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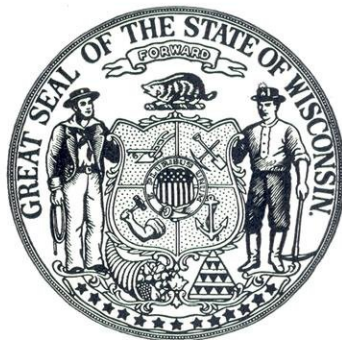
THE WISCONSIN BLUE BOOK

1940

THE
③ WISCONSIN
BLUE BOOK

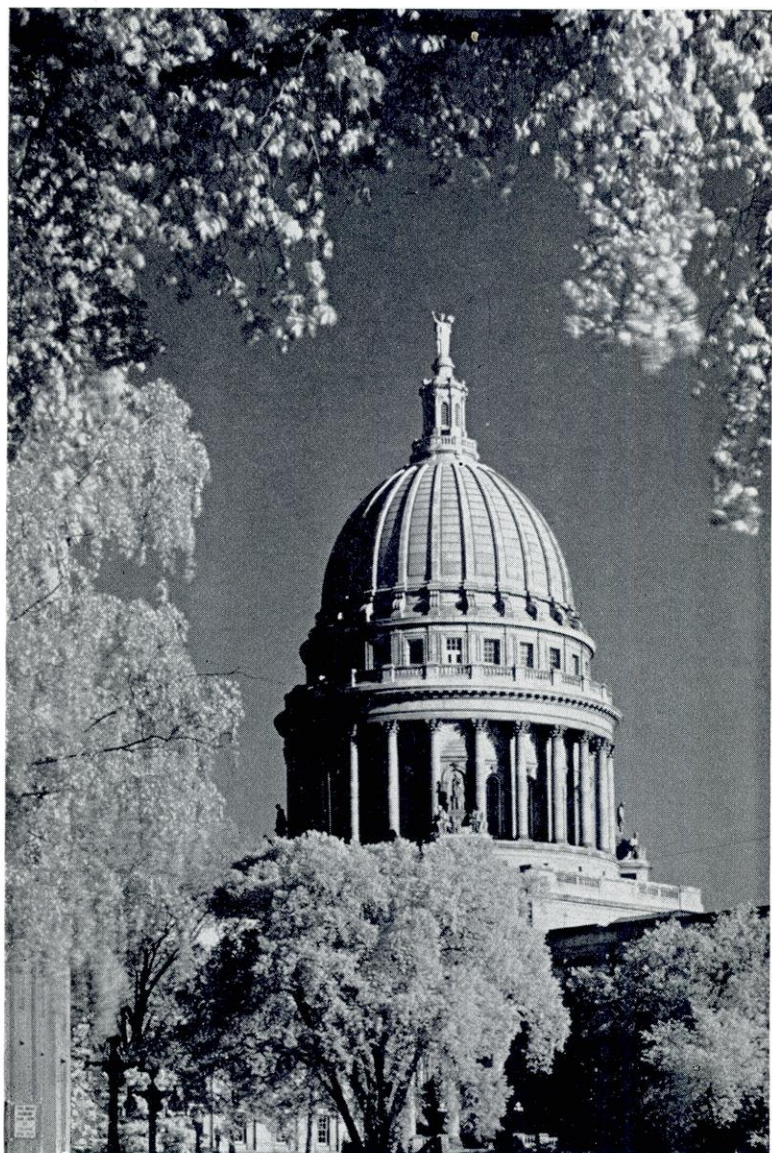
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Foreword



WITH the black clouds of war raining death, destruction, horror, and insecurity on countless numbers of people in other parts of the world, the people of Wisconsin cherish more than ever their beloved country and its free institutions.

In those unfortunate war-stricken lands, freedom of thought and action is replaced by the most rigid discipline, intolerance, and regimentation; confidence and faith in the ruler is replaced by suspicion, censorship, and mistrust; and happiness and contentment are supplanted by misery and desolation. In contrast to these deplorable conditions, the people of this great Commonwealth are at peace and enjoy the virtues and blessings of a democracy.

The citizens of Wisconsin have learned that the success and effectiveness of a democracy turn on the sustained interest of the people in their government. They have recognized that government is the business and concern of all the people. They realize that a better understanding about what our government is doing is important if government is to be kept efficient and strong and if it is to be responsive to their will.

We, your chosen representatives in the administration of our state government, ever strive to make Wisconsin a better state in which to live. With this purpose in mind many important things have been done and are being done to promote economy and increase efficiency in the operation of our state government.

The Wisconsin Blue Book, the oldest state publication, presents to the citizens factual information about our state government. It contains a brief, up-to-date account of the functions and work of the various boards, commissions, and departments, including the numerous reorganization changes made by the 1939 Legislature.

The people of this Commonwealth have made Wisconsin a truly great state—a leader of all the states in many important fields and near the top in others. In recognition of the thrift, industry, and high ideals of our people during nearly one hundred years of statehood, this edition of the Blue Book portrays pictorially Wisconsin's accomplishments and rank in these several fields.

I hope that citizens will read and study this edition of the Wisconsin Blue Book so that they may have a better understanding of our government so essential to a successful democracy.

JULIUS P. HEIL,
Governor.

February 10, 1940.

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Introduction



THE Wisconsin Blue Book has been published since 1853. It was published annually for several years but since 1885 it has been published biennially in the odd-numbered years. The 1937 edition was the last such publication. Beginning with this issue, the Blue Book will be published biennially in the even-numbered years. This change was made by the legislature (Chapter 36, Laws of 1939) so that each issue may contain up-to-date information from the regular legislative session of the preceding year or an intervening special session, and to make prompt publication of the book possible.

The Blue Book summarizes the work of the several branches of our state government. It supplies impartial and accurate information useful not only to the average citizen but to students in the schools and colleges. It is published in the interest of every citizen of the state. The editors invite suggestions and criticisms in order that each succeeding issue may be improved.

During nearly one hundred years of statehood, Wisconsin's achievements in agriculture, industry, commerce, and other important fields of activity have become notable. To better acquaint the citizens with some of these more important accomplishments, the editors in this edition present some interesting pictorial data in connection with appropriate photographs.

The editors wish to thank the contributors of special articles, members of the legislature, state departments, the Diemer Photographic Laboratory which supplied the photographs of members of the legislature, the sergeant-at-arms' staff of both houses which cooperated with the photographer, the following organizations and persons who furnished photographs for the illustrations—Chicago Aerial Survey, United Air Lines, Aeronautical Corporation of America, photographic divisions of the Wisconsin Agricul-

ture and Conservation Departments, Carl Thomas, Photographer, Madison, Department of Visual Instruction of the University Extension Division, and associations of commerce in various cities—and all other organizations, business concerns, and individuals, who made suggestions, furnished information and photographs, and gave help of any kind.

Blue Books may be obtained free by applying to your senator or assemblyman who has a limited number for distribution, or by purchase from the Bureau of Purchases, State Capitol, Madison, for the price of \$1.00 per copy. The Legislative Reference Library is directed by statute to compile the book but has nothing to do with its distribution.

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Editors.

Constitutional Officers



Governor Julius P. Heil.



(1) Walter S. Goodland, Lieutenant Governor; (2) Fred R. Zimmerman, Secretary of State; (3) John M. Smith, State Treasurer; (4) John E. Martin, Attorney General; (5) John Callahan, Superintendent of Public Instruction.

CONSTITUTIONAL OFFICERS

THE GOVERNOR

JULIUS P. HEIL (Rep.) was born at Duesmond an der Mosel, Germany on July 24, 1876. He came to this country in 1880 with his parents who farmed near Prospect Hill in Waukesha County. He received his education in the country school. He worked on his father's farm and clerked in the general store at Prospect Hill. At the age of fourteen he was left an orphan and at that time moved to Milwaukee where he worked at various jobs. Governor Heil sold newspapers on Milwaukee road trains, fired boilers at the Falk Manufacturing Company where he was also apprenticed as a blacksmith, was a drill press operator at the Milwaukee Harvester plant, and at various intervals was a street car conductor. He was sent to many parts of the world to install the newly-patented Falk process of welding street car rails and installed the first electric railway line in Buenos Aires in 1899. With his first savings of seven hundred dollars he founded his own rail-joint welding company out of which developed the present Heil Company of which he is president and treasurer. Governor Heil was a member of the NRA board for the regulation of industry and spent considerable time in the performance of duties connected therewith. He is interested in sports activities and has sponsored many championship events both at home and abroad. He is also active in welfare projects of the fraternal organizations to which he belongs. He is married and has one son who is executive vice president of the Heil Company. Governor Heil had never held a public office until he was elected as governor in 1938. Home Address: 5240 North Lake Drive, Whitefish Bay.

THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

WALTER S. GOODLAND (Rep.) was born at Sharon on December 22, 1862. After his graduation from high school at Appleton he attended Lawrence College for one year. He was admitted to the bar in 1885 and practiced law for a few years before entering the newspaper business. He was mayor of Racine from 1911 to 1915. In 1912 and 1928 he was a delegate to the Republican National Convention. From 1900 to 1933 he was the publisher and editor of the Racine Times-Call. In 1933 Mr. Goodland retired from the newspaper business and is now operating his farm in Racine County. He served two terms in the senate and was elected lieutenant governor in 1938. Home Address: 1632 Wisconsin Street, Racine.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE

FRED R. ZIMMERMAN (Rep.) was born on November 20, 1880 in Milwaukee where he received his education. He served in the assembly in 1909, was twice elected Secretary of State in 1922 and 1924, and served as Governor of the state of Wisconsin from 1927 to 1929. In 1916, 1920 and 1924 he was a delegate to the National Republican Convention. Mr. Zimmerman was elected as Secretary of State for the third time in 1938. Home Address: 2995 S. Shore Drive, Milwaukee.

THE STATE TREASURER

JOHN M. SMITH (Rep.) was born on a farm near Carthage, Hancock County, Illinois. He was educated in the rural schools. From 1891 to 1895 he was a telegraph operator and station agent for the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Omaha Railway, and for the next six years he was bookkeeper for the Shell Lake Lumber Company. He was cashier of the Lumbermen's Bank at Shell Lake from 1901 to 1925, and since 1925 he has been its president. Mr. Smith has always been active in civic and community affairs. He was president of the Wisconsin Bankers Association in 1922 and 1923, secretary of the Wisconsin Cooperative Creamery Association since 1923, and a director of the Land O' Lakes Association. He is vitally interested in farm problems and has always done all he could to help the farmer. He had never held any public office until elected as state treasurer in 1938. Home Address: Shell Lake.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

JOHN E. MARTIN (Rep.) was born on November 15, 1891 at Green Bay. After attending the parochial and public schools of Green Bay he attended the University of Wisconsin from 1910 to 1914 and was graduated from the law school of the University of Notre Dame in 1916. He is a practicing attorney. Mr. Martin served in the World War as a first lieutenant in Company E, 127th Infantry, 32nd Division. He had held no public office until his election as attorney general in 1938. Home Address: 2519 N. Prospect Avenue, Milwaukee.

THE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

JOHN CALLAHAN was elected to his present office in 1921. He was born at Goldens Bridge, Westchester County, New York, December 16, 1865, and came with his family to Prescott, Pierce County, Wisconsin in 1869. Here he spent his boyhood and received his education which, supplemented by private study, made him the recipient of an unlimited state certificate in 1894. He taught rural school and served as school principal for several years, after which he was elected city superintendent of schools at Menasha which position he held for seventeen years. From 1918 until the time he assumed his present office he was the state director of vocational education. He is a life member of the National Education Association and of the American Vocational Association. During his long career as a teacher in the public schools of the state he has served in numerous educational capacities, among them conductor of teachers' institutes and summer schools, president of the Northwest Teachers Association in 1900, president of the Northeast Teachers Association in 1908, president of the State Teachers Association in 1913, president of the National Council of State Superintendents and Commissioners of Education in 1930 and 1931, and for many years a member of the teachers' legislative committee. The honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon Mr. Callahan by Carroll College, Waukesha, Wisconsin on June 11, 1934. Home Address: 615 East Gorham Street, Madison.

Supreme Court Justices



Members of the Supreme Court: (1) Chief Justice Marvin B. Rosenberry; (2) Justice Chester A. Fowler; (3) Justice Oscar M. Fritz; (4) Justice Edward T. Fairchild; (5) Justice John D. Wickhem; (6) Justice George B. Nelson; (7) Justice Joseph Martin.

JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT

MARVIN B. ROSENBERRY was appointed Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of Wisconsin, February 12, 1916, succeeding the late Justice John Barnes resigned. Two years later, in April 1918, he was elected for the residue of the term. In April 1919 he was re-elected for the regular term ending January 1930, and was again reelected in April 1929.

He was born February 12, 1868, at River Styx, Medina County, Ohio. Shortly thereafter his parents moved to Fulton, Kalamazoo County, Michigan. He was reared on a farm and educated in the common schools until he was sixteen. He attended the Michigan State Normal School at Ypsilanti for three years, teaching in the meantime to defray his expenses. In the fall of 1890 he entered the Law Department of the University of Michigan. In the summer of 1891 he entered the offices of Silverthorn, Hurley, Ryan and Jones at Wausau as student and clerk, where he remained a year and a half. In 1893 he was graduated from the University of Michigan and began the practice of law at Wausau on August 23, 1893. On January 1, 1895 he became a member of the firm of Bump, Kreutzer and Rosenberry which six years later became Kreutzer, Bird and Rosenberry. In 1926 he was awarded the honorary degree of LL. D. by the University of Michigan. In 1930 he received the same degree from the University of Wisconsin and in 1938 from Marquette University.

He was married September 2, 1897 to Miss Kate Landfair at Leslie, Michigan, who died January 26, 1917, leaving two children, Katherine and Samuel. On June 24, 1918 Judge Rosenberry was married to Mrs. Lois K. Mathews, then Dean of Women of the University of Wisconsin.

He became Chief Justice upon the death of Chief Justice Vinje on March 23, 1929.

CHESTER A. FOWLER was born at Rubicon, Dodge County, December 25, 1862, and spent his boyhood on a farm near Richland Center. He was graduated from Whitewater Normal School and the College of Letters and Science of the University of Wisconsin, and was admitted to the bar of Wisconsin upon state bar examination in 1889 after reading law in the office of D. W. Clements at West Union, Iowa. After practicing law for five years at Omaha, Nebraska and for eleven years at Portage, Wisconsin, he was elected judge of the Eighteenth Judicial Circuit of Wisconsin on its creation in 1905 and was reelected four times thereafter without opposition. He served as chairman of the Board of Circuit Judges for the first ten years of its existence. He was appointed by Governor Kohler in 1929 to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Chief Justice Vinje, and in April 1930 was elected to this position by the people. In April 1931 he was reelected for a ten-year term.

OSCAR MARION FRITZ was born in Milwaukee on March 3, 1878 where he attended the public schools and the Milwaukee Law School, which is now a department of Marquette University. He was graduated from the College of Law of the University of Wisconsin in 1901. From 1901 to 1912 he practiced law as a member of a partnership with Theodore Kronshage, Francis E. McGovern, Guy D. Goff, Walter Corrigan and Timothy J. Hannan. From 1912 to 1929 he was circuit judge of Milwaukee County. He was advanced to the Supreme Court to succeed Justice Christian Doerfler on May 28, 1929, and was unanimously elected

for the balance of the unexpired term in the spring of 1932, and for the full term in 1934. Judge Fritz was chairman of the Milwaukee Board of Circuit Judges for six years, and vice-chairman of the Wisconsin Board of Circuit Judges.

EDWARD T. FAIRCHILD was born at Towanda, Pennsylvania, June 17, 1872. He received his early education in the public schools of Dansville, New York. Later he was employed in a newspaper office and studied law in the office of Rowe and Coyne. After being admitted to the bar he moved to Milwaukee and began practicing law there. He was elected to the state senate for the sessions of 1907, 1909, and 1915, and to the position of circuit judge in 1916. In April 1930 he was appointed Justice of the Supreme Court and elected to that office in April, 1936.

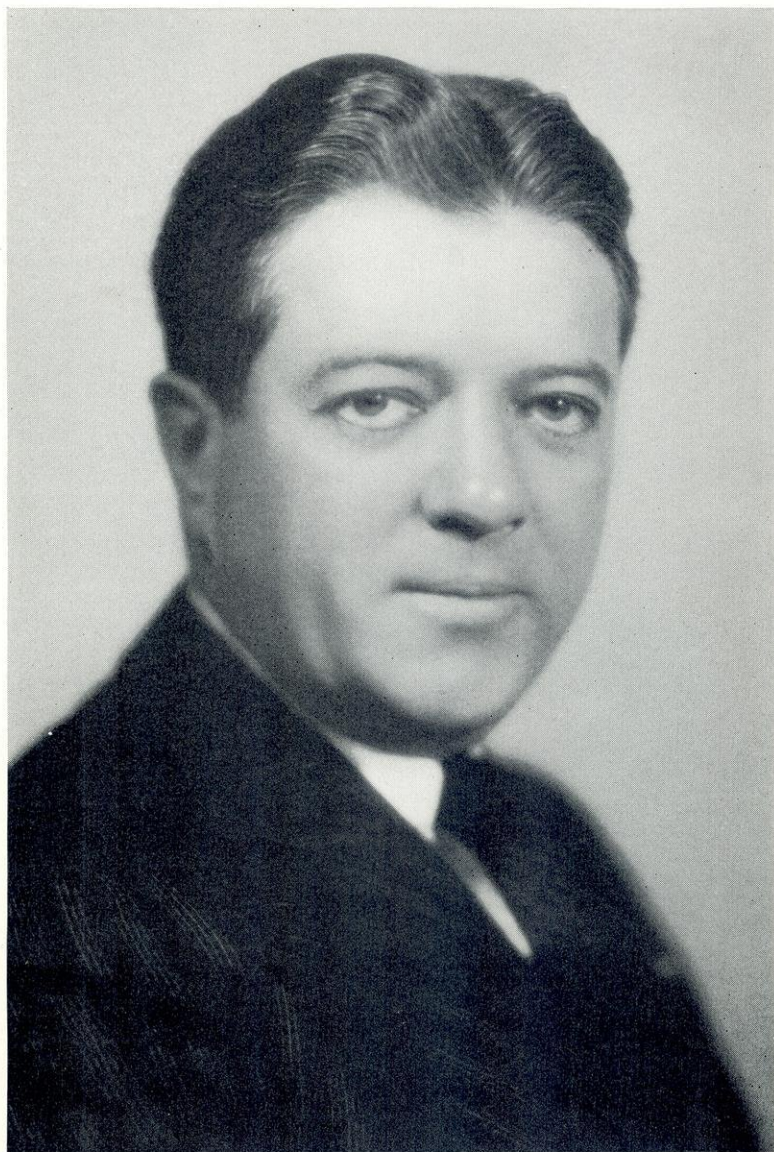
JOHN D. WICKHEM was born at Beloit, Wisconsin on May 25, 1888. His father, also a native of Wisconsin, was a practicing lawyer of that city. He was educated in the public schools of Beloit, was graduated from Beloit College in 1910, and from the University of Wisconsin Law School in 1916. For four years following his graduation from college he taught history and was director of athletics at Beloit High School, and served by appointment a portion of a term as city treasurer. In 1916 he entered the law office of Burr W. Jones, Madison, and also lectured at the University Law School. In 1917 he became a member of the firm of Lenicheck, Boesel and Wickhem, Milwaukee, and retained membership in this firm until his appointment to the Supreme Court. From August 1918 until April 1919 he was chief of the editorial division of the Bureau of War Trade Intelligence at Washington. In April 1919 he was made assistant professor of law, University of Wisconsin Law School. He became associate professor in 1922, and professor of law in 1925. He was appointed commissioner on uniform state laws in 1929. He was appointed to the Supreme Court September 25, 1930 to succeed Justice Charles H. Crownhart, and was elected for a ten-year term in the spring of 1933. He was married in 1920 to Mary Luella Carroll and has two sons, John C. and Robert J.

GEORGE B. NELSON was born at Amherst in Portage County, Wisconsin on May 21, 1876. His parents were James J. Nelson and Juniata Andrews Nelson. He attended the public schools at Amherst and was graduated from the Stevens Point High School in 1894. He was graduated from the University of Wisconsin in 1898 and entered the Wisconsin Law School that fall, but in April 1899, on account of ill health, he was forced to abandon his law studies temporarily. In the fall of 1899 he entered George Washington Law School at Washington, D. C., from which he received the degree of LL. B. three years later. Thereafter, he continuously practiced his profession at Stevens Point until appointed to the Supreme Court in September 1930. He served as district attorney of Portage County from October 1906 to January 1, 1913; as city attorney of Stevens Point for one term; and as a member of the Board of Regents of Normal Schools from 1910 to 1920. He was married in 1912 to Ruth Weller, daughter of Rt. Rev. Reginald H. Weller, Bishop of Fond du Lac. They have three sons, James J., Reginald W., and George B., Jr. He was elected to succeed himself as Justice of the Supreme Court in April 1935.

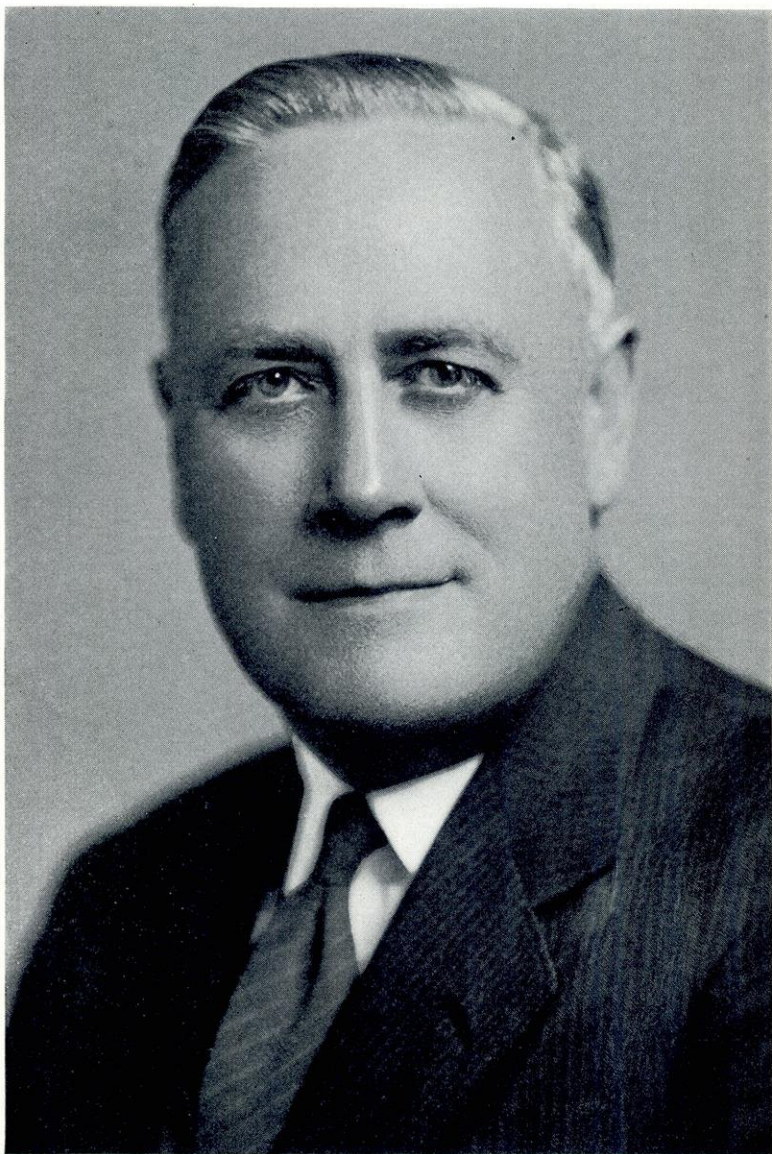
JOSEPH MARTIN was born on May 12, 1878 in the town of Rockland, Brown County. His parents, who were farmers, were among the pioneer settlers of Wisconsin. He attended rural school and was graduated from the West De Pere High School in 1897. From 1899 to 1902 he studied law in the offices of Wigman and Martin at Green Bay. In the fall of

1902 he entered the law school of the University of Wisconsin and was admitted to the practice of law in April 1903. He became associated with his brothers, Patrick H. Martin and John F. Martin at Green Bay where he practiced his profession until he was appointed to the Supreme Court in December 1934 to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Justice Theodore G. Lewis. In 1937 he was elected to succeed himself for the full term of ten years. Justice Martin has always taken an active interest in public affairs. He was a member of the legislature from 1902 to 1904 and was president of the board of education of Green Bay at the time of his appointment to the Supreme Court. He was married in 1904 to Mildred E. Wright of De Pere. Four daughters were born of this marriage, three of whom are living,—Mildred Martin Delaney, Jean Martin Lefebvre, and Florence Martin.

Members of Congress From Wisconsin



United States Senator Robert M. La Follette, Jr.



United States Senator Alexander Wiley.



Members of House of Representatives: (1) Stephen Bolles, 1st district; (2) Charles Hawks, Jr., 2nd district; (3) Harry W. Griswold,¹ 3rd district; (4) John C. Schafer, 4th district; (5) Lewis D. Thill, 5th district.

¹ Deceased July 4, 1939.



Members of House of Representatives: (1) Frank B. Keefe, 6th district; (2) Reid F. Murray, 7th district; (3) Joshua L. Johns, 8th district; (4) Merlin Hull, 9th district; (5) B. J. Gehrman, 10th district.

WISCONSIN MEMBERS OF THE 76TH CONGRESS

SENATORS

ROBERT M. LA FOLLETTE, JR. (Prog.) was born February 6, 1895 at Madison. Having been obliged through illness to leave the University of Wisconsin, he became the intimate companion and later the private secretary of his father. His first real political appearance was at Cleveland in 1924, where he read his father's message to the Third Party Convention. At his father's death in 1925, he was elected to the Senate to complete the elder La Follette's unexpired term. At that time he was thirty years of age. In April 1928 he was elected a delegate-at-large to the Republican National Convention, and was the Wisconsin member of the Committee on Resolutions, presenting the Progressive minority report. In November of the same year, he was reelected to the Senate. He was married in 1930 to Rachel Wilson Young of Washington, D. C. They have two children, Jo Oden, and Bronson Cutting. In 1934 he was again elected to the Senate as the nominee of the Progressive Party. His present term expires in January 1941. Home Address: Maple Bluff Farm, Madison.

ALEXANDER WILEY (Rep.) was born at Chippewa Falls on May 26, 1884. After his graduation from Chippewa Falls High School he attended Augsburg College at Minneapolis for two years, the law school of the University of Michigan for two years, and was graduated from the University of Wisconsin Law School in 1907. He has been a lawyer and businessman since that time. Since 1916 he has owned and operated a dairy farm in Barron County which was previously owned by his parents. Mr. Wiley was district attorney of Chippewa County for three terms from 1909 to 1915, a member of the school board of Chippewa Falls, governor of the Wisconsin-Michigan Kiwanis District in 1933, and Republican nominee for governor in 1936. He was married in 1909 to May Jenkins. They have four children, Elizabeth, Marshall, Rosemary, and Winifred. He was elected to the 76th Congress in 1938. Home Address: Chippewa Falls.

MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Green, Kenosha, Racine, Rock, and Walworth Counties.

STEPHEN BOLLES (Rep.) was born at Springboro, Crawford County, Pennsylvania. He attended the rural schools in Waushara County in Wisconsin and received his higher education at State Normal School in Edinboro, Pennsylvania. Mr. Bolles has been a newspaper reporter and editor for forty-five years and for the last nineteen years he has been editor of the Janesville Daily Gazette. He is a trustee of Milton College, former president of the Janesville Chamber of Commerce, and a member of the Wisconsin State Grange. This is the first time he has held any public office. Home Address: 927 Walker Street, Janesville.

SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Columbia, Dane, Dodge, Jefferson, and Waukesha Counties.

CHARLES HAWKS, JR. (Rep.) was born at Horicon on July 7, 1899. After attending Horicon High School he went to the University of Wisconsin where he was graduated from the commerce school in 1933. He is in the insurance and investment business. Mr. Hawks served in the navy during the World War and is a member of the American Legion and the Veterans of Foreign Wars. He has been a member of the Dodge County Board of Supervisors since 1936. This is his first term in Congress. Home Address: Horicon.

THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Crawford, Grant, Iowa, Juneau, La Crosse, Lafayette, Monroe, Richland, Sauk, and Vernon Counties.

HARRY W. GRISWOLD¹ (Rep.) was born on May 19, 1886 on a farm at West Salem where he has spent his entire life. He was educated in the public schools and took the short course in agriculture at the University of Wisconsin. Mr. Griswold has been a farmer all his life. For seventeen years he was a member of the board of the West Salem High School, and from 1930 to 1936 was a member of the State Board of Vocational Education. He served as state senator from 1932 to 1936 and was elected to the 76th Congress in 1938. Home Address: West Salem.

FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Towns of Franklin, Greenfield, Lake, Oak Creek, and Wauwatosa; village of West Milwaukee; cities of Cudahy, South Milwaukee, Wauwatosa, and West Allis, and the third, fourth, fifth, eighth, eleventh, twelfth, fourteenth, sixteenth, seventeenth, twenty-third, twenty-fourth, and twenty-seventh wards of the city of Milwaukee.

JOHN C. SCHAFER (Rep.) was born at Milwaukee on May 7, 1893. After his graduation from West Allis High School he was an office assistant at Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company and later was in the locomotive service of the Chicago, Northwestern Railroad. At present he is in the insurance business. Mr. Schafer was clerk of the school board in district number eleven in the town of Wauwatosa in 1920. He enlisted in the World War and served overseas for twenty-two months in the 13th Engineers. In 1921 and 1922 he was a member of the Wisconsin state legislature. In 1922 he was elected to Congress and served in the 68th through the 72nd Congresses. He was again reelected to Congress in 1938. Home Address: 3313 West Kilbourn Avenue, Milwaukee.

¹ Deceased July 4, 1939.

FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Towns of Granville and Milwaukee; villages of Fox Point, River Hills, Shorewood, and Whitefish Bay; and the first, second, sixth, seventh, ninth, tenth, thirteenth, fifteenth, eighteenth, nineteenth, twentieth, twenty-first, twenty-second, twenty-fifth, and twenty-sixth wards of the city of Milwaukee.

LEWIS D. THILL (Rep.) was born at Milwaukee on October 18, 1903. He was graduated from Marquette University in 1926, attended Harvard Graduate School, and received his LL. B. degree from the University of Wisconsin in 1931. He is a practicing attorney and is a member of the Milwaukee and Wisconsin Bar Associations. He was elected to the 76th Congress in 1938. Home Address: 2305 North Grant Boulevard, Milwaukee.

SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Calumet, Fond du Lac, Ozaukee, Sheboygan, Washington,
and Winnebago Counties.

FRANK B. KEEFE (Rep.) was born on September 23, 1887 at Winneconne. He was graduated from Oshkosh State Teachers College in 1906 and received the degree of LL. B. from the University of Michigan in 1910. Mr. Keefe has been a practicing attorney since 1910 and served as district attorney of Winnebago County from 1922 to 1928. He was elected to the 76th Congress in 1938. Home Address: 687 Main Street, Oshkosh.

SEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Adams, Green Lake, Langlade, Marathon, Marquette, Portage, Shawano,
Waupaca, Waushara, and Wood Counties.

REID F. MURRAY (Rep.) was born on October 16, 1887 at Ogdensburg. He was graduated from Manawa High School in 1907 and from the College of Agriculture of the University of Wisconsin in 1916. Mr. Murray was professor of animal husbandry in the Agricultural Extension Division of the University of Wisconsin from 1922 to 1927. He was county agent of Winnebago County in 1917, agricultural agent of the Northern Pacific Railway Company from 1914 to 1917, and agricultural agent of the First National Bank of Oshkosh from 1922 to 1935. He was elected to the 76th Congress in 1938. Home Address: Waupaca.

EIGHTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Brown, Door, Florence, Forest, Kewaunee, Manitowoc, Marinette, Oconto, and Outagamie Counties.

JOSHUA L. JOHNS (Rep.) was born on February 27, 1881 in the town of Eagle in Richland County. He is a graduate of Richland Center High School, the University of Chattanooga in Tennessee, and Yale University. Mr. Johns is a lawyer and executive. In 1928 he served as private secretary and advisor to Fred R. Zimmerman, who was governor of the state of Wisconsin. He was also a colonel on the military staff of Governor Zimmerman. He was elected to the 76th Congress in 1938. Home Address: 908 East Alton Street, Appleton.

NINTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Barron, Buffalo, Chippewa, Clark, Dunn, Eau Claire, Jackson, Pepin, Pierce, St. Croix, and Trempealeau Counties.

MERLIN HULL (Prog.) spent his boyhood in a farming community at Sechlerville in Jackson County. Here he attended school and worked as a farm hand and country school teacher so that he might earn funds with which to continue his education. He also learned the printing trade. His higher education was received at Gale College at Galesville, and De Pauw and Columbia Universities. After being admitted to the bar, he was a practicing attorney at Black River Falls. In 1904 he bought the Jackson County Journal, which in 1926 was consolidated with the Badger State Banner under the name of Banner-Journal. Mr. Hull still owns and publishes this newspaper. He has held various public offices, serving as district attorney of Jackson County; as a member of the assembly of the Wisconsin legislature in 1909, 1911, and 1913, being elected speaker of the assembly in 1913; and as Secretary of State in 1916 and again in 1918. He was a member of Congress from the seventh district from 1929-1931 and was elected from the ninth district in 1934, 1936 and 1938. Home Address: Black River Falls.

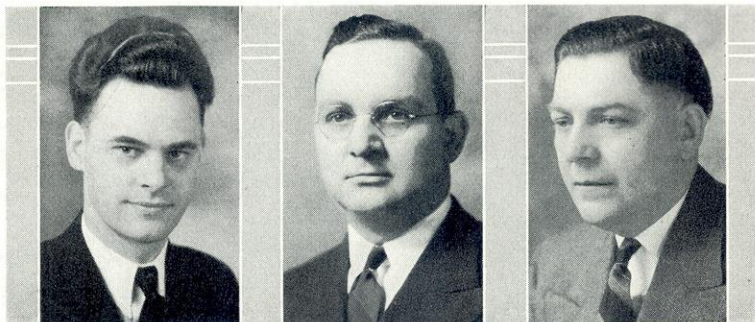
TENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Ashland, Payfield, Burnett, Douglas, Iron, Lincoln, Oneida, Polk, Price, Rusk, Sawyer, Taylor, Vilas, and Washburn Counties.

B. J. GEHRMANN (Prog.) was born in Germany on February 13, 1880. At the age of thirteen he came to this country where he worked in a Chicago packing plant and attended night school. Two years later he moved to Clark County. Since 1915 he has lived in Ashland County where he cleared a farm five miles from Mellen and where he has farmed ever since. He has held a number of public offices, serving as assessor for five years, town chairman for five years, and school clerk since 1919. He has been an officer of the American Society of Equity for many years, serving as county president and member of the state executive board, and as state president of the organization for four years until it merged with the Farmers Union. He has been a member of the Wisconsin legislature serving in the assembly in 1927 and 1931 and in the senate in 1933. In 1934 he was elected to Congress and was reelected in 1936 and 1938. Home Address: Mellen.

Members of the Legislature

MEMBERS OF THE SENATE



YINDRA¹
1st District

KRESKY
2nd District

ZIMNY
3rd District

FRANCIS A. YINDRA¹ (Dem.) was born on January 17, 1906 at Manitowoc. He attended Lincoln High School and was graduated from Marquette University with the degrees of Ph.B. and LL.B. Mr. Yindra is a practicing attorney in Manitowoc and has had experience in public accounting. He was a member of the assembly in 1933 and 1937 and was elected to the senate in 1938. Home Address: Manitowoc.

First senatorial district: Door, Kewaunee, and Manitowoc Counties.

MICHAEL F. KRESKY, JR., (Prog.) was born at Marinette on May 23, 1905. He was graduated from Marinette High School in 1923 and from Georgetown University Law School at Washington, D. C. in 1931. Since that time he has been a practicing attorney at Green Bay and a member of the law firm of Alk, Kresky, Cohen, and Hughes. This is Mr. Kresky's first term in the senate and the first time he has ever held a public office. Home Address: Rural Route 1, Indian Hill, Green Bay.

Second senatorial district: Brown and Oconto Counties.

ARTHUR L. ZIMNY (Dem.) was born on August 5, 1900 at Milwaukee in the district he now represents. After his graduation from South Division High School he attended McDonald's Business College and later studied architectural engineering at the University of Wisconsin Extension Division. For fifteen years he has been in the advertising business. Mr. Zimny is a member of the Polish Roman Catholic Union, the Polish National Alliance, the Century Club of Milwaukee, and the Knights of Columbus, Council No. 524, Milwaukee. He was a pioneer in organizing the United Taxpayers Cooperative Association. Although active in civic affairs he had held no public office until his election to the senate in 1934. He was reelected in 1938. Home Address: 1640 South Muskego Avenue, Milwaukee.

Third senatorial district: The fifth, eighth, eleventh, and twenty-fourth wards of the city of Milwaukee.

¹ Resigned December 6, 1939.



MURRAY
4th District

GETTELMAN
5th District

HAMPEL
6th District

MILTON T. MURRAY (Rep.) was born June 1, 1898 in Milwaukee and received his education at Milwaukee State Teachers College, Marquette University, and the University of Chicago. He was a teacher and athletic coach for ten years and is now a practicing attorney at 231 West Wisconsin Avenue in Milwaukee. He resigned from his fifth consecutive term in the assembly to run for a seat in the senate left vacant by the death of Oscar H. Morris. Mr. Murray was elected in April 1939 and is now serving his first term in the senate. Home Address: 1902 East Linwood Avenue, Milwaukee.

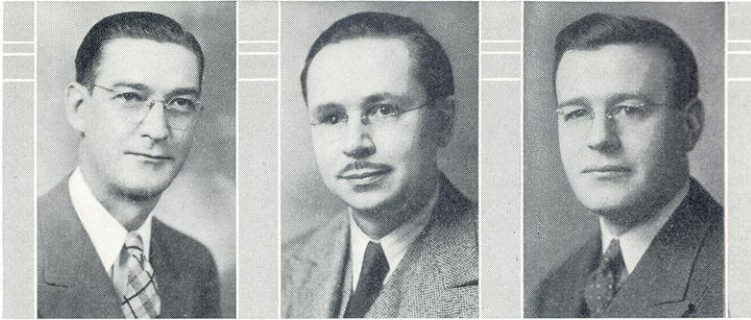
Fourth senatorial district: The thirteenth, eighteenth, and twenty-first wards of the city of Milwaukee; and the villages of Fox Point, River Hills, Shorewood, Whitefish Bay, and the town of Milwaukee.

BERNARD GETTELMAN (Rep.) was born at Chicago, Illinois on December 23, 1889. He received his education in the common schools of Milwaukee. Mr. Gettelman is president-treasurer of the National Soap and Products Company. He has served in the Milwaukee County sheriff's department both as motorcycle officers' chief and as under-sheriff. He was elected a delegate to the Republican National Conventions of 1932 and 1936 and was chairman of the Wisconsin delegation at the latter convention. From 1917-1918 he was a member of the assembly, from 1923-34 of the senate and in 1938 he was again elected to the senate. Home Address: 2250 North Hi-Mount Boulevard, Milwaukee.

Fifth senatorial district: The ninth, fifteenth, nineteenth, twenty-second, and twenty-sixth wards of the city of Milwaukee.

GEORGE HAMPEL (Prog.) was born in Milwaukee on August 27, 1885. He was educated in the public schools, the International Correspondence School, and Hesse's Art School. Mr. Hampel is an accountant and is president of Hampel's Book Shop, Inc. Included in the public offices which he has held are county clerk of Milwaukee County in 1919 and 1920 and executive secretary of the Milwaukee Motion Picture Commission. He was a member of the assembly in 1931 and was elected to the senate in 1936. Home Address: 3651 North 17th Street, Milwaukee.

Sixth senatorial district: The second, seventh, tenth, twentieth, and twenty-fifth wards of the city of Milwaukee.



GAWRONSKI
7th District

BUSBY
8th District

YOUNG
9th District

ANTHONY P. GAWRONSKI (Dem.) was born at Wisconsin Dells on March 24, 1900. He was graduated from Marquette Academy in 1919 and from Marquette University Law School in 1923. Since 1923 he has been a practicing attorney in Milwaukee. Mr. Gawronski was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention at Chicago in 1932 and in the fall of that year was elected as one of the presidential electors from the Fourth Congressional District. He served as assistant district attorney and divorce counsel of Milwaukee County from 1933 to 1937. He was elected to the state senate in 1938. Home Address: 1025 West Oklahoma Avenue, Milwaukee.

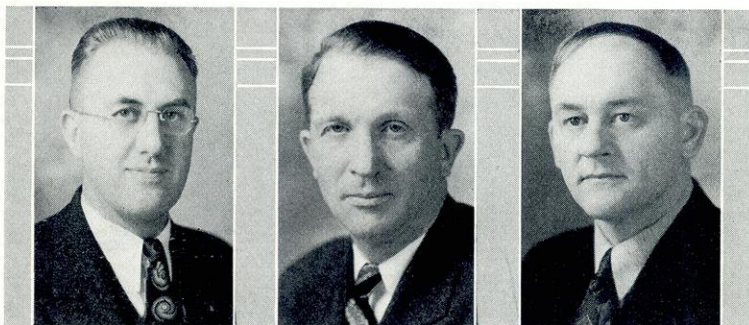
Seventh senatorial district: The twelfth, fourteenth, seventeenth, and twenty-seventh wards of the city of Milwaukee and the cities of Cudahy and South Milwaukee; towns of Lake and Oak Creek.

ALLEN J. BUSBY (Prog.) is thirty-eight years old and is a graduate of the West Milwaukee public schools, West Allis High School, and Milwaukee State Teachers College. In 1922 he received the degree of B. A. from the University of Wisconsin and in 1925 an M. A. in history and politics. After studying law at the University of Chicago, he returned to the University of Wisconsin where he received his LL. B. in 1928 and was admitted to the bar. Prior to taking up law, Mr. Busby was principal of the high school at Little Chute for two years and an instructor of English and history in the West Allis High School from 1928 to 1933. Since 1932 he has been village attorney of West Milwaukee. He served in the assembly as a Progressive-Republican in 1931 and as a Progressive in 1935. In 1936 he was elected to the senate. Home Address: 1673 South 53rd Street, Milwaukee.

Eighth senatorial district: Towns of Franklin, Granville, Greenfield, and Wauwatosa; village of West Milwaukee; sixteenth and twenty-third wards of the city of Milwaukee and cities of Wauwatosa and West Allis.

CORNELIUS T. YOUNG (Dem.) was born at Milwaukee on July 28, 1907. He was graduated from St. John's Military Academy in 1926 and from the University of Wisconsin Law School in 1931. He is a practicing attorney at 710 North Plankinton Avenue in Milwaukee. During the session of 1933 Mr. Young had the honor of being the youngest speaker in the history of the assembly. He has served four terms in the assembly and was elected to the senate in 1938. Home Address: 2102 East Kenilworth Place, Milwaukee.

Ninth senatorial district: The first, third, fourth, and sixth wards of the city of Milwaukee.



WHITE
10th District

NELSON
11th District

McDERMID
12th District

KENNETH S. WHITE (Rep.), the son of Attorney Ferris M. White of River Falls, was born in that city on January 17, 1897. After attending the Teachers College at River Falls, he entered the law school of the University of Minnesota. He served in the army with the A. E. F. in France. After his discharge he continued his law course at the University of Wisconsin and was graduated from that institution in 1921. Since that time he has practiced law at River Falls in partnership with his father. Mr. White has always been active in community affairs, serving as district attorney of Pierce County for two terms and as a member of the county board for three terms. In 1936 he was a delegate to the National Republican Convention held in Cleveland. He was elected to the senate for the first time in 1936. Home Address: River Falls.

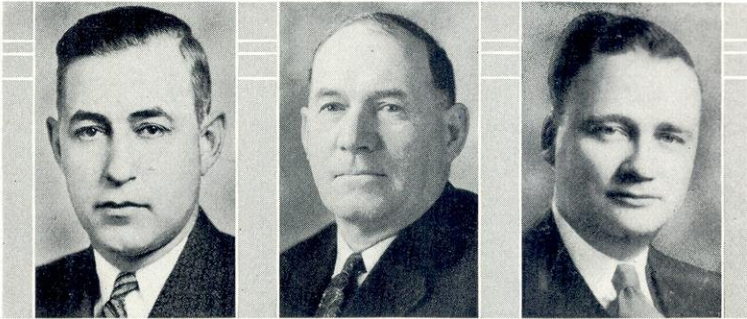
Tenth senatorial district: Buffalo, Pepin, Pierce, and St. Croix Counties.

PHILIP E. NELSON (Rep.) was born on September 1, 1891 on a farm at Curtiss, Wisconsin. He received his secondary education at Colby High School and later was graduated from the Williams Business College at Oshkosh. He has been employed by the Oakland Motor Car Company at Pontiac, Michigan as cost accountant and has operated cheese factories in Clark and Rusk Counties, and a general store at Conrath. He now owns and operates a farm at Cloverland, Maple P.O., Douglas County. During 1921-23 and 1925-35, he was a member of the county board of supervisors in Douglas County. For twenty-two months he served in the World War, most of the time with the A.E.F. in France. In 1927 and 1929 he was a member of the assembly and has served in the senate since 1931. Home Address: Route 1, Maple.

Eleventh senatorial district: Bayfield, Burnett, Douglas, and Washburn Counties.

JOSEPH E. McDERMID (Prog.) was born in Minneapolis, Minnesota on March 20, 1894. He came to Wisconsin in 1899 with his parents. He attended Chicago Veterinary College for three years and Indiana Veterinary College at Indianapolis for one year, where he received the degree of D. V. M. He enlisted and served two years with the medical corps during the World War, and is a charter member of the Vinton Moore Post of the American Legion at Ladysmith. Since 1921 he has practiced veterinary medicine at Ladysmith. He is a member of the Rusk County Board of Supervisors, and is chairman of its road and bridge committee. He was elected to his first term in the legislature in April 1935 to fill a vacancy and was reelected in 1936. Home Address: Ladysmith.

Twelfth senatorial district: Ashland, Iron, Price, Rusk, Sawyer, and Vilas Counties.



PETERS
13th District

MACK
14th District

COAKLEY
15th District

JESSE M. PETERS (Rep.) was born at Iron Ridge, Dodge County, on July 21, 1897. After attending the graded schools at Iron Ridge and Pardeeville High School he entered Marquette University where he was graduated from the law school in 1924. Mr. Peters is a World War veteran. With the exception of serving as district attorney of Washington County from 1929 to 1930 he had held no public office until his election to the senate in 1938. Home Address: Hartford.

Thirteenth senatorial district: Dodge and Washington Counties.

MIKE MACK (Rep.) was born in Trempealeau County on November 15, 1873. After receiving a common school education he spent ten years in the lumber business. For the past forty years he has farmed in Outagamie County. During the World War, Senator Mack was chairman of the village Council of Defense. Before his election to the senate in 1932 he had served as a county board member and as a member of the county highway committee. During the 1935 session Senator Mack was a member of the senate Committee on Highways and in 1937 of the Committee on State and Local Government. Home Address: Shiocton.

Fourteenth senatorial district: Outagamie and Shawano Counties.

MAURICE P. COAKLEY (Rep.) was born at Beloit on January 9, 1906. He received the degrees of B. A. from Beloit College in 1926 and of LL. B. in 1930 from the Law School of the University of Wisconsin. He is a practicing attorney in Beloit. During 1931 and 1932 he was an instructor in the department of government at Beloit College. From 1927 until his election to the senate he served as a record clerk in the senate. In 1932 he was admitted to the bar of the Territory of Hawaii at Honolulu. He is serving his second term in the legislature. Home Address: 1220 Emerson Street, Beloit.

Fifteenth senatorial district: Rock County.



ROETHE
16th District

LOVELACE
17th District

DUEL¹
18th District

EDWARD J. ROETHE (Rep.) was born in Whitewater on May 12, 1878. After his graduation from Whitewater High School he taught school for two years. For the past thirty-seven years he has been connected with the Fennimore Times and at present is its publisher. Senator Roethe was elected president of the village of Fennimore in 1919 and when it was incorporated as a city in August of that year, became its first mayor. He was reelected as mayor in 1920, 1922, and 1924. For eight years he served as a member of the State Fair Advisory Board from the third Congressional district. Senator Roethe served in the senate in 1925 and 1929 and was reelected for the third time in 1936. He acted as chairman of the Interim Committee on Education which, after nearly two years of study, submitted a comprehensive plan for the reorganization of Wisconsin's educational system to the 1931 Legislature. Home Address: Fennimore.

Sixteenth senatorial district: Crawford, Grant, and Vernon Counties.

