

and corporations, including municipal corporations. The legislature may, to carry out and aid in carrying out the activities herein provided for, provide by special or general laws for the creation of state utility corporations which must be controlled and directed, through stock ownership or otherwise, by the state or subdivisions thereof, and which may be granted any powers which the legislature may deem appropriate. The legislature may provide for acquisition by the state and its subdivisions, or any of them, of stocks or other securities of such state utility corporations, or any other corporations engaged in the activities herein named. To carry out the provisions of this section the state may issue its obligations, payable from any source of revenue, but only when the issuance of such obligations and the means of payment thereof have been approved by a majority of the electors voting thereon in a referendum.

This section shall be construed liberally, and the power of the state and state utility corporations to engage in, and provide funds and pledge credit for the conduct of, the activities herein provided for, shall not be limited by any other provisions of this article.

Resolved, That the foregoing amendment be and is hereby referred to the legislature to be chosen at the next general election and that it shall be published for three months preceding such election.

[Jt. Res. No. 29, S.]

[Deposited March 10, 1931.]

No. 32, 1931.

JOINT RESOLUTION

Relating to the votes of the Wisconsin members of the house of representatives on the Hawley manufacturers' tariff bill.

WHEREAS, The plight of American agriculture, evidenced by the enormous deflation in the value of farm property and the staggering increase in farm mortgage indebtedness, together with ever increasing tax levies on farm property, has resulted in an en-

forced exodus from the farm to the city to such an extent that the farm population of the United States has not only lost its natural increase but has suffered a decline in the last twenty years of more than five million souls; and

WHEREAS, Much of this is due to the discrimination and disadvantage under which the farmer is compelled to operate, mainly on account of the high tariff on manufactures and the consequent high prices he must pay for the articles he needs, and, in contrast, the low prices he receives for his products because there is no adequate tariff to protect the farmer against competition in the home market of agricultural imports from foreign countries, which include butter, cheese, peas, beans, copra, cocoanut and other vegetable oils imported from tropical regions to be manufactured into oleo and other so-called substitutes that enter into serious competition with the products of the American farm; and

WHEREAS, The passing of the independent farm family, once the builder and bulwark of the republic, and the approach of corporation and group farming and the substitution of tenancy and a hired man status for a life that has infused vigor, virtue and character into the nation's life stream, is fraught with serious consequences that challenge the attention of the nation; and

WHEREAS, In accordance with pre-election pledges for the relief of agriculture made in the presidential campaign of 1928, congress was called in special session in April, 1929, primarily for the purpose of enacting legislation that would bring agriculture on a parity with industry and preserve the home market for the American farmer; and

WHEREAS, The Wisconsin Legislature, then in session, by two joint resolutions unanimously passed, outlined the needs of the farmer and of the dairy industry of Wisconsin in particular and forwarded those resolutions to the members of the Wisconsin delegation in congress at Washington; and

WHEREAS, Nine of the eleven congressmen from Wisconsin in the house of representatives, where a tariff measure originates, saw fit to disregard the plight of the farmer, the purpose of the special session, and the request of the Wisconsin legislature and did in May, 1929, vote for the Hawley manufacturers' tariff bill (Congressional Record, pages 2138-2139) and by their votes assisted in passing that monstrosity on to the senate; and

WHEREAS, These votes of the majority of the Wisconsin congressmen for the Hawley manufacturers' tariff bill were only to a minor degree righted by their votes against the tariff bill in its final conference stage, after the Wisconsin senators and other members of the upper house had succeeded in amending this measure so as to take out many of the worst features of the bill for which the Wisconsin congressmen had cast their votes; therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate, the Assembly concurring, That we commend the congressman who alone of the Wisconsin delegation voted against the Hawley manufacturers' tariff bill when it passed the house of representatives in May, 1929, and that we recognize and endorse the efforts which he made at that time and since in behalf of the farmer and the dairy industry of Wisconsin.

[Jt. Res. No. 30, A.]

[Deposited Mar. 18, 1931.]

No. 36, 1931.

JOINT RESOLUTION

Relating to the election of federal judges.

WHEREAS, All federal judges are appointed for life and are subject to removal only through impeachment and for grave crimes and misdemeanors; and

WHEREAS, The experience in this state has demonstrated that an elective judiciary with a limited term increases rather than weakens the prestige of the judiciary and increases the confidence which the people have in the courts without impairing the quality of the judges; therefore, be it

Resolved by the Assembly, the Senate concurring, That the legislature of Wisconsin hereby respectfully memorializes the Congress of the United States to submit an amendment to the federal constitution under which all judges will be elected by the people of the districts in which they serve for terms of ten years. Be it further