections to be held in the states and can devise no method by which it can submit any question to vote of the people; and

WHEREAS, The Congress of the United States is by Section 1 of Article 1 of the Constitution vested with full legislative powers in all matters delegated to it in the Constitution, which includes the power to procure information by all lawful means upon all subjects upon which, Congress may legislate; and

WHEREAS, The Eighteenth Amendment expressly makes it the duty of the Congress to pass legislation for the enforcement of prohibition and no information is more vitally necessary for the discharge of this duty than the ascertainment of what the people of this country really want with reference to the enforcement of prohibition; and

WHEREAS, The first paragraph of Section 4 of Article I of the Constitution of the United States expressly provides that while "the times, places and manner of holding elections for senators and representatives, shall be prescribed in each state by the legislature thereof," the Congress "may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the place of choosing senators"; and

WHEREAS, The United States Supreme Court has held, particularly in the case of *ex parte Siebold*, 100 U. S. 371, that the Congress, if it so determines, may take complete charge of all election of senators and representatives, and further that officers of elections at which senators or representatives are chosen, although commissioned under state law, are performing services for the Government of the United States and are amenable to federal law; and

WHEREAS, A simple method for ascertaining the wish of the people of this country upon a modification of the Volstead Act, would be for the Congress to pass an act providing that in connection with the Congressional elections of 1930 there shall be held an advisory referendum, for the guidance of the members of Congress to be elected at the same time, upon this question; and

WHEREAS, Such an act would amount only to a method of securing needed information upon a subject undoubtedly within the power of the Congress and Congress unquestionably can control the elections at which senators and representatives are chosen, so that this suggested advisory referendum is not only highly desirable but also clearly constitutional; therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate, the Assembly concurring, That this legislature hereby respectfully petitions the Congress of the United

States to pass an act providing that in connection with the Congressional elections of 1930, there be submitted to the qualified electors of the several states the question of modifying the Volstead Act to legalize the manufacture and sale of 2.75 per cent beer, for the guidance of the members of Congress to be elected at the same time, and providing further that said question must be included on the same ballot used for the election of such members of Congress and that any election of such members at which such question shall not have been submitted to the electors shall be invalid. Be it further

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

[Jt. Res. No. 133, A.]

[Deposited Sept. 13, 1929.]

No. 90, 1929.

JOINT RESOLUTION

Relating to an interim committee on courts.

WHEREAS, Section 2 of Article 7 of the constitution confers upon the legislature power to establish municipal courts and inferior courts with limited civil and criminal jurisdiction; and

WHEREAS, Under the authority of this section, this and preceding legislatures have by special acts established forty municipal, civil, superior and district courts and have also by special acts conferred civil and criminal jurisdiction upon many probate courts, which under section 14 of Article 7 exist in all counties of the state; and

WHEREAS, There is a complete lack of uniformity in the laws relating to the organization of the municipal and other inferior courts and also in the statutes conferring additional jurisdiction upon the probate courts; and

WHEREAS, These several laws are to be found only in the session laws, having never been given a place in the statutes, and for this reason are often not well known even to the attorneys of the districts within which these courts operate, not to speak of attorneys from other places who have business in these courts; and