CARL LOVELACE (Rep.) was born on November 29, 1878 on a farm near Wiota in Lafayette County. His formal education ended with the completion of the eighth grade in the district school. After returning from the Spanish-American War he and his brother engaged in a mercantile business for a few years. Later he sold his interest in the partnership and became a traveling salesman in Minnesota where he worked his way up to division manager of a major oil company. In 1926 Mr. Lovelace returned to Wisconsin where he entered the retail hardware business at Woodford. He has been president of the bank of Woodford since 1933. This is his first term in the senate. Home Address: Woodford.

Seventeenth senatorial district: Green, Iowa, and Lafayette Counties.

MORVIN DUEL¹ (Rep.) was born in Fond du Lac County, July 8, 1888. He was reared on a farm and attended the rural schools. In 1906 he was graduated from the Rosendale High School and in 1910 from the Oshkosh State Teachers College. Mr. Duel taught in a rural school, was principal of a graded school, and for three years principal of a high school. From 1915 to 1921 he was county superintendent of schools of Fond du Lac County. He retired from that office to enter the insurance business in which he has been engaged ever since. Mr. Duel was elected to the senate in 1936. Home Address: 290 Sheboygan Street, Fond du Lac.

Eighteenth senatorial district: Fond du Lac, Green Lake, and Waushara Counties.

¹ Resigned September 20, 1939.



BROWN
19th District

BOLENS
20th District

GREENQUIST
21st District

TAYLOR G. BROWN (Rep.) was born in Richland County on February 28, 1890. After his graduation from high school he attended Platteville State Teachers College and the University of Wisconsin. He taught in the rural schools for one year, in the Viroqua High School for three years and was principal of Cashton High School for one year. In 1918 he served as county agricultural agent and from 1918 to 1930 as director of agriculture at Oshkosh under the Smith-Hughes Act. Mr. Brown has operated dairy farms since 1915. He was mayor of Oshkosh from 1930 to 1933, has been director of the New American Bank at Oshkosh since 1925, secretary of the Oshkosh Fair since 1918, president of the Wisconsin Association of Fairs from 1935 to 1937 and president of the Wisconsin-Fox Waterways Association from 1930 to 1934. This is his first term in the senate. Home address: Jackson Drive, Oshkosh.

Nineteenth senatorial district: Calumet and Winnebago Counties.

HARRY W. BOLENS (Dem.) was born on January 13, 1864. He has lived at Port Washington since 1879 except for six years spent in Sheboygan, where he published the Daily Journal. He is an inventor, manufacturer, and farmer. He has served as alderman, county supervisor, and county board chairman for several terms, and mayor for three terms. Senator Bolens organized the first independent military company in Wisconsin for the Spanish-American War, and in 1917 organized the first independent Wisconsin Company for the World War. He was later chairman of District Board No. 2, the expense of which according to Gen. Crowder was the lowest in the United States, and chairman of the county Council of Defense the expenses of which amounted to \$600. He has been a member of the senate since 1933. Home Address: 1242 Grand Avenue, Port Washington.

Twentieth senatorial district: Ozaukee and Sheboygan Counties.

KENNETH L. GREENQUIST (Prog.) was born on April 3, 1910 at Florence and is of Swedish descent. He is a graduate of Racine High School, attended the University of Kentucky from 1929 to 1931, and was graduated from the law school of the University of Wisconsin in 1936. He has worked as a laborer, machine operator and spot welder assistant in the J. I. Case Company, Massey-Harris Company and Modine Manufacturing Company. Mr. Greenquist practices law with the firm of Wendt and Greenquist in Racine. This is the first public office he has ever held. Home Address: 1719 Grand Avenue, Racine.

Twenty-first senatorial district: Racine County.



SHEARER
22nd District

FISHER
23rd District

RUSH
24th District

CONRAD SHEARER (Rep.) was born in the town of Somers, Kenosha County. He received his early education in the rural schools and was graduated from the Kenosha High School and the Milwaukee Normal School. He taught in the rural schools of Kenosha County, the Kenosha College of Commerce, and the Milwaukee public schools. For seven years he was employed at the Kenosha Post Office as letter carrier and postal clerk, and since 1907 has been the secretary-manager of the central office of the Kenosha Industries. Senator Shearer served his city as alderman from 1913 to 1919 and as a member of the Park Commission from 1919 to 1923. He was elected to the assembly in 1922 and served in that body until 1929 when he took his seat in the senate where he is now completing his third consecutive term. During three sessions Senator Shearer has served as chairman of the senate Committee on Agriculture and Labor. Home Address: 520—68th Place, Kenosha.

Twenty-second senatorial district: Kenosha and Walworth Counties.

FRED R. FISHER (Rep.) was born on a farm in the town of Farmington, Waupaca County. At the age of eighteen he entered an apprenticeship as a flour miller. In 1905 at Waupaca the partnership of Fisher and Fallgatter was formed which is still in existence. Mr. Fisher has been active in many public activities and has served both as alderman and mayor of Waupaca, as a member of the board of education for six years, county board member for twelve years, a member of the county highway commission for four years, and of the mediation board for four years. He is serving his first term in the senate. Home Address: Waupaca.

Twenty-third senatorial district: Portage and Waupaca Counties.

WALTER J. RUSH (Prog.) was born and reared on a farm in the town of Waterford, Racine County. He was educated in the common schools and at Rochester Seminary. He received his B. S. degree from the University of Valparaiso in Indiana. He was principal of the Waterford school for three years, and then entered the University of Wisconsin where he completed the law course in 1900. Since then he has practiced law continuously in Clark County. He was district attorney of that county from 1911 to 1918 and a delegate to the Republican National Convention in Kansas City in 1928. He has always been affiliated with the Progressive cause in Wisconsin, and was a delegate to the Fond du Lac convention which organized the Progressive Party. Since 1929 he has been a member of the senate. Home Address: 202 South Clay Street, Neillsville.

Twenty-fourth senatorial district: Clark, Taylor and Wood Counties.



MUELLER
25th District

RISSE
26th District

MILLER
27th District

OTTO MUELLER (Rep.) was born at Wausau on December 19, 1875 and was educated in the public schools of that city. He was county supervisor of Marathon County for two years and a trustee of Mt. View Tuberculosis Sanatorium for sixteen years. He is a jeweler by profession. Senator Mueller served in the senate for two terms beginning in 1927 and was reelected again in 1938. Home Address: 1607—3d Street, Wausau.

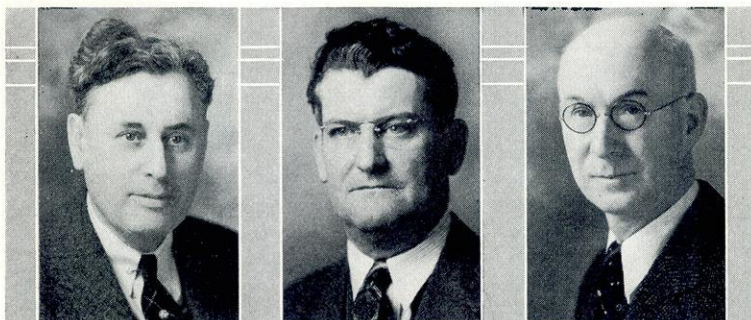
Twenty-fifth senatorial district: Lincoln and Marathon Counties.

FRED RISSE (Prog.) was born in the town of Buffalo, Buffalo County, on January 15, 1900. After he was graduated from the Winona High School at Winona, Minnesota he spent a couple of years on his father's farm and then entered the University of Wisconsin where he received his B.A. degree in 1923 and his LL.B. in 1925. He taught in the Beaver Dam High School for one year and since 1925 has been a practicing attorney in Madison. From 1925 to 1930 he lectured on business law at Madison College. Before his election to the senate in 1936 he had held a number of public offices: town clerk of the town of Madison from 1927-28; treasurer of the Highlands Mendota Beach School since 1930; and district attorney of Dane County from 1929-35. Home Address: Route 2, Madison.

Twenty-sixth senatorial district: Dane County.

JESS MILLER (Rep.) was born in 1884 in the town of Eagle, Richland County. He was educated in the public schools and is a farmer and auctioneer by occupation. Mr. Miller has held a number of public offices—chairman of the town of Eagle, chairman of the county highway committee, the county mediation board, and the county Republican committee for a number of years. He was elected to the senate for the first time in 1938. Home Address: Richland Center.

Twenty-seventh senatorial district: Columbia, Richland, and Sauk Counties.



INGRAM
28th District

CONNORS
29th District

SAULD
30th District

G. ERLE INGRAM (Prog.) was born April 1, 1883 at Eau Galle. After receiving his secondary education in Dunn County, he attended White-water and La Crosse State Teachers Colleges, the Kansas City Business College, and the Northern Indiana Law School at Valparaiso. At the age of seventeen he began teaching and taught for several years in the elementary and high schools of the state. Since 1921 he has been practicing law in Eau Claire and has been vice president of the State Bar Association for the 19th judicial circuit. In 1928-29 he was a member of the Republican State Central Committee. He was elected to the assembly in 1930 and since 1933 has been a member of the senate. Legislative committees on which Mr. Ingram has served are the Interim Committee on Banking, the Interim Committee on Old-Age Pensions, and the Advisory Legislative Committee to Investigate Finance Companies. From September 1935 to November 1938 he served part-time as special counsel for the Division of Consumer Credit of the Banking Commission. Home Address: 252 South 11th Street, Eau Claire.

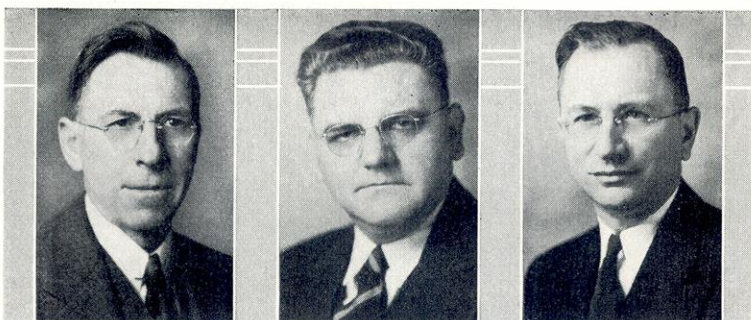
Twenty-eighth senatorial district: Chippewa and Eau Claire Counties.

A. J. CONNORS (Prog.) was born at Duluth, Minnesota, on September 13, 1891. He attended Stillwater High School and was graduated from the Minnesota College of Law in 1921. He practiced law at Rice Lake from 1927 to 1928 and at Barron since 1929. Mr. Connors has been district attorney of Barron County since 1929. He served in the army for three years and is a member of the American Legion and the Veterans of Foreign Wars. This is Mr. Connors' first term in the senate. Home Address: Barron.

Twenty-ninth senatorial district: Barron, Dunn, and Polk Counties.

ERNEST G. SAULD (Dem.) was born on July 4, 1884 in Europe in the duchy of Luxemburg. He is a graduate of the Iron Mountain, Michigan High School with the class of 1902 and took a business course at Green Bay Business College. Mr. Sauld was in the hotel and mercantile business with his father until 1918 when he entered the real estate business. He has held a number of public offices: chairman of the town of Pembine for sixteen years, clerk of the school board and chairman of the county highway committee since 1920, and president of the Marinette County Agricultural Fair Association from 1930-1939. Mr. Sauld was elected to the senate for the first time in 1936. Home Address: Pembine.

Thirtieth senatorial district: Forest, Florence, Langlade, Marinette, and Oneida Counties.



COLLER
31st District

PAULSON
32nd District

FREEHOFF
33rd District

AMROSE B. COLLER (Rep.) was born in the village of Marquette on September 6, 1885. He attended the public schools of that village and as soon as he was old enough worked on farms during his vacations. In 1899 he moved with his parents to a farm between Arkdale and Friendship. Later he purchased a tract of timber land and engaged in a farm lumbering operation which was eventually organized into the Arkdale Manufacturing Company which manufactures boxes and crates. This company was later moved to Necedah but it still owns considerable acreage of timber and ranch land near Friendship. This is the first time Mr. Collier has held any public office. Home Address: Necedah.

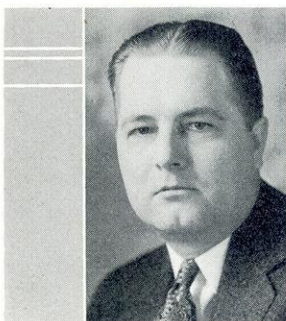
Thirty-first senatorial district: Adams, Juneau, Marquette, and Monroe Counties.

OSCAR S. PAULSON (Prog.) was born on December 12, 1889 on a farm near the village of Dalton in Otter Tail County, Minnesota. He was educated in the common schools of that county, and at Augsburg Academy, College, and Seminary at Minneapolis. Prior to his graduation he farmed for several years. Since 1916 he has been a Lutheran pastor at Argyle and La Crosse. He has been president of the Minneapolis district of the Lutheran Free Church from 1930-1939, a member of the stewardship board from 1935-1939, and president of the board of trustees of Oak Forest Sanatorium from 1935-1938. This is his first term in the senate. Home Address: 1502 George Street, La Crosse.

Thirty-second senatorial district: Jackson, La Crosse, and Trempealeau Counties.

WILLIAM A. FREEHOFF (Rep.) was born on a farm near La Crosse on December 27, 1889. After his graduation from high school he worked for a year on the La Crosse Leader Press. At the University of Wisconsin he took the long course in agriculture but before the course was finished he accepted a position on the college staff for one year. Until 1926 Mr. Freehoff engaged in farming and since that time he has been in the insurance business. He has been on the staff of the Wisconsin Agriculturist and has written for a number of farm publications as well as for general magazines and newspapers. This is the third term he has served in the legislature having been in the assembly from 1921 to 1924. Home Address: 1013 East Broadway, Waukesha.

Thirty-third senatorial district: Jefferson and Waukesha Counties.



LARSEN
Chief Clerk



HARTMAN
Sergeant-at-Arms

LAWRENCE R. LARSEN was born at Racine, Wisconsin on March 23, 1897, and received his education in the common and high schools of that city. He served in the World War as acting Sergeant-Major, Headquarters Company at Camp Shelby, Mississippi. His election as Chief Clerk of the Senate in 1935 was his first public office. He was unanimously reelected in 1937 and in 1939. Home Address: 1028 Russet Street, Racine.

EMIL A. HARTMAN was born and educated at Manitowoc, Wisconsin. He is a paperhanging and painting contractor. Mr. Hartman has served as secretary of the Manitowoc County Republican Committee, delegate to the Republican State Conventions, clerk with the Adjutant General, and filing clerk with the Secretary of State. Since 1915 he has served in various capacities with the senate: document clerk, mailing clerk, assistant sergeant-at-arms, and has been elected as sergeant-at-arms for the past five regular sessions and all intervening special sessions. Home Address: 2253 Fox Avenue, Madison.

MEMBERS OF THE ASSEMBLY



LONG
Adams and
Marquette



VAN GUILDER
Ashland

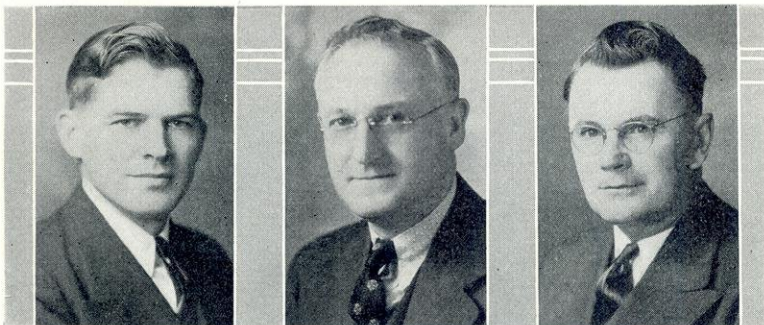


SYKES
Barron

ROBERT M. LONG (Rep.) was born at Westfield on April 9, 1895. After his graduation from the Westfield High School in 1914 he began farming on the home farm where he still resides. Mr. Long has been clerk of his school district since 1931, chairman of the town of Westfield since 1933, and chairman of the board of supervisors of Marquette County since 1936. He was elected to the assembly for the first time in 1938. Home Address: Westfield.

HARRY VAN GUILDER (Prog.) was born at Cannon Falls, Minnesota on July 6, 1890. He was educated in the common schools of Burnett County. Mr. Van Guilder has been a clerk in a store and a bookkeeper, and since 1913 he has been employed by the Soo Line Railroad as a switchman. He has been president of the local Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen for ten years and in 1935 was a delegate to the national convention at Cleveland. For four years he was vice president of the Ashland County Progressive Club and was a delegate to the Fond du Lac Convention at which the Progressive Party was formed. This is Mr. Van Guilder's second term in the assembly. Home Address: 820—4th Avenue West, Ashland.

CHARLES H. SYKES (Prog.) was born on January 11, 1881 at Brodhead. After his graduation from the Milton Junction High School he attended Janesville Business College. At the age of nineteen he began farming in Rock County. In 1919 he moved to a farm in Barron County on which he resided until he retired in 1934. Mr. Sykes served for two years on the county board of Rock County and for ten years on the county board of Barron County. This is his first term in the assembly. Home Address: Route 1, Cameron.



CARLSON
Bayfield

LYTIE
Brown, 1st

SWEENEY
Brown, 2nd

Laurie E. Carlson (Prog.) was born on a farm in the town of Bayfield on January 12, 1908. After his graduation from Bayfield High School in 1925 he attended Northland College for two years and completed two years of work at the University of Wisconsin. He is a fruit and dairy farmer. Mr. Carlson is interested in enlarging educational opportunities for both young and old and in 1937 introduced the first folk school bill in any state legislature. He is also interested in vocational aids to the smaller communities for agriculture, home economics, and general vocational education. This is his second consecutive term in the legislature. Home Address: Bayfield.

Harold A. Lytie (Dem.), the son of B. O. Lytie of Amherst, was born in Portage County on June 9, 1899. He attended the public schools of Amherst. At the age of seventeen he was the youngest person in the state to receive the master barber's license. He has owned and operated his own barber shop for eighteen years. Mr. Lytie has been secretary and treasurer and president of the Central West Side Business Men's Association. He is first vice-president of the Associated Master Barbers of Wisconsin and was chairman of the joint legislative committee of the Journeymen and Master Barbers for six years. He is serving his second term in the assembly. Home Address: 228 North Ashland Avenue, Green Bay.

Brown County, first district: The city of Green Bay exclusive of the twenty-first ward.

William J. Sweeney (Dem.) was born in the town of Glenmore, Brown County. He was educated in the common schools and also took a correspondence business course. For nine years ending in 1931 he was a road and bridge contractor. Since then he has been an auctioneer and farmer, and he also operates a stone quarry. He served the township of Glenmore as highway commissioner from 1920-22, as town clerk from 1922-27, and as town chairman from 1927-29. He was elected to the assembly in 1932 and has served continuously since that time. Home Address: Route 3, Green Bay.

Brown County, second district: All the towns, cities, and villages of Brown County except the city of Green Bay; and the twenty-first ward of the city of Green Bay.



HAMMERGREN
Buffalo and Pepin

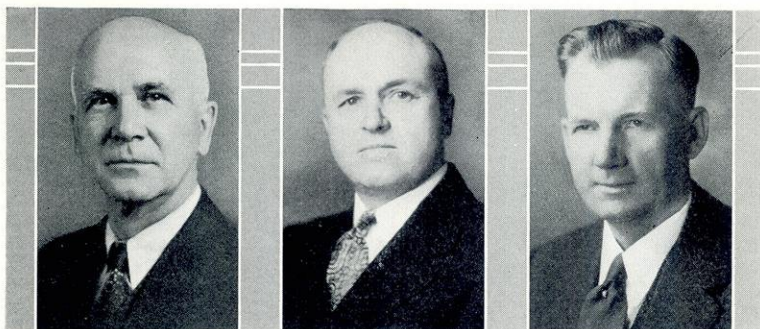
BENSON
Burnett and
Washington

PEIK
Calumet

DAVID I. HAMMERGREN (Rep.) was born at St. Paul, Minnesota on June 16, 1875. He is a graduate of the high school and business college at St. Paul. He was formerly a compositor and foreman and superintendent of various St. Paul and Chicago concerns. For the past thirty years he has been in the publishing business. Mr. Hammergren was a member of the Minnesota Legislature from 1905 to 1907, a member of the Buffalo County Board from 1932 to 1939, and from 1936 to 1939 he was chairman of the board. He is serving his first term in the assembly. Home Address: Cochrane.

GUY BENSON (Rep.) was born at Jordan, Green County on April 18, 1876. He was educated in the common schools and was graduated from the short course in agriculture at the University of Wisconsin in 1895. From 1895 to 1903 he farmed. Since 1903 he has been in the general merchandise business and has been located at Spooner for the past twenty-four years. Mr. Benson was president of the board of public works at Rice Lake from 1906 to 1907, a member of the Washburn County Board for twelve years, alderman and mayor of Spooner for three and two years respectively, and president of the Spooner School Board since 1920. He was also a member of the Wisconsin National Guard for two years. In 1938 he was elected to the assembly for the first time. Home Address: Spooner.

CARL J. PEIK (Prog.) was born in the town of Charlestown, Calumet County on March 27, 1896. He attended the common schools and Chilton High School and in 1917 was graduated from the short course in agriculture at the University of Wisconsin. He has been a farmer all his life and is a breeder of Guernsey cattle and Berkshire hogs. Mr. Peik has served as school clerk since 1925, president of the Calumet County Fair Association since 1932, and supervisor of the town of Charlestown from 1932 to 1939. In 1937 he was awarded a certificate of recognition by the Department of Agriculture and Markets for his promotion of 4-H Club work and other agricultural activities. This is his first term in the assembly. Home Address: Route 4, Chilton.



HIPKE
Chippewa

COOK
Clark

AUSTIN
Columbia

GEORGE H. HIPKE (Rep.) was born at New Holstein, on December 29, 1879. He received his education in the common schools of his home town. At an early age he entered the mercantile business and at present devotes his time to the canning industry, forest products, and the selling of land. He has held a number of public offices. From 1921 to 1931, he was on the Stanley Board of Education. Since 1919 he has been a member of the board of trustees of the Chippewa County Asylum; and from 1932 to 1935 was mayor of Stanley. He is serving his third term in the assembly. Home Address: Stanley.

WALTER E. COOK (Rep.) was born on a farm near Unity on December 21, 1888. After attending the grade schools of that village he spent two years in high school. Mr. Cook has owned and operated a farm for fifteen years and has been a farm and livestock auctioneer for twenty years. He has served as a member of the council and as school treasurer of Unity. In 1938 he was elected to the assembly where he is serving his first term. Home Address: Unity.

ARTHUR E. AUSTIN (Rep.) was born on January 22, 1891 in the town of Lowville, Columbia County. He received his education in the country school, the graded school at Rio, and the Columbus High School. He is a farmer and livestock dealer and still lives on the farm on which he was born. Mr. Austin has served his community as town treasurer, a member of the school board, secretary-treasurer of the Rio Cooperative Creamery, and as a church trustee. He was elected to the assembly for the first time in 1938. Home Address: Rio.



McDOWELL
Crawford

SCHENK
Dane, 1st

HANSON, J. C.
Dane, 2nd

DONALD C. McDOWELL (Rep.) was born at Mt. Sterling in Crawford County on August 27, 1890. He is a graduate of the Soldiers Grove High School and attended Lawrence College and the University of Wisconsin. Mr. McDowell is interested in farming and is a farm owner. He was postmaster at Soldiers Grove from 1922-35; a member of the school board from 1926-33; a member of the Soldiers and Sailors Relief Commission of Crawford County for the past five years; and at present is a supervisor and member of the county board. He served in the World War with the famous 32nd Division. This is his second term in the assembly. Home Address: Soldiers Grove.

HERBERT C. SCHENK (Prog.) was born on June 26, 1880 in Leeds. He attended the elementary school in Madison and also Northwestern Business College where he was graduated in 1898. From 1901-08 he was manager of a retail lumber yard and since that time he has been a retail hardware dealer. Mr. Schenk has been a member of the board of education since 1921, and of the park commission and board of health from 1918 and 1923, respectively, to the present. He also belonged to the Wisconsin National Guard from 1898 to 1901. This is Mr. Schenk's third term in the assembly. Home Address: 2051 Winnebago Street, Madison.

Dane County, first district: The city of Madison.

JAMES C. HANSON (Prog.) came to America at the age of four from Slysrup, Lolland, Denmark, where he was born July 11, 1862. He has always made his home in the town of Christiana. He received his education in the public schools, Albion Academy, and Milton College. His occupation is farming and he has long been active in the cooperative movement. Besides holding many other offices of trust and honor, Mr. Hanson has been a member of the assembly since 1917 and is the oldest legislator in point of service. The University Board of Regents presented him with a testimonial of appreciation in 1932 for his pioneering services in the field of cooperative marketing and the organization of other cooperatives. Home Address: Route 2, Deerfield.

Dane County, second district: Towns of Albion, Blooming Grove, Bristol, Burke, Christiana, Cottage Grove, Deerfield, Dunkirk, Dunn, Medina, Pleasant Springs, Rutland, Sun Prairie, Windsor, and York; villages of Cambridge, Cottage Grove, Deerfield, De Forest, McFarland, Marshall, Rockdale, and Sun Prairie; city of Stoughton.



TOEPFER
Dane, 3rd

GENZMER
Dodge, 1st

JONES
Dodge, 2nd

OTTO TOEPFER (Rep.) was born on January 31, 1872 in the town of Middleton where he attended the rural schools. In addition to farming all his life he has been a director in a Madison bank and a director in a Madison trust company. Mr. Toepfer has been active in civic affairs. He served for ten consecutive years on the town board of Madison, ten years on the town board of Middleton, and nineteen years on the board of supervisors of Dane County. He was director of the Dane County Agricultural Society for twenty years, president of that society for two terms, and president of the Dane County Holstein-Friesian Association for three years. This is his first term in the assembly. Home Address: Middleton.

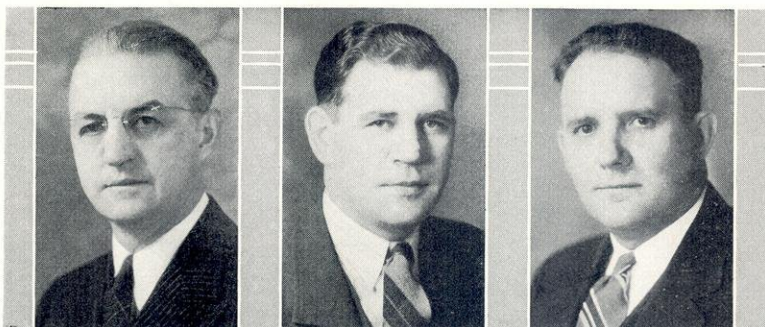
Dane County, third district: Towns of Berry, Black Earth, Blue Mounds, Cross Plains, Dane, Fitchburg, Madison, Mazomanie, Middleton, Montrose, Oregon, Perry, Primrose, Roxbury, Springdale, Springfield, Vermont, Verona, Vienna, and Westport; villages of Belleville, Black Earth, Blue Mounds, Brooklyn, Cross Plains, Dane, Maple Bluff, Mazomanie, Middleton, Mt. Horeb, Oregon, Shorewood Hills, Verona, and Waunakee.

ELMER L. GENZMER (Dem.), a descendant of Christian Genzmer, one of the early settlers of Mayville, was born there on January 3, 1903. From 1922-23 he attended Milwaukee State Teachers College and Marquette Law School from 1923-24. Mr. Genzmer taught in the rural schools of Dodge County for five years and later held various positions with industrial and business concerns in Wisconsin. He has been justice of the peace of Mayville since 1932. This is Mr. Genzmer's third consecutive term in the assembly. Home Address: 435 North Main Street, Mayville.

Dodge County, first district: Towns of Ashippun, Clyman, Emmet, Herman, Hubbard, Hustisford, Lebanon, Leroy, Lomira, Rubicon, Shields, Theresa, and Williamstown; villages of Clyman, Hustisford, Iron Ridge, Lomira, Neosho, and Theresa; cities of Horicon and Mayville, and the fifth, sixth, thirteenth, and fourteenth wards of Watertown.

WILLIAM E. JONES (Rep.) was born on November 8, 1894 in the town of Calamus, Dodge County where he attended the common schools and Columbus High School. Mr. Jones has been a farmer all his life. He is serving his second term as town chairman. During the World War he was with the Keystone Division. This is his first term in the assembly. Home Address: Route 3, Beaver Dam.

Dodge County, second district: Towns of Beaver Dam, Burnett, Calamus, Chester, Elba, Fox Lake, Lowell, Oak Grove, Portland, Trenton, and Westford; villages of Fox Lake, Lowell, Reeseville, and east ward of Randolph; cities of Beaver Dam and Juneau, and first, second, third, and fourth wards of the city of Waupun.



GRAASS
Door

MACE
Douglas, 1st

PETERSON, E. C.
Douglas, 2nd

FRANK N. GRAASS (Rep.) was born at Sturgeon Bay on August 19, 1885. After he was graduated from the Sturgeon Bay High School in 1905 he studied forestry and entered the forest tree seed exporting business, doing business with all countries of Europe. For many years he was actively engaged in the fruit-growing business. For twelve years he acted as legislative counsel for many state conservation organizations on all conservation measures coming before the legislature. He also served on the advisory board of the Wisconsin Conservation Commission for four years. He maintains an active interest in conservation, rural school education, and in the care, hospitalization, and education of poor and crippled children. For the last two years he has been president of the Door County Chamber of Commerce. This is Mr. Graass' fifth term in the assembly. Home Address: Sturgeon Bay.

JAMES S. MACE (Prog.) was born in Cleveland, Ohio. After attending the common schools he continued his education by attending night school over a period of five or six years. From 1912 to 1919 he was a sailor on the Great Lakes. Since 1919 he has been employed by the Great Northern Railway Company, first as a switchman and later as a switch foreman. Mr. Mace has been a member of the county board since 1935. This is his first term in the assembly. Home Address: 1523 Broadway, Superior.

Douglas County, first district: The third, fourth, fifth, sixth, and seventh wards of the city of Superior.

ELMER C. PETERSON (Prog.) was born in Martin County, Minnesota on November 30, 1892. He was educated in the public schools of Rockford, Illinois and was graduated from Brown's Business College in that city. During the World War he served with the A. E. F. 311th French Mortar Battery, 86th Division. At the present time Mr. Peterson is engaged in farming in Douglas County. He has held a number of public offices, including town clerk, school clerk, town chairman, and member of the county board from 1930 to 1935. He was also president of the Douglas County Farmers Union from 1931 to 1933. This is Mr. Peterson's third term in the assembly. Home Address: Route 1, Poplar.

Douglas County, second district: Towns of Amnicon, Bennett, Brule, Cloverland, Dairyland, Gordon, Hawthorne, Highland, Lakeside, Maple, Oakland, Parkland, Solon Springs, Summit, Superior, and Wascott; villages of Lake Nebagamon, Oliver, Solon Springs, and Poplar; first, second, eighth, ninth, and tenth wards of Superior.



HANSON, E. W.
Dunn

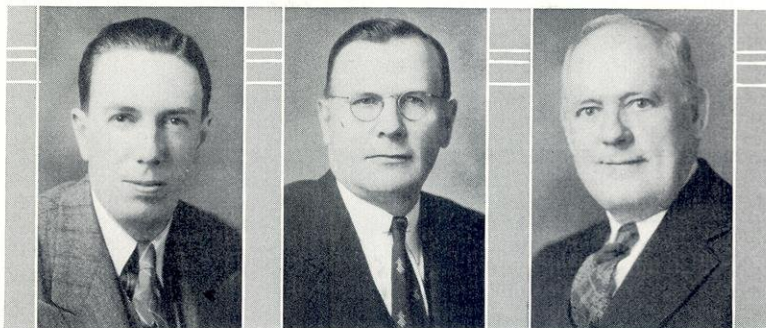
PRITCHARD
Eau Claire

BERQUIST
Florence, Forest and
Oneida

EARL W. HANSON (Rep.) was born on October 17, 1888 at Elk Mound where he attended the public schools. In 1907 he was graduated from the Eau Claire Business College. He was cashier of the bank at Elk Mound from 1908 to 1931. Since 1931 he has been in the general insurance business. Mr. Hanson has served his community as village clerk, trustee, and president. He was a member of the county highway committee from 1937-1938, has been a member of the Dunn County Board since 1933 and its chairman since 1935. Mr. Hanson is a World War veteran. This is his first term in the assembly. Home Address: Elk Mound.

JOHN T. PRITCHARD (Prog.) was born on December 20, 1883 in Caernarvon, Wales and received his early education there. In 1905 he came to America. He studied in the College of Agriculture at the University of Wisconsin for two years. Since then he has engaged in farming, moving to Eau Claire County in 1913. He has held various public offices and for twelve years was a member of the county board and chairman of its finance and resolution committees. Mr. Pritchard is serving his fourth term in the legislature. Home Address: Route 5, Eau Claire.

HENRY BERQUIST (Prog.) was born in Minneapolis on February 26, 1905. He was educated in the common schools and in the summer of 1934 he attended the Farm and Labor College at Tomahawk. Mr. Berquist has been active in fur farming. He has been national organizer and vice president of the American Fur Growers Association as well as cartoonist for its monthly magazine. In addition to farming for eight years he has been superintendent of the Northlands Packing Company and for the past three years has been a labor foreman. He was elected to the assembly for the first time in 1936 and reelected in 1938. Home Address: Rhinelander.



FITZSIMONS
Fond du Lac, 1st

HINZ
Fond du Lac, 2nd

GOLDTHORPE
Grant, 1st

MAURICE FITZSIMONS, JR. (Dem.) of Fond du Lac was born September 30, 1906, and has always lived in the city of his birth. He was educated in the public schools of Fond du Lac and attended Marquette University. Since 1923 he has been affiliated with M. Fitzsimons and Sons Shoe Company. In 1927 he became the owner and operator of the Fitzsimons Fur Farm. Mr. Fitzsimons has been a member of the assembly since 1933. Home Address: Box 126, Fond du Lac.

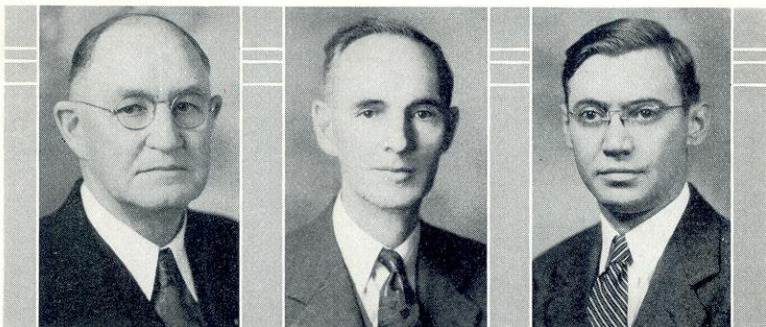
Fond du Lac County, first district: Towns of Calumet, Empire, Fond du Lac, and Taycheedah; city of Fond du Lac.

ARTHUR F. HINZ (Rep.) was born on a farm near Ripon on March 28, 1886. He attended country school and Ripon High School. In 1906 he was graduated from the College of Agriculture of the University of Wisconsin. Mr. Hinz has owned and operated a farm for twenty-five years; has been manager and also secretary-treasurer of the Badger Farmer Company; was an organizer and secretary of the Fond du Lac County Guernsey Association for many years; and at present is secretary-treasurer of the Ripon Packing Company. He served as town assessor during 1920-21 and as a member of the Ripon Hospital Commission. He has been president of the park commission for the past eight years and a member of the city council since 1926. This is his second term in the assembly. Home Address: 229 Scott Street, Ripon.

Fond du Lac County, second district: Towns of Alto, Ashford, Auburn, Byron, Eden, Eldorado, Forest, Friendship, Lamartine, Marshfield, Metomen, Oakfield, Osceola, Ripon, Rosendale, Springvale, and Waupun; villages of Brandon, Campbellsport, Eden, Fairwater, North Fond du Lac, Oakfield, Rosendale, and St. Cloud; city of Ripon and fifth and sixth wards of Waupun.

WILLIAM H. GOLDTHORPE (Rep.) was born at Cobb on September 25, 1880. He was graduated from Platteville State Normal School in 1900. In 1899 Mr. Goldthorpe organized the Platteville Normal School Band which was the first normal school band in Wisconsin. His interest along musical lines continued and in addition to conducting bands in his home city and the surrounding towns, he organized the Wisconsin Press Association Band in 1926 which was the first of its kind in the United States. Since 1903 he has been a newspaper publisher at Cuba City. He has also been postmaster of that city for the last twelve years. Mr. Goldthorpe was elected to the assembly in April 1935 to fill a vacancy, and was reelected in 1936 and 1938. Home Address: Cuba City.

Grant County, first district: Towns of Beetown, Cassville, Clifton, Ellenboro, Glen Haven, Harrison, Hazel Green, Jamestown, Lima, Paris, Platteville, Potosi, Smelser, and Waterloo; villages of Cassville, Hazel Green, Livingston, and Potosi; cities of Platteville, and Cuba City.



McINTYRE
Grant, 2nd

KEEGAN
Green

PETERSON, R. W.¹
Green Lake and
Wauslara

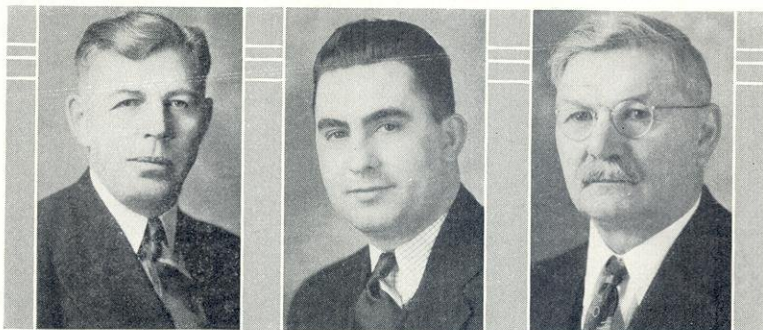
P. BRADLEY McINTYRE (Rep.) was born at Muscoda on February 9, 1872. He attended the Muscoda grade and high schools and completed the commercial course at the Dixon, Illinois Business College in 1892. For two years after his graduation he was an accountant in an insurance company but resigned to return to Muscoda where he operated a farm for ten years. From 1905 to 1931 he was connected with a number of agricultural manufacturing concerns as traveling salesman, assistant sales manager, and sales manager. Since 1931 he has been with the Federal Land Bank of St. Paul as an appraiser of Wisconsin farms. Mr. McIntyre was town clerk of Muscoda from 1897 to 1903 and chairman of the town in 1904. This is his second term in the assembly. Home Address: 344 West Maple Street, Lancaster.

Grant County, second district: Towns of Bloomington, Boscobel, Castle Rock, Fennimore, Hickory Grove, Liberty, Little Grant, Marion, Millville, Mt. Hope, Mt. Ida, Muscoda, North Lancaster, Patch Grove, South Lancaster, Watterstown, Wingville, Woodman, and Wyalusing; villages of Bagley, Bloomington, Blue River, Montfort, Mt. Hope, Muscoda, Patch Grove, and Woodman; cities of Boscobel, Fennimore, and Lancaster.

HARRY A. KEEGAN (Rep.) was born at Madison, South Dakota, on November 18, 1882. He attended high school for one year and then took a two-year course at Monroe Business College, Monroe, Wisconsin. He was in the retail grocery business at Monroe for nine years. For the past twenty-four years he has been a dairy farmer. Mr. Keegan has served his community as a member of the city council and as treasurer of the school board of Monroe township. For over four years he was a member of Company H of the Wisconsin National Guard. During the past two years he has been vice president of the Green County Mutual Insurance Company. This is his first term in the assembly. Home Address: Route 4, Monroe.

REUBEN W. PETERSON¹ (Rep.) was born November 22, 1899 in Berlin, Wisconsin. He attended the public schools of that city and was graduated from Berlin High School in 1917. During the World War he served in the United States Navy. In 1924 he was graduated from Marquette University Law School, and is now a practicing attorney in Berlin. He was elected district attorney of Green Lake County in 1927 and has since been reelected three times. Mr. Peterson has been a member of the assembly since 1935. Home Address: 221 Liberty Street, Berlin.

¹ Resigned October 5, 1939.



JAMES
Iowa

ALFONSI
Iron and Vilas

HEMMY
Jackson

GLENN H. JAMES (Rep.) was born at Montfort on April 19, 1890. He attended the public schools and was graduated from the Montfort High School in 1906. He has farmed all his life and has resided on the same farm since 1912. Mr. James has been clerk of the rural school board for eighteen years, a member of the town board for eight years, and since 1935 has been chairman of the town of Eden. This is Mr. James' first term in the assembly. Home Address: Montfort.

PAUL R. ALFONSI (Prog.), the first person of Corsican descent to serve in the legislature, was born February 13, 1908 at Pence, Wisconsin. He was graduated from Lincoln High School at Hurley in 1924 and from Whitewater State Teachers College in 1927, where he was a member of the debate team for three years. From 1927 to 1933, Mr. Alfonsi was head of the commercial department and forensic coach at Washburn High School. He has been a member of the assembly since 1933 and was elected Speaker in 1937. Mr. Alfonsi has served on several important committees and has been interested primarily in legislation affecting education. He was the Progressive floor leader in both the 1935 and 1939 sessions. Home Address: Pence.

PETER A. HEMMY (Prog.) was born in the town of Honey Creek, Sauk County. He attended the common schools and high school at Prairie du Sac. He served as town clerk of his town and acted as census enumerator in 1900. Later he moved to the town of Alma in Jackson County where he served as town clerk, assessor, supervisor and member of the county board. During 1917 and 1918 he was a member of the assembly and has served continuously since 1935. Home Address: Route 1, Humbird.



DAUGS
Jefferson

BARNES
Juneau

GROSVENOR¹
Kenosha, 1st

PALMER F. DAUGS (Dem.) was born in the town of Farmington, Jefferson County, on February 10, 1903. He attended high school in Fort Atkinson and later the College of Business Administration of Marquette University. He is a salesman; a member of Delta Sigma Pi, International Commerce Fraternity; a charter and key member of the Fort Atkinson Lions Club; and has held many offices in civic and welfare organizations in Jefferson County. During his first term in the assembly he introduced a number of important bills which became law, including the one providing for the semi-annual payment of taxes. He had a perfect attendance record in the 1933 regular session and the succeeding special session. He was the author of the bill allowing the consolidation of two or more counties in the 1935 session, and was secretary of the Interim Committee on Taxation Problems. Mr. Daugs attended the 1936 Democratic National Convention at Philadelphia as an alternate delegate. This is his fourth term in the assembly. Home Address: Lake Mills.

WILLIAM H. BARNES (Prog.) was born in the town of Lisbon. He was graduated from the New Lisbon High School in 1904, and from the short course of the College of Agriculture of the University of Wisconsin in 1907. He has farmed practically all his life and is actively interested in farm organizations. For the last ten years he has been a member of the school board of District No. 4, town of Fountain, and for the past five years secretary-treasurer and manager of the New Lisbon Creamery Association. He has been town chairman and member of the county board and is a director of the Four County Farmers Union Oil Company. This is his third term in the assembly. Home Address: New Lisbon.

ALFRED C. GROSVENOR¹ (Dem.), a native of Kenosha since his birth on September 8, 1888, received his education in the Kenosha Central High School and the Kenosha College of Commerce. After finishing his education, he was associated with his mother, the late Elizabeth Grosvenor, in a newspaper distributing, confectionery, and notions store. Later he operated a recreational parlor, and at present is engaged in the management of real estate. Mr. Grosvenor is a veteran of the World War. From 1921-22, he was a member of the city council; 1923-33, a member of the Kenosha County Board; 1927-29, the chairman of the latter; and since 1933 has been a member of the assembly. Mr. Grosvenor is also a member of the Kenosha Harbor Commission and the Kenosha Historical Society. Home Address: 5933—7th Avenue, Kenosha.

Kenosha County, first district: Second, third, fourth, eighth, ninth, tenth, and twelfth wards of the city of Kenosha.

¹ Resigned September 1, 1939.



SIEBERT
Kenosha, 2nd



SHIMEK
Kewaunee



SCHLABACH
La Crosse, 1st

MATT G. SIEBERT (Dem.) was born March 11, 1883 at Stevens Point and was educated in the parochial schools in that city. He was a paper maker at Stevens Point from 1899 to 1902, was employed as a hosiery worker in 1902, and from 1908 to 1916 was secretary and business agent of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees and Bartenders International Alliance of America. Since 1920 he has been in the hotel business in Salem, Wisconsin. He was town chairman and a member of the Kenosha County Board in 1926, 1927, 1934, and 1935. He is also a member of the Kenosha County Historical Society. He was elected to the assembly in 1934 and reelected in 1938. Home Address: Box 16, Salem.

Kenosha County, second district: Towns of Brighton, Bristol, Paris, Pleasant Prairie, Randall, Salem, Somers, and Wheatland; village of Silver Lake; first, fifth, sixth, seventh, and eleventh wards of the city of Kenosha.

ALBERT D. SHIMEK (Dem.) was born in the town of Casco, Kewaunee County on April 23, 1873. He spent his boyhood on a farm. He was graduated from Stevens Point Teachers College in 1904, from Green Bay Business College in 1905, and in 1908 completed the teachers' commercial course in Ferris Institute, Big Rapids, Michigan. For eighteen years he taught various business subjects in public and private schools. In addition to being an expert accountant, he has been general manager of a book concern and also manager of a garage. Mr. Shimek helped to organize the Algoma Hospital and the Algoma Building and Loan Association. He was president of the Algoma Board of Education; president of the Kewaunee County Automobile Dealers Association; and president of the Kewaunee County Grocers Association. This is his fourth consecutive term in the assembly. Home Address: Algoma.

RUDOLPH M. SCHLABACH (Rep.) was born on April 4, 1890 at La Crosse. He was graduated from Ohio Wesleyan in 1914 and from the law school of the University of Wisconsin in 1921. Mr. Schlabach has been a practicing attorney in La Crosse since 1921. He is a World War veteran. Before he was elected to the assembly in 1938 he had held the office of district attorney of La Crosse County from 1928 to 1932. Home Address: 132 South 16th Street, La Crosse.

La Crosse County, first district: The first, second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, ninth, tenth, eleventh, twelfth, thirteenth, fourteenth, fifteenth, sixteenth, nineteenth, and twentieth wards of the city of La Crosse.



MILLER
La Crosse, 2nd

YOUNGBLOOD
Lafayette

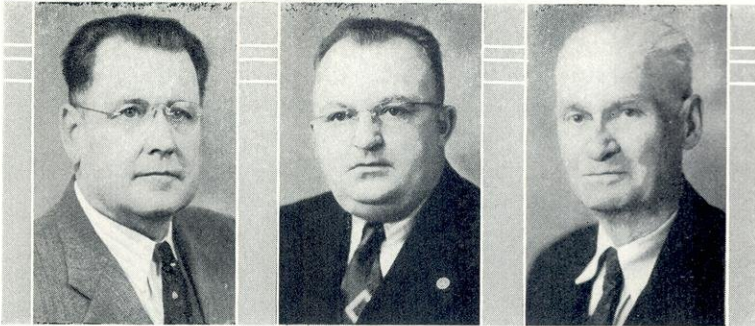
RATH
Langlade

WILLIAM F. MILLER (Rep.) was born in the town of Barre, La Crosse County on September 24, 1869 and has always lived on a farm. He was educated in the common schools. Besides operating his farm, he has been manager of the Farmers Cooperative Supply and Shipping Association for two years, a director of the Shelby Farmers Fire Insurance Company for twenty years and a member of the State Board of Vocational Education from 1925 to 1931. For the past six years he has been a member of the village council. He served in the assembly from 1921 to 1925 and from 1929 to 1935 and was again reelected in 1938. Home Address: West Salem.

La Crosse County, second district: The eighth, seventeenth, eighteenth, and twenty-first wards of the city of La Crosse, and the entire county outside La Crosse.

HENRY YOUNGBLOOD (Rep.) was born on May 9, 1879 in the town of Wiota, Lafayette County. He was educated in the common schools. Mr. Youngblood has been a farmer all his life and in 1915 bought a farm of his own on which he now resides. He has held a number of public offices: supervisor of his town in 1926-27; town chairman from 1928-33; member of the road and bridge committee of Lafayette County from 1929-32. He has also served on the drought committee, seed and feed committee, and has been rural advisor for Lafayette and Iowa Counties. This is his second term in the assembly. Home Address: Route 1, Woodford.

VALENTINE P. RATH (Dem.) was born on February 15, 1860 at Sheboygan. After attending the common school he worked for the Milwaukee, Lake Shore and Western Railway for a number of years and in 1881 took a homestead in what is now Langlade County. Mr. Rath has served his community in various capacities—town chairman of the town of Price for one year, assessor for one year, town clerk for twelve years, and county clerk from 1903 to 1925 and from 1933 to 1939. This is his first term in the assembly. Home Address: 130 Lincoln Street, Antigo.



TREGO
Lincoln

VOGEL
Manitowoc, 1st

RILEY
Manitowoc, 2nd

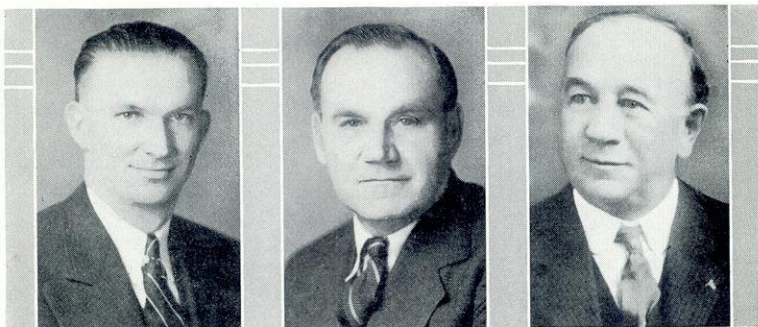
RENO W. TREGO (Prog.) was born on a farm in Benton County, Iowa on August 24, 1877. After attending the public schools and Tilford Academy at Vinton, Iowa he took a short commercial course at Kankakee, Illinois. From 1898 to 1901 he served in the Iowa National Guard. He has been a steam and electrical engineer, a machinist in the railroad shops, a foreman and also a road collector for the Waterloo Cement Tile Machinery Corporation, a bridge superintendent, and the owner of an automobile agency at Des Moines. In 1918, when his health failed, he moved to Wisconsin where he bought and operated two farms and a logging business in Wood County. In 1923 he sold his holdings in Wood County and moved to Merrill where he was employed as a steam and electrical engineer until 1925. Later he operated a trucking and warehousing business in Merrill until 1936 and is now engaged in the real estate and investment business. He has served in the assembly since 1935. Home Address: Merrill.

OTTO A. VOGEL (Prog.) was born on October 10, 1886 in the town of Newton, Manitowoc County. He received his education in the parochial and public schools of Manitowoc County. In 1902 he learned barbering and has practiced his trade ever since going into business for himself in 1908. He has held a number of public offices: justice of the peace from 1912 to 1918, and alderman from 1918 to 1930 and from 1932 to 1934. For three years, from 1921 to 1924, he acted as secretary of the Municipal Public Utility Commission. He was elected to the assembly in 1934 and reelected in 1938. Home Address: 1120 Hamilton Street, Manitowoc.

Manitowoc County, first district: Towns of Centerville, Liberty, Manitowoc, Manitowoc Rapids, Meeme, and Newton; city of Manitowoc.

FRANK E. RILEY (Rep.) was born on March 5, 1865 at Fitzwilliam, New Hampshire. He has lived in Two Rivers since 1868. After attending the public schools until he was fourteen years of age he became associated with his father in the painting and decorating business until 1898. Mr. Riley was postmaster of Two Rivers from 1898 to 1914 and from 1919 to 1923. During the sessions of 1915 and 1917 he served in the post office of the legislature. He has held a number of public offices—assessor at Two Rivers for two years, alderman for one year and from 1916 to 1918 he served on the draft board. For fifteen years prior to 1938 he was in the hardware business. This is his first term in the assembly. Home Address: Two Rivers.

Manitowoc County, second district: Towns of Cato, Cooperstown, Eaton, Franklin, Gibson, Koesuth, Maple Grove, Mishicot, Rockland, Schleswig, Two Creeks, and Two Rivers; villages of Reedsville and Valders; cities of Kiel and Two Rivers.



GRUSZKA
Marathon, 1st

DITTBRENDER
Marathon, 2nd

BUDLONG
Marinette

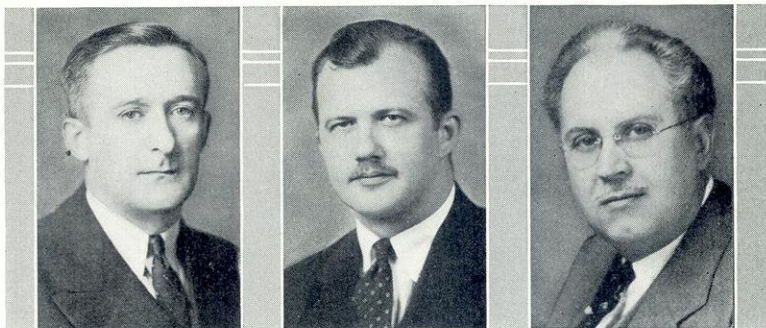
ANTHONY GRUSZKA (Rep.) was born on January 14, 1910 at Milwaukee where he was educated in the common schools. He has engaged in various activities—news reporting, advertising, insurance, and at present is a farmer. This is the first time he has held any public office. Home Address: Route 1, Box 320, Mosinee.

Marathon County, first district: Towns of Bergen, Berlin, Bern, Bevent, Brighton, Cassel, Cleveland, Day, Eau Pleine, Elderon, Emmet, Frankfort, Franzen, Green Valley, Guenther, Halsey, Hamburg, Holton, Hull, Johnson, Knowlton, Kronenwetter, McMillan, Maine, Marathon, Mosinee, Reid, Rib Falls, Rib Mountain, Reitbrock, Spencer, Stettin and Wein; that part of Abbottsford village in Marathon County and villages of Athens, Edgar, Elderon, Fenwood, Marathon, Spencer, and Stratford; the city of Mosinee and that part of the city of Colby in Marathon County.

JOHN F. DITTBRENDER (Prog.) was born on July 11, 1878 in the town of Theresa, Dodge County and was educated in the public schools. He is a farmer and has resided on the same farm in Marathon County since 1899. He has served his community in many capacities: town assessor of Ringle for seven years, town chairman from 1915 to 1939, member of the road and bridge committee of Marathon County for six years and chairman for three years, director of the Marathon County Park Board, director of the Marathon County Fair Board from 1916 to 1939, and school director for thirty-one years. Mr. Dittbrender is serving his first term in the assembly. Home Address: Route 1, Ringle.

Marathon County, second district: Towns of Easton, Harrison, Hewitt, Norrie, Plover, Ringle, Texas, Wausau, Weston; villages of Brokaw, Hatley, Rothschild, and Schofield; city of Wausau.

CHARLES A. BUDLONG (Rep.) was born in Frankfort, New York and came to Black Earth when he was three years old. He was educated in the public schools of that village. For twelve years he was a telegrapher and railroad agent and after 1891 kept a general store in Amberg for a time. Mr. Budlong has held a number of public offices: town clerk, town chairman, clerk of the circuit court, sheriff, state inspector for the Board of Control, police judge of Marinette, and immigration inspector on the Canadian border. This is his seventh term in the assembly. Home Address: 2628 Parkridge Avenue, Marinette.



DOMACH
Milwaukee, 1st

BIEMILLER
Milwaukee, 2nd

BALZER
Milwaukee, 3rd

WALTER J. DOMACH (Dem.) was born at Milwaukee on May 25, 1909. He attended St. John's Cathedral High School and Spencerian Business College. His occupation is clerical work. Mr. Domach was a Democratic committeeman from 1936 to 1938 and was elected to the assembly for the first time in 1938. Home Address: 1136 East Hamilton Street, Milwaukee.

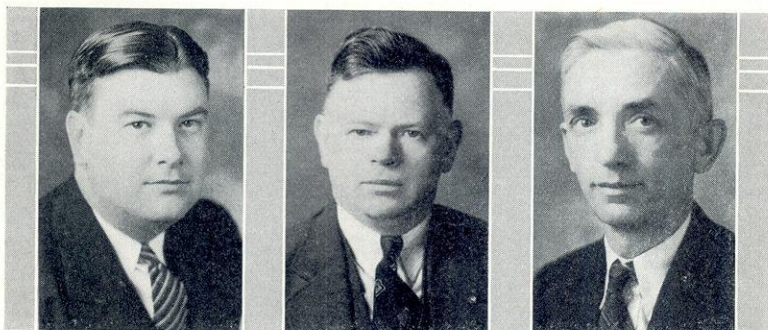
Milwaukee County, first district: The first and third wards of the city of Milwaukee.

ANDREW J. BIEMILLER (Prog.) was born on July 23, 1906 at Sandusky, Ohio, where he was educated in the grammar and high schools. In 1926 he received his B. A. degree from Cornell University and studied in the graduate school of the University of Pennsylvania from 1929-31. Mr. Biemiller was an instructor in history at Syracuse University from 1926-28, the University of Pennsylvania 1929-31, and Bryn Mawr Summer School for Workers 1930-31. He was a national organizer of the Socialist Party in 1932 and educational director of the party in Milwaukee from 1933-36. He is an active member of the Farmer-Labor Progressive Federation and the Socialist Party. From 1934-36 he was editor of the Wisconsin Leader, organ of the Socialist Party of Wisconsin. Mr. Biemiller is a member of the American Federation of Teachers, vice-president of the Wisconsin Turner District and has served on the executive board of the Milwaukee Federated Trades Council. At present he is a special organizer for the Wisconsin Federation of Labor. This is his second term in the assembly. Home Address: 1958 North 20th Street, Milwaukee.

Milwaukee County, second district: second and tenth wards of the city of Milwaukee.

ARTHUR J. BALZER (Liberal Dem.) was born on March 6, 1895 at Mequon. During his attendance at Marquette University he was varsity cheer leader. In 1922 he was given a medal for proficiency in debate. Mr. Balzer was in the hospital corps of the Navy during the World War and was a government student after the Armistice. For the past fourteen years he has lived in West Allis where he has worked as a salesman. During the past few years he has devoted much time to lecturing. In 1932 he was a Smith candidate for delegate to the Democratic National Convention. In 1936 he was nominated for mayor of West Allis. He was elected to the assembly in 1932 and was reelected in 1936 and 1938. Home Address: 1116 South 85th Street, West Allis.

Milwaukee County, third district: Towns of Franklin and Greenfield; village of West Milwaukee; city of West Allis.



TEHAN
Milwaukee, 4th

LARSEN, C. H.
Milwaukee, 5th

RUBIN
Milwaukee, 6th

ROBERT E. TEHAN (Dem.) was born at Milwaukee on January 7, 1905. He attended Gesu Grade School and Marquette Academy and received his B. A. degree from Marquette University in 1927 and his LL. B. degree in 1929. Before becoming an attorney he was employed in the railroad shops at Milwaukee and as treasurer of the Pabst Theater. He is a member of both the Milwaukee and the Wisconsin State Bar Associations. This is his second term in the assembly. Home Address: 1623 West Wisconsin Avenue, Milwaukee.

Milwaukee County, fourth district: The fourth ward of the city of Milwaukee.

CLAUD H. LARSEN (Prog.) was born on December 1, 1892 at Milwaukee. After attending the public schools he spent one year at the Boys Technical High School and seven years in night school study at the Milwaukee Vocational School. Mr. Larsen is a machinist. He was an erecting engineer at the Nordberg Manufacturing Company and for nine years a maintenance foreman with the Wisconsin Motor Manufacturing Company. He is a member of the Socialist Party, a member of the Building Service Employee's Union of the American Federation of Labor, and treasurer of the fifth ward unit of the Farmer-Labor Progressive Federation. Until his election to the assembly in 1938 he had held no public office. Home Address: 1118 South 17th Street, Milwaukee.

Milwaukee County, fifth district: Fifth and eighth wards of the city of Milwaukee.

BEN RUBIN (Prog.) has been a resident of Milwaukee for more than twenty-five years. For the past fifteen years he has been employed by the Milwaukee Board of Park Commissioners. Mr. Rubin has been actively connected with the labor movement for more than thirty-five years. Mr. Rubin was a member of the assembly in 1931 and was re-elected in 1936 and 1938. Home Address: 125 East Lloyd Street, Milwaukee.

Milwaukee County, sixth district: The sixth ward of the city of Milwaukee.



KOEGEL
Milwaukee, 7th

JUDD
Milwaukee, 8th

GRAF
Milwaukee, 9th

ARTHUR KOEGEL (Prog.) was born in Milwaukee, May 2, 1889 and after being graduated from the public schools, took a technical course. His occupation is bricklaying and he has been a member of the Bricklayers, Masons, and Plasterers Union for twenty-six years. This is Mr. Koegel's fourth term in the assembly. Home Address: 2548-A North 15th Street, Milwaukee.

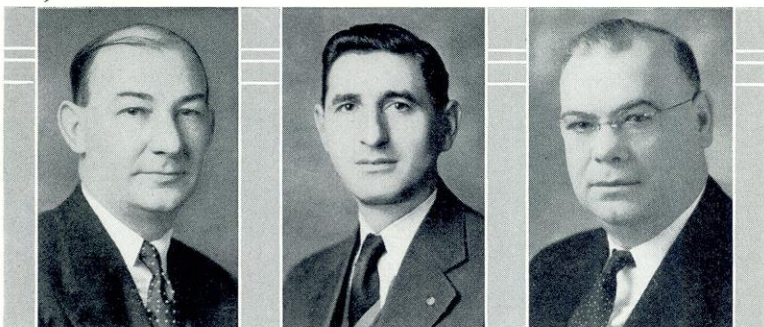
Milwaukee County, seventh district: Seventh ward of the city of Milwaukee.

CHARLES H. JUDD (Rep.) was born on a farm near Lake Beulah on May 11, 1900. After his graduation from Mukwonago High School in 1918 he attended Marquette University for one year. He worked in the transportation department of the Milwaukee Electric Railway and Light Company from 1921 to 1929, was secretary of the Taylor-Judd Company, Inc. in 1930, a salesman from 1930 to 1933, and from 1934 to 1938 he has been employed by the Milwaukee County Park Commission. Mr. Judd is a World War veteran. This is his first term in the assembly. Home Address: 941 North 28th Street, Milwaukee.

Milwaukee County, eighth district: The sixteenth and twenty-third wards of the city of Milwaukee.

EDWARD L. GRAF (Rep.) was born on a farm at Fredonia, Ozaukee County on January 17, 1878. He was educated in the common schools and attended the Cream City Commercial Law School. He taught in the rural schools for five years from 1895 to 1900, from 1900 to 1920 he was an accountant, and since 1921 he has been a real estate broker. Mr. Graf is serving his first term in the assembly. Home Address: 2963 North 46th Street, Milwaukee.

Milwaukee County, ninth district: The ninth and twenty-sixth wards of the city of Milwaukee.



GROBSCHMIDT¹
Milwaukee, 10th

STACHOWIAK
Milwaukee, 11th

PYSZCZYNSKI
Milwaukee, 12th

JOHN W. GROBSCHMIDT¹ (Prog.) was born on January 3, 1896 at South Milwaukee and received his education in St. Mary's parochial school, South Milwaukee High School, and Marquette Academy. For the past fourteen years Mr. Grobschmidt has been engaged in the general insurance business. He has served on the Milwaukee County Republican Committee from the first ward of South Milwaukee, and in 1932 was elected as a Progressive delegate to the Republican National Convention in Chicago. He was active in founding the Progressive Party at the convention at Fond du Lac and was a delegate to the first state Farm-Labor and Progressive League Convention also held at Fond du Lac. Mr. Grobschmidt was the author of the bill repealing the state prohibition act. He was elected to the assembly in 1928, reelected in 1930, and has served continuously in that body since 1935. Home Address: 901½ Monroe Street, South Milwaukee.

Milwaukee County, tenth district: Towns of Lake and Oak Creek; cities of Cudahy and South Milwaukee.

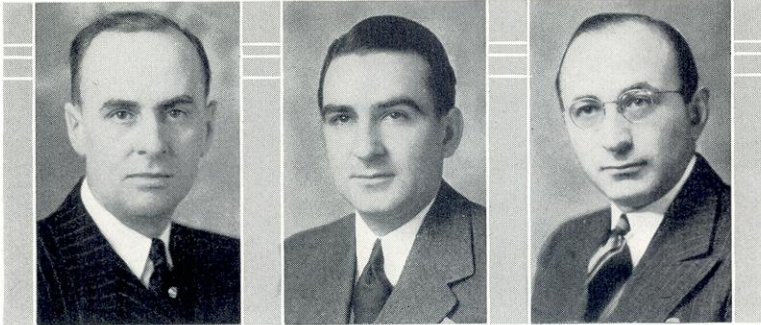
CLEMENT STACHOWIAK (Prog.) was born in Milwaukee on May 3, 1902. His education in the public and parochial schools was supplemented by home study and attendance at the Wisconsin School for Workers in Industry. Mr. Stachowiak has been a laborer, a soldier in the United States army for three years, a police officer, and a machinist's helper. He is active in the Farmer-Labor Progressive Federation and United Lodge number 66 of the International Association of Machinists. He is a member of the Polish American Progressive Party Club, the Polish Association of America, and the Polish National Alliance of America. This is his first term in the assembly. Home Address: 2763A South 15th Street, Milwaukee.

Milwaukee County, eleventh district: Eleventh and twenty-fourth wards of the city of Milwaukee.

PETER PYSZCZYNSKI (Dem.) was born in Milwaukee on June 27, 1892. He was educated in the public and parochial schools. For eleven years prior to 1921 he was a shoe worker and since that time he has owned and operated a recreation parlor and tavern. He is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, the International League of America, Bartenders Union Local 64, and the Milwaukee Polish Citizens Club. Mr. Pyszczyński was one of the organizers of the Milwaukee Century Club, Inc., and has been a member of its board of directors for ten years. He had held no public office until his election to the assembly in 1936. He was reelected in 1938. Home address: 2932 South 13th Street, Milwaukee.

Milwaukee County, twelfth district: Twelfth and fourteenth wards of the city of Milwaukee.

¹ Deceased September 6, 1939.



KROENKE
Milwaukee, 13th

McBRIDE
Milwaukee, 14th

SLATER
Milwaukee, 15th

BERNARD B. KROENKE (Dem.) was born May 31, 1898 at Milwaukee. After being graduated from St. Mary's parochial school in 1913, he went to St. Lawrence College for one year, St. Francis Seminary for two years, and finished his college work at Marquette. He enlisted in the army upon the declaration of war and joined the 121st Field Artillery of the 32nd Division. He was overseas for fourteen months, spent six months in the front lines, and took part in five major engagements. Mr. Kroenke has been employed by the Milwaukee Railroad since 1919. This is his third term in the assembly. Home Address: 2863 North Holton Street, Milwaukee.

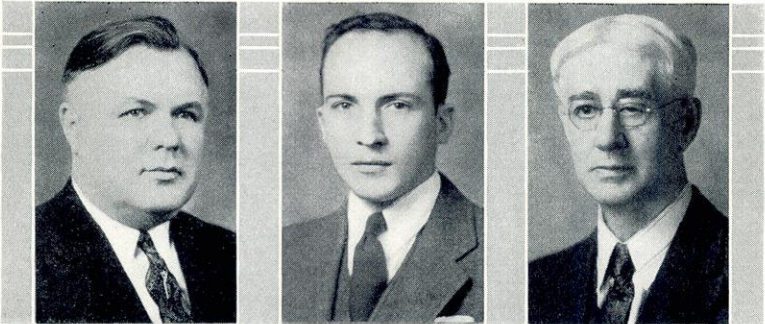
Milwaukee County, thirteenth district: Thirteenth and twenty-first wards of the city of Milwaukee.

JOHN McBRIDE (Rep.) was born at Milwaukee on September 16, 1908. He attended Marquette University and was graduated from the University of Wisconsin Law School in 1935. Since that time he has been a practicing attorney in Milwaukee. Mr. McBride is holding his first public office. He was elected in 1939 to fill the vacancy in the assembly caused by the resignation of Milton T. Murray. Home Address: 2597 North Maryland Avenue, Milwaukee.

Milwaukee County, fourteenth district: Town of Milwaukee; villages of Fox Point, River Hills, Shorewood and Whitefish Bay; eighteenth ward of the city of Milwaukee.

BEN G. SLATER (Rep.) was born in Milwaukee on September 26, 1907. After attending the Milwaukee public schools he worked his way through Marquette University Law School from which he was graduated in 1930. Since that time Mr. Slater has been a practicing attorney in Milwaukee. While in college he was chosen as a member of the varsity intercollegiate debating team for two successive years. In collaboration with a fellow student he submitted, in an all university contest, a song manuscript which won first place and which is now one of Marquette's official school songs. Mr. Slater is active in civic affairs. In 1933 he was chairman of the committee to raise money to advertise Wisconsin at the Century of Progress at Chicago. He is a former member of the board of directors of the Milwaukee Junior Chamber of Commerce and of the county policies committee of the City Club. In 1936 he was an honorary sergeant-at-arms at the Republican National Convention at Cleveland. This is his first term in the assembly. Home Address: 2201 North 51st Street, Milwaukee.

Milwaukee County, fifteenth district: The fifteenth and nineteenth wards of the city of Milwaukee.



WEGNER
Milwaukee, 16th

DOUBLE
Milwaukee, 17th

KIEFER
Milwaukee, 18th

HERMAN B. WEGNER (Prog.) was born on January 3, 1891 at Milwaukee. He attended parochial and public schools and at the age of fourteen became an apprentice in the glove cutting trade. In 1915 he changed to shoe cutting and in 1923 to leather garment cutting, which trade he followed until 1937. Mr. Wegner is now a salesman with the Gross Coal Company. He is a member of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, and has been an active member of the Glove Workers International Union and the United Shoe Workers Union. Mr. Wegner has been a member of the Socialist Party for the past twenty-one years. He was elected to the assembly on the Socialist ticket for the first time in 1932 and has served continuously since that time. Home Address: 1305 West Cottage Place, Milwaukee.

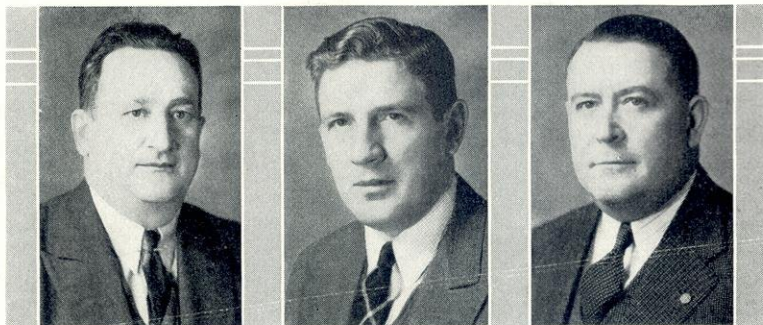
Milwaukee County, sixteenth district: The twenty-fifth ward of the city of Milwaukee.

WILLIAM F. DOUBLE (Rep.) was born at Milwaukee on June 12, 1910. After attending Ripon College and Marquette University he was graduated from Marquette Law College in 1934. He worked for the Nash Motors Company and for a transportation and a construction company before he became a practicing attorney in Milwaukee. At Ripon he served in the Reserve Officers Training Corps for two years and in the Wisconsin National Guard for one year. This is Mr. Double's first term in the assembly. Home Address: 2867 South Superior Street, Milwaukee.

Milwaukee County, seventeenth district: Seventeenth and twenty-seventh wards of the city of Milwaukee.

EDWARD H. KIEFER (Prog.) was born May 1, 1874 in Milwaukee and has resided in that city all his life. After attending the parochial and public schools he became an apprentice in the painting trade at the age of fifteen. He has been a delegate to a number of labor conventions, a member of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators, and Paperhangers for thirty-five years, and is an honorary member of that organization. Mr. Kiefer has acted as business manager of his local union for over eight years. He was a member of the assembly in 1911 and 1913 and has served continuously since 1931. Home Address: 2603 West Nash Street, Milwaukee.

Milwaukee County, eighteenth district: Twentieth ward of the city of Milwaukee.



WESTFAHL
Milwaukee, 19th

NORTMAN
Milwaukee, 20th

NICOL
Monroe

CHARLES F. WESTFAHL (Rep.) was born on April 10, 1885 in Milwaukee where he attended the public schools and Rhodes Business College. He is superintendent of the Westfahl File Company. In 1931 he served as assemblyman from his district and he was reelected in 1938. Home Address: 2630A North 49th Street, Milwaukee.

Milwaukee County, nineteenth district: The twenty-second ward of the city of Milwaukee.

WALTER NORTMAN (Rep.) was born in the town of Wauwatosa where he received his early education. He served an apprenticeship as a machinist at the Harley-Davidson Motor Company. After following the machinist trade for a time he returned to school and completed his high school work. After his graduation from the University of Wisconsin Law School he was admitted to the bar in 1932. Since that time he has been a practicing attorney in Milwaukee. Mr. Nortman had held no public office before his election to the assembly in 1938. Home Address: 8838 Stickney Avenue, Wauwatosa.

Milwaukee County, twentieth district: Towns of Granville and Wauwatosa; city of Wauwatosa.

ALEX L. NICOL (Prog.) was born on March 13, 1895 in the township of Sparta, Monroe County. Directly after his graduation from Sparta High School in 1916 he was called into military service on the Mexican border. After he was discharged he attended Oshkosh Normal School until he again entered the service in March of 1917. He served eleven months in France as a first lieutenant commander in Company L, 128th Infantry, 32nd Division. Mr. Nicol was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross. After spending two years in government hospitals he was discharged in October 1920. He held the office of county clerk from 1920 to 1939, and is serving his fourth term as a member of the school board. He was elected to the assembly in 1938. Home Address: 319 East Main Street, Sparta.



YOUNGS
Oconto

CATLIN
Outagamie, 1st

GANTTER
Outagamie, 2nd

JOHN E. YOUNGS (Rep.) was born at Plainfield on August 2, 1883 and received his education in the Oconto public schools. Since 1906 he has been a barber. Mr. Youngs has always been active in conservation and civic work. He was sealer of weights and measures in 1912 and 1913, secretary of the police and fire commission from 1918 to 1922, member of the board of education from 1922 to 1929, and member of the board of supervisors of Oconto County since 1937. This is his first term in the assembly. Home Address: 522—1st Street, Oconto.

MARK S. CATLIN, JR. (Rep.) was born on October 18, 1910 at Appleton. He was graduated from Appleton High School in 1927 and attended Lawrence College for one year. He received his B. A. degree from the University of Wisconsin and his law degree from the same institution in 1933. Since 1933 he has been a practicing attorney in Appleton. Mr. Catlin was elected to the assembly for the first time in 1936 and reelected in 1938. Home Address: 322 South Court Street, Appleton.

Outagamie County, first district: Towns of Bovina, Center, Dale, Ellington, Grand Chute, and Greenville; village of Shiocton; city of Appleton.

WILLIAM J. GANTTER (Rep.) was born on June 15, 1885 at Kaukauna where he attended St. Mary's parochial school. He was a common laborer for five years, and a clerical worker, bookkeeper, cashier, time-keeper, and auditor for sixteen years. He was director of the Kaukauna city band and gave lessons on the various band instruments. Mr. Gantter has been a merchant since 1919. In 1937 he was fire and police commissioner of Kaukauna. During the World War he served on the exemption board and also as a soldier. This is his first term in the assembly. Home Address: Kaukauna.

Outagamie County, second district: Towns of Black Creek, Buchanan, Cicero, Deer Creek, Freedom, Hortonville, Kaukauna, Liberty, Maple Creek, Maine, Oneida, Osborne, Seymour, and Vandenbroek; villages of Black Creek, Bear Creek, Combined Locks, Hortonville, Kimberly, and Little Chute; cities of Kaukauna, Seymour and third ward of New London.



BICHLER
Ozaukee

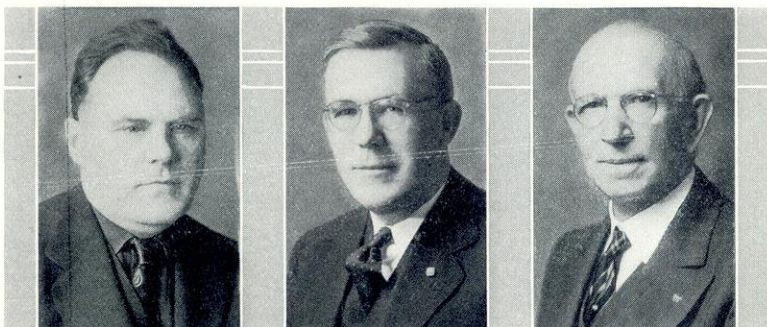
SWANSON
Pierce

KENNEDY
Polk

NICHOLAS J. BICHLER (Dem.) was born in the town of Belgium, November 26, 1895. He was educated in the public and parochial schools and attended Pio Nono College. After being graduated from St. Norberts College at De Pere, he took the short course in agriculture at the University of Wisconsin. Since 1920 he has farmed and engaged in the real estate business. For five years he was chairman of the town of Belgium and a member of the Ozaukee County Board until 1935. This is his third term in the assembly. Home Address: Route 1, Belgium.

THEODORE SWANSON (Prog.) was born on October 8, 1873 at Red Wing, Minnesota. Five years later he moved with his parents to a farm in Pierce County. He attended the common schools of that county and supplemented his education with home study. In addition to his work as a farmer, he has held many positions of public trust and honor. He has served as chairman, treasurer, and assessor of his township for twenty-three years, as school district clerk and treasurer, as secretary-manager of a farmers creamery for nine years, secretary of a farmers grain company, secretary-treasurer of a farmers telephone company, United States census enumerator three times, and as a member of the county board for sixteen years. He has been active in the Farmers Equity Union and in other social and public welfare activities. From 1925 to 1937 he was a member of the Interim Legislative Committee on Mississippi River Boundary Waters Pollution. He was a member of the assembly in 1925 and 1927 and has served continuously in that body since 1935. Home Address: Rural Route 3, Ellsworth.

DOUGALD DUNCAN KENNEDY (Prog.) was born at Osceola on November 28, 1879. He began farming soon after his graduation from Amery High School. Mr. Kennedy farmed in North Dakota from 1903 to 1908, and in Alberta, Canada from 1908 to 1914, when he moved to his farm in the town of Garfield in Polk County. He has served on the town board and has been prominent in the co-operative movement both in Canada and in the United States. This is his second term in the assembly. Home Address: R. F. D., Amery.



KOSTUCK
Portage

HEDEN
Price

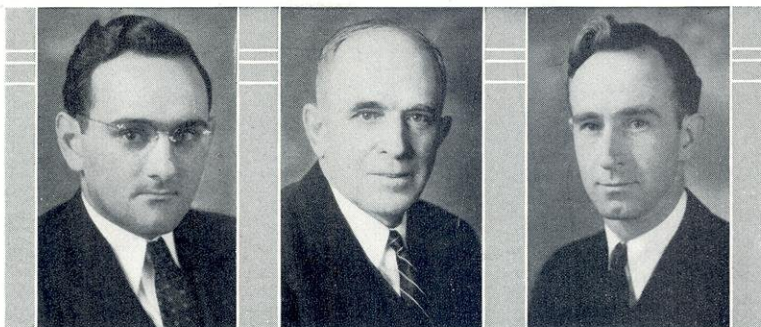
SIEB
Racine, 1st

JOHN T. KOSTUCK (Prog.), a resident of Stevens Point, was born there on October 7, 1893. Leaving school at the end of the third grade, he went to work on a farm. At the age of fourteen when he was assisting in blasting stone, he met with an accident which made him blind. He entered the Wisconsin State School for the Blind and after ten years was graduated from the high school department in 1918. Then he attended the University of Wisconsin, specializing in political science and economics. After teaching for three years in the high school department of the School for the Blind at Staunton, Virginia, he entered the piano business at Stevens Point. He now devotes full time to his legislative work and is serving his fifth term in the assembly. Mr. Kostuck is the only blind member ever elected to the legislature. Home Address: 130 Algoma Street, Stevens Point.

ERNEST A. HEDEN (Rep.) was born at Ogema on February 12, 1888. He is a graduate of Gustavus Adolphus College at St. Peter, Minnesota. For twenty-one years prior to 1935 he was a banker and from 1911 to the present time he has been engaged in the logging business. Mr. Heden is circuit court commissioner and jury commissioner of Price County. This is his first term in the assembly. Home Address: Ogema.

JOHN L. SIEB (Prog.) was born November 6, 1864 in Michigan City, Indiana but has lived in Racine since he was one year old. He received his education in the Lutheran and public schools of that city. He is a barber and part owner of the Sieb and Rick Barber Shop in the Hotel Racine. He has been a member of the board of education for twelve years and president for two terms; a member of the city council and president for one year; deputy oil inspector; member of the city water commission; and president of the board of health. Mr. Sieb has been prominent in civic and fraternal affairs for many years. He was a member of the assembly in 1931 and has served continuously since 1935. Home Address: 940 Park Avenue, Racine.

Racine County, first district: The first, second, third, sixth, tenth, eleventh, thirteenth, and fourteenth wards of the city of Racine.



Harvey
Racine, 2nd

Herzog
Racine, 3rd

Thomson
Richland

JACK HARVEY (Prog.) was born on September 9, 1907 at Chelsea, Massachusetts. He was graduated from Racine High School in 1924 and attended the University of Wisconsin in 1926 and 1929. He has worked in several Racine factories as a machine hand and assembler and for a time managed a cooperative restaurant. Mr. Harvey was elected alderman in 1933 and reelected in 1935 and 1937. He is serving his second term in the legislature. Home Address: 827 Union Street, Racine.

Racine County, second district: The fourth, fifth, seventh, eighth, twelfth, and fifteenth wards of the city of Racine.

MARTIN H. HERZOG (Prog.) was born at Mt. Pleasant in Racine County on September 13, 1878. After his graduation from the district school he attended Patterson Commercial College at Racine. He has been a farmer all his life. Mr. Herzog was treasurer of the town of Mt. Pleasant in 1903 and 1904 and a member of the town board for several years. After moving to Sturtevant he served that community as a trustee of the village from 1912 to 1913, president from 1914 to 1915, sheriff in 1925 and 1926 and county board supervisor from 1916 to 1925 and from 1933 to the present time. Mr. Herzog has been a director of the Racine Milk Producers Cooperative Association since its organization and its president from 1937 to 1938. This is his first term in the assembly. Home Address: Sturtevant.

Racine County, third district: Towns of Burlington, Caledonia, Dover, Mt. Pleasant, Norway, Raymond, Rochester, Waterford, and Yorkville; villages of Corliss, Rochester, Union Grove, and Waterford; city of Burlington and ninth ward of Racine.

VERNON W. THOMSON (Rep.), son of Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Thomson, was born at Richland Center on November 5, 1905. In 1927 he received his B. A. degree from the University of Wisconsin and his LL. B. from the same school in 1932. Since that time he has been a practicing attorney at Richland Center. He was assistant district attorney of Richland County from 1933 to 1935 and from 1933 to 1937 he has been city attorney of Richland Center. From 1933 to 1935 he was the enrolling official of the Civilian Conservation Corps for Richland County. Prior to practicing law he taught for two years in the Viroqua High School and for three years in the Madison Vocational School. In 1936 he was a delegate from the third congressional district to the National Republican Convention. He has been a member of the assembly since 1935 and was elected Speaker of that body in 1939. Home Address: Richland Center.



Grassman
Rock, 1st

Engebretson
Rock, 2nd

Burns
Rusk and Sawyer

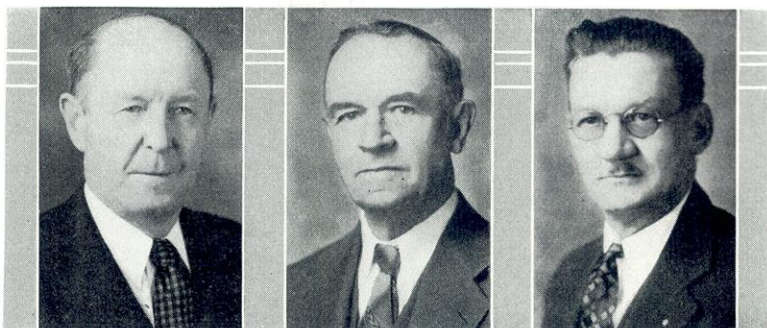
EDWARD GRASSMAN (Rep.) was born in Richland County, November 16, 1882. After having been graduated from Sextonville High School, he attended Whitewater State Normal and Valparaiso University and also took a six months' correspondence course in order to acquire a first grade teacher's certificate. He taught for the next eight years and then took up leaf tobacco buying and farming. Mr. Grassman has held a number of public offices: alderman of Edgerton, 1922-26; mayor for the next biennium; and county supervisor for the three years preceding his election to the assembly in 1932. He has served in the assembly continuously since 1933. Home Address: 501 Washington Street, Edgerton.

Rock County, first district: Towns of Center, Fulton, Harmony, Janesville, Lima, Milton, Magnolia, Porter, and Union; village of Milton; cities of Edgerton, Evansville, and Janesville.

BURGER M. ENGBRETSON (Rep.) was born at Oslo, Norway on June 21, 1896. He was educated in the public schools of Beloit and attended the University of Wisconsin. He is a World War veteran. Mr. Engebretson has been in the insurance and real estate business for the past seventeen years. He was elected twice to the board of supervisors of Rock County. This is his second term in the assembly. Home Address: 742 McKinley Avenue, Beloit.

Rock County, second district: Towns of Avon, Beloit, Bradford, Clinton, Johnstown, La Prairie, Newark, Plymouth, Rock, Spring Valley, and Turtle; villages of Clinton, Footville, and Orfordville; city of Beloit.

ROBERT H. BURNS (Rep.) was born on August 14, 1870 in Richland County. After his graduation from normal school and college he engaged in educational work serving as county superintendent of schools in Richland County from 1899 to 1907 and in Rusk County from 1919 to 1923. He has been an insurance manager and salesman and at the present time is engaged in farming. Mr. Burns served as city commissioner of Ladysmith for two years. This is his first term in the assembly. Home Address: Route 2, Ladysmith.



Kelly
St. Croix

Enge
Sauk

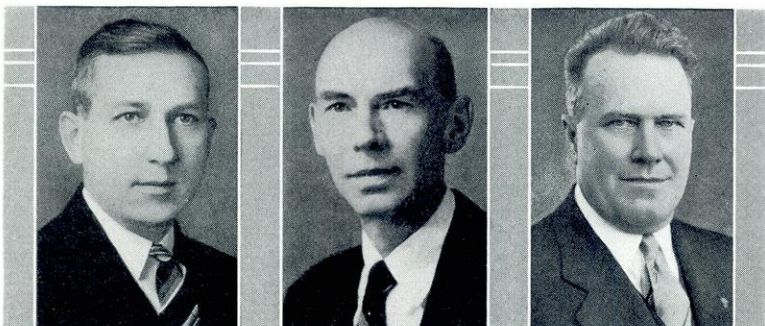
Schlytter
Shawano

ARTHUR D. KELLY¹ (Prog.) lives on a farm near Hudson where he was born June 9, 1873. After being graduated from Hudson High School in 1892, he spent a year at the Curtiss Business College in St. Paul. Since then he has engaged in farming, specializing in the raising of pure-bred Jersey cattle. For nineteen years he was town chairman and for seven years chairman of the county board. Mr. Kelly is serving his fourth term in the assembly. Home Address: Route 3, Hudson.

CHARLES ENGE (Rep.) was born in Sauk County. He attended the common schools in the town of Troy and taught rural school for five years during the winter. At the present time he is engaged in farming. Mr. Enge has served as school clerk from 1899 to 1920, as a member of the county board from 1911 to 1924, and as a member of the cooperative creamery board for thirty years. This is his first term in the assembly. Home Address: Sauk City.

MELVIN H. SCHLYTTER (Rep.) was born at Wittenberg on October 22, 1890. After his graduation from high school he attended Wittenberg Academy for one year and Lawrence College for two years. He was assistant cashier of the Citizens State Bank of Wittenberg from 1917 to 1918, cashier from 1920 to 1924 and postmaster from 1924 to 1936. At the present time Mr. Schlytter is in the insurance business. During the World War he served twelve months overseas. He was elected to the county board in 1936 and 1938 and to the assembly in 1938. Home Address: Wittenberg.

¹ Deceased September 25.



Diederich
Sheboygan, 1st

Larson, E. J.
Sheboygan, 2nd

Nelson
Taylor

BENJAMIN W. DIEDERICH (Rep.) was born at Manitowoc on September 22, 1903. After his graduation from Mission House Academy in 1925 he attended Mission House College from 1925 to 1928 and the Wisconsin Law School during the next two years. Since 1930 he has been employed in a law office in Sheboygan and since 1933 has owned and operated an abstract company in that city. Mr. Diederich was formerly a member of the board of directors of the Junior Association of Commerce. He had never held a public office until his election to the assembly in 1938. Home Address: 308 Park Avenue, Sheboygan.

Sheboygan County, first district: The city of Sheboygan.

EDWIN J. LARSON (Rep.) was born at Waupaca on November 29, 1885. He is a graduate of Plymouth High School. Between 1920 and 1930 he was president and general manager of the Plymouth Refrigerating Company. Since 1930 he has been in the real estate, loans, and insurance business. The only public office Mr. Larson had held before his election to the assembly in 1938 was that of alderman in Plymouth during 1926 and 1927. Home Address: 132 High Street, Plymouth.

Sheboygan County, second district: The entire county outside the city of Sheboygan.

CARL M. NELSON (Rep.) was born in the town of Deer Creek, Taylor County on November 12, 1892. He received his education in the local grade school and spent one winter in attendance at the Southern Minnesota Normal College at Austin, Minnesota. He has been a farmer all of his life. From 1927 to 1935 Mr. Nelson was chairman of the town of Deer Creek. He acted as vice-chairman of the Taylor County Board in 1931 and from 1932 to 1935 was chairman of the board. During the World War, he served in the First Marine Aviation Force for nineteen months, spending about seven months in active service in France and Belgium. This is his third term in the assembly. Home Address: Route 1, Medford.



Kellman
Trempealeau

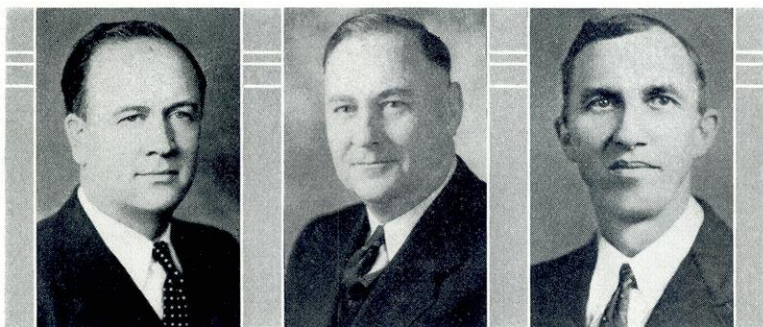
Fowell
Vernon

Rice
Walworth

NORRIS J. KELLMAN (Rep.), the son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank A. Kellman, was born on October 23, 1898 at Galesville. After his graduation from Galesville High School he attended La Crosse State Teachers College for one year and was graduated from the University of Wisconsin in 1923. For ten years he was assistant postmaster at Galesville and for the past fourteen years he has been in the general insurance business. Mr. Kellman was a member of the board of supervisors of Trempealeau County for four years. He served in the World War and was one of the youngest men in the state to be commissioned as a second lieutenant. He has held a number of offices in the American Legion including that of commander of his local post for three years. His father served in the assembly from 1931 to 1934. This is Mr. Kellman's first term in the assembly. Home Address: Galesville.

CHARLES W. FOWELL, JR. (Rep.) was born in the township of Sullivan, Richland County on May 7, 1901. He attended the common schools. From 1919 to 1927 he was a locomotive fireman and engineer and from 1927 to 1934 he owned and operated a restaurant at Viroqua. Mr. Fowell served as sheriff of Vernon County for two consecutive terms ending in 1938. This is his first term in the assembly. Home Address: Viroqua.

ORA R. RICE (Rep.) was born at Boscobel on September 16, 1885. He is a graduate of Boscobel High School and received his dental degree from Northwestern University Dental College in 1907. Since 1907 he has practiced dentistry in Delavan and the past six years has devoted considerable time to farming. Dr. Rice has held a number of elective and appointive offices: alderman of Delavan in 1916 and 1917; mayor of the city from 1918-21; and secretary of the Walworth County Mediation Board for the past six years. This is his second term in the assembly. Home Address: Delavan.



Schmitz
Washington

Douglass
Waukesha, 1st

Ludvigsen
Waukesha, 2nd

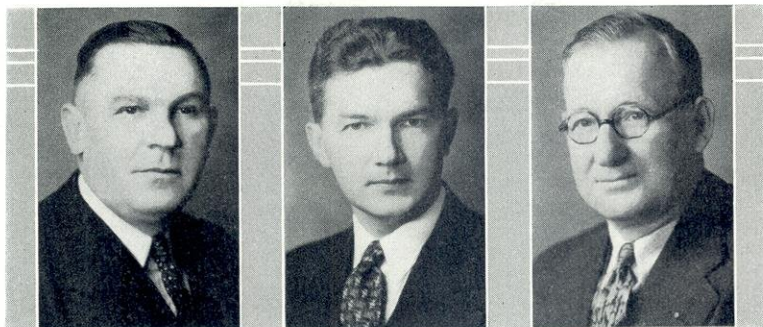
JOSEPH A. SCHMITZ (Rep.) was born on July 5, 1898 at Milwaukee. After attending the graded schools of that city he completed the four-year course at Marquette Academy and was graduated from Milwaukee State Normal School. After he returned from service in the World War he spent five years as a draftsman, engineer, and water main inspector for the city of Milwaukee. In 1924 he entered the building contracting business in which he is engaged at the present time. Mr. Schmitz was also part owner and operator of several large Milwaukee hotels until he moved to a small farm near Nashotah in 1932. He is now living in the village of Germantown where he is serving his fourth year as justice of the peace. This is his first term in the legislature. Home Address: Germantown.

LYLE E. DOUGLASS (Rep.), who was born in Chicago, Illinois, came to Waukesha at the age of three. He was graduated from the public schools and Carroll College. With the exception of eighteen months service in the United States Army in the World War, Mr. Douglass has been active for the last twenty years in the real estate, insurance and loan business in Waukesha. This is his third term in the assembly. Home Address: 421 West Avenue, Waukesha.

Waukesha County, first district: Towns of Eagle, Genessee, Mukwonago, Muskego, New Berlin, Ottawa, Vernon, and Waukesha; villages of Big Bend, Dousman, Eagle, Mukwonago, North Prairie, and Wales; city of Waukesha.

ALFRED R. LUDVIGSEN (Rep.) was born on the old farm homestead in the town of Merton, Waukesha County on March 17, 1886. He received his education in the public schools and at Luther College, Racine. His early years were spent in farming. For many years he has been engaged in landscape work and in the development and sale of lake frontage which he owns. He served as a member of the Waukesha County Board and chairman of the town of Merton during the years 1923-28. Since 1923 he has been secretary of the Waukesha County Farm Drainage District Board and from 1930-34 was chairman of the Waukesha County Republican Committee. This is his third term in the assembly. Home Address: Route 1, Hartland.

Waukesha County, second district: Towns of Brookfield, Delafield, Lisbon, Menomonie, Merton, Oconomowoc, Pewaukee, and Summit; villages of Chenequa, Hartland, Lac La Belle, Lannon, Menomonee Falls, Merton, Butler, Sussex, and Pewaukee; city of Oconomowoc.



Spearbraker
Waupaca

Niemuth
Winnebago, 1st

Fritzen
Winnebago, 2nd

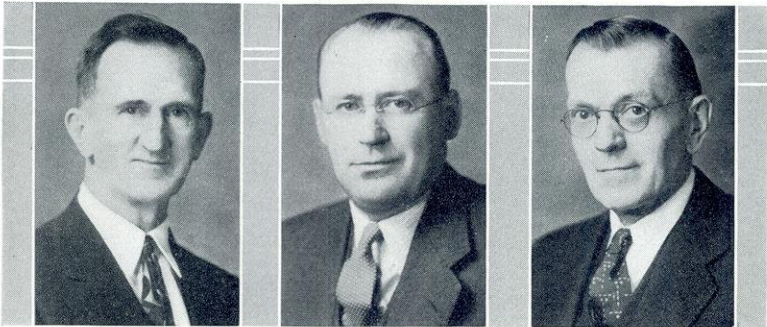
JULIUS SPEARBRAKER (Rep.) was born on September 8, 1886 at Clintonville where he has resided ever since. After his graduation from high school he attended Marquette University for one year. At the present time he is in the general insurance business. Mr. Spearbraker has held a number of positions of trust and honor—city clerk of Clintonville from 1912 to 1934, member and secretary of the water and light commission for twenty-three years, member of the library board for twenty-one years, and jury commissioner of Waupaca County since he was twenty-one years old. This is his first term in the assembly. Home Address: 16 Ninth Street, Clintonville.

LEO T. NIEMUTH (Rep.) was born at Oshkosh on April 17, 1904. He was educated in the elementary schools and high school of that city. Mr. Niemuth has done clerical and accounting work for twelve years and has been a representative of the New York Life Insurance Company for one year. He was alderman of Oshkosh for six years and vice-mayor and council president during 1935 and 1936. He has served as a member of the Joint Committee on Finance during both his terms in the assembly. Home Address: 523 Elmwood Avenue, Oshkosh.

Winnebago County, first district: City of Oshkosh.

JAMES C. FRITZEN (Rep.) was born on April 14, 1889 at Neenah where he was educated in the public schools. At the present time he is a merchant. For twenty years ending in 1924 he was associated with his father in the retail grocery business. Mr. Fritzen was a member of the Winnebago County Board from 1922-1927 and postmaster of Neenah from 1927-1935. He served overseas during the World War and has been a member of the American Legion since its organization. He is serving his first term in the assembly. Home Address: 309 East Wisconsin Avenue, Neenah.

Winnebago County, second district: All the towns, villages and cities of the county except the city of Oshkosh.



Clark
Wood

Slocum
Chief Clerk

Merrill
Sergeant-at-Arms

WILLIAM WALTER CLARK (Rep.) was born in Plum City in 1885. He was graduated from River Falls Teachers College and attended the University of Wisconsin. He taught for a number of years in a country school, high school, and county agricultural school and has also served as county agricultural agent. Mr. Clark has been a farmer and cattle-buyer. He has acted as chairman of the town of Hansen since 1931, and as chairman of the Wood County Board from 1938 to 1939. He was elected to the assembly for the first time in 1920 and was reelected in 1938. Home Address: Vesper.

JOHN J. SLOCUM was born at Wausau on September 20, 1905. He was graduated from St. Mary's parochial school at Wausau and the Wausau High School and attended the University of Notre Dame for two years. Mr. Slocum was chairman of the Young Democrats Clubs of Wisconsin in 1933 and 1934, secretary to former United States Senator, F. Ryan Duffy in 1937 and 1938, and since 1936 secretary of the Democratic State Central Committee. He served as chief clerk of the assembly during the regular and special sessions of 1933 and 1934, and was reelected in that capacity for the 1939 session. Home Address: Wausau.

ROBERT A. MERRILL was born on January 29, 1884 at Sparta where he was educated in the public schools. After his graduation from high school he edited and published a weekly newspaper in Sparta until 1908 when he entered the postal service. During the World War he served both at home and in France and was promoted to the rank of Major. He received the Purple Heart decoration. After returning from the war he published the Sparta Herald until 1921 when he went to the University of Wisconsin from which he was graduated in 1925 with the degree of B. S. in electrical engineering. Since that time he has been employed as electrical and safety engineer with the Northern States Power Company of Eau Claire. Mr. Merrill is a Scottish and York Rite Mason and a member of the American Legion and Disabled American Veterans. Home Address: 711 Fourth Avenue, Eau Claire.

Pictorial Survey of Wisconsin's Accomplishments

In the following pages an attempt has been made to portray pictorially some of Wisconsin's accomplishments in the major fields of industry, agriculture, recreation and conservation, and transportation. Wisconsin leads in a number of fields and is near the top in others. Limitation of space does not permit covering all phases of these fields, and appropriate pictures to illustrate certain interesting facts and information were not available. The editors hope that the pictures and data presented in this brief sketch will give to the school children and the citizens of Wisconsin a better understanding of our great state.



AGRICULTURE

Wisconsin ranks first in

Milk production	Casein production
Number of milk cows	Number of silos
Condensery products	Corn for silage
Cheese production	Tame hay
Peas for canning	

Wisconsin ranks second in production of

Alfalfa	S n a p b e a n s f o r
Clover and timothy	canning
Cabbage for kraut	Cranberries
Beets for canning	C u c u m b e r s f o r
	pickles

Wisconsin makes $\frac{1}{2}$ of the nation's cheese.

$\frac{1}{4}$ of all dairy manufacturing plants in the United States are in Wisconsin.

In 1938 Wisconsin produced 8,646,000 gallons of ice cream.

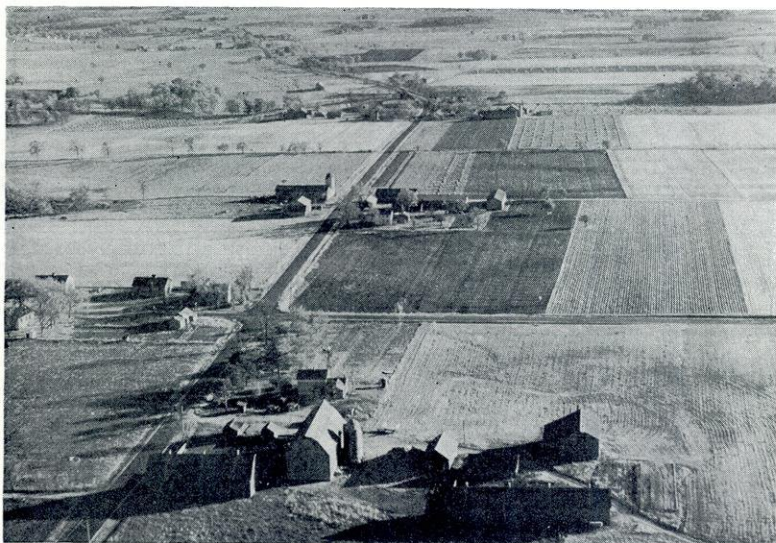
Wisconsin has 24 of the 50 counties in the nation ranking highest in milk production.

Wisconsin produces more barley malt than any other state.

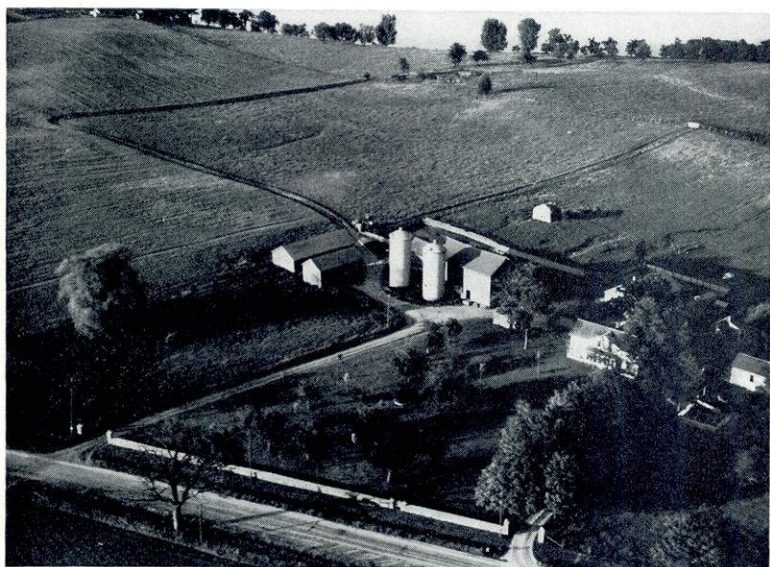
21% of Wisconsin's farms are worked by tenants as compared with the national average of 42.1%.

There is 1 tractor for every 4 farms.

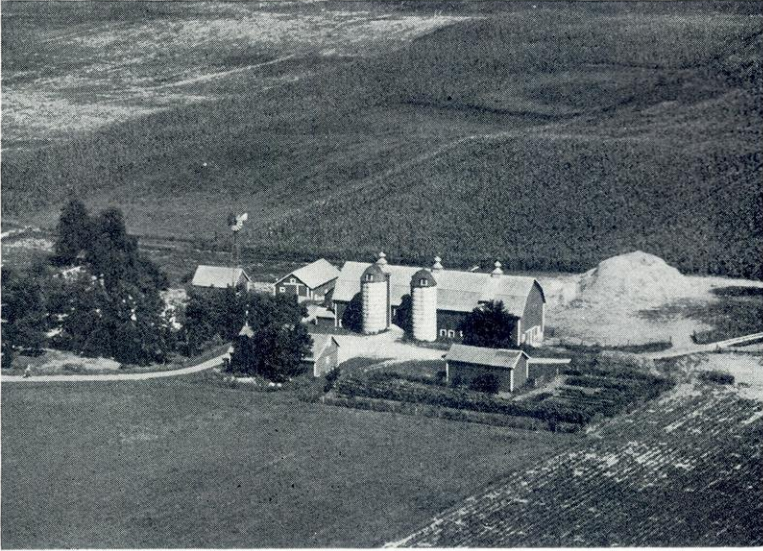
9 out of 10 farmers have automobiles.



An air view of farms in southern Wisconsin. The small farm is characteristic of Wisconsin. About a fourth of our farms consist of 80 acres while only five per cent of the 200,000 farms are 250 acres or more.



At the beginning of 1939 Wisconsin, with 67,590 electrified farms, had a greater percentage of occupied farms electrified than had Minnesota, Iowa, Illinois, or Indiana.



Due to its highly developed dairy industry, Wisconsin has more silos than any other state. Modern twin silos are pictured above.



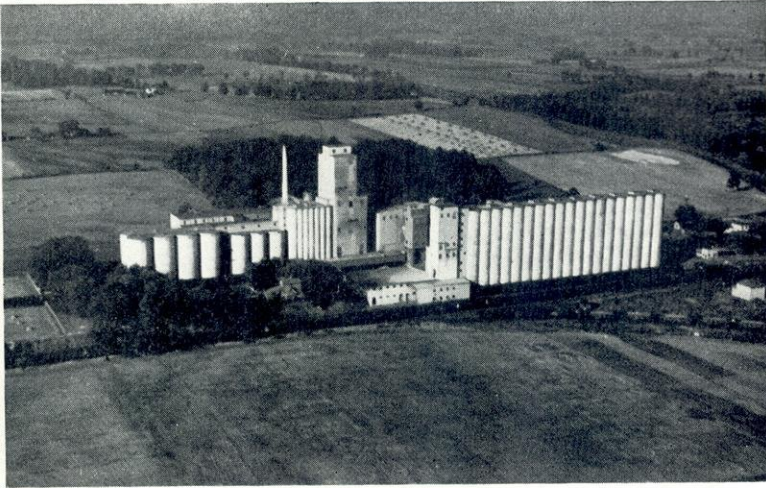
Wisconsin's total production of corn was about 86,000,000 bushels in 1939. Although most extensively grown in the southern part of the state, the northern counties are increasing their corn acreage due to the greater use of silos and early maturing varieties of corn.



A Marathon County harvest. Wisconsin's farming is widely diversified. Of the small grains, oats now has the largest acreage, barley production is increasing, and wheat is still important. Rye and buckwheat are also grown. Altogether small grain yields in the state average 100,000,000 bushels yearly.



A typical threshing scene in Wisconsin. Lately the introduction of small combines has affected community threshing.



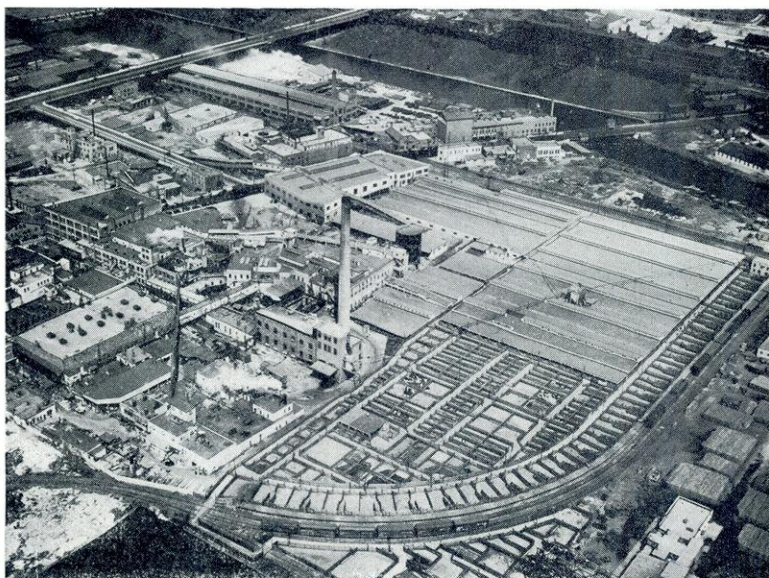
Wisconsin ranks fourth in the nation in barley production and manufactures more barley malt than any other state. The above plant is at Jefferson.



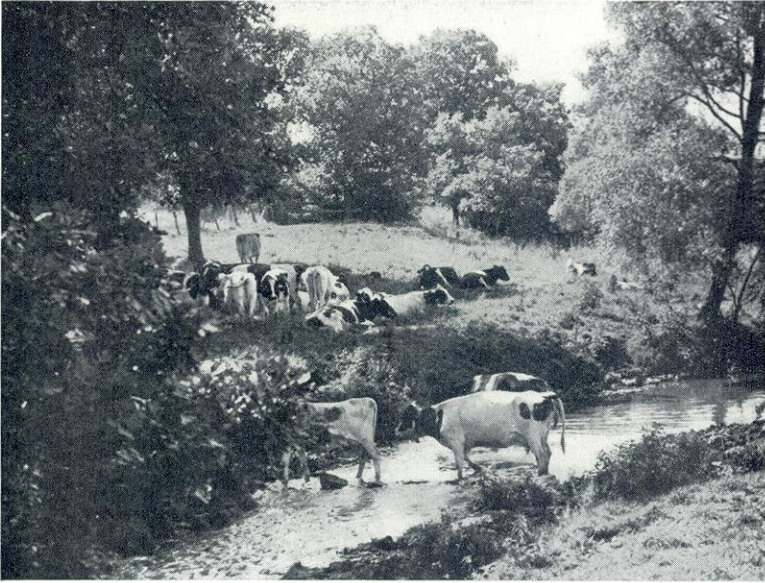
More than one-third of Wisconsin's land is used for hay production. Nearly one-third of all the tame hay produced is alfalfa.



A registered herd in southwestern Wisconsin. Of Wisconsin's estimated 3,406,000 cattle, 2,223,000 are milk cows. For some years there have been more cattle than people in the state.



In 1939 the sale of about 434,000 cattle, 945,000 calves, 1,970,000 hogs, and 322,000 sheep amounted to over one-fourth of Wisconsin's gross farm income. Of that livestock, about one-half was handled by Wisconsin packers and stockyards. The Milwaukee Stockyard is pictured above.



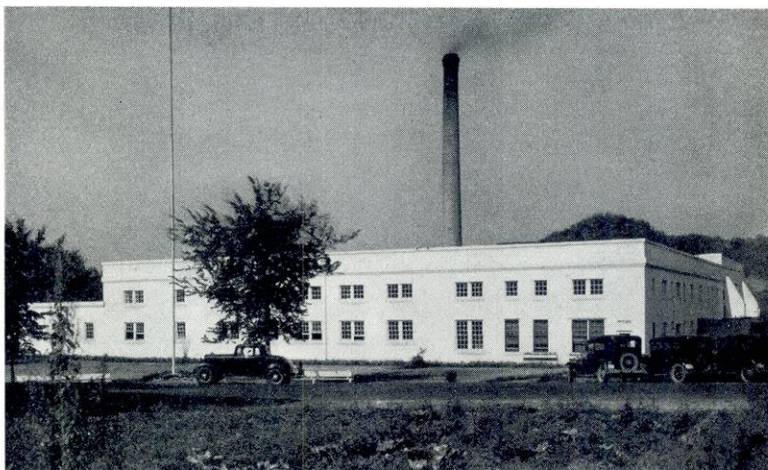
Wisconsin is the leading dairy state in the nation. Ten to twelve cows are to be found on the typical dairy farm.



Obtaining blood sample to test animal for Bang's disease. Nearly one and one-half million Wisconsin cattle have been tested for this disease. The Bang's disease eradication program is carried on cooperatively by the State Department of Agriculture and the United States Bureau of Animal Industry.



Much of the 11 to 12 billion pounds of milk produced annually on Wisconsin farms is used by the 3,000 dairy plants in the state. Wisconsin ranks third in the production of creamery butter.



Although Wisconsin has only manufactured condensed and powdered products for the past fifty years we now produce more than one-fourth of the nation's total.



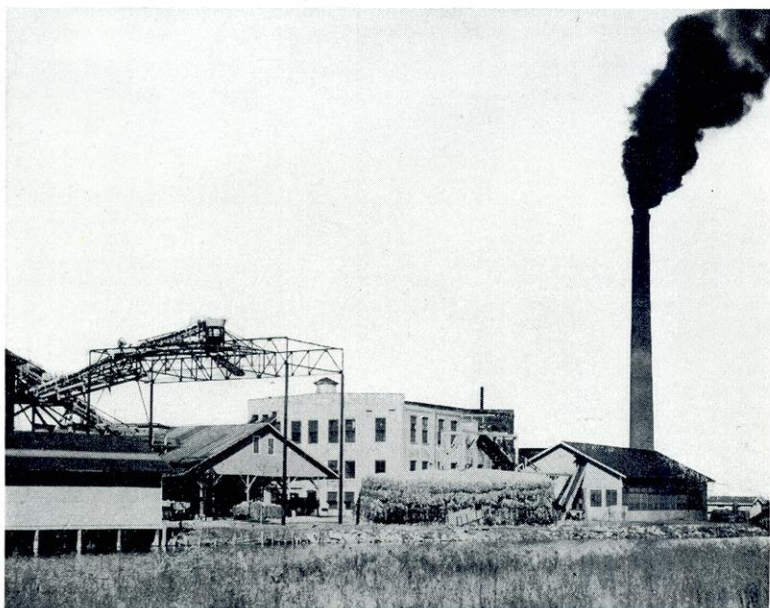
The inside of a cheese factory which shows curd being lifted from the vat to be drained and pressed into forms. Wisconsin makes one-half of the nation's cheese annually or about three pounds for every man, woman, and child in the United States.



Washing a 200-pound Swiss cheese. Monroe, called "The Swiss Cheese Capital of the United States", is located in the heart of the area which produces 70 per cent of the nation's Swiss cheese.



Cabbage patch in Racine County. The state ranks second in the production of kraut cabbage and third in late cabbage for market. Outagamie and Racine Counties are the leading producers.



A canning factory at Columbus, Wisconsin produces more canning vegetables, such as corn, cabbage, cucumbers, snap and lima beans, beets, and tomatoes, than any other state. One-third of all the peas canned in the nation are grown in this state.



Tobacco is an important cash crop in Dane, Rock, Columbia, Crawford, Vernon, La Crosse, and Monroe Counties. The state's estimated tobacco production in 1939 was more than 31,000,000 pounds.



An estimated 210,000 crates of strawberries were produced in Wisconsin in 1939. The strawberry crop of the Bayfield Peninsula, the latest to be harvested, finds a preferred market after all the other strawberry areas in the United States have had their harvest.



The autumn cranberry harvest of 1939 produced 108,000 barrels of berries. Wood, Jackson, and Adams Counties rank high in this production.



Wisconsin ranks second among the five states in the Union which produce cranberries.



Digging potatoes in Langlade County. Potatoes are Wisconsin's most important cash crop and are raised chiefly in Portage, Langlade, Waupaca, and Marathon Counties. In 1939 the Badger State ranked eighth with a total production of 17,000,000 bushels.



Poultry raising supplements the income of the Wisconsin dairy farmer. In addition to the widespread raising of chickens, turkey farming is rapidly becoming commercially important.



The Kickapoo Valley, Door county, and the Bayfield Peninsula led in the commercial production of Wisconsin's half million bushels of apples in 1939.



Wisconsin ranks eighth in the production of cherries. Most of this industry is in the eastern part of the state, particularly in Door County.

INDUSTRY

192 Wisconsin manufacturers in 42 cities reported plant expansion of \$9,812,813 and production expansion of \$7,465,000 in 1939. This expansion was in iron and steel, machinery, lumber, textiles, food products, paper products, utilities, furniture, electrical appliances, transportation equipment, agricultural implements, and furs.

6,318 Wisconsin corporations will give the 1940 decennial census taker facts on plant, equipment, depreciation, employes, value of construction work done, etc.—quite different from the first census of the United States in 1790 which gave only the population.

\$1,062,486,184 was spent by Wisconsin manufacturers for materials, containers, fuel, electric energy and contract work in 1937.

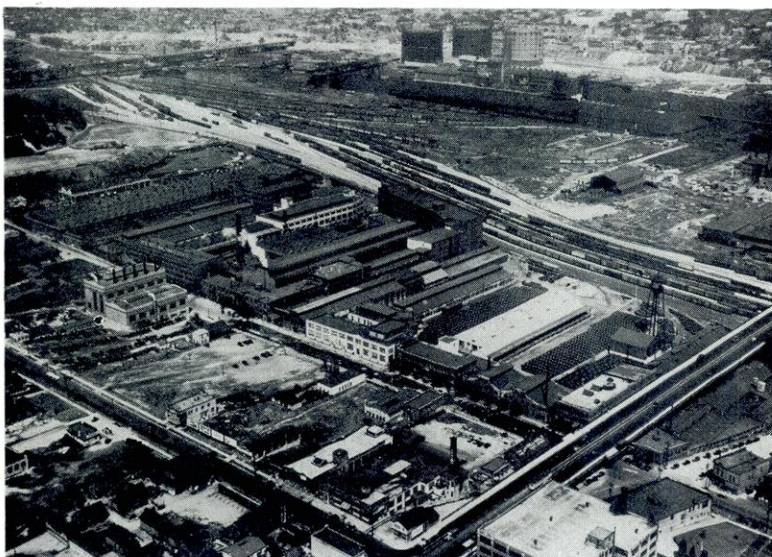
Wisconsin had a World War army of 120,000 men in 1918. Today a peace-time army of employes in Wisconsin industry, nearly one and one-half times as large, lives in the 21 largest cities in the state and earns \$296,365,346 annually.

293 of Wisconsin's manufacturing establishments spend over 15 million dollars annually to find a national market for Wisconsin-made goods.

Boot and shoe factories in Milwaukee alone turn out enough shoes to outfit every Badger State resident with two new pairs annually.

Enough leather is tanned each year in Wisconsin to make a leather coat for every man, woman, and child in the state.

More aluminum kitchen utensils are made in Wisconsin than in any other state.



Internationally known are Wisconsin-made agricultural implements including tractors. This industry leads all others in the state with an annual production value of more than \$121,500,000. The above plant, one of the largest of its kind, is located at Milwaukee.



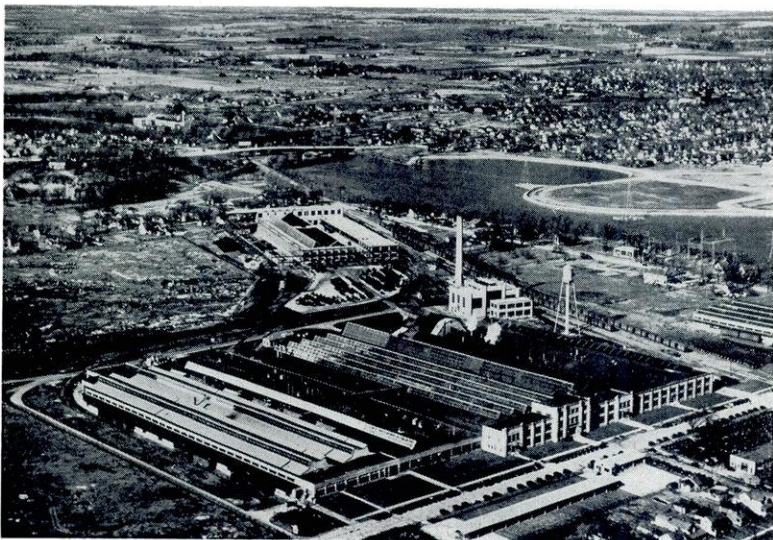
Another large plant for the manufacture of agricultural implements is located at La Crosse. Plows, discs, harrows, seeders, mowers, and other farm machinery are made here.



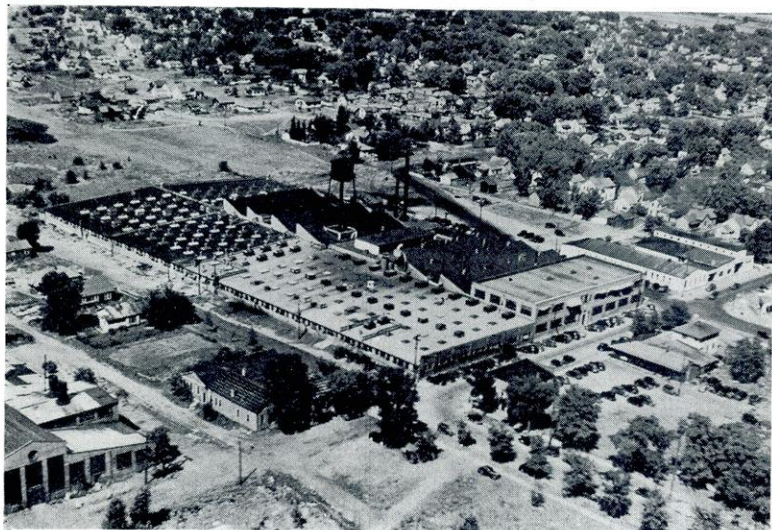
A nationally known automobile is manufactured in Kenosha.



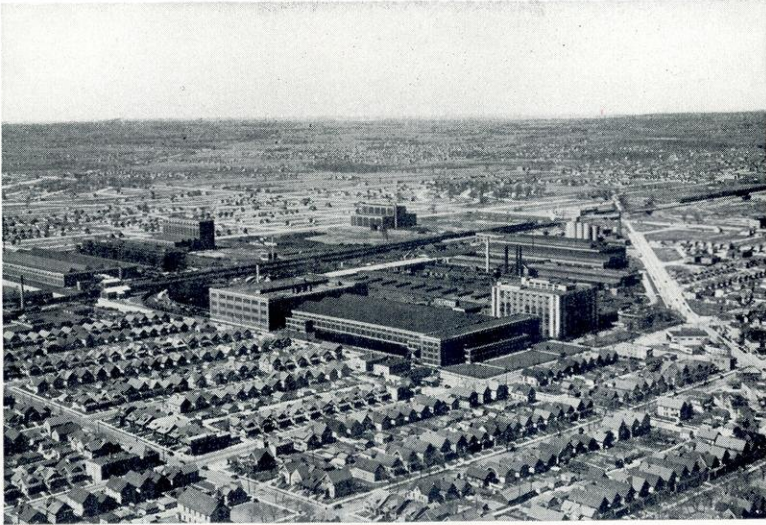
Motors for many of the automobiles operated on our highways are made in the above plant at Waukesha.



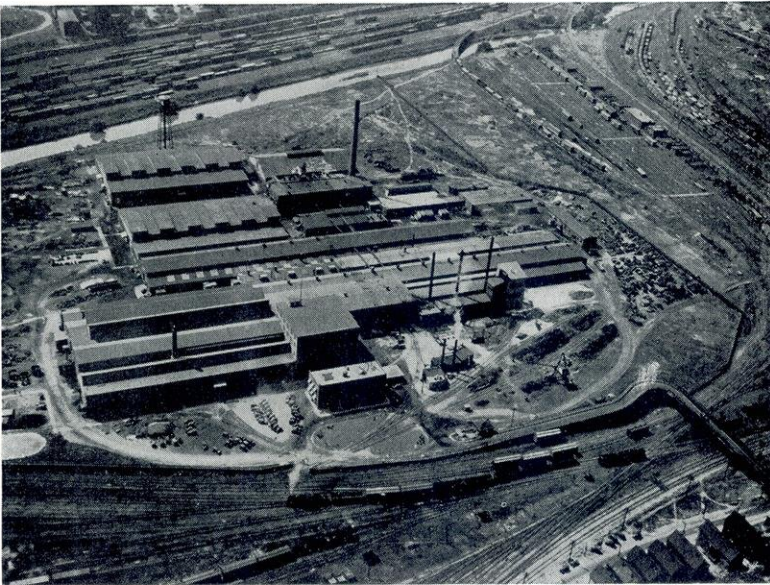
Also located in Wisconsin at Janesville are assembly and body manufacturing plants for one of the more popular makes of cars.



As a further contribution to the automobile industry we manufacture gauges for the panel boards of automobiles. The above plant is located at La Crosse.



The above Milwaukee plant, the largest of its kind in the country, manufactured the first pressed steel automobile frame. It also leads in the manufacture of pipe line equipment.



We are internationally known for the manufacture of gears for machinery made in the above plant in Milwaukee.



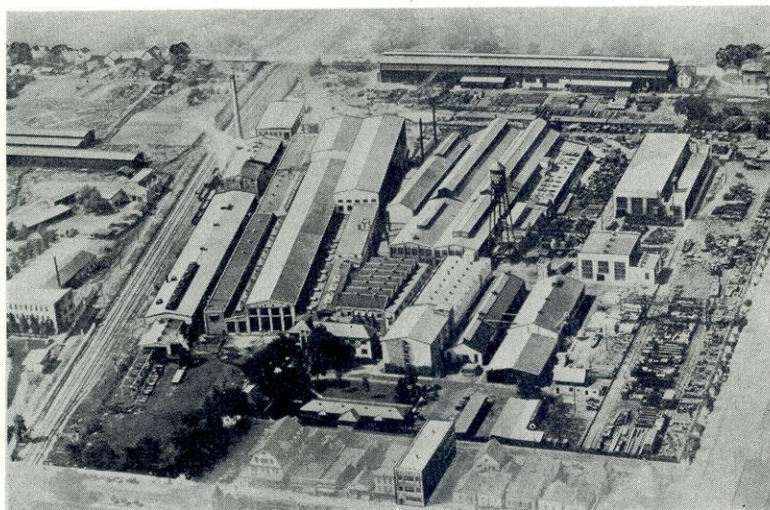
A sizeable industry in our state is the manufacture of rubber products. About 90 per cent of the production of the Eau Claire plant shown above consists of casings and inner tubes for motor vehicles.



Another Wisconsin plant manufacturing rubber products is located at La Crosse. Although a variety of rubber products is made in this plant, its principal production is rubber footwear.



Wisconsin ranks first in the United States in marine engine manufacturing machinery. Generators, turbines, and other heavy types of electrical machinery made in the above plant at Milwaukee are sold in all parts of the world.



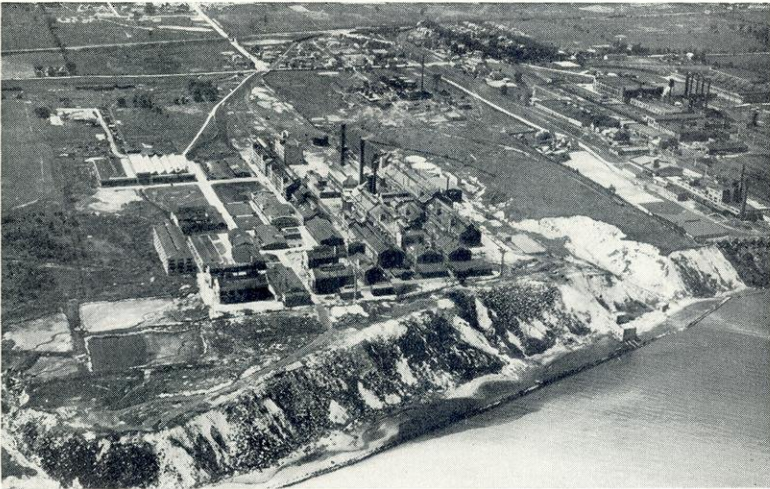
Badger-made excavating and dredging machinery has been sold to at least 45 foreign countries. Such equipment and most of the steam shovels used in digging the Panama Canal were made in the above plant located in South Milwaukee.



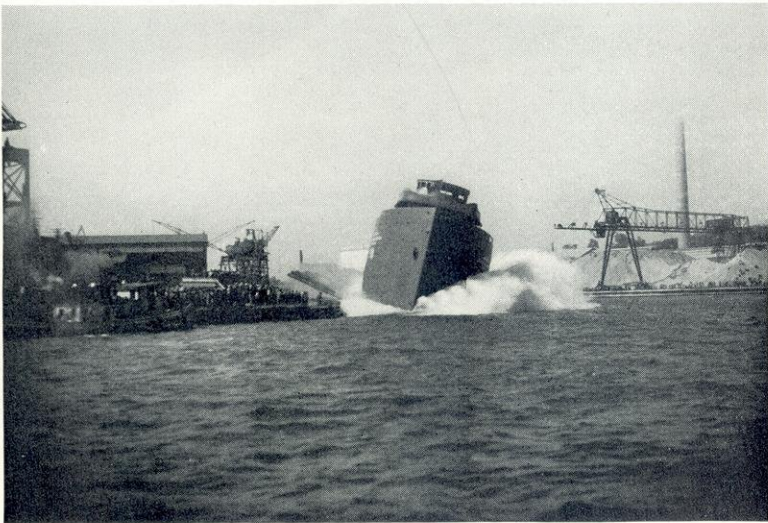
A rapidly growing industry in Wisconsin is the manufacturing of air conditioning and heating equipment. This plant is at La Crosse.



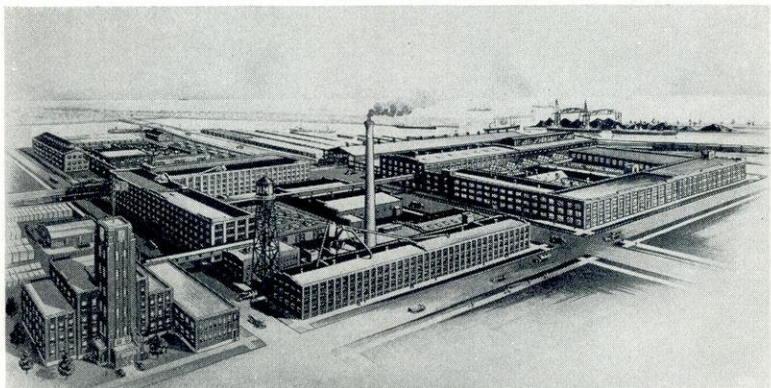
One of the nation's largest establishments for manufacturing plumbing supplies is located at Kohler.



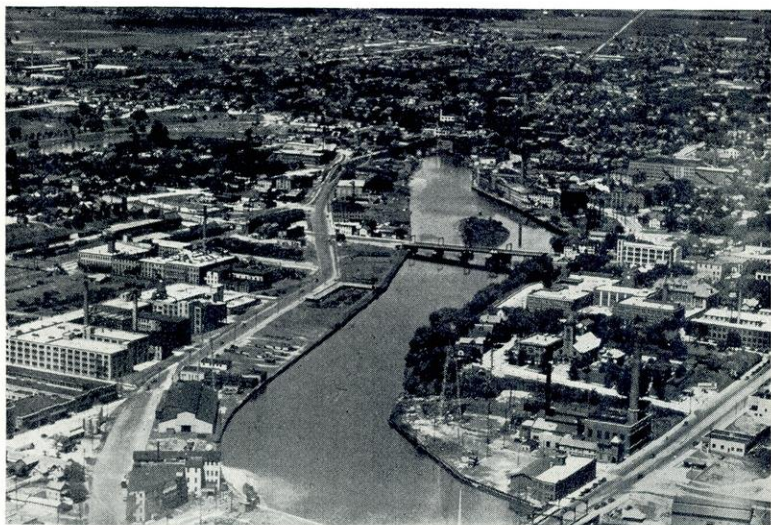
Wisconsin has a wide variety of manufactures. The above plant at Carrollville, north of Racine, manufactures chemical products.



The launching of a large oil tanker. Some of the largest ships on the Great Lakes are built at Manitowoc.



Another important Wisconsin industry is the making of furniture for both home and office. This plant is in Two Rivers.



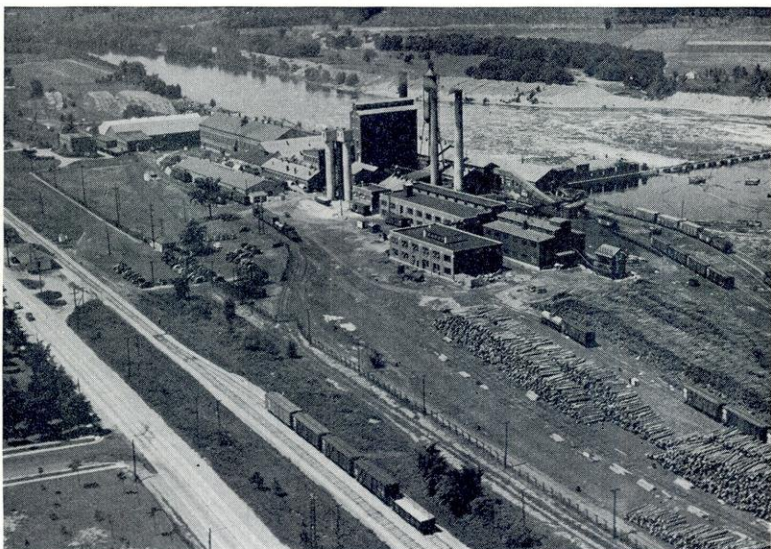
The industrial section of Sheboygan, one of our furniture manufacturing cities. This industry is located principally in cities of the upper Lake Michigan area.



The approximate value of Wisconsin's forest products is \$17,000,000. In 1937 we ranked seventeenth in lumber production. From 1899-1904 Wisconsin led all other states.



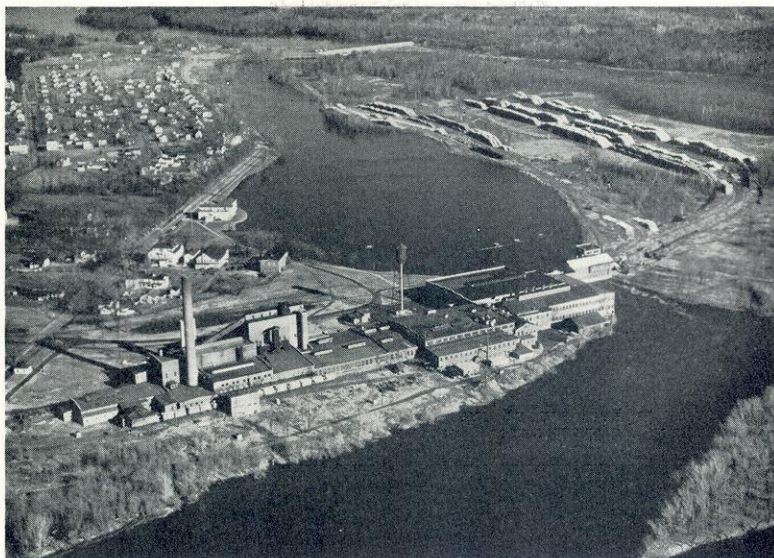
Wisconsin ranks first in the production of basswood, birch, and elm and second in maple and hemlock, according to 1937 estimates of the Bureau of the Census.



Wisconsin's 36 pulp wood and 51 paper mills are located in the Fox and Upper Wisconsin River valleys. This mill is at Rothchild, near Wausau.



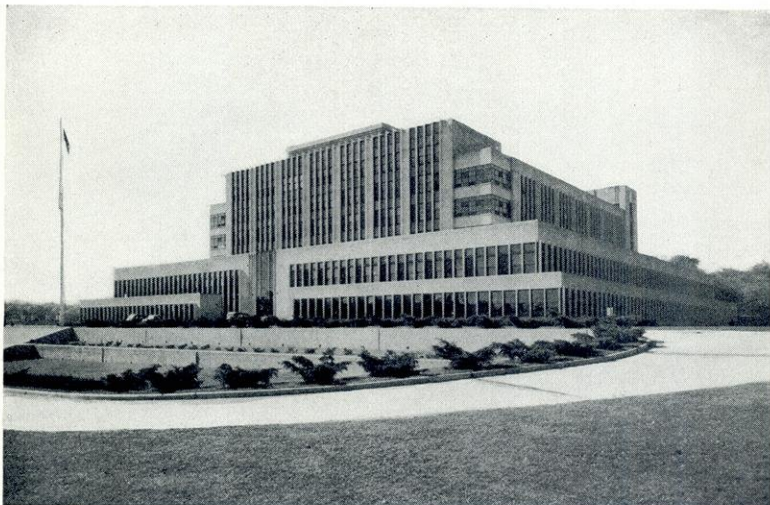
A paper mill at Kaukauna. Wisconsin's pulp and paper industry is the third largest among the 36 states in which paper is made.



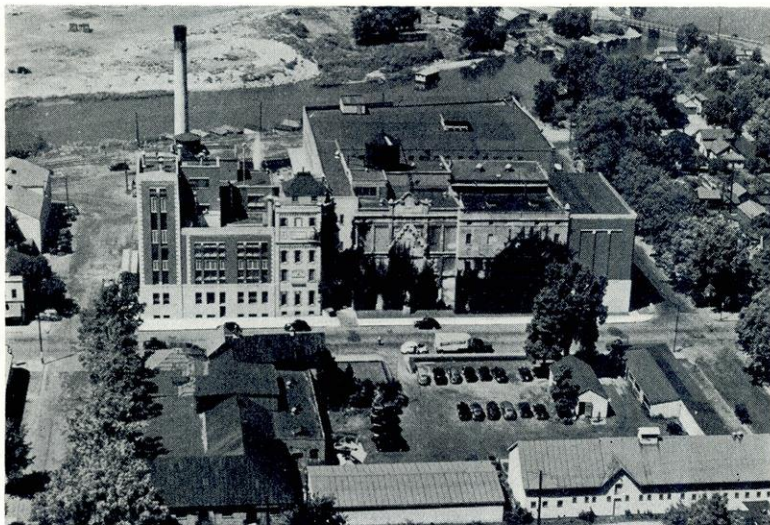
The pulp and paper industry in Wisconsin produces the equivalent of more than 100 pounds of 350 varieties of paper for every person in the United States. The above mill is at Port Edwards.



An air view of Appleton, one of our more important paper manufacturing centers. Wisconsin's pulp and paper industry represents invested capital of approximately \$136,000,000 and employs 16,500 workers with annual wages aggregating \$30,000,000.



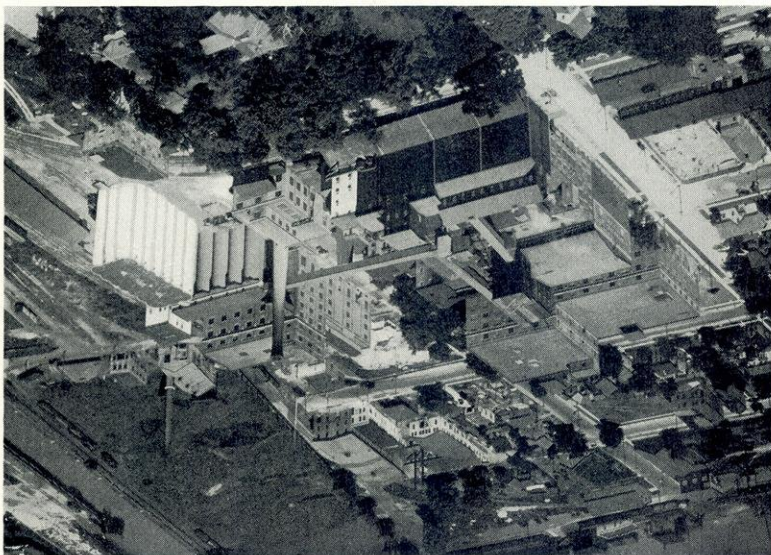
The Forest Products Laboratory is the only institution in the country devoted entirely to scientific wood research and the improvement of wood products and markets. It was established in 1910 at Madison by the federal government.



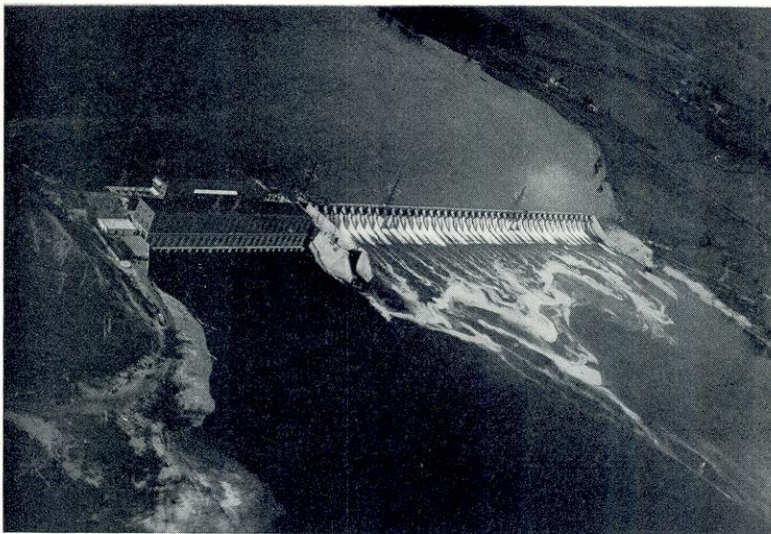
A brewery at La Crosse. Wisconsin ranks third in beer production. On a per capita basis, however, we produce more than any other state.



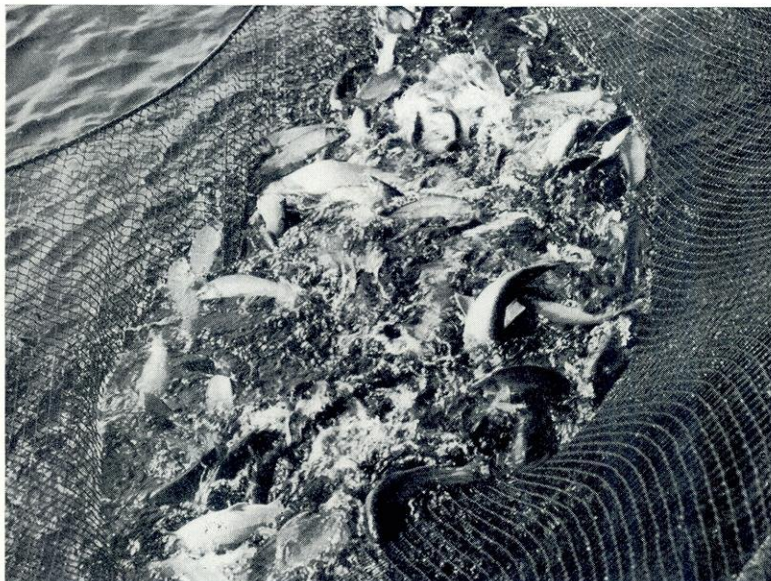
One of our largest breweries, located in Milwaukee. Wisconsin has a total of 72 breweries which produce nearly 6,000,000 barrels of beer per year. Almost two-thirds of this amount is sold outside of the state. Wisconsin beer is consumed in nearly every foreign country.



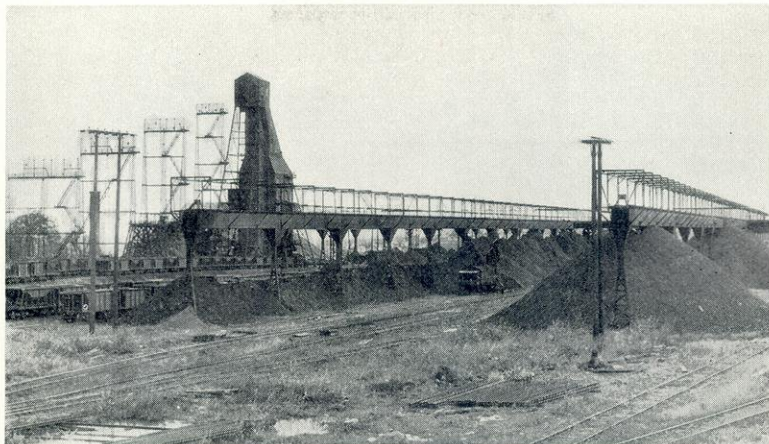
Wisconsin has the two largest barley malting plants in the world. The yearly barley malting capacity of all plants in the state is 40,000,000 bushels. The plant shown above is located at Milwaukee.



This dam at Prairie du Sac is one of the largest of Wisconsin's 179 water power developments which have over 100 H. P. installed capacity. Sixty-five of these developments are industrial with a total installed capacity of 127,158 H. P. or 23 per cent of the state's total.



Of great importance in Wisconsin is the commercial fishing industry in Lake Michigan, Lake Superior, and the waters of Green Bay. In 1938 a total catch of 16,000,000 pounds valued at \$1,177,000 was taken from these waters. Approximately 1,900 persons are engaged in this industry.



Wisconsin produces about one and one-fourth million tons of iron ore, 1,091 tons of lead, and 6,938 tons of zinc annually. Above is shown an iron ore mine near Hurley.



Black Granite Works at Mellen. Wisconsin quarry products are much in demand. Granites, varying in color from brilliant red to dark gray and black, are known for their beauty and hardness. Lannon stone has become popular in home building.



40 per cent of all fur farms in the United States are in Wisconsin.



Wisconsin has some of the largest silver fox and mink farms in the world.

TRANSPORTATION

Wisconsin has

6,655 miles of steam railroad

135 miles of electric interurban line

Only 3 cities that have not substituted busses
for street cars

91,334 miles of roads and streets

125,000 directional signs and highway markers
which mark the state trunk highway sys-
tem, 30,000 of which must be replaced
annually

60 automatic traffic signals in rural areas for
greater safety

4,000 miles of arterials for through traffic

2,329 bridges totaling 45.96 miles in length

Wisconsin's first railroad built in 1850-51 was 20
miles long and extended from Milwaukee to
Waukesha.

The two Hiawathas carry an average of 422,000
passengers a year.

The Diesel-powered "400" carries about 156,000
passengers a year.

Our railroads carry 100 per cent more freight in
an hour than they did 30 years ago.

14 major ports and 9 minor ports handle the com-
merce of our Great Lakes.



A typical dustless highway. During 1939, 14,297,235 gallons of bituminous material were applied to 1,885 miles of the state's highways to keep them free from dust.



Wisconsin is reducing its accident toll on its state trunk highways by constructing grade separations at railroad crossings. Out of a total of 880 such crossings 295 highway passes, either over or under the railroad, have been built.



One of Wisconsin's fine concrete highways of standard width with wide shoulders. The Badger state has 4,584 miles of concrete or concrete base highways.



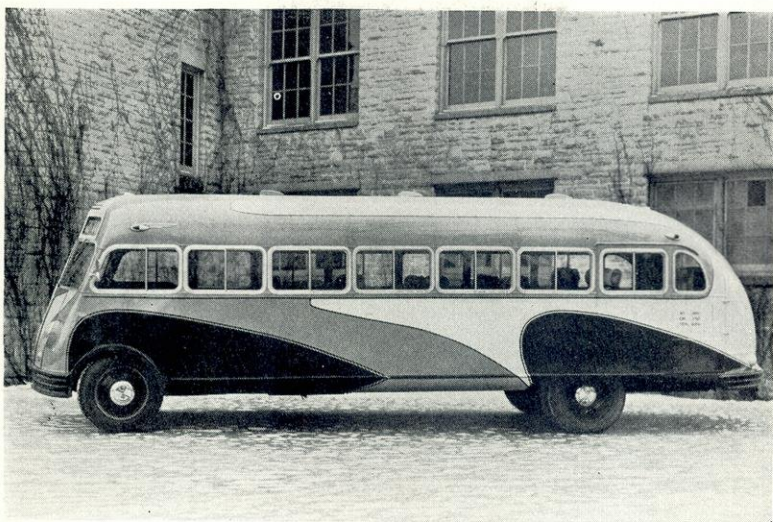
Wisconsin's main travelled highways are open for travel in all seasons. During the winter of 1938-1939 the counties had available for snow removal 1,216 large trucks, 263 tractors with plows of all sizes, and 580 motor graders.



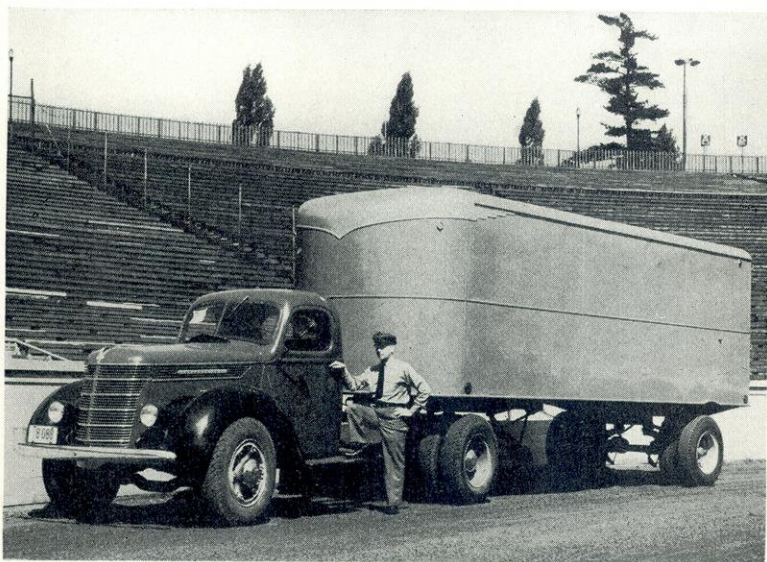
Outstanding in the 1939 highway construction program was the completion of the new high-level steel bridge over the Mississippi River at La Crosse. This bridge, built at a cost of \$1,500,000, connects the highways of Wisconsin and Minnesota.



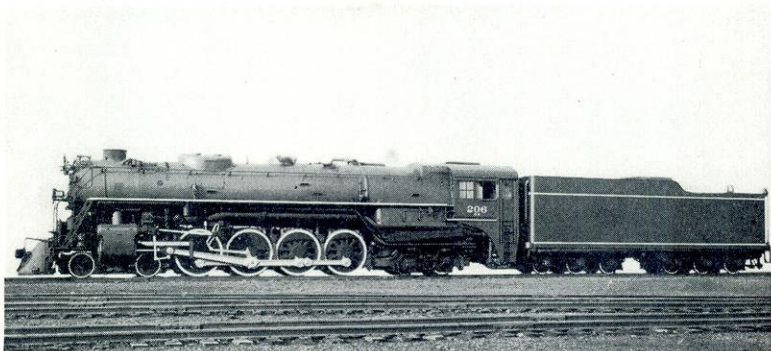
The interstate bridge above joins the cities of Marinette, Wisconsin and Menominee, Michigan.



One of the 616 passenger-carrying motor busses which were registered in Wisconsin in 1939.



The motor truck is an important factor in our modern transportation system. Fees totaling \$6,000,000 were collected in Wisconsin during 1939 from the registration of 142,907 motor trucks and 5,783 trailers.



A new type locomotive. Railroad developments of the last few years have increased the efficiency of locomotives until their pulling power is now 43 per cent greater than in 1920.



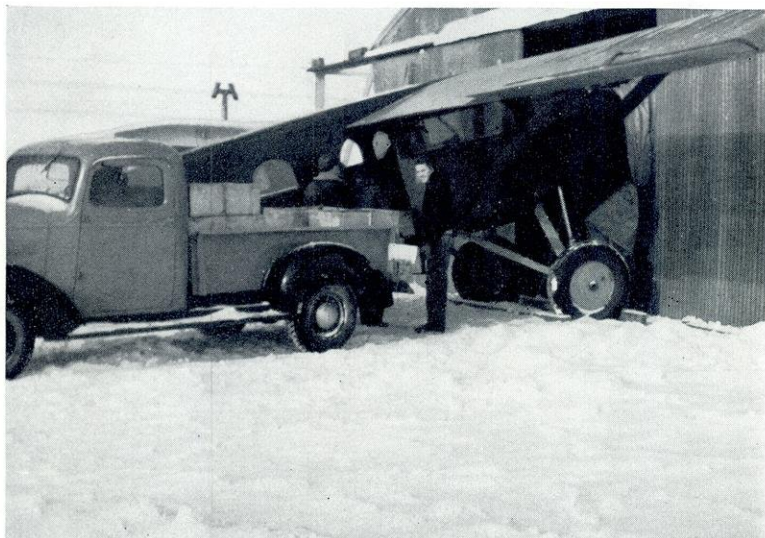
Luxurious passenger streamliners offer improved travel facilities, greater comfort, and reduced running time. This service is available throughout the state.



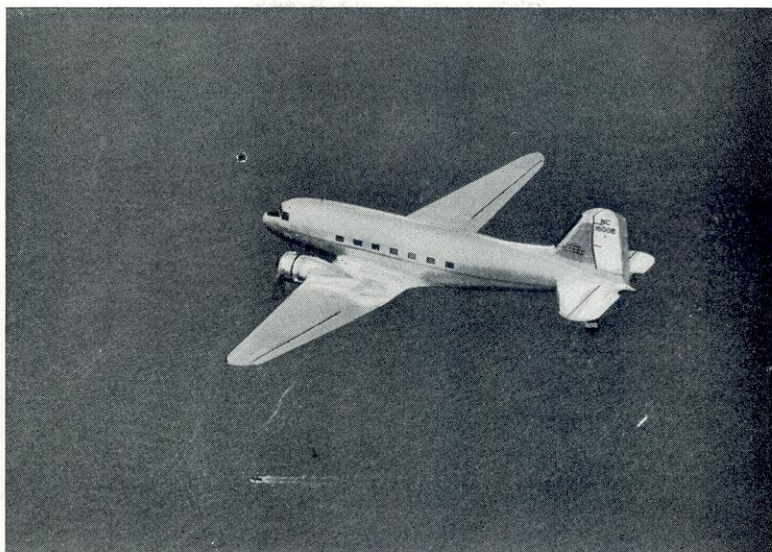
Comfort of the passenger is not confined alone to streamliners. The majority of the cars operated in this state are air-conditioned and the air-conditioning of all cars used here is advancing rapidly.



A fast freight. Since 1920 freight train speeds have increased 60 per cent and freight car capacities 19 per cent. The day of "one speed" railroading, with freight moving as fast as passengers, is on the way.



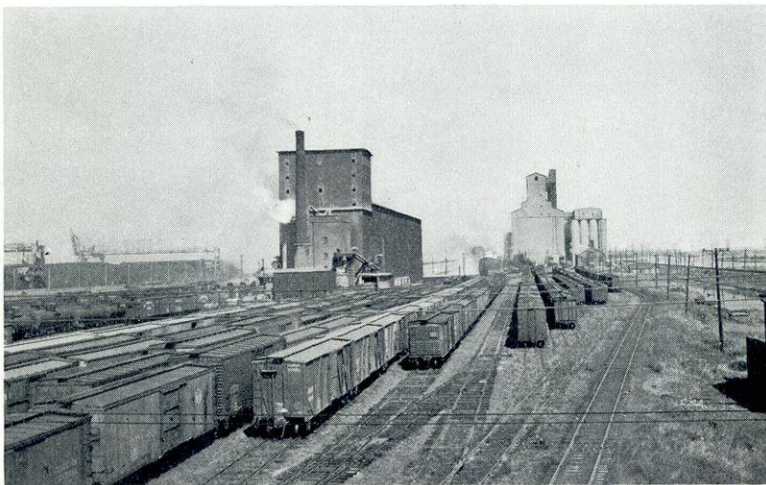
Fish caught in the waters of Green Bay at ten in the morning are loaded on the plane shown above for transportation to the St. Louis market where they will be on sale by two o'clock the same afternoon. This is a regular service.



A large passenger transport. With the increased demand for commercial aviation, fares have been reduced and so have fatalities. There are fewer planes but they are bigger and better, and they carry more mail and more express.



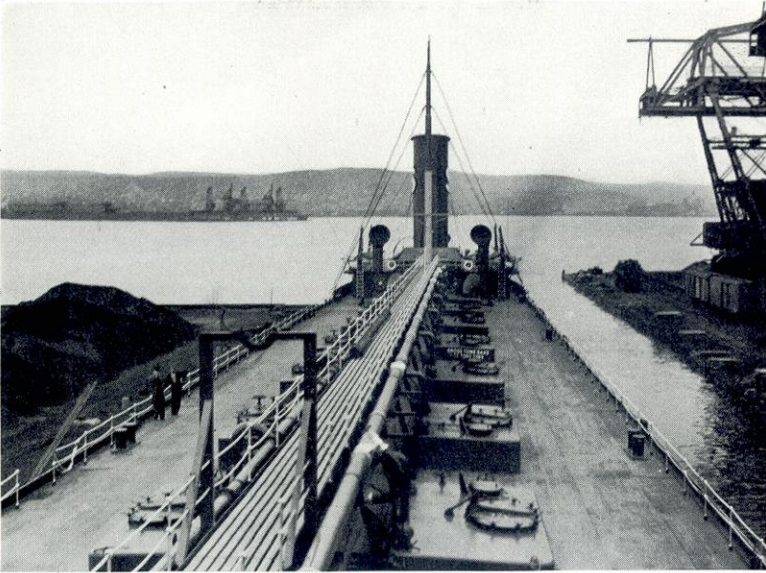
A small plane for private flying. Miscellaneous flying has been greatly stimulated by the government's civilian training program and by the increased sales of light, low-priced airplanes. Wisconsin has unusual facilities for the development of private small plane flying.



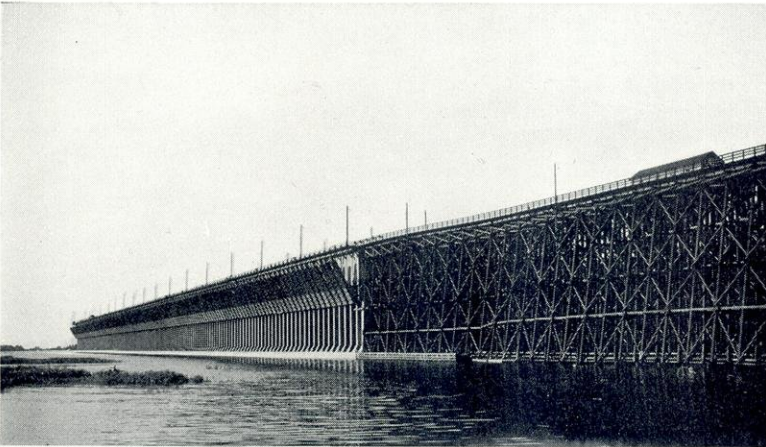
Superior has the largest freight yards in the world in the matter of freight handled, with a capacity of 11,000 freight cars.



Freighter loading flour at Superior. The Northwest ships most of its grain through this port which has the largest capacity elevators in the world.



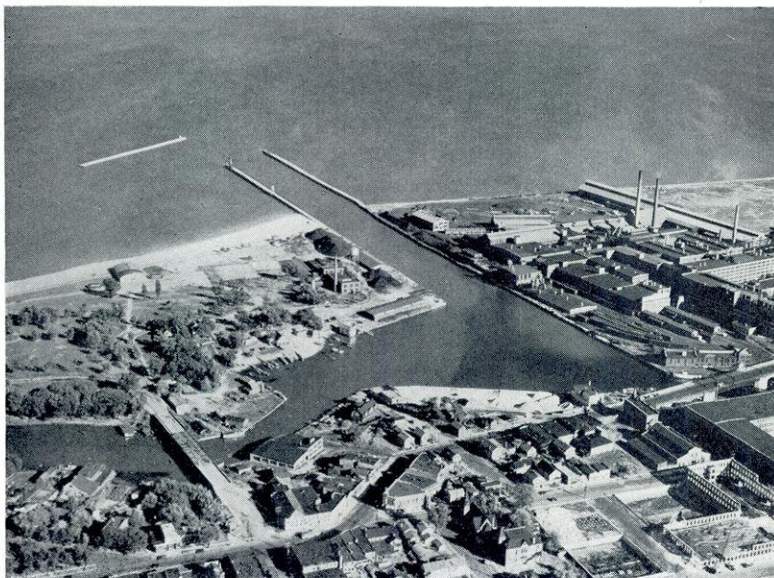
A freighter at the Duluth-Superior port. In 1937 Duluth-Superior's tonnage was 57,138,579 which was by far the largest tonnage of any lake port and second only to New York in the entire country.



The largest ore docks in the world are at Superior. 16,633 vessels engaged in lake commerce entered 14 Wisconsin ports in 1937. They brought in 22,328,709 tons of freight valued at \$411,481,997 and took out 54,731,137 tons valued at \$636,921,597. The excess of outbound shipments was due to 48,939,814 tons of iron ore shipped from Duluth-Superior and Ashland.



An air view of Sheboygan's harbor. Wisconsin is strategically located on the Great Lakes with 531 miles of shore line. Through Wisconsin ports streams a great part of the interchange of goods between the East and the Middle and North West.



The harbor at Kenosha. Fourteen Wisconsin lake ports each handle over 40,000 tons of commerce annually.



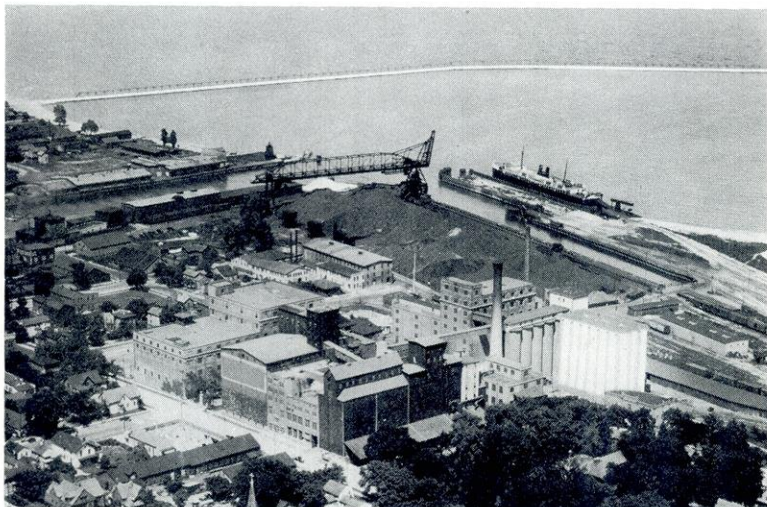
Port Washington also has an excellent harbor. The great bulk of the commerce of Wisconsin ports is the interchange of traffic with other American ports on the Great Lakes.



Looking over Racine and its harbor. 77,377,465 tons of commerce valued at \$1,050,799,974 were handled by Wisconsin ports in 1937.



It costs \$40,000 a year to maintain Milwaukee's breakwaters and \$50,000 a year to dredge her harbor rivers shown above. Grain, wool, canned goods, meat products, flour, scrap iron, and package goods come to Milwaukee for distribution to the east from a vast triangle bounded on the west by the Rocky Mountains, and extending on the northwest as far as Montana and southwest as far as Kansas and Nebraska.



From harbors such as this one at Manitowoc Wisconsin sends her products to world as well as to domestic markets. Main Wisconsin exports to Canada are iron ore, grain, and stone; to Europe grain and chemicals; and to the Atlantic seaboard canned milk, fertilizer, and beer.

CONSERVATION AND RECREATION

80,000 miles of well-marked highways make Wisconsin's recreational advantages easily accessible.



Our state parks and forests cover an area of 172,811 acres.



State roadside parks provide opportunities for enjoying Wisconsin's scenic beauty.



Over 1,000,000,000 fish were planted in Wisconsin waters in each of the last three years.



More than 110,000 nonresidents were licensed to fish in Wisconsin's lakes, streams, and rivers in each of the last three years.



Vacationists enjoy Wisconsin's fine summer climate while they fish, swim, hike, ride, and camp.



Wisconsin is more and more becoming a center for lovers of winter sports. The longest continuous ski tow in the country is at Rib Mountain.



Elkhart Lake in east central Wisconsin. This is one of many spots where the invitation to "relax in Wisconsin" may be realized.



One thousand miles of trout streams have made Wisconsin a fisherman's haven. Brook, rainbow, brown and lake trout furnish sport for fly rod specialists.



A drive along the bluff in Peninsula State Park in Door County. Wisconsin's twelve scenic state parks were visited by 1,430,911 persons in 1938.



Wisconsin's 56,000 square miles of vacationland attract many visitors. A new high record for summer travel in the state was established in the 1939 season. The above picture shows the lake region near Eagle River.



An increasing number of wild fawns are to be seen in northern Wisconsin woods.



During the past three years 71,417,080 "muskie" fry and fingerlings have been planted in suitable waters of the state. Wisconsin pioneered the successful employment of hatchery methods in rearing this king of all fresh water game fish and ranks first in the nation in muskellunge propagation.



During 1939 1,020 gray, black, and cross raccoons were released from the State Experimental Game and Fur Farm at Poynette, shown above. Measures safeguarding the present abundant wild life are supplemented by restocking with animals scientifically raised at the farm, to insure the state's game supply.



A pair of Mongolian pheasants roaming wild. The State Experimental Game and Fur Farm, in 1939, distributed 250,301 game birds of many species, retaining 24,521 mature birds for further breeding and experimentation.



Serious forest fires destroy timber and wild life and ruin the fertility of the soil. Thirteen million acres of Wisconsin forest are under protection with the objective of reducing the total area burned per year to one-half of one per cent of the area under protection.



Pine seedlings at the Wisconsin Rapids state nursery. During the calendar year of 1939 the conservation department distributed in the state more than 30,000,000 little forest trees or sufficient to reforest at least 28,000 acres.



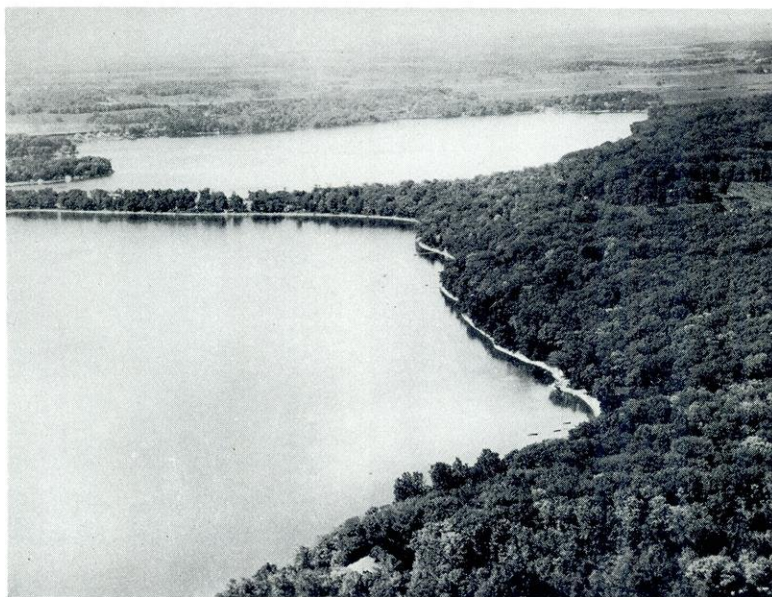
Shelterbelts protect fields from wind erosion, commonly called "sand storms". The shelterbelt program is being carried on in seven of Wisconsin's sandy counties. In 1939 there was added an additional 500 miles of three-row shelterbelts bringing the total to 2,009 miles.



Rocks overlooking Devil's Lake at Devil's Lake State Park. Flora and fauna of both the northern and southern parts of the state are found in this area of unusual geologic formations and historic Indian Mounds.



A pair of wild mallards, part of the colorful bird life protected by game laws and winter feeding programs.



Wisconsin's 6,138 lakes comprise a total water area of 591,066 acres.

Articles of General Interest

DEVELOPMENT OF THE WISCONSIN PENSION PROGRAM

By **GEORGE M. KEITH**, *Director*
Division of Public Assistance
State Department of Public Welfare

ALTHOUGH legally referred to as pensions, the three social security aids—old-age assistance, aid to dependent children, and blind pensions—are not in fact pensions paid on the basis of right but are specialized forms of public assistance paid to individuals or families eligible for them on the basis of need and ability to meet specified eligibility requirements incorporated both in the Federal Social Security Act and the Wisconsin laws. The history of these three aids can best be treated separately.



GEORGE M. KEITH

Development of Blind Pensions in Wisconsin

Since 1907, Wisconsin has by law made provision for pecuniary aid to its unfortunate residents affected by blindness. Chapter 283, Laws of 1907, empowered but did not require counties to pay this form of aid, leaving it to the discretion of the county board. Any blind male person over 21 years of age and any blind female over 18 years was made eligible providing he was not an inmate of any state or county charitable, reformatory, or penal institution in Wisconsin, or was receiving some other form of public aid, and providing his income was less than \$250 per annum. The applicant must have been a bona fide resident of the state for ten years and of the county for three years next preceding the filing of the application. The maximum pension was set at \$100 per annum payable in quarterly installments.

By Chapter 378, Laws of 1917, the residence requirement was modified to require but one year in a county, the requirement of ten years in the state being retained. The stipulation that no other state or county aid should be received concurrently was removed. To make it easier for blind persons to apply for the pension, permission was given to apply in whatever county they were living. If the county board of such county granted the pension, it was to be charged to the county of legal settlement until such legal settlement had been changed to and established in another county.

The maximum pension that could be paid was increased. If the blind person had a little income but less than \$250 per annum, he

was still limited to a pension of \$100 per annum payable quarterly. If he had no income he could receive \$150 per annum payable quarterly plus such additional aid as the county board might determine.

Two years later the law was further liberalized. By Chapter 563, Laws of 1919, special provision was made for those who were both blind and deaf. The age and other eligibility requirements as already set up were not changed. Blind or blind and deaf persons having an income of \$50 but less than \$200 per annum were made eligible for a pension of \$100 per annum if blind and \$200 if both blind and deaf. However, if the applicant had an income of less than \$50 per annum, he was eligible to receive \$200 if blind and \$400 if blind and deaf—the amount of pension being double what could be paid to those with incomes of \$50 or more per annum.

During this period, the granting of a pension to the blind was at the discretion of the county boards, the state contributing no part of the sum so spent. The giving of aid to blind persons was described as without system. The counties frequently made payment without careful investigation. Cases were found where aid was paid to persons wholly capable of providing for their own needs. With the enactment of Chapter 579, Laws of 1921, it was made obligatory upon all counties to pay blind pensions. A State Bureau for the Adult Blind was created under the State Board of Control to supervise the work of administration. The amount of aid which could be given was changed again. A blind person having an income of \$50 but less than \$250 per annum might be paid not to exceed \$150 instead of the \$100 pension previously provided for those who were blind, and not to exceed \$300 instead of the former \$200 if both blind and deaf. Double the above amounts could be granted to blind persons having an annual income less than \$50 per annum, the law specifying that such persons "shall be entitled" to receive not to exceed \$300 per annum if blind and \$600 if blind and deaf.

The new law included a requirement that the county clerks report immediately to the State Bureau for the Adult Blind the name and residence of all blind persons applying for the blind benefit. County boards were required to levy a tax to finance its payment. On January 1 of each year, the county treasurer of each county was required to certify to the State Board of Control and to the Secretary of State, the amount paid during the preceding year. Upon approval by the State Board of Control, the Secretary of State was directed to credit the county with one-third of its expenditures for blind pensions. The legislature appropriated \$50,000 to reimburse the counties up to one-third of their expenditures, the law specifying that in case this sum should not equal one-third of the total expended by all counties, it should be prorated. For the first three years, the state's appropriation was more than equal to one-third of the county expenditures. Beginning with 1924, the \$50,000 annually appropriated did not equal one-third of such expenditures until the 1935 legislature increased the appropriation.

By Chapter 355, Laws of 1923, the aid for blind persons was repealed and reestablished. The State Bureau of the Adult Blind was abolished and the State Agency for the Adult Blind established under direction of the Board at the School for the Blind. The age limit for males was lowered to eighteen, the same as it had been for females. To be eligible for the aid, the applicant must have been a resident of Wisconsin at the time of losing his sight or else he must have resided in the state for at least ten years. A period of residence in the county of at least one year immediately preceding the filing of the application was also required. He could not be an inmate of a state, county or municipal charitable, reformatory or penal institution. If he had any relatives legally required to support him, he was ineligible for the pension. Including the pension, no recipient could have an annual income exceeding \$480 if blind, and \$720 if both blind and deaf. However, the amount of pension was limited to not to exceed \$360 for a blind person and \$480 for a blind and deaf person. Chapter 25, Laws of 1927, changed the total amount of income which a blind person could have per annum to not to exceed \$780 including his pension which was limited to a maximum of \$360 for a blind recipient and \$480 if both blind and deaf. These still remain the essential features of the law.

Only the residence requirements were changed by Chapter 554, Laws of 1935. This requirement was liberalized from ten years residence in the state and one year continuous residence immediately preceding application in the county to five years during the nine years immediately preceding application and during the last year immediately preceding application, continuous residence in the state. As with old-age assistance and aid to dependent children administration of blind pensions was placed, under the supervision of the State Pension Department, with the county pension departments or county judges as designated by county supervisors. The state became obligated for 80 per cent of the reimbursable expenditures as blind pensions.

Year	Number Aided	Total Expenditure	Share Contributed			% of Burden Borne		
			County	State	Federal	County	State	Federal
1939	2,247	\$542,713	\$111,675	\$162,277	\$268,761	20.6	29.9	49.5
1938	2,248	520,515	105,286	156,384	258,845	20.2	30.1	49.7
1937	2,354	516,961	103,849	156,200	256,912	20.1	30.2	49.7
1936	2,501	520,375	106,644	175,711	238,020	20.5	33.8	45.7
1935	2,236	487,692	407,323	80,369	-----	83.5	16.5	-----
1934	2,019	422,467	372,467	50,000	-----	88.2	11.8	-----
1933	1,871	414,528	364,528	50,000	-----	87.9	12.1	-----
1932	1,776	416,536	366,536	50,000	-----	88.0	12.0	-----
1931	1,588	385,635	335,635	50,000	-----	87.0	13.0	-----
1930	1,436	352,048	302,048	50,000	-----	85.8	14.2	-----
1929	1,285	318,091	268,091	50,000	-----	84.3	15.7	-----
1928	1,203	296,060	246,060	50,000	-----	83.1	16.9	-----
1927	1,100	264,944	214,944	50,000	-----	81.1	18.9	-----
1926	1,038	250,380	200,380	50,000	-----	80.0	20.0	-----
1925	975	235,627	185,627	50,000	-----	78.8	21.2	-----
1924	885	198,857	148,857	50,000	-----	74.9	25.1	-----
1923	807	106,215	70,810	35,405	-----	66.7	33.3	-----
1922	879	105,245	70,163	35,082	-----	66.7	33.3	-----
1921	812	97,864	65,243	32,621	-----	66.7	33.3	-----

Development of Aid to Dependent Children in Wisconsin

In Wisconsin, the history of legislation providing for neglected and dependent children reveals a continuous attempt to deal with this problem in a more liberal and humane way. Up until 1885, children entirely dependent upon the public for support were sent to the industrial schools along with delinquents who were committed there for correction. But in 1885, the legislature recognized dependency as a separate problem and established the State Public School at Sparta, where children not receiving proper care and training could be committed upon order of the county or juvenile courts. As time went on this treatment, besides being expensive to counties, was found to be undesirable, if not inapplicable, to cases where widowed mothers were competent to care for their children in their own homes with some financial assistance. Milwaukee County in 1912, without legislative sanction, issued small amounts of aid to such cases.

The first law allowing aid for dependent children in their own homes was enacted in 1913 (Chapter 669, Laws of 1913). It empowered the county or juvenile judge to grant aid as a discretionary alternative to the commitment of a child to the State Public School. This aid became popularly known as "Mother's Pension" and was later designated as such in the Wisconsin Statutes of 1919.

The new law was general in its provisions. Application could be made to the proper court of the county in which the child had residence to determine the status of the dependent child. If the child was homeless and neglected, or the parents or persons acting as parents were for any reason unable properly to maintain, rear, and educate the child, and it was to the best interests of the child to stay at home, aid could be granted to the parent or person designated by the court. Payments were by order upon the county treasurer and were limited to children under fourteen and were not to exceed \$12 per month for the first child and \$4 per month for each additional child except in emergency cases, such as illness. Seventy-five thousand dollars was appropriated as state aid to counties, reimbursement not to exceed one-half of the amount expended as aid, nor to exceed a total of one dollar for every thirty inhabitants, whichever was the lesser amount. Amounts appropriated were to be prorated among the counties if insufficient to cover the maximum share.

While the power to grant aid was extended to the court taking jurisdiction, effectiveness of the new law was limited by the provision that county boards *may* appropriate a sum to provide aid. It was not until 1915 that payment of aid by counties was made mandatory (Chapter 637, Laws of 1915 and 4 Attorney General's Opinions 1039). Following this, all counties eventually granted aid for dependent children.

The 1915 law formulated more specific eligibility requirements than existed in the original law. Children were required to be in the care of the mother, grandparents, or other person given custody; and such person had to be a legal resident of the county at the time petition for aid was filed. As to the mother, aid could be granted

only if she were a widow, or if her husband were permanently incapacitated for gainful work, or if her husband had been sentenced to a penal institution for a year or more, or if her husband had continuously deserted for a year or more and all legal recourse against him was exhausted. The maximum allowance was raised to \$15 per month for the first and \$10 for each additional child, with a limit of \$40 per family. The law also changed the state reimbursement rate to one-third, but retained the limit on state reimbursement of one dollar for every 30 inhabitants and the proration features of the 1913 law. State appropriation for aid was cut to \$30,000.

From 1915 to 1935, the legislature constantly made changes in the law, most of which tended to clarify and liberalize the administration of the aid.

In 1917, children between the ages of 14 and 16 became eligible for aid if unable to secure work permits. Residence of one year in the state and six months in the county (except Milwaukee, one year) was required of the person in care and custody of the child before application could be made. The waiting period of deserted mothers was reduced from one year to six months. The amount of aid allowed for the first child was made discretionary in emergency cases. For Milwaukee County, the maximum grant per family was increased to fifty dollars per month. (Chapter 589, Laws of 1917).

In 1919, the law was changed so that aid could be extended to unmarried mothers (Chapter 251, Laws of 1919). In 1921, medical assistance was allowed in addition to aid for dependent children. (Chapter 86, Laws of 1921).

In 1923, the waiting period of a mother whose husband was imprisoned or who had deserted was reduced to three months (Chapter 83, Laws of 1923). In 1925, maternity aid was provided for expectant mothers who would otherwise be eligible (Chapter 426, Laws of 1925). In 1927, the title of the aid was changed from "Mother's Pension" to "Aid to Dependent Children" (Chapter 374, Laws of 1927).

In 1929, the age requirement of children was raised to 16 and aid was allowed children over 16 who were incapacitated for work. Eligibility for aid was legally permitted on a wider basis to provide payment of aid to stepmothers or any other woman caring for the child; to cases where the husband, in the opinion of a competent physician, was likely to be incapacitated for work for a year or more; and to cases where an incapacitated father was able to care for children in the home. As to residence, the law now clearly provided that aid must be applied for where the child has legal settlement, but the child may reside outside of the county while receiving aid. As to legal settlements, this could not be lost as to the child even though his family received public aid during the year next preceding the date of application for aid. This law also provided payment for children without legal settlement in any county, but with legal settlement within the state. (Chapter 439, Laws of 1929). The state paid 100 per cent of aid to such cases.

In the same law, the provision fixing the maximum size of grants was removed. Grants were to be sufficient to care properly for the children, taking into consideration the family's resources and needs. The one-year requirement in desertion and imprisonment cases was restored. The provision that state reimbursement to counties be limited to one dollar per 30 inhabitants was repealed. Another enactment by the same legislature permitted Milwaukee County to provide food and fuel in addition to monetary aid, such not being reimbursable from state funds. (Chapter 305, Laws of 1929).

In 1931, additional aid up to \$100 was allowed to cover burial costs of a minor child (Chapter 76, Laws of 1931). In 1935, payment could be made to children over 16 at the court's discretion, without the previous qualification of incapacitation for employment (Chapter 282, Laws of 1935).

From the liberal development of the law, it can be seen that provision of direct, monetary aid for neglected and dependent children became increasingly extensive as it applied to newer circumstances. Consequently, this meant a greater financial burden upon counties. Except for an additional appropriation of \$200,000 in 1933, the state contributed only \$30,000 annually during the period from 1915 through 1934. The state's prorated share dropped to a mere 1.25 per cent in 1932. By the end of 1934, aid had been discontinued in 12 counties, and the program was noticeably contracted in many others.

With the passage of the Federal Social Security Act in 1935, however, the problem of dependent children became of national, as well as of state and local concern. Under this act, states were to be reimbursed one-third for payments of aid made under certain conditions. As a result, the state legislature rewrote the existing law to conform with the federal law.

As to conditions governing eligibility of recipients, Chapter 554, Laws of 1935, contained most of the features of the old law. The federal law differed from the state in that reimbursement would not be made for amounts paid to children over 16 or on amounts in excess of \$18 a month for the first child and \$12 a month for each additional child. Also, federal reimbursement was not made for medical payments in behalf of the recipient or for burials. As to administration, however, the new law provided several changes. In the counties, the boards of supervisors were empowered to place direct administration with a county pension department or administrator, or to leave it with the county or juvenile judge. A state pension department within the Industrial Commission was established. This department was charged with the supervision of administration by county offices, the power to adopt rules and regulations to promote efficient administration, and the duty to conduct hearings and make decisions on formal appeals by applicants. The department was directed to approve all amounts granted in compliance with the federal and state laws and to certify them to the Secretary of State for reimbursement. The state was then obligated for a third of the

full amount plus the amount due from federal funds. In this way, the financial burden to counties for aid to dependent children was reduced to approximately a third.

Chapter 554 became effective October 10, 1935 and the Federal Social Security Board released funds for reimbursement in February 1936. Since then, appropriations have been sufficient to meet the state's full share. By March 1936, all counties in Wisconsin were granting this aid.

Year	Families Aided	Total Expenditure	Share Contributed			% of Burden Borne		
			County	State	Federal	County	State	Federal
1939..	13,899	\$5,208,512	\$2,271,373	\$1,727,136	\$1,210,003	43.6	33.2	23.2
1938..	12,872	4,415,646	1,863,732	1,469,209	1,082,705	42.2	33.3	24.5
1937..	11,767	3,653,940	1,466,224	1,222,377	945,339	40.3	33.6	26.1
1936..	10,532	2,843,350	1,175,710	942,920	724,720	41.3	33.2	25.5
1935..	8,347	2,280,505	1,917,127	363,378	-----	84.1	15.9	-----
1934..	8,329	2,094,133	2,064,133	30,000	-----	98.6	1.4	-----
1933..	8,780	2,180,790	1,950,790	230,000	-----	89.4	10.6	-----
1932..	8,904	2,406,261	2,376,261	30,000	-----	98.7	1.3	-----
1931..	8,058	2,228,751	2,198,751	30,000	-----	98.6	1.4	-----
1930..	7,052	1,853,199	1,803,199	30,000	-----	98.4	1.6	-----
1929..	6,660	1,643,227	1,613,227	30,000	-----	98.2	1.8	-----
1928..	6,274	1,553,490	1,503,490	30,000	-----	98.0	2.0	-----
1927..	5,826	1,408,147	1,378,147	30,000	-----	97.9	2.1	-----
1926..	5,299	1,262,172	1,232,172	30,000	-----	97.6	2.4	-----
1925..	4,903	1,167,629	1,137,629	30,000	-----	97.4	2.6	-----
1924..	4,466	1,046,126	1,016,126	30,000	-----	97.1	2.9	-----
1923..	4,128	939,367	909,367	30,000	-----	96.8	3.2	-----
1922..	3,767	857,325	827,325	30,000	-----	96.5	3.5	-----
1921..	3,284	700,849	670,849	30,000	-----	95.7	4.3	-----
1920..	3,065	610,626	580,626	30,000	-----	95.1	4.9	-----
1919..	2,769	523,428	493,428	30,000	-----	94.3	5.7	-----
1918..	2,386	406,302	376,302	30,000	-----	92.6	7.4	-----
1917..	2,051	309,815	279,815	30,000	-----	90.3	9.7	-----
1916..	1,403	159,453	159,453	30,000	-----	84.1	15.9	-----
1915..	694	60,555	33,954	26,601	-----	56.7	43.3	-----
1914..	402	34,047	17,024	17,023	-----	50.0	50.0	-----
1913..	187	9,632	4,816	4,816	-----	50.0	50.0	-----

Development of Old-Age Assistance in Wisconsin

Of the various forms of public assistance provided for by law, old-age assistance is the most recent in origin. In the United States, legislation establishing it can be traced back only to 1923 when Montana and Nevada became the first states to enact such legislation. Wisconsin was the third state to recognize a need for some form of aid to its aged citizens when on May 12, 1925, old-age assistance was legally provided (Chapter 121, Laws of 1925).

The first Wisconsin law did not create a compulsory governmental function. It authorized counties to set up a system of old-age "pensions". In order to establish this system in any county, a two-thirds vote of the county board was necessary. To encourage such action, the legislature initially appropriated \$200,000 to be prorated among the counties adopting the system up to one-third of their total aid payments. Wood County started paying aid in 1925, and was followed by Outagamie, La Crosse, and Sawyer counties in 1926. However, this voluntary plan was not readily accepted by many counties. During the period from 1925 to July 1935, only 11 counties out of

the 71 made payments for any length of time, and only eight counties were granting this assistance on July 1, 1935.

The 1925 law, with the exception of a few subsequent changes continued the basic statutory provisions for the administration of old-age assistance during the period of voluntary county aid, and many of its provisions remain in our present law. Following is a brief analysis of its general provisions.

Administration

Application for aid had to be filed with the county judge who was required to make prompt investigation of eligibility and need. A final decision would then be made in the case, and if the applicant were eligible, a certificate directing payment would be issued, stating the amount of assistance and the date payment was to commence. The amount had to be fixed with due regard to the conditions of the case, but could not exceed, when added to other income of the applicant, a total of one dollar a day. Payment might be monthly or quarterly. The judge could revoke or modify any certificate issued, according to change in circumstances. Burial expenses up to \$100 were allowed. After death of the applicant or surviving spouse, the total amount of assistance plus three per cent interest was chargeable against his estate, or the judge might require before granting aid that the property be turned over to the Board of Control which was empowered to sell or manage the property, all income therefrom above the amount granted with three per cent simple interest returning to the applicant. To insure efficient administration of this law, the State Board of Control was to prescribe rules and prepare forms.

Eligibility

Assistance could be granted only to an applicant 70 years of age or over, who was a citizen of the United States 15 years before application and who had resided in the state and county for at least 15 years prior to application, excepting a total of three years intermittent absence, or for 40 years, of which at least five immediately preceded the date of application. Assistance could not be granted to applicants who at time of application were inmates of public institutions, or who within 10 years preceding such date were imprisoned for a felony, or to a husband who had, without cause, failed to support his wife and children for a six-months period within the 15-year period preceding application, or to a person who had been an habitual tramp or beggar within one year of application, or to a person who had been confined to a public or private charitable institution while receiving aid, or to a person who had children able to support him, or who had property which combined with that of his spouse exceeded \$3,000.

Financing

The county board of counties establishing the system had to appropriate a sum sufficient to cover payments as ordered by the county judge. The local units, cities, villages, and towns were to reimburse

the county for payments made to their residents, less the contribution from the state. On the first of each year, the county treasurer was directed to certify to the Secretary of State and the State Board of Control the full amount of payments made during the previous year. Upon approval of the board, counties would be credited with one-third of this amount unless the state appropriation was insufficient. In that case, the amount appropriated was to be prorated to the counties.

In 1929, the legislature made two changes in the law. (1) Only a simple majority instead of a two-thirds majority vote of the county board was now required for adoption of the system. (2) The statutes were revised to change the name of the aid from "Old-Age Pensions" to "Old-Age Assistance". (Chapter 181, Laws of 1929).

In 1931, more changes were made. (1) Inmates of county homes could apply for assistance while in the home, though receipt of aid was contingent upon their removal from the home. (2) The management of property which had been transferred as a condition to granting the aid was vested with the county instead of the Board of Control. (3) The charging of assistance cost back to cities, villages, and towns was made discretionary with the county boards, and they were also empowered to provide funds for county-at-large cases. (Chapter 239, Laws of 1931). (4) The most important feature of the 1931 law, however, was that which made the granting of old-age assistance mandatory upon the part of the counties, effective operation to begin July 1, 1933. In 1933, the legislature deferred the effective date to July 1, 1935. (Chapter 375, Laws of 1933). Just prior to this last date, the United States Congress was considering the Social Security Act which provided for federal participation in state-operated old-age assistance programs. The state legislature, in session at that time, anticipated federal action and temporarily delayed urgent proposals for a more thorough-going state program.

The Federal Social Security Act became effective July 1, 1935 although not enacted until August. It guaranteed 50 per cent federal financial participation in old-age assistance grants made within the scope of the act. Immediately, the state legislature rewrote the existing law so as to be in conformity with the federal law. Under its provisions, the state became obligated for 80 per cent of reimbursable expenditures as old-age assistance. The new law (Chapter 554, Laws of 1935) became effective October 10, 1935 and was accepted by the Social Security Board as the state plan on December 23. Federal reimbursement did not begin until February 1936.

In the 1937 Special Session of the Legislature, the requirement that real estate owned by the applicant be transferred to the county as a condition to the receipt of assistance was eliminated (Chapter 7, Laws of Special Session, 1937) and the county now automatically acquires a lien against the individual's real estate for the amount of assistance received by him during his lifetime. This law specifically states that the lien cannot be enforced while the property is occupied by the beneficiary, his surviving spouse, or his surviving minor

children. It may be released and cancelled upon repayment of the amount of old-age assistance received by the beneficiary or upon a showing that the county's claim will not be jeopardized or that the release of the lien in whole or in part is necessary to provide for the maintenance or support of the beneficiary, his surviving spouse, or surviving minor children. This amendment also provided for the exemption from transfer of insurance with a cash or loan value not in excess of \$1,000 and farm equipment usually exempt from execution.

Year	Number Aided	Total Expenditure	Share Contributed			% of Burden Borne		
			County	State	Federal	County	State	Federal
1939..	54,162	\$12,141,761	\$2,512,751	\$3,677,689	\$5,951,321	20.7	30.3	49.0
1938..	48,215	10,033,274	2,038,179	3,053,106	4,941,989	20.3	30.4	49.3
1937..	42,917	8,538,178	1,714,829	2,617,037	4,206,312	20.1	30.7	49.2
1936..	38,445	5,857,830	1,171,697	1,873,944	2,812,189	20.0	32.0	48.0
1935..	5,575	733,134	561,567	171,567	-----	76.6	23.4	-----
1934..	2,399	459,146	384,146	75,000	-----	83.7	16.3	-----
1933..	1,971	395,807	320,807	75,000	-----	81.0	19.0	-----
1932..	1,938	366,996	291,996	75,000	-----	79.6	20.4	-----
1931..	1,597	283,848	208,848	75,000	-----	73.6	26.4	-----
1930..	990	156,525	104,350	52,175	-----	66.7	33.3	-----
1929..	392	67,503	45,002	22,501	-----	66.7	33.3	-----
1928..	290	52,440	34,960	17,480	-----	66.7	33.3	-----
1927..	295	49,639	33,093	16,546	-----	66.7	33.3	-----
1926..	352	67,927	45,285	22,642	-----	66.7	33.3	-----
1925..	8	180	120	60	-----	66.7	33.3	-----

**INCREASE IN EXPENDITURES FOR SOCIAL SECURITY AIDS
BY CALENDAR YEAR**

Year	Total Outlay	Share Contributed			% of Burden Borne		
		County	State	Federal	County	State	Federal
1939.....	\$17,892,986	\$4,895,799	\$5,567,102	\$7,430,085	27.4	31.1	41.5
1938.....	14,969,435	4,007,197	4,678,699	6,283,539	26.8	31.3	41.9
1937.....	12,689,079	3,284,902	3,995,614	5,408,563	25.9	31.5	42.6
1936.....	9,221,555	2,454,051	2,992,575	3,774,929	26.6	32.5	40.9
1935.....	3,501,331	2,886,017	615,314	-----	82.4	17.6	-----
1934.....	2,975,746	2,820,746	155,000	-----	94.8	5.2	-----
1933.....	2,991,125	2,636,125	355,000	-----	88.1	11.9	-----
1932.....	3,189,793	3,034,793	155,000	-----	95.1	4.9	-----
1931.....	2,898,234	2,743,234	155,000	-----	94.7	5.3	-----
1930.....	2,341,772	2,209,597	132,175	-----	94.4	5.6	-----
1929.....	2,028,821	1,926,320	102,501	-----	94.9	5.1	-----
1928.....	1,881,990	1,784,510	97,480	-----	94.8	5.2	-----
1927.....	1,722,730	1,626,184	96,546	-----	94.4	5.6	-----
1926.....	1,580,479	1,477,837	102,642	-----	93.5	6.5	-----
1925.....	1,403,436	1,323,376	80,060	-----	94.3	5.7	-----
1924.....	1,244,983	1,164,983	80,000	-----	93.6	6.4	-----
1923.....	1,045,582	980,177	65,405	-----	93.7	6.3	-----
1922.....	962,570	897,488	65,082	-----	93.2	6.8	-----
1921.....	798,713	736,092	62,621	-----	92.2	7.8	-----

From an expenditure of \$23,703 in 1911 for blind pensions alone, the total outlays for all three aids have increased to \$17,892,986 in 1939. Each program in its year of inception gave aid to a comparatively small number. As time went on the number of recipients increased and there was a paralleling increase in expenditures. The first state appropriation for this purpose was \$75,000 in 1913 for aid to dependent children of which only \$4,816 was used. The first state

appropriation for aid to the blind was \$50,000 per year in 1921 of which only \$32,621.43 was used. The first state appropriation for old-age assistance was \$200,000 in 1925 of which only \$60 was used. This appropriation was later reduced to \$35,000 in 1921 and increased to \$75,000 in 1931. From and after that date the usual appropriation was \$30,000 for aid to dependent children, \$50,000 for blind pensions and \$75,000 for old-age assistance, making a total of \$155,000 as the state's total contribution. This contrasts with the following appropriations for the fiscal year 1940-1941—\$180,600 for blind pensions, \$2,338,000 for aid to dependent children, and \$4,000,000 for old-age assistance, or a total of \$6,518,600, in addition to which \$83,320 has been appropriated for the state's share of the cost of administration for the fiscal year 1940-1941. In addition, the Emergency Board has allotted monies from the appropriation for general relief to help pay the county's share in certain counties that cannot finance their share of the cost of the program.

Administrative Development

Until the passage of Chapter 554, Laws of 1935, the administration of blind pensions was entirely in the hands of the county boards of supervisors. Aid to dependent children from its inception until October 1935 was in the hands of the juvenile judge in each county. Administration of old-age assistance was lodged with the county judge. During the years prior to 1935 the State Board of Control had the following duties respecting the administration of these aids:

- (a) To supervise the administration of old-age assistance, aid to dependent children, and blind pensions in those counties operating under the state system.
- (b) To prescribe forms to be used in all counties of the state.
- (c) To require recipients of assistance to file such reports with the county administrations as were deemed necessary for the proper administration of the laws.
- (d) To examine the certified reports of the county treasurer and to reimburse the counties from such funds as might be available for the separate forms of assistance, old-age assistance, aid to dependent children, and blind pensions.
- (e) To prescribe and promulgate rules and regulations to carry out the provisions of the law.
- (f) To publish such information as might be deemed advisable to acquaint the public with the administration of these forms of assistance.

With the enactment of Chapter 554, Laws of 1935, to permit conformity with the requirement of the Federal Social Security Act and thus to qualify for federal participation in payment of the cost of these aids, certain changes in administration were required. As to the administration of these aids in the counties the county boards of supervisors were given the choice of putting the administration of old-age assistance and blind pensions with the county judge and

aid to dependent children with the juvenile judge, who in most counties is the county judge, or of creating a county pension department. The administration of blind pensions was taken from the county board of supervisors, where it had heretofore been, and given to either the county judge or county pension department.

There has been a slow drift away from administration by the county judges so that as of January 1, 1940 these pensions were administered by the county judges in but 20 counties, namely, Brown, Buffalo, Dane, Jackson, Juneau, Kewaunee, Kenosha, La Crosse, Langlade, Manitowoc, Marinette, Marquette, Milwaukee, Oneida, Pierce, Richland, Rusk, Trempealeau, Waukesha, and Waushara. In the other 51 counties the administration has been placed in the hands of a county pension department which may be part of a larger organization also administering general relief, if the county had a county system of relief, the handling of certifications to federal programs, and the distribution of surplus commodities.

When the State Pension Department was created in October 1935 old-age assistance was being paid by 11 counties. Aid to dependent children was being paid by about 60 counties and blind pensions were being paid by about 65 counties. The Federal Social Security Act requires that the plan be in effect in all political subdivisions of the state. Hence it was necessary that all 71 counties establish an administrative organization as soon as possible. This was accomplished by March 1936.

The State Pension Department which was established by Chapter 554, Laws of 1935, had the following functions and duties. The section references are to the Wisconsin Statutes.

(a) The authority to require the county agencies to observe necessary standards of operation and procedure including reports to insure compliance with federal requirements. (Sec. 49.50 (1m)).

(b) The function of publishing and interpreting for the counties any information or procedure which will promote efficient administration. (Sec. 49.50 (2)).

(c) The power to make and enforce rules and regulations. (Sec. 49.50 (2) (a)).

(d) The authority and obligation to establish a fair hearing procedure and the power to enforce mandatory grants. (Sec. 49.50 (4)).

(e) The power to terminate grants. (Sec. 49.50 (5)).

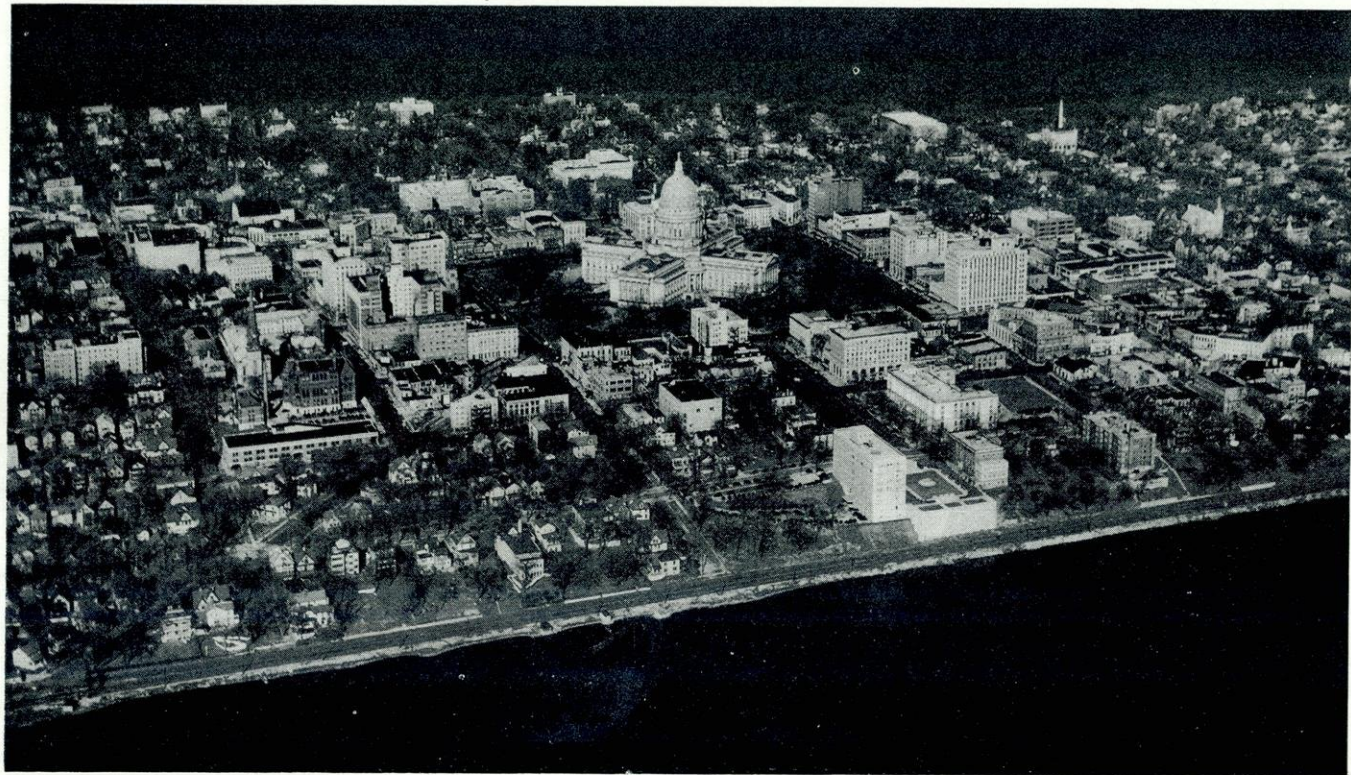
(f) The function of reimbursing counties with state and federal monies. (Sec. 49.38).

The State Pension Department continued to function until December 1, 1938 at which time by Executive Order there was established the State Department of Social Adjustment, to which was transferred the State Pension Department and its personnel functions. This Executive Order was revoked by resolution of the Legislature on January 14, 1939, whereupon the State Pension Department was recreated and continued to function until November 1, 1939. The

regular session of the Wisconsin Legislature in 1939 enacted Chapter 435 which reorganized the welfare activities of the state and abolished the State Board of Control, the Public Welfare Department, and the State Pension Department, transferring these agencies and their personnel to the newly constituted State Department of Public Welfare. As of November 1, 1939 the State Department of Public Welfare came into being.

The functions of the former State Pension Department and Public Welfare Department were assigned to the Division of Public Assistance within the State Department of Public Welfare. This division exercises the powers and functions which were formerly exercised by the State Pension Department. An additional responsibility resulting from amendment of the Social Security Act by the Congress in August 1939 requires the State Department of Public Welfare, operating through its Division of Public Assistance, to establish and maintain personnel standards on a merit basis for all personnel in county departments engaged in the administration of these forms of assistance. Prior to the enactment of Chapter 533, Laws of 1939, such power was vested in the county board of supervisors. An additional duty and authority lodged with the State Department of Public Welfare relates to the requirement that there shall be adopted and promulgated rules and regulations governing the publication of information concerning applicants for and recipients of old-age assistance, aid to dependent children, and blind pensions.

The history of the legislative delegation of administrative authority as between the counties and the state indicates a slow augmentation of control by the state which has been primarily necessitated by the development of the federal social security program and the acceptance by the state of the requirements and responsibilities which the Federal Social Security Act sets up as a requisite to the receipt of federal participation in the payment of these forms of public assistance.



Madison from the air.

SOIL EROSION CONTROL IN WISCONSIN

By NOBLE CLARK, *Chairman*
State Soil Conservation Committee

“WHY has everybody been so worried about soil erosion during the past few years? I thought there had been soil erosion ever since the world was created. Why all this sudden excitement and widespread concern and activity in saving soil? I had the impression we have lots of soil in this country; in fact so much of it producing crops that we have an agricultural surplus.”



NOBLE CLARK

Hundreds of Wisconsin citizens, many of them born and brought up on farms, have raised these questions in their minds, if they have not actually asked them verbally. They are perfectly reasonable questions, and they deserve an answer that can be easily understood by the average citizen who may have little or no first-hand knowledge of erosion, but who is required to help pay the cost of public efforts aimed at controlling it.

Cultivation and Pasturing Have Removed Protective Plant Cover

The unpleasant truth is this. Man with his ax, his plow, and his cow has destroyed a very large portion of the natural plant cover that originally protected our Wisconsin landscape from the destructive effects of erosion by water and by wind.

When white men first came to Wisconsin there was erosion, but it was so slight in amount as to be of no practical concern. Even when the settlers cleared the timber and plowed their first fields, there was virtually no erosion. The accumulation of centuries of decayed leaves and other plant materials gave the surface soil the physical properties which enabled it to resist the wind and the rain.

Erosion Losses Are Increasing

Each year of cropping has removed or destroyed a part of this plant or organic matter, so abundantly present in the virgin soil. The depleted fields have steadily lost their protective mantle, and erosion has increased. The injurious effect of erosion, which actually carries away the soil, has still further decreased the resistance of the fields to washing and to blowing. Each passing year has thus seen soil destruction and loss grow at an accelerated rate. In the lifetime of men still operating Wisconsin farms the

menace of soil erosion has grown from virtually nothing at all to a condition where

11,000,000 acres (nearly one-third of the state) have lost $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ of the top soil

13,000,000 acres have noticeable gullying

4,000,000 acres have severe gullying

3,000,000 acres have been injured by wind erosion.

A long chain of ill effects have followed this erosion—the reduction in crop yields and in farm incomes, the abandonment of fields,



SHEET EROSION REMOVES THE FERTILE TOP SOIL. Sloping fields unprotected by plant growth have lost as much as 50 tons of top soil per acre in a single heavy rainstorm, according to measurements made at the Erosion Experiment Station near La Crosse.

foreclosures of farm mortgages, and a corresponding decrease in the volume of business and income of the village and city people who are associated directly and indirectly with the farming areas that have deteriorated. Truly it can be said that soil erosion is a canker which spreads injury and loss to all who have a relationship to the soil and the crops that grow upon it.

Our Climate Promotes Soil Erosion

Why is erosion a problem in Wisconsin, where farming is less than a hundred years old, and of so little concern in Northern Europe whence most of our people came, and where agriculture has been practiced for more than 2,000 years?

The difference lies in the character of our rainfall. We have what is called a continental climate with heavy, hard rains. In Northern Europe their climate is markedly influenced by their close-

ness to the sea. Changes in temperature are more gradual, and while the total rainfall may be even greater than ours, their storms are gentle, the rain comes slowly, and there is almost no soil washing. Central United States by contrast has a climate that makes our soils highly vulnerable. There is a saying in western Wisconsin that one hard storm in a season washes away more soil than all the other rains of the year, and one very hard storm in a decade often does more damage than all the rest of the storms during the ten-year period.



FARM BUILDINGS AS WELL AS FIELDS ARE IN JEOPARDY FROM UNRESTRAINED EROSION. Unless control measures are quickly undertaken this barn will be undermined and destroyed.

There Is Urgent Need For Action

It is worthy of note that soil erosion is further advanced, and has been much more destructive in many other states than it has in Wisconsin. Truly erosion is a national problem of first importance when the Secretary of Agriculture reports, "Half of the agricultural land of the United States, under prevailing practices, is being injured by erosion. A hundred million acres of good cropland is already ruined or seriously impoverished."

What can be done to protect our soils from erosion? All are agreed that we cannot continue to allow this wasting process to continue at a constantly accelerated rate. The soils of our nation are our most priceless natural resource. We depend on them for food and for fibers—the first necessities of life itself.

Putting our vulnerable acres back to trees and to grass would virtually stop erosion. This is undoubtedly what should be done with the steeper slopes and the lightest soils. But if half of our farmlands were thus taken out of crop production we could not feed a

nation of 125 million people as they need to be fed. Clearly the challenge is to find ways of using the land without abusing it, to stabilize and restore the soils on American farms while they are being lived upon and used.

Effective Erosion Control Methods Have Been Developed

Scientific research and actual farm experience have now demonstrated that this is possible. Erosion control practices that are feasible and practical will permit crop yields that are even better than those secured on average farms today, and at the same time limit erosion so that it is not a serious threat to the continuation into the future of a successful agriculture. Among these erosion control methods are:

(a) Farming on the contour, i.e., plowing, cultivating and working the fields always at right angles to the slope, never up and down the slopes.

(b) Stripcropping, which consists in rearranging the shapes of the fields so that the farm is laid out in long ribbon-like fields which are at right angles to the slope. Planting these strips to the different crops in rotation will mean that no long slope is ever plowed and exposed at one time to the risk of a bad storm.

(c) Terracing, which is accomplished by building, at right angles to the slope, wide shallow waterways which carry the surface water slowly to the sides of the field where suitable outlet channels are provided to conduct the water safely to the bottom of the slope.

(d) Providing grassed waterways through fields wherever water tends to concentrate and run. A good sod is just about the best protection for parts of fields that have to carry off excess water.

(e) Constructing soil-saving dams which prevent gullies from advancing farther into fields, and which even fill present gullies with soil so that they can be farmed again.

(f) Using the steep slopes (25% slope and up) for timber production, and protecting them from livestock grazing. Hundreds of thousands of acres of rough land in Wisconsin are now in pastures that produce little grass and less timber. Such areas will grow good timber and protect lower lying lands from washing and gullyng if livestock is excluded.

(g) Shelterbelt planting, which greatly reduces the hazard of wind erosion on light soil areas. The fields are laid out in strips at right angles to the strong winds, and the sides of the fields planted to a few rows of trees, preferably evergreens, to break the force of the wind.

It is fortunate that most of these erosion control methods require little or no cash outlay. Those interested in learning more about these methods are invited to send to the College of Agriculture, Madison, for Circular 249 *Control Soil Erosion by Crops, Terraces and Dams*, and Circular 287 *Shelterbelts for Windblown Soils*. The U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. has an interesting publication known as Farmers Bulletin 1795 *Conserving Corn Belt Soils*.



STRIP CROPPING ON THE CONTOUR. Laying out the fields in narrow ribbons at right angles to the slope avoids the risk of having all of a long slope plowed and unprotected from the hard storms that cause erosion.

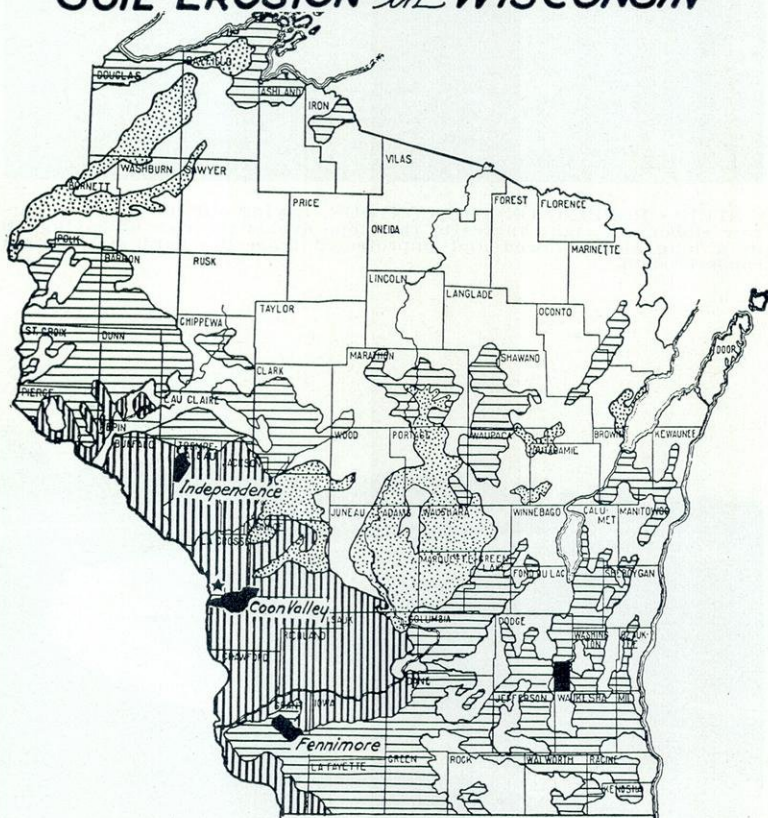


TERRACES ENABLE WATER TO "WALK—NOT RUN." A machine much like a road grader has been used on this field to throw up broad but shallow ditches at right angles to the slope of the land. These terrace ditches carry the water slowly to the sides of the field and then it runs down hill in prepared water courses that are resistant to the cutting action of water.

Erosion Control Practices Are Profitable

Fortunately these erosion control practices not only save soil so that coming generations of farmers will be able to feed their fellow-citizens, but most of these practices will also increase crop yields in the years immediately after they are carried out. In other words erosion control can be largely justified in terms of the self-interest of the farmers now on the land. It is not just an obligation of steward-

Generalized Map showing SOIL EROSION in WISCONSIN



- | | |
|---|---|
| Little or no erosion | Wind erosion |
| Slight to moderate sheet erosion - occasional gullies | Soil Conservation Service Demonstration Areas |
| Moderate to severe sheet erosion - frequent gullies | Erosion Experiment Station |

ship for a natural resource that should be handed on unimpaired to the next generation, although we will do well to be mindful of our responsibility as citizens to do our part to protect and to promote the welfare of our nation. There are more ways of being patriotic than carrying a gun in war.

Failure of Farmers to Control Erosion Is Not Intentional

These things being true, the question naturally arises, why, then, do farmers permit erosion to spread and to increase at a steadily accelerated rate?



LACK OF INFORMATION BY FARMERS OFTEN RESULTS IN UNNECESSARY EROSION LOSSES. This Wisconsin farmer is plowing and cultivating his field up and down the slope instead of at right angles to the slope. Note the depressions between the corn rows where the water running down the hill has carried the soil away; also the deep depressions in the plowed part of the field which make it easy for small gullies to start in the field next year.

Mostly it is a lack of knowledge, and being unaware of the loss and the destruction caused by erosion. All too often, the beginning phases of erosion are not spectacular and are easily overlooked. Sheet (or surface) erosion can take tons of the top soil off from an acre of farmland without leaving apparent evidence of the loss unless the observer carefully examines the muddy water that leaves the field. But gradually the rich top soil is removed, and eventually the farmer is cropping the subsoil which is deficient in plant food. Crop yields and farm incomes decline until the day comes when the farmer says he cannot afford to practice erosion control. His farm has been so reduced that any expenditure in protecting his soil is very difficult, (even though the money thus spent may be a profitable

investment) because the farm family simply does not have funds over and above the requirements for the very necessities of life.

The same lack of information as to what are the real facts is undoubtedly responsible for the widespread practice of permitting the farm livestock to graze on all portions of the farm not used for crops. Careful measurements over a period of years at the Upper Mississippi Valley Erosion Experiment Station near La Crosse show that permitting cattle to graze a woodlot is just about the poorest possible farm practice. Water and soil losses from a grazed woodlot are very much greater than from well-managed open pastures or from ungrazed woodlots. Most farmers do not seem to recognize this.

The best practice, from the standpoint of erosion control, would be to exclude all livestock from slopes steeper than 25%. When this is not possible because of the need for pasture, the farm owner will be much farther ahead if he will divide his rough land into two areas, clear one part, apply fertilizer, sow grass seed, and use as a pasture—being careful at all times to avoid overgrazing and consequent injury to the grass, thereby encouraging weed growth at the expense of the grass. The other part of the rough land should be protected from grazing and encouraged to produce the maximum of desirable timber.

Education Is Needed in Erosion Prevention and Control

To acquaint farmers with the causes of erosion and the most effective methods of its prevention and control is obviously an undertaking urgently needed if the nation is to protect its most important material resource. This service of education and direct aid to farmers on land that is vulnerable to erosion is now being carried out cooperatively in a closely coordinated program by: (a) the U. S. Department of Agriculture through the Soil Conservation Service, (b) the Agricultural Extension Service of the University of Wisconsin, (c) the State Soil Conservation Committee, and (d) the Soil Conservation Districts operating in those parts of the state where erosion is most serious and the local interest in its control is most active.

Many Public Agencies Are Helping

The Federal Soil Conservation Service cooperates with the Agricultural Experiment Station of the University of Wisconsin in the operation of the Upper Mississippi Valley Erosion Experiment Station near La Crosse where measurements are made of the effectiveness of various practices in the control of erosion. The SCS (Soil Conservation Service) operates erosion control demonstration projects in or near Coon Valley (Vernon, La Crosse and Monroe Counties), Fennimore (Grant County), Independence (Trempealeau County) and Rubicon (Dodge County). A total of 574 farms, embodying 66,268 acres, have cooperated with the SCS in these four areas. A complete plan for the control of erosion on all parts of each farm is worked out cooperatively by the farm operator and

officials of the SCS. In many instances farmers are also assisted directly in the construction of soil-saving dams and in other erosion control practices.

The Civilian Conservation Corps is currently (January 1940) operating 13 erosion camps in the state. As of June 30, 1939, 1,291 farmers owning 220,915 acres of land were cooperating with these camps. These are located in the western part of the state, from close to the Illinois line nearly as far north as Hudson. The work of the erosion camps is supervised by the SCS. The aid given cooperating farmers is similar to that provided in the demonstration areas.



WISCONSIN HAS SOME REALLY BAD GULLIES. This deep gully is steadily working up the slope and destroying field after field in its path.

The Agricultural Extension Service, through its extension specialists and county agricultural agents, holds farmer meetings at which the new methods of erosion control are described. In summer these meetings are often held in farm fields where erosion is occurring or has been checked by the methods which the University is recommending.

The State Soil Conservation Committee is made up of three farmers appointed by the Governor and two *ex officio* members representing the Agricultural Extension Service and the Agricultural Experiment Station respectively. The Committee has been charged by the legislature with the responsibility of aiding and advising the local soil conservation districts (described in the next paragraph), and specifically is required to represent the state in promoting integration, cooperation and coordination between all the governmental and private agencies which deal with erosion control in Wisconsin. The

Committee also cooperates with the Agricultural Extension Service in printing and disseminating information on erosion control methods.

1939 Legislature Changes Set-up of Soil Conservation Districts

The local soil conservation districts organized under the 1937 Wisconsin Statutes were established on a community or watershed basis, and ten of these are now in operation in this state. The 1939 session of the legislature, however, amended the enabling act so as to provide for the establishment of county soil conservation districts, for it was found that Wisconsin farmers preferred districts that covered a whole county rather than several small districts in the same county. The new law also greatly simplified and shortened the steps required to organize a district. It now appears that the majority of the counties in western and southwestern Wisconsin are planning to organize soil conservation districts during the next 12 months.

Under the new law the county board of supervisors makes a determination of whether soil erosion is an important factor in the county, and ascertains whether an appreciable number of the land owners are desirous of having a county soil conservation district established with which they can cooperate in erosion control activities on their farms. When this determination has been made the board passes a resolution creating the county district, and charging the county agricultural committee with the added responsibility of serving as supervisors of the district.

Functions of the Soil Conservation Districts

In their capacity as officers of the district the supervisors have several opportunities and responsibilities among which are:

1. Act as county leaders in stimulating land operators to follow erosion control practices.
2. Arrange for cooperation between land operators where joint action is desirable. For example, an advancing gully that has reached the upper boundary of one farm may have done nearly all the damage it can do to that farm, but it represents a very large menace to the next farm or farms up the slope. Likewise the silt, sand, and rock that are washed out of a gully often cause great injury to the fields farther down the valley. Therefore, structures to control gullies are often beneficial to land operators both above and below the farm on which the gully head happens to be located when the control structure is erected, and the cost in terms of labor and materials can properly be met cooperatively. Truly it can be said that few men live entirely unto themselves in the erosion country.
3. Negotiate with other public agencies for aid in carrying forward local soil erosion control programs. This may mean working out a cooperative agreement between farmers and the county highway commission for the building of erosion control structures when erosion from adjacent farm lands covers a public road with silt and rocks, or undermines a culvert or bridge. Likewise the supervisors will arrange with the officers and employes of the State Soil Conser-

vation Committee and of the Federal Soil Conservation Service to have the aid of technically trained specialists in working out plans for the control of erosion on the individual farms of the county. Other aid that the Federal Soil Conservation Service can give soil conservation districts includes such items as the loan of specialized kinds of machinery, and the provision of labor and other assistance furnished in connection with the activities of the CCC camps.

4. If a small minority of land operators in a county do not cooperate in the erosion control program, and by their failure to cooperate jeopardize the good results that are secured by the teamwork of the majority of the land operators, the Wisconsin statutes permit



FLUME BUILT 30 YEARS AGO BY TREMPPEALEAU COUNTY FARMER. When a gully threatened to destroy a large part of his farm, this man used native rock to build this flume at the head of the gully and prevent it eating farther into his fields.

the officers of the district to draw up land use regulations which require all farmers to adopt erosion control practices that are clearly in the interest of the individual farms as well as the welfare of the community as a whole. Such land use regulations do not apply to cities and villages, and do not go into effect unless at least two-thirds of the land occupiers in the area affected by the regulations cast a favorable vote in a referendum. The regulations are then incorporated into an ordinance which has to meet the approval of the county board of supervisors.

Local Control Insures a Program That Meets Local Needs

It will be seen that the soil conservation district is a tool provided by the legislature which enables the local land operators in a county to undertake community and county-wide programs of erosion control.

It also provides a means of securing state and federal assistance for these local programs in soil conservation. Most important, it assures full control of these programs at all times by the local people who know the county needs.

For those who wish to learn more about the work of the State Soil Conservation Committee and the soil conservation districts, it is suggested that interested persons write to B. F. Rusy, *Executive Secretary*, State Soil Conservation Committee, Agricultural Hall, Madison, and ask him specific questions not made clear in this article. Two publications of the State Committee are available for free distribution: Circular 290 *Soil Conservation Districts*; and Special Circular *Soil Conservation Laws of Wisconsin*.

STATE AID TO LIBRARIES

By C. B. LESTER, *Secretary*
Wisconsin Free Library Commission

STATE aid to libraries! To most of us this phrase means, first of all, the proposals for a state equalization fund to provide state aid in money for local library services. Thirty per cent of all Wisconsin people still live in areas that are without any local library



C. B. LESTER

service. A portion of our people, greater in number than the total population of Milwaukee, Racine, and Kenosha Counties taken together, must now depend for their library service upon the Traveling Library Department or other outside sources. Lack of local financial ability and scattered population account for this, for all of these people live in *rural* areas. Large area services, county or regional, must be developed for them.

Many libraries in villages and small cities are struggling to carry on their job without the financial base necessary for it. Suppose we measure the ability to provide this base by the tax valuation. The average per capita tax valuation for the whole state is \$1,500. Perhaps all those municipalities—county, village, city—with an average tax valuation less than \$1,000, or two-thirds of the state average, may be assumed to have a burden of tax support which will not permit extension of library funds to an adequate figure.

Provision of library service for rural areas and provision of assistance to those localities with lower financial ability of their own—these two together form the primary objective of a state aid program such as was proposed in the bill introduced in both houses in the 1939 session of the legislature. The bill was given sympathetic consideration by committees in both houses, but the pocketbook was flat when funds were sought to carry out this proposal. However, if adequate library service means anything in the educational advancement of both adults and children, if it means anything in the promotion of enlightened citizenship, state aid to equalize the tax ability to provide it is the only answer. It must come if Wisconsin is to provide for rural people a library service fairly commensurate with what is so well done for most urban people in many cities and villages. The Wisconsin Library Association is committed to this program, speaking not only for organized library workers but also, and more important, for the citizen sentiment which supports the existing library work.

But with the meeting of this need still ahead of us, what is Wisconsin as a state government already doing for library services for its people? The State Library is the official exchange agency for state documents but as a library collection it is essentially a law library for the court, for lawyers, and for others needing legal material. The special collection of the Legislative Reference Library is occasionally available for use out in the state; it exists primarily for members of the legislature, and state officers and departments. The rich collections of the State Historical Library may be loaned in certain cases to meet special needs and generous use is made of these



The Traveling Library Department handled 45,000 requests in 1939.

facilities, but this library is essentially a great reference library. The state provides library services in the University and Teachers' Colleges primarily for their students.

The one agency provided by the state for general library service is the Free Library Commission. This commission, among the first in the country, was established in 1895. Through it the state provides assistance for local libraries and a long range book service for rural people without local libraries.

Under our law any county, city, village, or town may establish a public library and provide a library fund to be used exclusively for its support. This fund may be supplemented by gifts and bequests for the same purpose. Such libraries are administered by library boards whose members are appointed by local authority. Such boards have exclusive control of library property, exclusive authority to regulate the conduct and use of the library, exclusive control of the library fund, and exclusive power to appoint the library personnel.

These boards are, therefore, important municipal agencies and the responsibility upon them is great.

Through its trained staff the commission may be called upon to assist and advise these library boards in their many duties. They may advise in board organization or suggest by-laws for orderly procedure. Planning of library buildings or library quarters in general community halls offers special problems of lighting, efficient management and control, location of stacks, and measurement and calculation to meet the requirements of the book stock. Advice may be given in discussion of qualifications of librarians, organization of



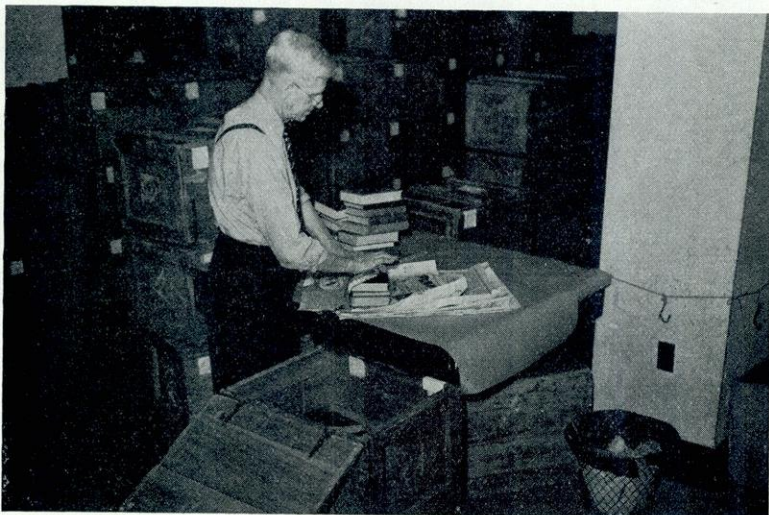
In 1939 over 217,000 books were sent out from the
Traveling Library Department.

personnel, salary and vacation schedules, hours of service. Help may be given in planning or revising budget allotments. Each library is required by law to file an annual report with the commission. From these, compilations may be made for a group of comparable libraries showing book stocks, registration, analysis of circulation, division of expenditures, or other facts needed, and a library board may then direct its own decisions in the light of this information.

Similarly advice and assistance are available to the librarian in the work of the day or in special problems. Requests for such aid may cover the whole field of the detailed work of the library. Help may be needed in book selection from the viewpoint of the smaller libraries and smaller communities characteristic of our public library system in Wisconsin. The large metropolitan libraries with extensive staff and inclusive book stock present a quite different picture in organization and procedure if not in aims and objectives. The commission workers have the "feel" of the smaller Wisconsin libraries.

Special help in book selection may extend over a period of several days in the library to analyze the book needs of the community and confer with patrons about them. Or, book selection guidance may be found in the selected and annotated list of recommended current books published by the commission in its Bulletin each month.

Trained help is available to the librarian on call in planning demonstrations or a long-range program, or for any phase of the management and conduct of the library. This may be in the more technical fields of cataloging and classification, in the selection, ordering and preparation of books, in arrangement and use of pamphlets and



Traveling libraries are sent out to 1,200 stations in rural Wisconsin.

other ephemeral material, in registration and circulation procedure, in the development and use of reference material, in preparation of reports and publicity. Again assistance is given in the planning and conduct of an annual meeting for county librarians, and district meetings in various parts of the state, of which eight are now held every spring.

Another chief phase of the commission's work and one of its first duties is book supply through the Traveling Library and Study Club Department. Here is a collection of some 125,000 volumes, and special needs may often be met by loans from the University library or other state collections. Part of this book stock is in box collections—the "traveling libraries" still needed for rural communities, until state aid may make possible the organization of county or regional systems for them. These traveling libraries are sent to any community without a local library where responsible sponsorship will provide care and distribution of the books. The only cost is for trans-

portation, the only responsibility is for free use of the books by the community, and adequate care and return of state property. There are some 1200 such stations of which 300 were newly organized last year. But practically as many stations ceased activity so this form of service is not growing. It requires a devotion of effort to public welfare without compensation.

Ease of transportation and the universal spread of parcel post, with its low book rates, has developed in place of this, the service to individuals and groups by mail. Literally any book in the Travel-



There are two miles of book shelves in the Traveling Library Department.

ing Library collection may be obtained by any citizen of the state without local library service, upon his written request for it and his promise to return it postage paid when due. Letters and cards every day bring requests for every type of book available in a public library and the filling of these requests occupies the major time of this staff. Not infrequently during the busier winter months the distribution of books in boxes and packages reaches a ton of material in a single day. Last year, when over 217,000 books were sent out, requests filled by this department averaged 150 per day for every working day in the year, with over half of these requests concentrated in the five months from November to March.

Study clubs and other groups and individuals pursuing organized reading courses, young men and women continuing their education, older people in need of recreational reading after the day's work, the

rural schools of course, and small public libraries with meager book stock, yes and readers in state institutions—all pour in their requests upon a staff whose effort it is to send out every book requested within 24 hours after the request is received. The material runs the whole gamut of what is available on the printed book page. Reference questions galore, biography, history, general literature and poetry, fiction of course, drama reading (a currently popular item), homemaking, how to make and do things, science—nothing is missing.

Of course not every request can be answered. Figures given here represent requests *filled*. There is another number, far, far too great, who can get only the report that the book wanted is in use, not in our stock, or otherwise unavailable. The boy wanting help in preparing photographic material for book illustration, the farm mother with little children living in isolation far from the nearest village, and all their kith and kin—all send their requests for books and all get service so far as our limited resources in the commission make this possible.

So there is, indeed, a state aid for library service—not yet in funds for local expenditure, but in trained assistance and in books—to bridge the gap, even though the bridge be only a slender, swaying footpath, until the broad, firm way shall be builded to bring books to all the people of Wisconsin. Not far ahead—not too far, we hope, for continuing effort and continuing improvement—are the equalization of financial resources, organization of the library trustees of our public libraries for the furtherance of their important public duties, the widespread united action of citizen groups determined to see effective action in the advancement of library service in Wisconsin. Just ahead we see the need for more specialized help in the promotion of library work for children, demonstrations of county and regional services to the rural areas, experiments with new procedures by the organized district groups, greater use of radio to spread the news of library privileges, library needs, and library programs. Forward is the watchword of our state. Forward has been the watchword of the Free Library Commission through 45 years of state service. Under the leadership of interested and aggressive citizen groups, trustees with their special responsibilities, librarians organized in their state and district associations, substantial progress should be made toward fully adequate library service for all the people of our state, by the time 50 years of state aid for libraries have been completed in 1945.

VILLAGE GOVERNMENT IN WISCONSIN

By GEORGE S. WEHRWEIN

College of Agriculture, University of Wisconsin

IN MOST of the nations of the world farmers live in villages and go out on the land daily and return after the day's work is done. In such nations, of which China and Germany are examples, practically all rural life is village life. New England was settled on the village plan and the town as a unit of government consisted of both the village and the agricultural land around it. This pattern of government persists today in New England, and people live under town government even though the village has become a densely populated urban center.



G. S. WEHRWEIN

Wisconsin and Michigan, however, have inherited more of the New York form of local government than of New England. In the "Empire State" a dual county-town form of government grew up in which the town became the unit of representation on the county board of supervisors and the number of supervisors corresponded with the number of towns. The two units of government divide functions; for instance, the town is the unit for assessment and collection of taxes, the county for school administration purposes. The fact that the chairman of the town also is a county officer, a member of its "legislature", ties the two units closely together.

With the growth of villages and cities, these also were given representation on the county board of supervisors. In Wisconsin, as soon as a village is incorporated it is allowed representation on the county board and when it is important enough to become a city every ward of that city elects a supervisor to represent that ward on the county legislature. In this respect Wisconsin differs from both New York and Michigan where the number of urban representatives is not necessarily one from each ward, and villages do not gain representation on the county board of supervisors upon incorporation. They continue to be represented by the town supervisors just as before. Neither is the village completely divorced from the town government after incorporation as it is in Wisconsin. The place of the village and town in other parts of the United States where the county is almost the sole unit of local government differs drastically from its position in New York, Michigan, and Wisconsin, but this phase of the subject is beyond the scope of this article.

Urban Character of American Villages

The village in the United States differs from the villages of the old world in being definitely urban in character. With the exception of the original New England and Mormon villages, it consists primarily of the stores, garages, elevators, lumber yards, mills, railroad stations, banks, and other "business places" which serve the farmers of the surrounding area. Doctors, dentists, barbers, and those engaged in similar occupations also locate here. Thus the village consists of the commercial and industrial buildings, schools and churches, and the residences of the business and professional men. Farm structures are almost accidental parts of villages, unlike the *dorf* and other rural villages of Europe and Asia.

Besides the agricultural trading centers some villages have grown up around a factory, sawmill or quarry, and trade with the surrounding area may be incidental. A third type of village consists almost exclusively of the houses of people working in a large city but who have built their homes outside of the city limits. These are called "suburban", "satellite" villages or "bedroom towns" because they are so exclusively residential.

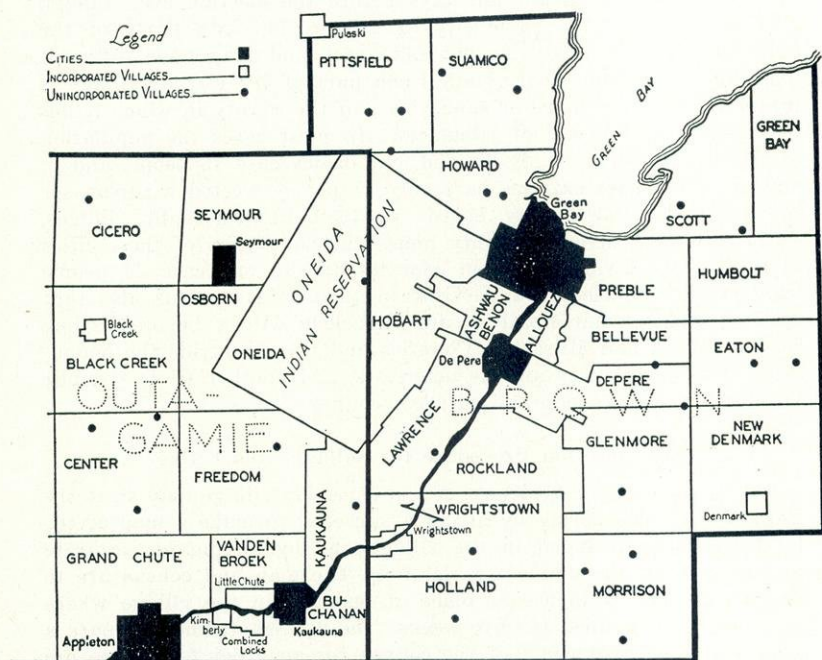
As soon as an area becomes densely settled, problems of congestion arise. The fire hazard becomes greater, it is difficult to obtain pure water from individual wells, sewage disposal becomes important, and improved streets, sidewalks, curbs, and street lighting become desirable, if not necessary. What could be done individually before now becomes the common problem of the community and can be accomplished most efficiently by some unit of government. The town is the unit closest to the people, yet it is suitable primarily for rural people living on individual farms and for a population not much above 1,000 people. However, in 1930 Wisconsin had 60 towns with more than 1,500 people which in itself is an indication that substantial numbers of people were living in "close settlements". Every town in Milwaukee County had more than 2,000 inhabitants; in fact, the town of Wauwatosa had 11,523 people. Racine, Kenosha, and Dane Counties had towns with more than 3,000 people. All towns adjacent to large cities tend to have large populations and consequently the problems which come with urbanization.

To meet the needs of densely settled areas the Wisconsin statutes have empowered towns to have fire departments or to arrange with neighboring cities for fire protection, establish sanitary districts, or obtain extensions of water mains from adjacent cities or villages. Special powers have been granted to all towns in counties with more than 250,000 people which applies only to Milwaukee County. However, these improvements usually benefit only those living in urban "settlements" yet they have to be paid for out of taxes levied upon the whole town, therefore the rural taxpayers usually object. To obviate this difficulty the people in towns with more than 500 inhabitants and having one or more unincorporated villages may vote at the town meeting to direct their town board to "exercise all the powers relating to villages". Whenever this is done the boundaries of the

unincorporated villages are carefully mapped and recorded with the town clerk and the cost of the urban improvements is assessed only against the property of this unincorporated village and all other property of the town is exempted.

Incorporation of Villages

While all this helps the village inhabitants to get the services they need, it is not "self government". The next step is incorporation as a *village*. When a village is incorporated it is divorced com-



Towns of Brown County and a part of Outagamie.

This map shows the gradations in urban government in Wisconsin (1) unincorporated villages governed as part of towns; (2) incorporated villages. Kimberly, Little Chute and Combined Locks are satellite villages to the city of Kaukauna. (3) Cities. The village of Pulaski once straddled county lines. It was organized in 1910 out of parts of the towns of Pittsfield of Brown County, Case of Oconto County, and of the towns of Angelica and Maple Grove of Shawano County. In 1919 the parts of Pulaski lying in Oconto and Shawano Counties were annexed to Brown County, since then the village lies in only one county.

pletely from the town, assesses and collects its own taxes through its officers, and obtains separate representation on the county board of supervisors. Under Wisconsin laws, 150 people living on an area of not more than a half square mile, all lying within one county, but not necessarily in one town, may incorporate as a village. A larger area may incorporate if it has a population of not less than 200 people, but no maximum area is mentioned in the law. For villages

lying in more than one county not less than one square mile is necessary for incorporation with at least 400 people in every square mile thereof. Village boundaries may be altered by annexing or detaching territory but the population and area after boundaries have been altered must conform to the above requirements.¹

Cities and villages lying in more than one county have peculiar problems of government. While citizens elect one ticket for municipal officers they must vote separate tickets for county officers; besides, they may have lost the right to vote because they moved from one county to another within ten days before the election even though they remained in the same city or village. The two parts of the municipality will have different tax rates and may have different methods of handling poor relief. Each part of the city or village is represented on the board of supervisors of the county in which it lies irrespective of the size of population. In most cases the population of villages is fairly evenly divided, but in one case 76 people and in another even more extreme case only 15 people elected a supervisor to their respective county boards in 1930. Besides eight villages, seven cities also straddle county lines. The population of these cities is less evenly divided between counties and in one case 24 people were entitled to elect a supervisor in 1930. It is curious also that these straddling municipalities are "bunched"; three lie on the line between Clark and Marathon Counties and three bestride the boundaries of Dodge County and its neighbors, and another three straddle the line between Vernon and adjacent counties.

Incorporation Procedure for Villages and Cities

Five taxpayers and residents of a prospective village may start the procedure to incorporate by hiring a surveyor to make a map of the territory to be included in the village and by having an accurate census made of the resident population. The map and census are to be left at some residence or place of business in the village where they may be examined for five weeks. The applicants then prepare a notice to the circuit court of the county for an order to incorporate the proposed village, giving the name and boundaries thereof. This notice must be printed or posted for six weeks. Those who are opposed to incorporation have the opportunity and right to petition the court before the date set for a hearing. If the objection is so general that a majority of the freeholders and owners of more than one-half of the assessed value of the property sign the protesting petition the court must deny the application, except in counties with 250,000 or more population.

At the hearing all parties may present their views. The court may order a re-survey or have a new census made and decide whether the village may incorporate or not. If approved, the matter is then placed before the people at a special election held within 60 days

¹ In areas used chiefly for tourist and summer resort purposes with many nonresident nonvoters, incorporation is not permitted unless a majority of the nonresident owners consent to incorporation by signing a petition.

after the action of the court. If a majority of the votes cast are in favor of incorporation the village is duly incorporated. If the vote is unfavorable, incorporation cannot be revived for one year which is also the case if the court has denied the petition for the order to incorporate. Within ten days after incorporation village officers are elected and the new unit of government is "ready for business".

Whenever a village has reached a population of 1,000 as shown by a census made by the board of village trustees, it may become a city of the fourth class. The board of trustees decides on the number and boundaries of the wards the new city is to have and then puts the matter to a vote of the people. A majority of the votes cast at the election in favor of the change will complete the requirements for the transfer from the status of a village to that of a city. One important consequence of this change will be the representation, by wards, on the county board of supervisors. However, it is not compulsory for a village to make this change. In 1930 Wisconsin had 32 villages with more than 1,000 inhabitants. West Milwaukee in Milwaukee County had over 4,000 people, and Shorewood village, also in Milwaukee County, had a population of almost 13,500 in 1930.

Dissolution of Cities and Villages

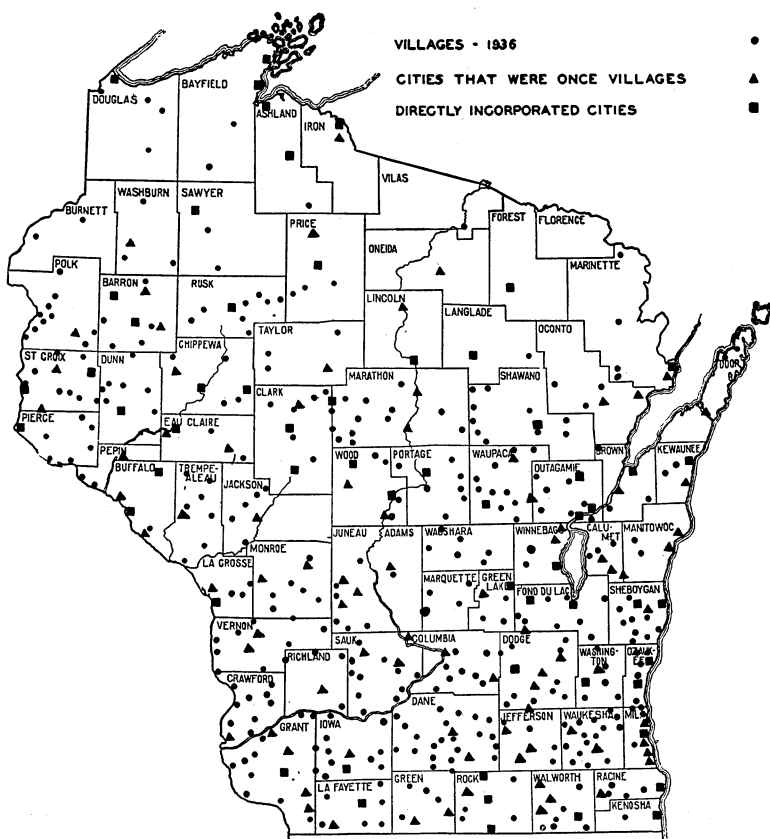
If the population of a city falls below 1,000, as shown by the federal census, it may revert to the status of a village if three-fifths of the votes cast on the question are favorable to such a move. Again it is not obligatory to make this change in the form of government when population falls below 1,000. In 1930 Wisconsin had cities with less than 1,000 people. The smallest city was Buffalo City in Buffalo County with 261 people.

Incorporated villages have the privilege of dissolving and becoming a part of the town or towns from which they were taken. If one-third as many voters sign a petition as voted for village officers at the last election the village board submits the question to the people, and if two-thirds of the ballots cast are for dissolution, the village ceases to be an incorporated village six months after such an election. Any indebtedness, however, is paid by means of a special tax against the property of the village.

The relation of the village to the adjacent town is interesting. It is the people within the boundaries of the village who determine the whole incorporation procedure; the people in the rest of the town can only protest at the hearing before the court. Likewise when a village decides to revert to the town the latter is not consulted nor have its people any voice or vote on the matter. Territory may be added or detached from villages and cities upon the petition of the electors and property holders of the territory involved and by the action of the city council or village board. The towns are consulted in such case, but they have no power to interfere.¹

¹ Probably section 66.029 of the Wisconsin Statutes may apply, however. "In proceedings whereby territory is attached to or detached from any town, the town is an interested party, and the town board may institute, maintain or defend an action brought to test the validity of such proceedings, and may be interpleaded in any such action."

Very few villages, however, vote to return to town government even if their population falls below 150 people. In 1930 Wisconsin had eight villages with less than 150 inhabitants, 84 had from 150 to 300 people, while the largest proportion (144) had from 300 to 600 inhabitants. The period of most rapid incorporation was from 1885 to 1925 during which 313 of the present 364 villages were incorpo-



rated. Only 38 villages were incorporated before 1885, and only 13 between 1926 and 1936.

It is interesting to find that Wisconsin also has 145 cities of which 87 graduated from the rank of village to that of city, 35 making this transition within the period of 1882 to 1891. Fifty-eight of our cities incorporated without having had the status of a village, the statutes permitting "any district containing a population of 1,500 or more containing an incorporated or unincorporated village", to become a city. (Section 62.06, Wisconsin Statutes). The two most im-

portant periods of direct incorporation were 1850 to 1860 when 18 cities were incorporated, and 1880 to 1890 when 16 became independent municipalities.¹

The Village Legislature and President

The unique feature of town government of Wisconsin is the pure democracy of the town meeting, the fact that all qualified electors meet to deliberate and legislate for the town. Part of the legislative functions, however, has been granted to a town board consisting of three members, but their powers tend to be more administrative than legislative. This feature is not found in any other unit of government except the school district. The village often with a smaller population than the town elects a *board of trustees* which constitutes the *village board*. Villages with a population of 350 or less elect two trustees for two years, all others elect six trustees also for a term of two years, three of whom are elected each year.

It has often been pointed out that county government is unusual in that it does not have an executive officer similar to the president of the nation, the governor of a state or the mayor of a city. The town chairman is the executive officer of the town but shares his powers with the other two members of the town board. He is also the town's representative in the county legislature, hence he can hardly be called an exclusively executive officer. The village, on the other hand, has an executive in its *president* who is not a member of the county board, that function being assigned to a specially elected supervisor. However, the president is also by law a member of the village board with the voting power of a trustee, presides at all meetings and signs documents as prescribed in the statutes. The village clerk also attends the meetings of the board and keeps a record of the minutes and ordinances.

Powers of the Village Board

The village board "has the management and control of the village property, finances, highways, streets, navigable waters, and the public service, and shall have power to act for the government and good order of the village, for its commercial benefit and for the health, safety, welfare and convenience of the public". (Section 61.34, Wisconsin Statutes)

Under these broad provisions the board has the power to acquire property for public purposes, including land for forestry purposes, and may adopt city planning provisions and zone its territory. The statutes go into detail as to the manner in which streets, alleys, water service, sewers, sidewalks, street sprinkling, fire protection, and other urban services may be provided. Furthermore, many powers enumer-

¹ It is unfortunate that the population data available at the time this article was prepared is ten years old. The year of incorporation is found under Wisconsin Cities and Villages in this blue book. Data on population, incorporation of villages and cities, and the map on page 166 were prepared by Dr. Ching Yuen Hsiang as part of a study of urbanization of Wisconsin. See also *Bulletin No. 4* of the Wisconsin State Planning Board, "An Analysis of Population Growth in Wisconsin".

ated under the laws relating to cities (Chapters 62, 64, 66, 67, Wisconsin Statutes) are made applicable to villages. For instance, villages may come under the manager plan of government (Section 64.15, Wisconsin Statutes) or may make radical changes in their officers under the "home rule law". (Section 66.01, Wisconsin Statutes) All these features permit self-government for the residents of the village and the right and power to do many things needed for "community housekeeping".

Functions of Village Government

Towns, villages and cities represent the same level of government in so far as they have the same relationship to the county and the state. Part of their functions consists of the usual tasks of holding board meetings, keeping records, assessing property, collecting the taxes, and holding elections, which are listed by the Tax Commission under the term "general government". These are very much alike in villages and towns so the officers of both units of government are about the same. Besides the trustees, the village president, clerk, and the supervisor already mentioned, villages elect an assessor, a treasurer, a constable, and a justice of the peace. With the exception of the trustees and justice of the peace who are elected for two years, all other officers are elected for one year at the spring election. Exception, however, is made for counties with more than 250,000 people, which means Milwaukee County. This county elects its board of supervisors from assembly districts and villages do not have supervisors as such; also in this county all village officers are elected for two years.

TABLE I
DISBURSEMENTS OF VILLAGES AND TOWNS OF WISCONSIN, 1937¹

	<i>Villages</i>		<i>Towns</i>	
Highways and Bridges -----	\$1,190,612	23%	\$8,740,144	57%
Public Industries -----	973,617	19	66,850	1
Health and Sanitation -----	892,399	17	326,711	2
General Government -----	692,451	14	2,020,795	13
Protection of Person and Property -----	639,748	13	251,157	2
Charities and Corrections --	241,879	5	924,513	6
Recreation -----	200,212	4	26,452	0
Education -----	199,434	4	2,817,848	18
Miscellaneous -----	45,029	1	80,646	1
Total -----	\$5,075,381	100%	\$15,255,116	100%
Paid on Debt—Principal ---	734,412		2,256,677	
Paid on Debt—Interest ---	183,165		134,145	
Total Debt Payments -----	917,577		2,390,822	
Total Disbursements--	\$5,992,958		\$17,645,938	

¹ Wisconsin Tax Commission, Municipal Reporting Division, Bulletin No. 90, March 1939.

Table I shows the disbursements of the villages of Wisconsin for 1937 arranged in order of importance. Excluding payments on debts, the cost of operating villages was a little over five million dollars

while the cost of town government was about fifteen and one-fourth millions. The cost of general government in villages was fourth in rank, roughly 14 per cent of the total. Towns spent about the same proportion of their disbursements for general government but in this case this item ranked third in importance.

It is interesting to note that the largest item of expenditure for villages is for highways and bridges just as it is in the towns, and that it would be for the counties were it not for the extraordinary county expenditures for charities and corrections. Even though the mileage of the streets is comparatively small as compared with that of towns, almost one-fourth of the disbursements, exclusive of debt retirement of villages, was spent for highways and bridges in 1937. In the towns 57 per cent, a much larger proportion, was spent for the same purpose.¹

The second largest item of expenditure was the money spent for "public industries" which includes the cost of acquiring and operating publicly owned utilities and other public service enterprises essential to urban living. However, most of this money was returned to the treasury in the form of receipts from these industries. The contrast with the towns is striking in one respect: whereas the villages spent almost one-fifth of their disbursements for public industries, the towns spent less than one per cent but also had a correspondingly low income from this source.

The greater need for community responsibility for health and sanitation in villages than in rural towns is seen in the comparative expenditures for these purposes. Almost 18 per cent of the disbursements of villages went for this item and in the towns a little more than two per cent. In fact, the villages spend more than twice as much for sanitation and health services as did the towns.

Protection of persons and property is another outlay for which the villages spend double the amount of money spent by the towns. This includes the fire and police departments and represents one-eighth of all village expenditures compared to one and six-tenths per cent of town disbursements. The greater need for fire protection in villages has already been mentioned, and the president, trustees, constable, justice of the peace, and marshal have a bigger job in keeping order in villages than the town officers have in the open country. To the extent that the village is a market place, a recreation, church, and educational center, its traffic, peace and order problems are comparatively greater. Moreover, the statutes provide that villages with more than 5,000 inhabitants must have police and fire departments similar to those required of cities.

Sixth in order of importance is the expenditure for "charities and corrections" which includes the support of the poor, dependents, and insane. This is a complicated item shared by many units of government. In 1937 it absorbed almost five per cent of the disbursements

¹ An interesting provision in the Wisconsin Statutes is that village boards may spend money on highways leading into a village, "not exceeding two miles from the boundary thereof" and "not to exceed one-third of the whole amount collected for highway purposes in any one year". (Section 61.48, Wisconsin Statutes)

of villages and a somewhat larger proportion of the expenditures of towns.

Recreation includes the cost of parks and playgrounds and other recreational services. It is of minor importance in the towns but almost four per cent of the outgo of villages went for recreation in 1937. Education, which ranks second among town expenditures, is of least importance in the village budget. Schools are under the jurisdiction of districts and of boards of education and are independent of towns and villages as such. Nevertheless, tuition paid for pupils, money for libraries, and similar expenses are listed under this head.

Excluded from the percentages used above are two large items of town and village disbursement—debt payments, principal, and interest. In 1937 these two payments stood next to the outlays for highways and bridges in both the towns and villages. Likewise both units of government borrowed appreciable sums in 1937, the towns over two and one-half million dollars, the villages more than three-fourths of a million dollars.

The principal source of income for the services which villages render their citizens is from taxes. In 1937 about two-thirds of the receipts of Wisconsin villages came from taxes, including the general property tax, special assessments, income tax, and all other taxes. Among the other important forms of income was \$838,000 of receipts from public industries, aggregating 17 per cent of the total receipts. About 15 per cent of the revenues come from licenses, permits, fines, penalties, "commercial revenue", and other sources. Villages are limited by law to general property taxes not exceeding two per cent of the assessed valuation of their property. If the tax to be levied for any specific purpose exceeds one per cent of the assessed valuation of the property, the village board must first submit the question of levying such a tax to the voters at any general or special election.

RELAX IN WISCONSIN, FRIENDLY LAND OF BEAUTY

By J. H. H. ALEXANDER
*Superintendent of Recreational Publicity
Wisconsin Conservation Department*

WE WHO live in Wisconsin love Wisconsin because there's a little bit of all the world in Wisconsin, for the kind Creator lavishly showered bounties upon Wisconsin to make it the *ideal* vacation land.



J. H. H. ALEXANDER

Here, within easy reach of splendid agricultural and industrial regions, and easily accessible over our unexcelled highway system, you will find lakes, rivers, streams and forests in a happy combination of natural recreational facilities developed and protected in a way that will make your vacation dreams come true.

An admirable conspiracy of nature has given Wisconsin a wealth and diversity of natural resources that make the Badger State truly the ideal vacation land. Wisconsin has scenic beauty, colorful historic background, unexcelled opportunities to indulge in all outdoor sports and games in a lake-studded environment as near perfection as man has ever found. All these are essential parts of the story of Wisconsin's growing popularity with vacation guests.

The complete story, however, is not merely that Nature made Wisconsin a great outdoor state, but that the people of Wisconsin are preserving and maintaining, even increasing those natural resources. By the voice of the people of Wisconsin, great areas of this state are being preserved in all their virgin wonder and beauty for all time to come.

There is a little bit of all the world in Wisconsin. Cities as modern as tomorrow . . . pathless forests of the far frontiers . . . rivers that rival the Rhine in beauty . . . Alpine meadow lands . . . an inland ocean on the east . . . Maine-like coastline of Lake Superior . . . the "Father of Waters" on the west . . . the Apostle Islands comparable to Japan's famous Matsushima . . . footprints of the glaciers . . . a region of sandy-shored lakes such as no other section in all the world can boast. It has been aptly said that you can "come to Wisconsin and see the world".

Our 6,138 lakes, innumerable rivers, and 10,000 miles of trout streams have brought Wisconsin world fame as a fine fishing state.

The truly wonderful thing about this is that we not only have excellent fishing waters, but we also have *fish*! Wisconsin is sufficiently farsighted to know that in this day of dense population and easy travel, good fishing is not a gift of the gods. Good fishing must be backed by plans to preserve and maintain the fish population, and that inevitably means the conservation and propagation of fish.

Wisconsin annually propagates and distributes more fish in its lakes and streams than does any other state. In 1939, for the third consecutive year, the planting program *passed the billion mark*! The total for 1937 was 1,096,734,759 and the 1938 total was 1,124,884,750



Fishing for trout in the Brule.

fish propagated and planted. During 1939 the total reached 1,133,472,848. *No wonder* fishing is good in Wisconsin.

In this distribution for 1939 there was included a total of 23,577,718 muskellunge—the king of all fresh water fish—for which Wisconsin has long been famous. The “muskie” propagation total for the past three years is 71,417,080.

In addition to muskellunge, we have brook, rainbow and brown trout; northern pike, wall-eyed pike, large and small mouth black bass, and lake trout in a number of inland lakes and in the Great Lakes waters. Yes, and almost every kind of panfish, especially for the kiddies.

More than 80,000 miles of fine well-marked highways—Wisconsin’s “roads to roam”—traverse the state and make touring a real delight.

Wisconsin’s system of state parks and state forests is without equal in the United States. The Badger State pioneered the state park idea, and has shown great progress in the development of its pro-

gram. The primary purpose of state parks is to preserve the unusual and unique scenic or historic places of the state for all time, in a manner consistent with the legitimate use of such areas by the public.

State parks answer a very definite purpose in the complicated life of modern America, for they provide playgrounds and vacation lands for all of the people. The variety of life furnished by the quiet lake, the running stream, the depth of the forest, the study of wild things, the sight of unique rock formations, the inspiration of historic places and the instinctive longing for a touch of life under the open sky all find fulfillment in Wisconsin.

Wisconsin's Travel Promotion Program

Wisconsin's recreational advertising and publicity program was launched on January 15, 1936, for the purpose of informing potential vacation guests about this state's vast and diversified recreational attractions. By statutory provision, the recreational publicity division of the conservation department was established "to plan and conduct a program of information and publicity designed to attract tourists, visitors, and other interested persons from outside of the state to this state".

Looking back over the past four seasons of intensive effort, numerous tangible proofs attest to the effectiveness of the program which revolves around the now well-known slogan theme "Relax in Wisconsin, Where Friends and Nature Meet".

Gasoline tax receipts provide an irrefutable index of automobile travel which is very useful in making an appraisal of the vacation business season. Comparison of the net gasoline tax totals for the peak vacation months of June, July, August, and September during the current season and past seasons disclosed the following increases which speak for themselves:

1935 (before ad program) -----	\$6,529,433.88
1936 -----	7,256,742.79
1937 -----	7,643,414.11
1938 -----	7,621,625.66
1939 -----	8,030,116.34

By this means of measurement, the amount of summer travel by automobile is found to have increased \$727,309.91 in the four vacation months of 1936 over the same months of 1935. The increase during the summer of 1937 was \$386,671.32 over 1936. Summer travel in the 1938 season fell \$21,788.45 below the 1937 peak. During the 1939 season, despite two World's Fairs and unsettled conditions abroad, the summer travel total exceeded that of last year by \$408,490.68, establishing a new high record.

Concerted publicity and advertising efforts have been directed toward extending the vacation season into the autumn. "Visit Wisconsin Again", "See Wisconsin in the Autumn", "Come Back When the Leaves are Turning", "Fishing is at its Best in September" and other ads have brought a readily measurable response.

A typical ad is quoted herewith: "Do you know the glory of September in Wisconsin? *Onawipimek keso*, the Indians called it, meaning 'turning leaves moon'. So did the primitive forest children pay their tribute to the colorful glory of September in Wisconsin. Each year Nature stages this spectacular finale to the summer season. The vast greeneries of forest, meadow and marsh don new costumes of gold, red, brown, orange, and bronze. Placid lakes and quiet streams reflect the thrilling spectacle. If you've never seen Wisconsin in the autumn, come up this year! The tonic air, the mellow sun, the forest trails in autumn setting will give you thrills to last for years. And remember, September is trophy fishing time in Wisconsin."



Canoeing on the Flambeau.

In line with this special promotional effort, a brief comparison of September travel records discloses that Wisconsin's autumn vacation patronage has markedly increased, as follows:

September net gasoline taxes paid in

1935	-----	\$1,792,263.14
1936	-----	1,845,391.43
1937	-----	1,980,158.64
1938	-----	2,116,598.14
1939	-----	2,113,698.11

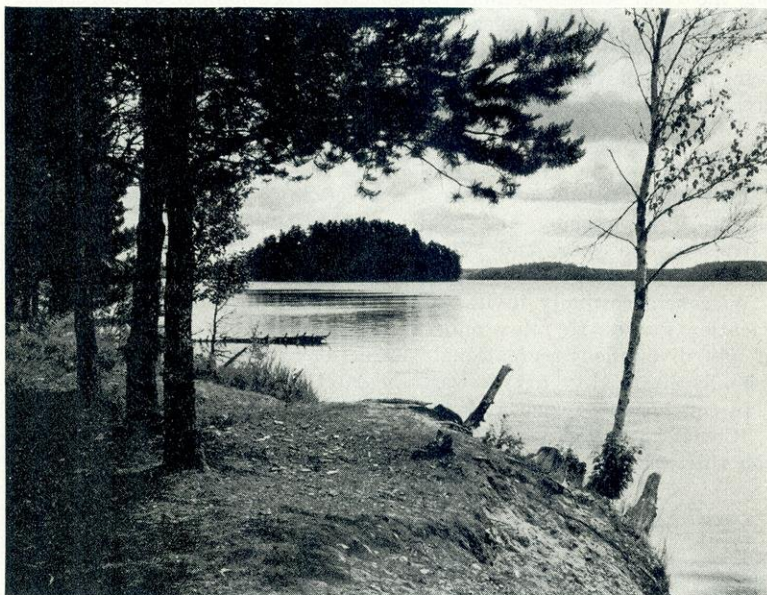
Nonresident fishing license sales also serve to show the increase in popularity of Wisconsin's justly famous fishing waters with out-of-state anglers. The recreational advertising program has been reaching many prospective fishermen with ads, with publicity featuring Wisconsin's fish propagation program, and with heavy correspond-

ence directing those who inquire to the kind of accommodations requested. The following tabulation shows the growth in nonresident fishing license sales during recent years:

Nonresident fishing licenses sold in

1935	-----	65,157
1936	-----	89,077
1937	-----	110,934
1938	-----	112,852

The record of nonresident fishing licenses sold in 1939 is not yet complete, but an increase of some 5,000 licenses is indicated.



Looking across Star Lake to Virgin Island.

Briefly outlined, the recreational advertising program has featured various efforts efficiently directed toward attracting increased numbers of vacation guests from outside of Wisconsin to Wisconsin. Essentials of that program are such components as preparation of advertising copy with strong pulling power, judicious placing of advertising in effective media, prompt follow-up of all inquiries with literature presenting Wisconsin's vacation attractions in a state-wide and impartial manner. Supplementing these activities were frequent publicity releases to the out-of-state press, speaking engagements, the highway sign program, exhibits and window displays, contacts with travel editors, sportsmen's organizations, travel agencies, and all others whose fostered good will has resulted in enhancing the recreational business of this state.

Advertising featuring the now well-known "Relax in Wisconsin" invitation appeared during the past season in eight leading outdoor magazines having 1,751,044 circulation and also in twenty metropolitan newspapers in thirteen cities in nine midwestern states with a total of 6,801,586 invitations weekly.

A vitally important component of the recreational advertising and publicity program was the inclusion of large quantities of regional literature and lists of regional organizations as a supplement to the state's own material in the large packets mailed in response to direct mail inquiries. The lists of names and addresses of regional organizations, distributed in excess of 10,000 copies per month during the rush season, enabled prospective vacationists to correspond directly with these agencies regarding regional attractions, facilities, rates, and reservations. Thus all parts of Wisconsin were accorded fair and impartial treatment in line with the fixed policy of this division of the conservation department.

Wisconsin's Cordial Invitation

As a direct result of interest aroused in Wisconsin vacations by means of advertising and publicity, this office received 48,742 inquiries in one year, and 971 inquiries in a single day during the June rush season!

Wisconsin cordially invites all who inquire to become its welcome vacation guests, to relax amid its scenic beauty, to enjoy their fill of its diversified recreational attractions and to experience the friendly hospitality of its warm-hearted people.

In conclusion to each and all we say:

"Come when you wish, stay as long as you can—and ever after you will wear a little bit of our Wisconsin in your hearts."

WISCONSIN'S FUTURE IN AVIATION

By RALPH M. IMMELL

The Adjutant General, Wisconsin National Guard

EACH year flying becomes safer, more practical, and each year air commerce plays a more important part in the economic life of the nation. The airliners of the United States are now operating 80,000,000 passenger miles for each passenger fatality. Five years ago such a record was a vague aspiration. As a direct result of this record of safety, there was an increase in 1939 of 42 per cent in the number of revenue passengers flown in America, 38 per cent in passenger miles, and 29 per cent in the poundage of express shipped by air.



RALPH M. IMMELL

Air mail service is increasing nationally about 12 per cent each year. In 1940, the total of air mail pound-miles will probably exceed 17 billion.

People, generally, want to use air service, and statistics show that employment of airplanes to transport passengers and merchandise increases rapidly in direct ratio to the increase in the demonstrated safety of flying.

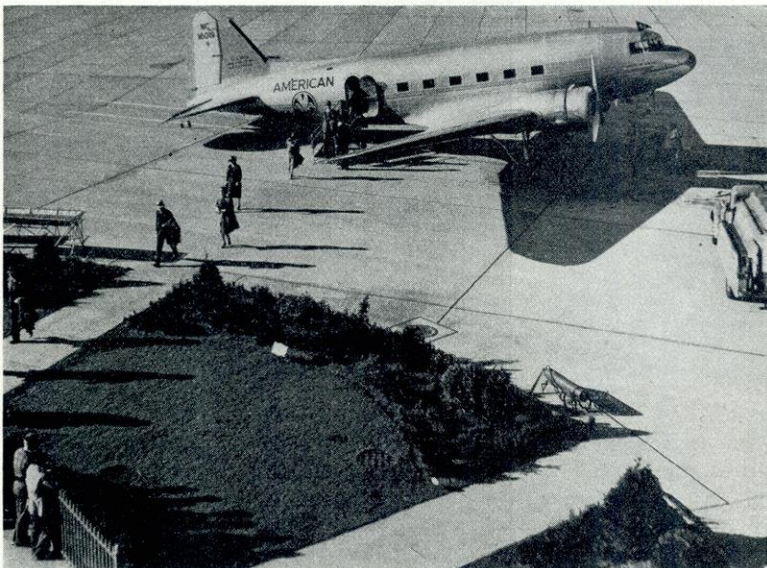
Now that airplanes are relatively safe—and pilots, airplane manufacturers, and aeronautics commissions are exerting every effort to make air transportation still safer—a conservative conjecture is that we stand on the threshold of rapid expansion in this new industry. It is possible only to guess at the commercial and financial ramifications this development may take. Likewise, no one knows how long it will take human ingenuity to solve all of the riddles involved in making the airplane a virtually fool-proof vehicle. It seems inevitable, however, that a major commercial expansion with rapid and probably unsuspected developments will come to this industry in the near future.

Should America become involved in a war, civilian aviation will suffer delayed development, if not a setback, similar to that encountered by it during and after the World War. Aviation for the average citizen will then lie dormant until the normal enthusiasms of peacetime again inspire its progress. There is another phase to this thought, however. Wars elsewhere may help to speed up aircraft development in the United States by supplying financial stimulus and offering opportunities for greater profit.

At this crucial point in evolution of the airplane and air commerce, Wisconsin should insure its progress by taking stock of resources and topographical peculiarities which appear most likely to

fit into a conservatively-pictured industrial, commercial, social, and recreational future. Wisconsin appears to have many advantageous characteristics which should be kept in mind and exploited so that opportunities for their extensive development may be recognized readily and accepted.

Because there are many large cities situated in the United States south of Wisconsin's latitude, it is only natural that this state should be somewhat off current transcontinental airways. This is not so great a disadvantage, however, as the location of transcontinental railways to our south. National airlines can always be changed.



In 1939 there was an increase of 42 per cent in the number of revenue passengers flown in America.

Immovable rights-of-way of railroads cannot. Already the airway between Chicago and New York is crowded. It is doubtful, if in deference to safety, many additional commercial planes will be permitted to use it. As a result, a new airway to the East will soon be created north or south of Chicago's latitude. Regardless of whether the next eastern airway created is north or south of Chicago, one conclusion is definite: Wisconsin in the not far distant future will be on a continental airway extending to the east and perhaps also to the west coast. Wisconsin will receive a far greater per cent of the benefit from national air commerce of the future than it does from the national railroad network of the present.

To pilots of thoroughly safe and seaworthy planes, the Great Lakes would be extensive landing fields—conveniences, rather than

hazards. Ever since exploitation of Wisconsin's resources began, the population of this state has regarded Lake Michigan as a hurdle interfering with fast transportation of passengers and merchandise to the centers of industry which lie to the east. The delay incident to reaching these eastern cities by ship, rail, or automobile has led us to picture them as being farther from us than they actually are. And while Wisconsin will naturally develop air commerce to the south and west, this state has an untried opportunity for a far greater, faster, and more convenient industrial trade with the cities of the United States and Canada to our east.



The Milwaukee Seadrome.

An air-marine terminal, now known as the Milwaukee Seadrome, has been operating in Milwaukee's harbor approximately eight years. It was conceived as an experiment and inducement for promotion of air commerce and passenger traffic between Milwaukee and other waterfront cities. The seadrome provides a seaplane charter service to all parts of the nation and about 3,000 persons use the amphibian and seaplane passenger service annually. This terminal is typical of the kind of cooperative effort that must be made by Wisconsin municipalities to promote opportunities. Within a relatively few years every major Wisconsin metropolitan center having a waterfront may require a seaplane base even larger than the one with which Milwaukee has experimented.

Probably the most recent contribution to the promotion of aviation in Wisconsin is a newly-completed, three-runway airport at Camp

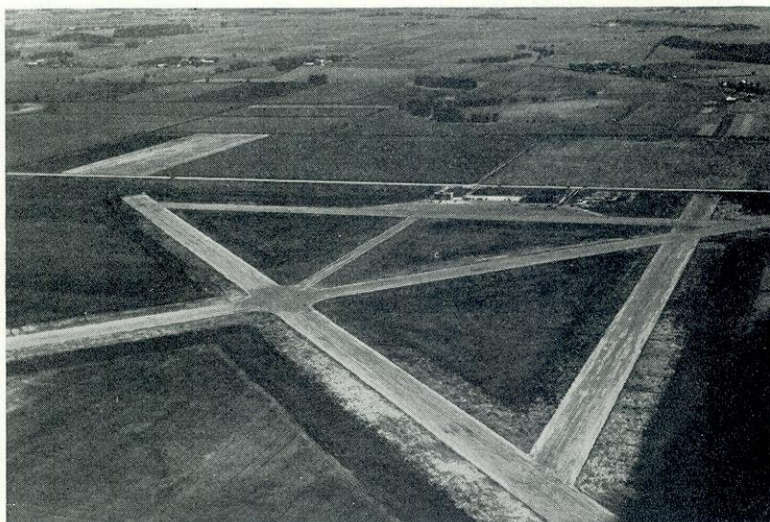
Williams Military Reservation near Camp Douglas. Up to 1940, only an occasional military airplane came into Wisconsin. There were no military airports and the commercial or public ports were too far distant from military reservations and camps for convenient operation of military aircraft. The runways of the new port are planned to accommodate all types of military aircraft which are heavier and considerably faster than commercial planes and require larger fields and longer runways. Establishment of this airport greatly enhances the probability of Wisconsin's securing a military air squadron in the near future. Incidentally, it provides an adequate air base near the center of a vast, hilly, marshy, and timber-covered area for prevention, detection, and suppression of forest fires.

A few owners of private seaplane and amphibian craft are now traveling from their homes in distant cities, along water courses, to lakes of Wisconsin's recreational areas where they patronize resorts or maintain summer homes. Virtually all of Wisconsin's inland lakes, excepting those that are obviously too small or too cluttered with stumps, could be used as landing fields. Their development for this purpose has been retarded largely by the absence of amphibian craft that is air and seaworthy and still sufficiently inexpensive to be popular. Satisfactory amphibians will be manufactured, however, if there is a demand for them. With proper promotion, many of Wisconsin's lakes could be developed into adequate airports for seaplanes and amphibian craft during the summer months and for planes equipped with skis during the winter. Some support for this potential development appears in the growing interest shown by resort owners of Wisconsin in promoting exploitation of their winter facilities.

Residents of Wisconsin who own planes may soon form clubs and fly week-ends or holidays to resort sections to enjoy the scenery and companionship of fellow fliers. Such clubs are already relatively common in other states. Wisconsin, with better resort scenery and recreational facilities than other states, has one or two such clubs, but could eventually lead the nation in promoting this kind of organization. Wisconsin is reported to have nearly 7,000 lakes. It would seem reasonable to assume that at least 1,000 of them could be used as airports. If so, Wisconsin's resort area is well equipped with natural airport resources and needs only exploitation.

An extensive future for Wisconsin in this direction is, of course, dependent upon further improvement in the safety of amphibian craft and airplanes generally. Planes must be almost foolproof before the average citizen may be expected to take an active interest in owning and operating one for pleasure purposes. Moreover the retail price for four and five passenger planes must be reduced. Communities must be willing to subsidize airports and offer day and night aircraft servicing. The immediate future is not expected to bring an airplane popularity that will even remotely approach the universal use of the automobile. Such popularity will take many years to gather momentum, although it is true that once it acquires the knack of growing, it springs into maturity almost over night.

A faster population decentralization movement probably would promote a faster increase in the use of privately-owned aircraft. A faster shift of residences from crowded cities to shores of lakes and streams has been predicted frequently during the last ten years. This decentralization movement has begun, but it is not traveling so rapidly as predicted. It is conceivable that the future safety of travel by plane will provide the key to a faster decentralization movement, and the faster decentralization movement in turn will promote air travel popularity.



The airport at Madison.

There has never been a lack of unorganized enthusiasm toward aviation among Wisconsin residents. Fifteen years ago when aviation was still almost exclusively a novelty and a dangerous sport, communities and individuals rapidly designated many relatively level patches of pasture land as air ports. As a result, Wisconsin had more nominal airports than it has now. The reason for the reduction in their number is that newer planes require larger fields and longer runways, and in the interest of general safety, regulations now prohibit glorification of cow pastures by applying to them the term "airport." Wisconsin now has 55 airports and landing fields, and three of its airports are comparable to some of the best in the nation. Even so, this state lags behind other states that are not so well endowed with natural aviation resources as Wisconsin. Relatively few of our airports have hangars and, of these, few are heated.

It has been the experience of most states that uncoordinated enthusiasm about aviation is not in itself sufficient to support and promote growth of the industry. The willing, popular effort such enthusiasm

provokes is relatively fruitless unless given direction. In order to achieve coordination and direction, legislatures have created state aeronautics commissions to promote and regulate aviation in general. It was found necessary to provide these commissions with funds, not to duplicate Federal Bureau of Air Commerce enforcement of regulations, but to promote construction and improvement of airports and intensify and direct public enthusiasm in the extended use of aviation.

One relatively effective method of using these funds has been to activate Works Progress and National Youth Administrations in airport and airport facilities construction. The federal work-relief agencies provide funds for payment of labor which, on airports, constitutes by far the largest proportion of the total cost. In many states these aeronautics commissions are in excellent standing with federal aviation subsidizing agencies which each year are spending millions of dollars constructing and improving airports and landing fields. States which have effective commissions probably will be permitted broad discretion in expenditure of federal funds within their states. Federal agencies, no doubt, will decide where the money is to be spent in states which have no commissions or whose commissions are not operating satisfactorily. The commissions, with the help of enabling legislation, have induced many communities to sponsor creation and development of local airports and landing fields by using work program labor. Such promotional contacts entail expenses on the part of the commissions, the personnel of which usually serve without salary. Accomplishments of state aeronautics commissions have been notable where legislatures have made provision for supplying them with necessary revenue.

A number of methods of providing these funds have been employed. The one most commonly used, however, is to appropriate to the commissions the proceeds from a state gasoline tax upon fuel used in airplanes. This has been far more effective than an alternative plan under which a gasoline tax was turned back to the airports at which the gasoline was sold. The advantage of the former method is in the concentration of funds and their coordinated expenditure for promotional purposes through a commission, in contrast to a dispersion of these funds for potential expenditure only upon existing airports. A cancellation of the tax upon gasoline used in airplanes permits a greater potential operation of existing planes, but is not inclined to promote purchase of additional planes or development of aircraft facilities.

In 1937, the Wisconsin legislature authorized creation of a state aeronautics commission to promote air commerce and develop and enforce regulations for air safety. It was to obtain financial support from small registration fees upon airports, landing fields, airplanes, aviation schools, and organizations. Costs of collecting these fees, however, were approximately equal to the proceeds so that no operating funds were available to the commission. As a result, achievements of the Wisconsin commission thus far have been necessarily limited.

In the summer of 1939, the Civil Aeronautics Authority offered to subsidize courses in aviation at all universities, technological institutes and colleges. These institutions in Wisconsin were slow to accept the opportunity and some of them never did. The course called for sufficient training to prepare a student for a private pilot certificate of competency. It was divided into two parts: 72 hours of ground school and a minimum of 35 to a maximum of 50 hours of flight instruction. The combined course was required to extend over a full academic year. The enrollment authorized for each school which undertook such a course, however, was oversubscribed immediately and



Air travel is becoming safer each year. The airliners of the United States are now operating 80,000,000 passenger miles for each passenger fatality.

it was necessary to reject hundreds of applicants. In all, 183 students in Wisconsin schools studied aviation during 1939 and 1940 as a result of this promotional project. Of these 56 were at the University of Wisconsin in Madison, 24 at the University Extension Division School in Milwaukee, and 10 each at Whitewater, Stevens Point, and Oshkosh State Teachers Colleges. In addition 30 studied aircraft engineering and 43 navigation in evening courses at Milwaukee. Many of the students in the spring of 1940 had finished their ground school study and had become proficient in the technique of actually flying aircraft.

Wisconsin's acceptance of the offer of financial assistance from the Civil Aeronautics Authority to conduct these courses was not nearly so enthusiastic as the manner in which other states grasped

the opportunity. Nationally, thousands of young, new pilots, both men and women, will be available for the industry in 1940 as a result of these courses of instruction. Each of them will be inspired with the desire of owning an airplane and each will spread the inspiration to friends and relatives. In a few years this inspiration and enthusiasm will develop a thoroughly air-minded populace and those communities will benefit most which previously subsidized the industry and assisted in its local expansion.

Summarized, the current picture of the airplane industry in Wisconsin is something like this: Wisconsin has many aviation resources; the geographical location of the state will not be a major disadvantage; untried trade potentialities lie to the east; the citizenry is susceptible to aviation inspiration; transcontinental airways to the south are becoming crowded; and the state stands to benefit from airplane tourist travel. Manufacturers and wholesalers are beginning to find many advantages in rapid shipment by air, but cannot use these facilities because airplanes cannot now land in the vicinity of the destination of these shipments. The national population is rapidly becoming actively interested in airplane travel, but many localities have no airports or landing fields. Airplane manufacturers will shortly be producing reasonably foolproof planes, and, in fact, are already making planes which the average person can fly with a relatively brief period of instruction.

What is left to be done to place Wisconsin in the forefront in aviation as it grows into a mature industry is relatively simple, although it requires considerable effort. With subsidized promotion to develop more and better airports and seaplane bases, and to construct hangars and equip them with heating facilities for winter use, Wisconsin may be ready to compete with other comparable states in taking advantage of the expanding industry. But unless the industry is further subsidized in Wisconsin, this state will be among those drawn into the benefits of commercial, large-scale aviation, rather than one of those which fostered its growth.

A CENTURY OF AGRICULTURE IN WISCONSIN

By WALTER H. EBLING
Agricultural Statistician

FARMING as an industry has developed in Wisconsin during the past 100 years. It is true, of course, that some population had found its way into the state in the decades preceding 1840, but the number of farms which had been established a century ago must have been small. Measured by old world standards, a century in a nation's history may not seem very long but in Wisconsin it spans quite completely the farming history of the state. Certainly agriculture, as we think of it today, has developed almost entirely in that period.



W. H. EBLING

When the pioneers first ventured into the area which is now Wisconsin, they found a land of rolling hills, swamps, and lakes; a wilderness with a rich variety of timber, and in the southern part of the state many open grasslands which were known as oak openings or prairies.¹ Often the early pioneer chose to settle where both open types of land and timber were available because the timber was necessary for the construction of buildings and equipment as well as for fuel. Likewise, locations near water supplies were important because the digging of wells was usually postponed for some time after the first settlement.

The decade from 1840 to 1850 was a period of marked expansion. The population of Wisconsin increased nearly tenfold from less than 31,000 in 1840 to 305,391 in 1850. In 1850 there were 20,177 farms in the state. Farming patterns in this new frontier region were largely determined by settlers from the eastern states—the greatest numbers having come from New York and Vermont and other New England states. It seems of special interest to note that about two-thirds of the Wisconsin people who in 1850 showed their origins as being in eastern and northeastern states were from New York, and, of course, to the stock of native Americans was also added a substantial influx of people from foreign countries. In 1850 the bulk of those of foreign birth were Germans, Irish, and English, with smaller numbers of Scandinavians and other nationalities. In spite of the blending of nationalities, the pattern of agriculture on the early frontier was most profoundly influenced by men from the north-

¹For descriptive material of Wisconsin's agricultural history, see Joseph Schafer's "Agriculture in Wisconsin" by the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1922.

eastern states who had moved on to these new frontiers for better opportunities.

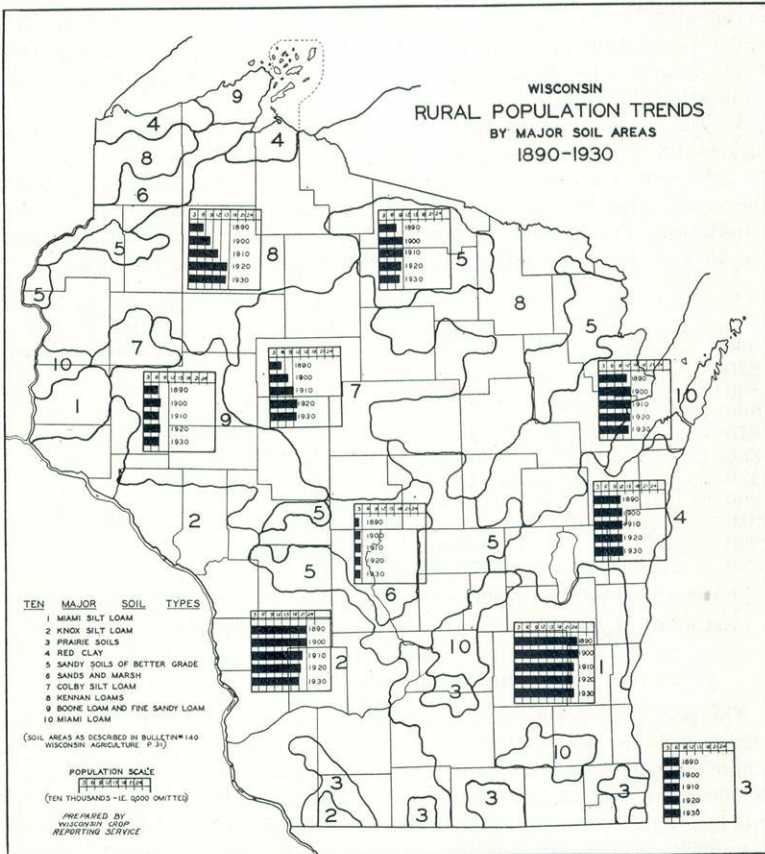
In this brief paper little space can be devoted to a description of the conditions under which the pioneer farmers lived. The hardships of this early period with its small log buildings and slowly expanding clearings—its dirt roads with wheel ruts worn deep by the ox carts—roads which were muddy when wet and dusty when dry—roads which were always best when frozen hard in the winter so that the heavy hauling of the year wherever possible was postponed to the time when it could be done by sleigh—are described in other volumes. It is significant that most of the pioneers began their farming operations with small resources and with tools that were few in number and crude in type. The work power available was limited to the men and their muscles supplemented by altogether too few oxen or horses. Men broke the tough sod of the virgin prairies with crude equipment, and they attacked the forest with ax and fire, beating back as it were the age-old growth of nature and laying bare the mellow soil for the first crops to sustain family life. Fortunately, the new soils were rich in humus and produced abundantly so that the small plantings among the tree stumps often made astonishing yields. The early buildings were simple and their construction largely dependent upon local materials fashioned into such forms as could be worked by hand. From the years of privation so common on the American frontier, there gradually came upon our landscapes the rural development which we now see as a great heritage and which is in rather amazing contrast to the complex and diverse commercial agriculture of the present day.

In 1850 there were 20,177 farms in Wisconsin. The population totaled only 305,391, the bulk of which lived on farms. It is of interest to note that the census for that year reports in the State of Minnesota only 157 farms, indicating clearly that the frontier lay east of the Mississippi, and in fact the Wisconsin settlement was almost wholly to the east and south of a line that might be drawn from Fort Howard at the head of Green Bay to Fort Crawford at Prairie du Chien.

How rapidly the succeeding decades peopled the state has been admirably told in the maps of Dr. Guy Harold Smith.¹ By 1870 the population had increased in density in all of southern Wisconsin, and it lay mostly south of a line drawn directly west from Green Bay. In fact, rural settlement in most of the older counties was virtually complete by 1860. There are rural townships which reached a height of population in 1860 which has not since then been attained. By 1880 the population of the state had grown to 1,315,497 and the entire eastern side of the state was fully settled and the southern half of the state had achieved a rural density at least as great as it has now. By 1900 a flow of population across the middle north, avoiding a light central sandy plain of the state, was clearly in evi-

¹For Dr. Smith's population maps, see Wisconsin Blue Book 1929, pp. 52-57.

dence, and in the succeeding decades the growth of rural population and farm numbers was largely in the newly opened areas of north central and northwestern Wisconsin—actual declines in the farming populations of many of the older regions having gone on in the meanwhile.



The recent trend in Wisconsin's rural population varies considerably in different soil areas. Declines are noted in some of the older sections while in some of the newer areas growth continues. A table showing the data by regions is found in Bulletin No. 150, Wisconsin Department of Agriculture.

The Decline of Rural Population

While the early population in Wisconsin was very largely engaged in farming, there came a time when the nonfarming population outgrew that on the farms. Up to 1900 more than half of the people in the state lived on farms, but after 1900 there was some decline in the number of people on farms and a rapid increase in the population not on farms.

In an estimate of the state's farm population for 1910 a figure of 902,303 is given, which is well below the figures for either 1890 or 1900. According to this 1910 estimate only 38.7 per cent of the state's population was living on farms. By 1920 this percentage declined to 35 and by 1930 to 30 per cent. It is a well-known fact that the movement of population from the country to the cities slowed down materially during the years following 1930 and some increase in the rural population of the state probably has taken place during the past decade. The 1940 Census will give a new measure of this population distribution.

In the accompanying table and chart are shown the population figures for Wisconsin beginning with 1840. It will be noted that up to 1880 only the total population is shown but beginning with 1890 there are also shown separate figures, partly estimated, for farm population. The earlier estimates may not be completely accurate but they serve to show the situation as it prevailed at that time.

Year	Total Population Number	Farm Population Number	Farm Population as a per cent of the Total Per Cent
1840	30,945		
1850	305,391		
1860	775,881		
1870	1,054,670		
1880	1,315,497		
1890	1,693,330	960,614 ¹	56.7
1900	2,069,042	1,084,451 ¹	52.4
1910	2,333,860	902,303 ²	38.7
1920	2,632,067	920,037	35.0
1930	2,939,006	881,054	30.0

¹ Estimate of total rural population made by Wisconsin Crop Reporting Office.

² Estimate of farm population made by Census Bureau.

Changes in Farm Numbers

The period of most rapid expansion in farm numbers in Wisconsin occurred from 1850 to 1860 when 49,000 farms were added within a single decade. The following two decades each show the addition of 30,000 farms to the state's total, but these numbers were not to be reached again even though between 1890 and 1900, when a great expansion was in progress in some of the northern counties, a total of 23,386 farms were added.

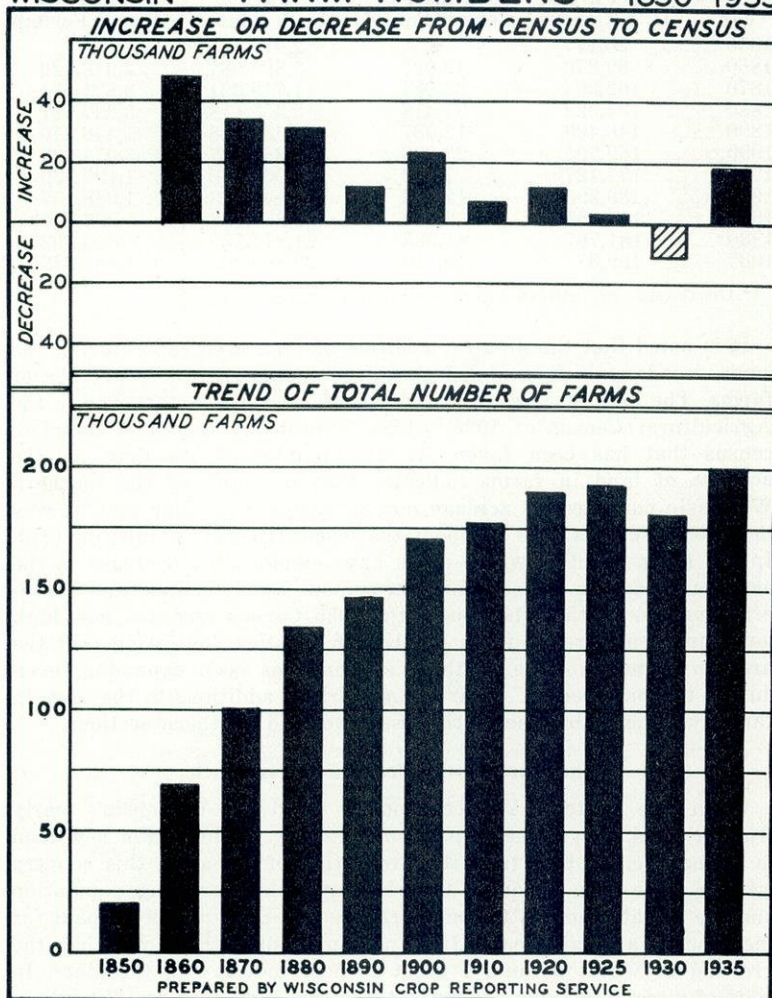
The growth in the number of farms, as recorded for Wisconsin by the United States Census, began to level off definitely after 1900 though the increase continued until 1920. Following 1920 there was actually a decline in the number of farms enumerated to 1930 and since then some increase has again occurred.³

A study of the data on farm numbers by counties shows quite clearly that in most southern Wisconsin counties there has been no

³ Some uncertainty exists as to the completeness of the census enumeration in 1930 but allowing even for some such incompleteness, it is still believed that a definite decline in farm numbers took place during the decade from 1920 to 1930. Assessors' reports indicate that this decline was particularly pronounced during the last years of the decade.

important change in the number of farms since 1880. In the counties of the central sandy plain, the increase continued up to about 1900. While the trend varies for individual counties, the northern sections of the state generally continued to increase in farm numbers for a much longer period than the southern two-thirds of the state. Definite increases in farm numbers are noted in some of the northern counties since the World War, though the rate of increase in most of them is now much less rapid than formerly. Curiously

WISCONSIN FARM NUMBERS 1850-1935



In the early decades the number of farms in Wisconsin grew rapidly—especially between 1850 and 1860. Growth continued at a slower rate until after 1920 when a period of decline occurred.

enough, the decline noted in 1930 is found in practically all districts of the state.

In the accompanying table are shown the number of farms in the state from 1850 to 1935 and the changes by census periods and also the total area of land in farms as reported by the census for the same year.

GROWTH IN NUMBER AND AREA OF WISCONSIN FARMS, 1850-1935

Year	No. Farms U. S. Census	Change in Numbers by Census Periods	Land in Farms U. S. Census	Change in Acres by Census Periods
1850 ----	20,177		2,976,658	
1860 ----	69,270	49,093	7,893,587	4,916,929
1870 ----	102,904	33,634	11,715,321	3,821,734
1880 ----	134,322	31,418	15,353,118	3,637,797
1890 ----	146,409	12,087	16,787,988	1,436,870
1900 ----	169,795	23,386	19,862,727	3,074,739
1910 ----	177,127	7,332	21,060,066	1,197,339
1920 ----	189,295	12,168	22,148,223	1,088,157
1925 ----	193,155	3,860	21,850,853	297,370*
1930 ----	181,767	11,388*	21,874,155	23,302
1935 ----	199,877	18,110	23,459,203	1,585,048

* Decreases, all others being increases.

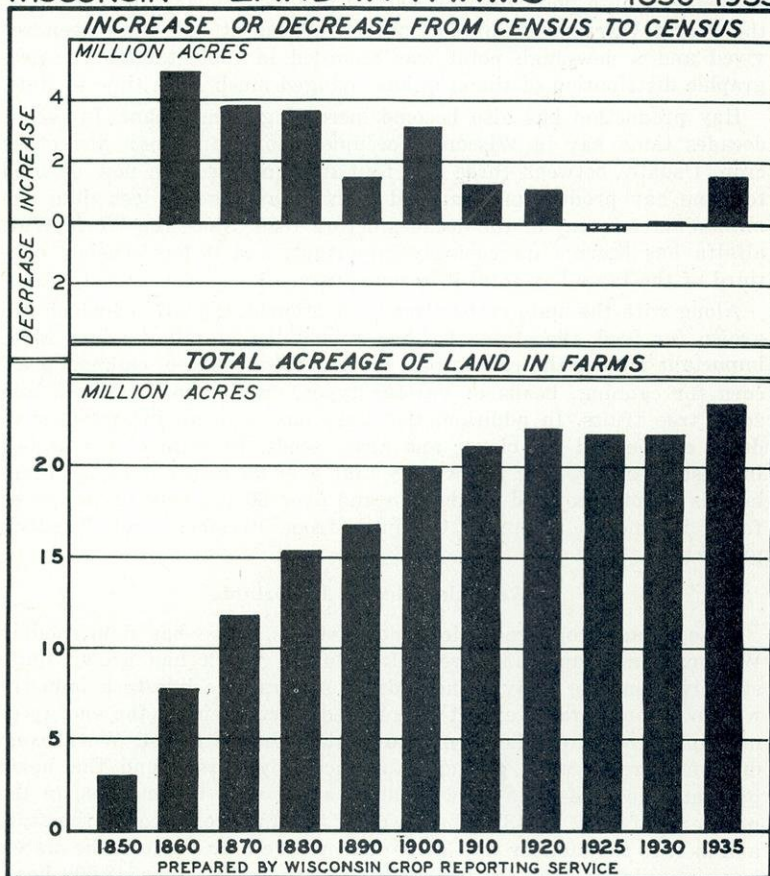
It is noted that the greatest addition of land area came during the same decades which recorded the large increases in the number of farms. The highest acreage reported in farms in the state was in the Agricultural Census of 1935, which is probably the most complete census that has been taken. An examination of the data on the acreage of land in farms indicates that in many of the southern Wisconsin counties the acreage now in farms is smaller than it was in 1880. In others it is at about the levels reached in 1900 or 1910. In the older counties where cities have expanded, a decrease in the acreage of land in farms is not uncommon. In the central and northern counties, on the other hand, the 1935 Census recorded new high levels in farm acreage for a number of counties, indicating that the area in farms in some of these sections has been expanding even during the past decade. Clearly, any further additions to the area in farms will have to come in the less developed northern sections.

The Changes in Crops and Livestock

When the eastern Yankees moved West in Wisconsin's early frontier days, they came in part so that they might obtain new land in abundance. At that time the production of wheat in this country was no more than adequate to feed our rapidly growing population and the wheat crops on the new prairies and clearings often paid for the land in a single year. It is not surprising, therefore, that the growing of wheat became a great pioneer industry in the state. In spite of many a long haul to market, the crop expanded rapidly, reaching a peak of production estimated at 27 million bushels in 1860 when the state harvested its record wheat crop for the century. After 1860,

however, wheat soon began to decline and other types of farm production expanded over the acres on which once the wheat had grown. Corn, oats, and hay were always pioneer crops and with the expansion of livestock numbers these too were gradually increased. In the sixties the Wisconsin oat acreage was only about one-fifth as large as

WISCONSIN LAND IN FARMS 1850-1935



The land in farms in Wisconsin continue to increase up to 1920 but since then there has been no great change.

the acreage of wheat. By 1890 the oat acreage was more than twice as large as the wheat acreage and since 1920 the oat acreage has in some years exceeded wheat by twenty-five fold. The oat crop had greatly expanded to a level of two and one-half million acres, whereas in some years the wheat crop declined to less than 100,000 acres as compared with over two million acres in some of the years of the late

seventies. Corn, which had occupied less than half a million acres just after the Civil War, also expanded to a high point of more than two and one-half million acres, as shown by the Census of 1935. Barley, too, grew greatly in importance both as a feed crop and a cash crop. The malting industry of Milwaukee and other eastern Wisconsin cities usually provided a convenient and profitable market for this crop with the result that it expanded from less than 60,000 acres in the late sixties to a high point of over 800,000 in 1909. During the decade of the World War, barley production fell off but it has since been revived and a new high point was recorded in 1935, though the geographic distribution of the crop has changed much from time to time.

Hay production has also become increasingly important. In recent decades tame hay in Wisconsin occupies more land than any other crop. Usually between three and four million acres are now devoted to tame hay production compared with an average of less than one million acres in any of the decades before 1880. Since the World War, alfalfa has become increasingly important, and it has reached one-third of the tame hay total in recent years.

Along with the main crops already mentioned, the bulk of which are grown for feed, the state also has a long list of minor crops. Most important among the cash crops are potatoes, tobacco, canning peas, corn for canning, beans of various types, cranberries, cabbage, and some tree fruits. In addition, the state has been an important producer of rye and the clover and grass seeds. In spite of the state's interesting array, it is noteworthy that over 90 per cent of the cropland is devoted to feed production and over 80 per cent of the gross farm income is annually obtained from livestock and livestock products.]

Livestock Industry Important

Based upon crop production and pastures, there has flourished in Wisconsin an important livestock industry which has grown quite steadily from the early pioneer days. At first the livestock industry was to a considerable extent maintained to supplement the energy of man in the work on the farm, the road, or in the forest. Work oxen, once numerous, were gradually replaced by horses and the horse population of the state grew steadily along with the increase in the number of farms. In 1870 there were 2.5 horses per farm in the state and in 1910 the number was 3.5 per farm. The high point in the state's horse population was reached in 1915 when there were 748,000 head. In the decade of the World War, however, the development of motor cars, trucks, and tractors got well under way, and since then the horse population of the state has declined. It appears now that this faithful species, which was so necessary in the conquering of the wilderness, is being steadily replaced by mechanical power. Providing both wool and mutton, sheep were a prominent feature in Wisconsin's early agriculture. In 1867 there were 1,380,000 head estimated for the state. Gradually, however, this species declined in numbers, though for a time it clung close to the one million level for a period of years up

to 1901, since which year it has been below one million. In fact, only a few times during the past decade has it exceeded the half million mark.

The state's hog population, though relatively small in the decade of the sixties, grew quite steadily thereafter to a high point in the middle of the decade of the twenties when the inventory numbers on farms at the beginning of the year were not far from two million head. Since then, some decline has occurred in the state's hog numbers, and it is doubtful whether the two million mark will again be approached in the near future.

**WISCONSIN LIVESTOCK POPULATION BY CENSUS
PERIODS—1870-1940**

(Thousands, i.e., 000 omitted)

Year	Total Cattle	Milk Cows	Horses	Hogs	Stock Sheep
1870 -----	770	310	257	740	1,162
1880 -----	1,225	471	372	1,250	1,457
1890 -----	1,810	750	470	940	888
1900 -----	1,850	965	536	1,250	1,091
1910 -----	2,310	1,390	615	1,223	696
1920 -----	3,051	1,832	683	1,596	418
1930 -----	3,056	2,015	550	1,422	422
1940* -----	3,406	2,223	510	1,701	400

* Preliminary estimate.

Wisconsin Leads in Dairying

More important than all the other species is Wisconsin's cattle population. During the decade of the sixties and the early seventies the average cattle population was well under one million but it reached three million for the first time early in the decade of the twenties. At the present time the cattle population is over 3,400,000—an all-time high point in the state's history. This is by far the most valuable species of livestock on the state's farms and of the 3,400,000 head of cattle, over 2,200,000 are milk cows which are the basis for the great dairy industry that now provides over half of the state's farm income. On January 1, 1939, the farm value of the state's cattle was \$183,367,000. For some years there have been more cattle in Wisconsin than the state has people in its human population. Wisconsin has about two and one-fourth million head of milk cows and by far the largest number of Wisconsin's family-size farms now report milk production. This makes an all-year industry which lends itself well to the family-sized farm enterprise. The countryside is dotted with dairy plants—cheese factories, creameries, and condenseries—which process the bulk of the 11 billion pounds of milk produced in the state annually. Over eight billion pounds of milk are processed each year by Wisconsin's 1,917 cheese factories, 488 creameries, 74 condenseries, and other plants. This is far more than is processed by any other state.

In the last year of record, Wisconsin produced the following dairy products:

	Pounds	Per Cent of U. S. Total
All cheese -----	365,215,000	50.4
Butter -----	188,933,000	10.6
Condensed and evaporated milk---	690,235,000	30.9
Ice cream -----	8,646,000	3.1

Changing Farm Conditions

With the great changes in agricultural prices which have come since the World War—changes which cannot be reviewed in this article—there have also come numerous changes in the state's agriculture. One of the large developments is the increased mechanization which has greatly modified farm work and transportation. With the exception of a few years, horses have declined in number since 1915, and farm tractors, trucks, automobiles, and other motor power have steadily increased. According to reports of assessors, Wisconsin had 61,768 tractors in the year 1937, which number has increased annually since then. About one-fourth of the farms in the state have motor trucks and nearly all of the farms have one or more automobiles. Highways have been greatly improved and the whole system of transportation has been completely modified. These items along with rural electrification and general mechanization are now bringing changes at an extraordinary rate.

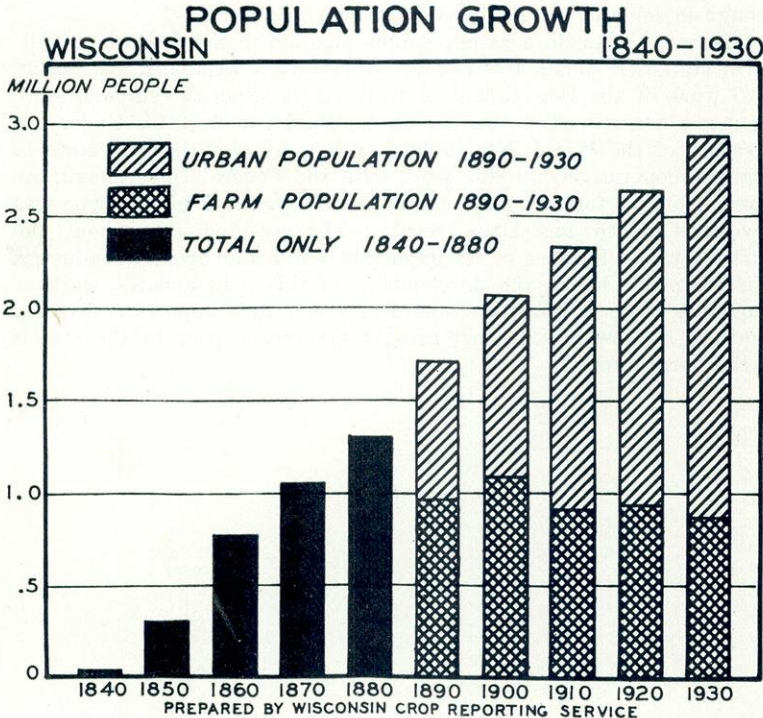
Where the old pioneer used to wait until winter so that he could do his heavy hauling on sleighs when roads were frozen, the newer modes of transportation and better highways permit more rapid and efficient movement of farm produce and travel in rural areas continuously throughout the year. Where the old rural trade area was limited to the distance that a man could walk or the distance that could be covered by a team of horses on a single trip, the automobile and the present highway system have greatly expanded the range of travel in rural communities, greatly extending the narrow communities of old. As a result, buying and selling, social contacts, and activities in general are more diversified.

The mechanization of farm work by the use of power-driven machinery has already greatly changed the accepted modes of doing things. It would seem that this movement has still much further to go and that as the newer types of equipment are built to fit the small farms, these changes will continue at a more rapid rate. As more mechanical power is employed on farms, less man and animal power is likely to be used and this in turn may further influence the trend in farm population, which in general has already been downward for several decades.

Not only have these changes increased the range of activities in rural areas, but such public institutions as the school system have been greatly modified. More and more there are becoming available in the rural areas the conveniences and developments which formerly

were available only to the urban population. Rural life has become more complex and the conveniences available for living are greatly increased. Compared with earlier times, agriculture is now much more commercial and life on the farm is much more dependent upon the exchange of goods and services with other groups of society.

In the more complex rural structure the living standards of the rural population have been advanced materially. As the higher stand-



From 1840 to 1880 only figures on Wisconsin's total population are available but from 1890 to 1930 there are estimates which separate the farm population from the total. Farm population reached its height about 1900 but urban population has continued to expand and since 1910 it has been larger than that on farms.

ards of living have increased the living costs, it has often become more difficult to make ends meet on the farms. The emphasis in the future probably will be more upon rural living than it has been up to now. A trend which has accompanied this development since the World War is a substantial reduction in the values of farm land. As more of the farm income is required for living, less of it remains for the payment of the interest and principal or taxes on land. It is not surprising, therefore, that land values have tended during most of the past two decades to work to lower levels.

Measuring Agricultural Change

In the United States the development of methods of measuring agricultural change has come almost entirely during the same century in which Wisconsin's agriculture has developed. The first agricultural census was taken in 1840, and it was at about the same time that the work in agricultural statistics was first undertaken in the United States Patent Office. The year 1940, therefore, marks the 100th anniversary of the work in agricultural statistics in this country, though in some of the European countries it is older.

Wisconsin has held a rather unique position in the field of agricultural statistics. When the Federal Government expanded the statistical work of the Department of Agriculture so as to establish state agencies, a small office was set up in Wisconsin in 1914. Under the pressure of the World War in 1917, Wisconsin was the first state to engage cooperatively in this work with the Federal Government. As a result of this forward step, a new pattern for work of this type was developed which has since been widely accepted throughout the United States. Because of its important dairy and livestock industry, Wisconsin has led in the development of this field and the work of providing basic information regarding the state's important farming industry has become an increasingly significant part in the state's agricultural efforts.

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Agriculture

The Development of Agriculture in Wisconsin, by Walter H. Ebling, pp. 51-75, Blue Book of 1929.

Cooperative Marketing in Wisconsin, by William Kirsch, pp. 31-47, Blue Book of 1931.

Changes in Wisconsin Agriculture since the Last Census, by Walter H. Ebling, pp. 133-139, Blue Book of 1933.

The Situation in Agriculture, by Walter H. Ebling, pp. 45-57, Blue Book of 1935.

The Future of Agriculture in Wisconsin, by Chris L. Christensen, pp. 155-168, Blue Book of 1937.

Education

The Development of the Common Schools, by W. T. Anderson, pp. 105-120, Blue Book of 1923.

The University of Wisconsin, by J. F. A. Pyre, pp. 159-174, Blue Book of 1923.

The Common School, University, and Normal School Funds, by John Callahan, pp. 343-354, Blue Book of 1925.

Enrollment in the University by Colleges and by Schools, 1849-1925, pp. 369-371, Blue Book of 1927.

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Public Education in Wisconsin, by Harold L. Henderson, pp. 71-98, Blue Book of 1931.

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The Water Power Situation in Wisconsin, by Adolph Kanneberg, pp. 75-96, Blue Book of 1929.

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Wisconsin in the Field of Art, by Charlotte Russell Partridge, pp. 103-110, Blue Book of 1929.

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Ocean Ports for Wisconsin, by William George Bruce, pp. 1-7, Blue Book of 1931.

Wisconsin Highways, by M. W. Torkelson, pp. 9-29, Blue Book of 1931.

Wisconsin Manufacturing Since 1929, by Orrin A. Fried, pp. 141-142, Blue Book of 1933.

Wisconsin in the 1930 Census, by E. E. Witte, pp. 103-132. Blue Book of 1933.

The Use of Wisconsin Land, by John S. Bordner, pp. 59-70, Blue Book of 1935.

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Wisconsin Indians, by Charles E. Brown, pp. 65-69, Blue Book of 1923.

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View of the confluence of the Wisconsin and Mississippi Rivers,
from Sentinel Ridge, Wyalusing State Park.



* Norway pine plantation in Adams County, part of the
state's reforestation program.

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PREAMBLE

WE, THE people of Wisconsin, grateful to Almighty God for our freedom, in order to secure its blessings; form a more perfect government, insure domestic tranquillity and promote the general welfare, do establish this constitution.

ARTICLE I

DECLARATION OF RIGHTS

Equality; inherent rights. SECTION 1. All men are born equally free and independent and have certain inherent rights; among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed.

Slavery prohibited. SECTION 2. There shall be neither slavery, nor involuntary servitude in this state, otherwise than for the punishment of crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted.

Free speech; libel. SECTION 3. Every person may freely speak, write and publish his sentiments on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of that right, and no laws shall be passed to restrain or abridge the liberty of speech or of the press. In all criminal prosecutions or indictments for libel, the truth may be given in evidence, and if it shall appear to the jury that the matter charged as libelous be true, and was published with good motives and for justifiable ends, the party shall be acquitted; and the jury shall have the right to determine the law and the fact.

Right to assemble and petition. SECTION 4. The right of the people peaceably to assemble, to consult for the common good, and to petition the government, or any department thereof, shall never be abridged.

Trial by jury. SECTION 5. The right of trial by jury shall remain inviolate, and shall extend to all cases at law without regard to the amount in controversy; but a jury trial may be waived by the parties in all cases in the manner prescribed by law. Provided, however, that the legislature may, from time to time, by statute provide that a valid verdict, in civil cases, may be based on the votes of a specified number of the jury, not less than five-sixths thereof.

Excessive bail; cruel punishments. SECTION 6. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor shall excessive fines be imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

Rights of accused. SECTION 7. In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to be heard by himself and counsel; to demand the nature and cause of the accusation against him; to meet the witnesses face to face; to have compulsory process to compel the attendance of witnesses in his behalf; and in prosecutions by indictment, or information, to a speedy public trial by an impartial jury of the county or district wherein the offense shall have been committed; which county or district shall have been previously ascertained by law.

Prosecutions; second jeopardy; self-incrimination; bail; habeas corpus. SECTION 8. No person shall be held to answer for a criminal offense without due process of law, and no person for the same offense shall be put twice in jeopardy of punishment, nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself. All persons shall, before conviction, be bailable by sufficient sureties, except for capital offenses when the proof is evident or the presumption great; and the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended unless when, in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it.

Remedy for wrongs. SECTION 9. Every person is entitled to a certain remedy in the laws for all injuries or wrongs which he may receive in his person, property or character; he ought to obtain justice freely, and without being obliged to purchase it, completely and without denial, promptly and without delay, conformably to the laws.

Treason. SECTION 10. Treason against the state shall consist only in levying war against the same, or in adhering to its enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

Searches and seizures. SECTION 11. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures shall not be violated; and no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched and the persons or things to be seized.

Attainder; ex post facto; contracts. SECTION 12. No bill of attainder, ex post facto law, nor any law impairing the obligation of contracts, shall ever be passed, and no conviction shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture of estate.

Private property for public use. SECTION 13. The property of no person shall be taken for public use without just compensation therefor.

Feudal tenures; leases; alienation. SECTION 14. All lands within the state are declared to be allodial, and feudal tenures are prohibited. Leases and grants of agricultural land for a longer term than fifteen years in which rent or service of any kind shall be reserved, and all fines and like restraints upon alienation reserved in any grant of land, hereafter made, are declared to be void.

Equal property rights for aliens and citizens. SECTION 15. No distinction shall ever be made by law between resident aliens and citizens, in reference to the possession, enjoyment or descent of property.

Imprisonment for debt. SECTION 16. No person shall be imprisoned for debt arising out of or founded on a contract, expressed or implied.

Exemption of property of debtors. SECTION 17. The privilege of the debtor to enjoy the necessary comforts of life shall be recognized by wholesome laws, exempting a reasonable amount of property from seizure or sale for the payment of any debt or liability hereafter contracted.

Freedom of worship; liberty of conscience; state religion; public funds. SECTION 18. The right of every man to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of his own conscience shall never be infringed; nor shall any man be compelled to attend, erect or support any place of worship, or to maintain any ministry, against his consent; nor shall any control of, or interference with, the rights of conscience be permitted, or any preference be given by law to any religious establishments or modes of worship; nor shall any money be drawn from the treasury for the benefit of religious societies, or religious or theological seminaries.

Religious test prohibited. SECTION 19. No religious test shall ever be required as a qualification for any office of public trust under the state, and no person shall be rendered incompetent to give evidence in any court of law or equity in consequence of his opinions on the subject of religion.

Military subordinate to civil power. SECTION 20. The military shall be in strict subordination to the civil power.

Writs of error. SECTION 21. Writs of error shall never be prohibited by law.

Maintenance of free government. SECTION 22. The blessings of a free government can only be maintained by a firm adherence to justice, moderation, temperance, frugality and virtue, and by frequent recurrence to fundamental principles.

ARTICLE II

BOUNDARIES

State boundary. SECTION 1. It is hereby ordained and declared that the state of Wisconsin doth consent and accept of the boundaries prescribed in the act of congress entitled "An act to enable the people of Wisconsin

territory to form a constitution and state government, and for the admission of such state into the Union," approved August sixth, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, to wit: Beginning at the north-east corner of the state of Illinois—that is to say, at a point in the center of Lake Michigan where the line of forty-two degrees and thirty minutes of north latitude crosses the same; thence running with the boundary line of the state of Michigan, through Lake Michigan, Green Bay, to the mouth of the Menominee river; thence up the channel of the said river to the Brule river; thence up said last-mentioned river to Lake Brule; thence along the southern shore of Lake Brule, in a direct line to the center of the channel between Middle and South Islands in the Lake of the Desert; thence in a direct line to the headwaters of the Montreal river, as marked upon the survey made by Captain Cram; thence down the main channel of the Montreal river to the middle of Lake Superior; thence through the center of Lake Superior to the mouth of the St. Louis river; thence up the main channel of said river to the first rapids in the same, above the Indian village, according to Nicollet's map; thence due south to the main branch of the River St. Croix; thence down the main channel of said river to the Mississippi; thence down the center of the main channel of that river to the northwest corner of the state of Illinois; thence due east with the northern boundary of the state of Illinois to the place of beginning, as established by "An act to enable the people of the Illinois territory to form a constitution and state government, and for the admission of such state into the Union on an equal footing with the original states," approved April 18, 1818.

Enabling act accepted. SECTION 2. The propositions contained in the act of congress are hereby accepted, ratified and confirmed, and shall remain irrevocable without the consent of the United States; and it is hereby ordained that this state shall never interfere with the primary disposal of the soil within the same by the United States, nor with any regulations congress may find necessary for securing the title in such soil to bona fide purchasers thereof; and no tax shall be imposed on land the property of the United States; and in no case shall nonresident proprietors be taxed higher than residents. Provided, that nothing in this constitution, or in the act of congress aforesaid, shall in any manner prejudice or affect the right of the state of Wisconsin to five hundred thousand acres of land granted to said state, and to be hereafter selected and located by and under the act of congress entitled "An act to appropriate the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, and grant pre-emption rights," approved September fourth, one thousand eight hundred and forty-one.

ARTICLE III

SUFFRAGE

Electors. SECTION 1. Every person, of the age of twenty-one years or upwards, belonging to either of the following classes, who shall have resided in the state for one year next preceding any election, and in the election district where he offers to vote such time as may be prescribed by the legislature, not exceeding thirty days, shall be deemed a qualified elector at such election:

1. Citizens of the United States.
2. Persons of Indian blood, who have once been declared by law of congress to be citizens of the United States, any subsequent law of congress to the contrary notwithstanding.
3. The legislature may at any time extend, by law, the right of suffrage to persons not herein enumerated; but no such law shall be in force until the same shall have been submitted to a vote of the people at a general election, and approved by a majority of all the votes cast on that question at such election; and provided further, that the legislature may provide for the registration of electors, and prescribe proper rules and regulations therefor.

Who not electors. SECTION 2. No person under guardianship, non compos mentis or insane shall be qualified to vote at any election; nor shall any person convicted of treason or felony be qualified to vote at any election unless restored to civil rights.

Votes to be by ballot. SECTION 3. All votes shall be given by ballot except for such township officers as may by law be directed or allowed to be otherwise chosen.

Residence not lost. SECTION 4. No person shall be deemed to have lost his residence in this state by reason of his absence on business of the United States or of this state.

Soldiers not residents. SECTION 5. No soldier, seaman or marine in the army or navy of the United States shall be deemed a resident of this state in consequence of being stationed within the same.

Exclusion from suffrage. SECTION 6. Laws may be passed excluding from the right of suffrage all persons who have been or may be convicted of bribery or larceny, or of any infamous crime, and depriving every person who shall make or become directly or indirectly interested in any bet or wager depending upon the result of any election from the right to vote at such election.

ARTICLE IV

LEGISLATIVE

Legislative power. SECTION 1. The legislative power shall be vested in a senate and assembly.

Legislature, how constituted. SECTION 2. The number of the members of the assembly shall never be less than fifty-four nor more than one hundred. The senate shall consist of a number not more than one-third nor less than one-fourth of the number of the members of the assembly.

Apportionment. SECTION 3. At their first session after each enumeration made by the authority of the United States, the legislature shall apportion and district anew the members of the senate and assembly, according to the number of inhabitants, excluding Indians not taxed, soldiers, and officers of the United States army and navy.

Assemblymen, how chosen. SECTION 4. The members of the assembly shall be chosen biennially, by single districts, on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November after the adoption of this amendment, by the qualified electors of the several districts, such districts to be bounded by county, precinct, town or ward lines, to consist of contiguous territory and be in as compact form as practicable.

Senators, how chosen. SECTION 5. The senators shall be elected by single districts of convenient contiguous territory, at the same time and in the same manner as members of the assembly are required to be chosen; and no assembly district shall be divided in the formation of a senate district. The senate districts shall be numbered in the regular series, and the senators shall be chosen alternately from the odd and even-numbered districts. The senators elected or holding over at the time of the adoption of this amendment shall continue in office till their successors are duly elected and qualified; and after the adoption of this amendment all senators shall be chosen for the term of four years.

Qualifications of legislators. SECTION 6. No person shall be eligible to the legislature who shall not have resided one year within the state, and be a qualified elector in the district which he may be chosen to represent.

Organization of legislature; compulsory attendance. SECTION 7. Each house shall be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members; and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business, but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may compel the attendance of absent members in such manner and under such penalties as each house may provide.

Rules; contempts; expulsion. SECTION 8. Each house may determine the rules of its own proceedings, punish for contempt and disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds of all the members elected, expel a member; but no member shall be expelled a second time for the same cause.

Officers. SECTION 9. Each house shall choose its own officers, and the senate shall choose a temporary president when the lieutenant governor shall not attend as president or shall act as governor.

Journals; open doors; adjournments. SECTION 10. Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings and publish the same, except such parts as require secrecy. The doors of each house shall be kept open except when the public welfare shall require secrecy. Neither house shall, without consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days.

Meeting of legislature. SECTION 11. The legislature shall meet at the seat of government at such time as shall be provided by law, once in two years, and no oftener, unless convened by the governor in special session, and when so convened no business shall be transacted except as shall be necessary to accomplish the special purposes for which it was convened.

Ineligibility to office. SECTION 12. No member of the legislature shall, during the term for which he was elected, be appointed or elected to any civil office in the state, which shall have been created, or the emoluments of which shall have been increased, during the term for which he was elected.

Ineligibility of federal officers. SECTION 13. No person being a member of congress, or holding any military or civil office under the United States, shall be eligible to a seat in the legislature; and if any person shall, after his election as a member of the legislature, be elected to congress, or be appointed to any office, civil or military, under the government of the United States, his acceptance thereof shall vacate his seat.

Filling vacancies. SECTION 14. The governor shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies as may occur in either house of the legislature.

Exemption from arrest. SECTION 15. Members of the legislature shall in all cases, except treason, felony and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest; nor shall they be subject to any civil process during the session of the legislature, nor for fifteen days next before the commencement and after the termination of each session.

Privilege in debate. SECTION 16. No member of the legislature shall be liable in any civil action, or criminal prosecution whatever, for words spoken in debate.

Style of law; bills. SECTION 17. The style of the laws of the state shall be "The people of the state of Wisconsin, represented in senate and assembly, do enact as follows:" and no law shall be enacted except by bill.

Title of private bills. SECTION 18. No private or local bill which may be passed by the legislature shall embrace more than one subject, and that shall be expressed in the title.

Origin of bills. SECTION 19. Any bill may originate in either house of the legislature, and a bill passed by one house may be amended by the other.

Yeas and nays. SECTION 20. The yeas and nays of the members of either house on any question shall, at the request of one-sixth of those present, be entered on the journal.

Powers of county boards. SECTION 22. The legislature may confer upon the boards of supervisors of the several counties of the state such powers of a local, legislative and administrative character as they shall from time to time prescribe.

Uniform town and county government. SECTION 23. The legislature shall establish but one system of town and county government, which shall be as nearly uniform as practicable.

Lotteries and divorces. SECTION 24. The legislature shall never authorize any lottery, or grant any divorce.

Stationery and printing. SECTION 25. The legislature shall provide by law that all stationery required for the use of the state, and all printing authorized and required by them to be done for their use, or for the state, shall be let by contract to the lowest bidder, but the legislature may establish a maximum price, no member of the legislature or other state officer shall be interested, either directly or indirectly, in any such contract.

Extra compensation; salary change. SECTION 26. The legislature shall never grant any extra compensation to any public officer, agent, servant or contractor, after the services shall have been rendered, or the contract entered into; nor shall the compensation of any public officer be increased or diminished during his term of office.

Suits against state. SECTION 27. The legislature shall direct by law in what manner and in what courts suits may be brought against the state.

Oath of office. SECTION 28. Members of the legislature and all officers, executive and judicial, except such inferior officers as may be by law exempted, shall, before they enter upon the duties of their respective offices, take and subscribe an oath or affirmation to support the constitution of the United States and the constitution of the state of Wisconsin, and faithfully to discharge the duties of their respective offices to the best of their ability.

Militia. SECTION 29. The legislature shall determine what persons shall constitute the militia of the state, and may provide for organizing and disciplining the same in such manner as shall be prescribed by law.

Elections by legislature. SECTION 30. In all elections to be made by the legislature the members thereof shall vote viva voce, and their votes shall be entered on the journal.

Special legislation prohibited. SECTION 31. The legislature is prohibited from enacting any special or private laws in the following cases: 1st. For changing the name of persons or constituting one person the heir at law of another. 2d. For laying out, opening or altering highways, except in cases of state roads extending into more than one county, and military roads to aid in the construction of which lands may be granted by congress. 3rd. For authorizing persons to keep ferries across streams at points wholly within this state. 4th. For authorizing the sale or mortgage of real or personal property of minors or others under disability. 5th. For locating or changing any county seat. 6th. For assessment or collection of taxes or for extending the time for the collection thereof. 7th. For granting corporate powers or privileges, except to cities. 8th. For authorizing the apportionment of any part of the school fund. 9th. For incorporating any city, town or village, or to amend the charter thereof.

General laws on enumerated subjects. SECTION 32. The legislature shall provide general laws for the transaction of any business that may be prohibited by section thirty-one of this article, and all such laws shall be uniform in their operation throughout the state.

ARTICLE V

EXECUTIVE

Governor, lieutenant governor; term. SECTION 1. The executive power shall be vested in a governor, who shall hold his office for two years; a lieutenant governor shall be elected at the same time and for the same term.

Eligibility. SECTION 2. No person except a citizen of the United States and a qualified elector of the state shall be eligible to the office of governor or lieutenant governor.

Election. SECTION 3. The governor and lieutenant governor shall be elected by the qualified electors of the state at the times and places of choosing members of the legislature. The persons respectively having the highest number of votes for governor and lieutenant governor shall be elected; but in case two or more shall have an equal and the highest number of votes for governor or lieutenant governor, the two houses of the legislature, at its next annual [biennial] session shall forthwith, by joint ballot, choose one of the persons so having an equal and the highest number of votes for governor or lieutenant governor. The returns of election for governor and lieutenant governor shall be made in such manner as shall be provided by law.

Powers and duties. SECTION 4. The governor shall be commander in chief of the military and naval forces of the state. He shall have power to convene the legislature on extraordinary occasions, and in case of invasion, or danger from the prevalence of contagious disease at the seat of government, he may convene them at any other suitable place within the state. He shall communicate to the legislature, at every session, the condition of the state, and recommend such matters to them for their consideration as he may deem expedient. He shall transact all necessary business with the officers of the government, civil and military. He shall expedite all such measures as may be resolved upon by the legislature, and shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed.

Pardoning power. SECTION 6. The governor shall have power to grant reprieves, commutations and pardons, after conviction, for all offenses except treason and cases of impeachment, upon such conditions and with such restrictions and limitations as he may think proper, subject to such regulations as may be provided by law relative to the manner of applying for pardons. Upon conviction for treason he shall have the power to suspend the execution of the sentence until the case shall be reported to the legislature at its next meeting, when the legislature shall either pardon, or commute the sentence, direct the execution of the sentence, or grant a further reprieve. He shall annually [biennially] communicate to the legislature each case of reprieve, commutation or pardon granted, stating the name of the convict, the crime of which he was convicted, the sentence and its date, and the date of the commutation, pardon or reprieve, with his reasons for granting the same.

Lieutenant governor, when governor. SECTION 7. In case of the impeachment of the governor, or his removal from office, death, inability from mental or physical disease, resignation or absence from the state, the powers and duties of the office shall devolve upon the lieutenant governor for the residue of the term or until the governor, absent or impeached, shall have returned, or the disability shall cease. But when the governor shall, with the consent of the legislature, be out of the state in time of war, at the head of the military force thereof, he shall continue commander in chief of the military force of the state.

Lieutenant governor president of senate; when secretary of state to be governor. SECTION 8. The lieutenant governor shall be president of the senate, but shall have only a casting vote therein. If, during a vacancy in the office of governor, the lieutenant governor shall be impeached, displaced, resign, die, or from mental or physical disease become incapable of performing the duties of his office, or be absent from the state, the secretary of state shall act as governor until the vacancy shall be filled or the disability shall cease.

Governor to approve or veto bills; proceedings on veto. SECTION 10. Every bill which shall have passed the legislature shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the governor; if he approve, he shall sign it, but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to that house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large upon the journal and proceed to reconsider it. Appropriation bills may be approved in whole or in part by the governor, and the part approved shall become law, and the part objected to shall be returned in the

same manner as provided for other bills. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of the members present shall agree to pass the bill, or the part of the bill objected to, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of the members present it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the members voting for or against the bill or the part of the bill objected to, shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the governor within six days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law unless the legislature shall, by their adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

ARTICLE VI

ADMINISTRATIVE

Election of secretary, treasurer and attorney-general; term. SECTION 1. There shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the state, at the times and places of choosing the members of the legislature, a secretary of state, treasurer and attorney-general, who shall severally hold their offices for the term of two years.

Secretary of state; duties; compensation. SECTION 2. The secretary of state shall keep a fair record of the official acts of the legislature and executive department of the state, and shall, when required, lay the same and all matters relative thereto before either branch of the legislature. He shall be ex officio auditor, and shall perform such other duties as shall be assigned him by law. He shall receive as a compensation for his services yearly such sum as shall be provided by law, and shall keep his office at the seat of government.

Treasurer; attorney-general. SECTION 3. The powers, duties and compensation of the treasurer and attorney-general shall be prescribed by law.

County officers; election; terms; removal; vacancies. SECTION 4. Sheriffs, coroners, registers of deeds, district attorneys, and all other county officers except judicial officers, shall be chosen by the electors of the respective counties once in every two years. Sheriffs shall hold no other office, and shall not serve more than two terms or parts thereof in succession; they may be required by law to renew their security from time to time, and in default of giving such new security their office shall be deemed vacant; but the county shall never be made responsible for the acts of the sheriff. The governor may remove any officer in this section mentioned, giving to such a copy of the charges against him and an opportunity of being heard in his defense. All vacancies shall be filled by appointment, and the person appointed to fill a vacancy shall hold only for the unexpired portion of the term to which he shall be appointed and until his successor shall be elected and qualified.

ARTICLE VII

JUDICIARY

Impeachment; trial. SECTION 1. The court for the trial of impeachments shall be composed of the senate. The assembly shall have the power of impeaching all civil officers of this state for corrupt conduct in office, or for crimes and misdemeanors; but a majority of all the members elected shall concur in an impeachment. On the trial of an impeachment against the governor, the lieutenant governor shall not act as a member of the court. No judicial officer shall exercise his office, after he shall have been impeached, until his acquittal. Before the trial of an impeachment the members of the court shall take an oath or affirmation truly and impartially to try the impeachment according to evidence; and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of

two-thirds of the members present. Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office or removal from office and disqualification to hold any office of honor, profit or trust under the state; but the party impeached shall be liable to indictment, trial and punishment according to law.

Judicial power, where vested. SECTION 2. The judicial power of this state, both as to matters of law and equity, shall be vested in a supreme court, circuit courts, courts of probate, and in justices of the peace. The legislature may also vest such jurisdiction as shall be deemed necessary in municipal courts, and shall have power to establish inferior courts in the several counties, with limited civil and criminal jurisdiction. Provided, that the jurisdiction which may be vested in municipal courts shall not exceed in their respective municipalities that of circuit courts in their respective circuits as prescribed in this constitution; and that the legislature shall provide as well for the election of judges of the municipal courts as of the judges of inferior courts, by the qualified electors of the respective jurisdictions. The term of office of the judges of the said municipal and inferior courts shall not be longer than that of the judges of the circuit courts.

Supreme court, jurisdiction. SECTION 3. The supreme court, except in cases otherwise provided in this constitution, shall have appellate jurisdiction only, which shall be coextensive with the state; but in no case removed to the supreme court shall a trial by jury be allowed. The supreme court shall have a general superintending control over all inferior courts; it shall have power to issue writs of habeas corpus, mandamus, injunction, quo warranto, certiorari, and other original and remedial writs, and to hear and determine the same.

Supreme court justices; term; election; quorum. SECTION 1. [4]. The chief justice and associate justices of the supreme court shall be severally known as the justices of said court, with the same terms of office of ten years respectively as now provided. The supreme court shall consist of seven justices, any four of whom shall be a quorum, to be elected as now provided, not more than one each year. The justice having been longest a continuous member of said court, or in case two or more such senior justices shall have served for the same length of time, then the one whose commission first expires shall be ex officio, the chief justice.

Judicial circuits. SECTION 5. The state shall be divided into five judicial circuits, to be composed as follows: The first circuit shall comprise the counties of Racine, Walworth, Rock and Green; the second circuit, the counties of Milwaukee, Waukesha, Jefferson and Dane; the third circuit, the counties of Washington, Dodge, Columbia, Marquette, Sauk and Portage; the fourth circuit, the counties [of] Brown, Manitowoc, Sheboygan, Fond du Lac, Winnebago and Calumet; and the fifth circuit shall comprise the counties of Iowa, Lafayette, Grant, Crawford and St. Croix; and the county of Richland shall be attached to Iowa, the county of Chippewa to the county of Crawford, and the county of La Pointe to the county of St. Croix, for judicial purposes, until otherwise provided by the legislature.

Alteration of circuits. SECTION 6. The legislature may alter the limits or increase the number of circuits, making them as compact and convenient as practicable, and bounding them by county lines; but no such alteration or increase shall have the effect to remove a judge from office. In case of an increase of circuits, the judge or judges shall be elected as provided in this constitution and receive a salary not less than that herein provided for judges of the circuit court.

Circuit judges; number; election; eligibility; term; salary. SECTION 7. For each circuit there shall be chosen by the qualified electors thereof one circuit judge, except that in any circuit in which there is a county that had a population in excess of eighty-five thousand, according to the last state or United States census, the legislature may, from time to time, authorize

additional circuit judges to be chosen. Every circuit judge shall reside in the circuit from which he is elected, and shall hold his office for such term and receive such compensation as the legislature shall prescribe.

Circuit court, jurisdiction. SECTION 8. The circuit courts shall have original jurisdiction in all matters civil and criminal within this state, not excepted in this constitution, and not hereafter prohibited by law; and appellate jurisdiction from all inferior courts and tribunals, and a supervisory control over the same. They shall also have the power to issue writs of habeas corpus, mandamus, injunction, quo warranto, certiorari, and all other writs necessary to carry into effect their orders, judgment and decrees, and give them a general control over inferior courts and jurisdictions.

Vacancies, how filled. SECTION 9. When a vacancy shall happen in the office of judge of the supreme or circuit courts, such vacancy shall be filled by an appointment of the governor, which shall continue until a successor is elected and qualified; and when elected such successor shall hold his office the residue of the unexpired term. There shall be no election for a judge or judges at any general election for state or county officers, nor within thirty days either before or after such election.

Compensation and qualifications of judges. SECTION 10. November, 1912. 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.

Terms of courts; change of judges. SECTION 11. The supreme court shall hold at least one term annually, at the seat of government of the state, at such time as shall be provided by law. And the legislature may provide for holding other terms and at other places when they may deem it necessary. A circuit court shall be held at least twice in each year in each county of this state organized for judicial purposes. The judges of the circuit court may hold courts for each other, and shall do so when required by law.

Clerks of circuit and supreme courts. SECTION 12. There shall be a clerk of the circuit court chosen in each county organized for judicial purposes by the qualified electors thereof, who shall hold his office for two years, subject to removal as shall be provided by law; in case of a vacancy, the judge of the circuit court shall have power to appoint a clerk until the vacancy shall be filled by an election; the clerk thus elected or appointed shall give such security as the legislature may require. The supreme court shall appoint its own clerk, and a clerk of the circuit court may be appointed a clerk of the supreme court.

Removal of judges. SECTION 13. Any judge of the supreme or circuit court may be removed from office by address of both houses of the legislature, if two-thirds of all the members elected to each house concur therein, but no removal shall be made by virtue of this section unless the judge complained of shall have been served with a copy of the charges against him, as the ground of address, and shall have had an opportunity of being heard in his defense. On the question of removal the ayes and noes shall be entered on the journals.

Judges of probate. SECTION 14. There shall be chosen in each county, by the qualified electors thereof, a judge of probate, who shall hold his office for two years and until his successor shall be elected and qualified, and whose jurisdiction, powers and duties shall be prescribed by law. Provided, however, that the legislature shall have power to abolish the

office of judge of probate in any county, and to confer probate powers upon such inferior courts as may be established in said county.

Justices of the peace. SECTION 15. The electors of the several towns at their annual town meeting, and the electors of cities and villages at their charter elections, shall, in such manner as the legislature may direct, elect justices of the peace, whose term of office shall be for two years and until their successors in office shall be elected and qualified. In case of an election to fill a vacancy occurring before the expiration of a full term, the justice elected shall hold for the residue of the unexpired term. Their number and classification shall be regulated by law. And the tenure of two years shall in no wise interfere with the classification in the first instance. The justices thus elected shall have such civil and criminal jurisdiction as shall be prescribed by law.

Tribunals of conciliation. SECTION 16. The legislature shall pass laws for the regulation of tribunals of conciliation, defining their powers and duties. Such tribunals may be established in and for any township, and shall have power to render judgment to be obligatory on the parties when they shall voluntarily submit their matter in difference to arbitration, and agree to abide the judgment or assent thereto in writing.

Style of writs; indictments. SECTION 17. The style of all writs and process shall be "The state of Wisconsin;" all criminal prosecutions shall be carried on in the name and by the authority of the same, and all indictments shall conclude against the peace and dignity of the state.

Suit tax. SECTION 18. The legislature shall impose a tax on all civil suits commenced or prosecuted in the municipal, inferior or circuit courts, which shall constitute a fund to be applied toward the payment of the salary of judges.

Testimony in equity suits. SECTION 19. The testimony in causes in equity shall be taken in like manner as in cases at law, and the office of master in chancery is hereby prohibited.

Rights of suitors. SECTION 20. Any suitor, in any court of this state, shall have the right to prosecute or defend his suit either in his own proper person, or by an attorney or agent of his choice.

Publication of laws and decisions. SECTION 21. The legislature shall provide by law for the speedy publication of all statute laws, and of such judicial decisions, made within the state, as may be deemed expedient. And no general law shall be in force until published.

Commissioners to revise code of practice. SECTION 22. The legislature, at its first session after the adoption of this constitution, shall provide for the appointment of three commissioners, whose duty it shall be to inquire into, revise and simplify the rules of practice, pleadings, forms and proceedings, and arrange a system adapted to the courts of record of this state, and report the same to the legislature, subject to their modification and adoption; and such commission shall terminate upon the rendering of the report, unless otherwise provided by law.

Court commissioners. SECTION 23. The legislature may provide for the appointment of one or more persons in each organized county, and may vest in such persons such judicial powers as shall be prescribed by law. Provided, that said power shall not exceed that of a judge of a circuit court at chambers.

ARTICLE VIII

FINANCE

Rule of taxation uniform; income taxes. SECTION 1. The rule of taxation shall be uniform, and taxes shall be levied upon such property with such classifications as to forests and minerals, including or separate or severed from the land, as the legislature shall prescribe. Taxes may also be imposed on incomes, privileges and occupations, which taxes may be graduated and progressive, and reasonable exemptions may be provided.

Appropriations; limitation. SECTION 2. No money shall be paid out of the treasury except in pursuance of an appropriation by law. No appropriation shall be made for the payment of any claim against the state except claims of the United States and judgments, unless filed within six years after the claim accrued.

Credit of state. SECTION 3. The credit of the state shall never be given, or loaned, in aid of any individual, association or corporation.

Contracting state debts. SECTION 4. The state shall never contract any public debt except in the cases and manner herein provided.

Annual tax to equal expenses. SECTION 5. The legislature shall provide for an annual tax sufficient to defray the estimated expenses of the state for each year; and whenever the expenses of any year shall exceed the income, the legislature shall provide for levying a tax for the ensuing year, sufficient, with other sources of income, to pay the deficiency as well as the estimated expenses of such ensuing year.

Public debt for extraordinary expense; taxation. SECTION 6. For the purpose of defraying extraordinary expenditures the state may contract public debts (but such debts shall never in the aggregate exceed one hundred thousand dollars). Every such debt shall be authorized by law, for some purpose or purposes to be distinctly specified therein; and the vote of a majority of all the members elected to each house, to be taken by yeas and nays, shall be necessary to the passage of such law; and every such law shall provide for levying an annual tax sufficient to pay the annual interest of such debt and the principal within five years from the passage of such law, and shall specially appropriate the proceeds of such taxes to the payment of such principal and interest; and such appropriation shall not be repealed, nor the taxes be postponed or diminished, until the principal and interest of such debt shall have been wholly paid.

Public debt for public defense. SECTION 7. The legislature may also borrow money to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, or defend the state in time of war; but the money thus raised shall be applied exclusively to the object for which the loan was authorized, or to the repayment of the debt thereby created.

Vote on fiscal bills; quorum. SECTION 8. On the passage in either house of the legislature of any law which imposes, continues or renews a tax, or creates a debt or charge, or makes, continues or renews an appropriation of public or trust money, or releases, discharges or commutes a claim or demand of the state, the question shall be taken by yeas and nays, which shall be duly entered on the journal; and three-fifths of all the members elected to such house shall in all such cases be required to constitute a quorum therein.

Evidences of public debt. SECTION 9. No scrip, certificate, or other evidence of state debt whatsoever, shall be issued except for such debts as are authorized by the sixth and seventh sections of this article.

Internal improvements. SECTION 10. The state shall never contract any debt for works of internal improvement, or be a party in carrying on such works; but whenever grants of land or other property shall have been made to the state, especially dedicated by the grant to particular works of internal improvement, the state may carry on such particular works, and shall devote thereto the avails of such grants, and may pledge or appropriate the revenues derived from such works in aid of their completion. Provided, that the state may appropriate money in the treasury or to be thereafter raised by taxation for the construction or improvement of public highways. Provided, that the state may appropriate moneys for the purpose of acquiring, preserving and developing the forests of the state; but there shall not be appropriated under the authority of this section in any one year an amount to exceed two-tenths of one mill of the taxable property of the state as determined by the last preceding state assessment.

ARTICLE IX

EMINENT DOMAIN AND PROPERTY OF THE STATE

Jurisdiction on rivers and lakes; navigable waters. SECTION 1. The state shall have concurrent jurisdiction on all rivers and lakes bordering on this state so far as such rivers or lakes shall form a common boundary to the state and any other state or territory now or hereafter to be formed, and bounded by the same; and the river Mississippi and the navigable waters leading into the Mississippi and St. Lawrence, and the carrying places between the same, shall be common highways and forever free, as well to the inhabitants of the state as to the citizens of the United States, without any tax, impost or duty therefor.

Territorial property. SECTION 2. The title to all lands and other property which have accrued to the territory of Wisconsin by grant, gift, purchase, forfeiture, escheat or otherwise shall vest in the state of Wisconsin.

Ultimate property in lands; escheats. SECTION 3. The people of the state, in their right of sovereignty, are declared to possess the ultimate property in and to all lands within the jurisdiction of the state; and all lands the title to which shall fail from a defect of heirs shall revert or escheat to the people.

ARTICLE X

EDUCATION

Superintendent of public instruction. SECTION 1. The supervision of public instruction shall be vested in a state superintendent and such other officers as the legislature shall direct; and their qualifications, powers, duties and compensation shall be prescribed by law. The state superintendent shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the state at the same time and in the same manner as members of the supreme court, and shall hold his office for four years from the succeeding first Monday in July. The state superintendent chosen at the general election in November, 1902, shall hold and continue in his office until the first Monday in July, 1905, and his successor shall be chosen at the time of the judicial election in April, 1905. The term of office, time and manner of electing or appointing all other officers of supervision of public instruction shall be fixed by law.

School fund created; income applied. SECTION 2. The proceeds of all lands that have been or hereafter may be granted by the United States to this state for educational purpose (except the lands heretofore granted for the purposes of a university), and all moneys and the clear proceeds of all property that may accrue to the state by forfeiture or escheat, and all moneys which may be paid as an equivalent for exemption from military duty; and the clear proceeds of all fines collected in the several counties for any breach of the penal laws, and all moneys arising from any grant to the state where the purposes of such grant are not specified, and the five hundred thousand acres of land to which the state is entitled by the provisions of an act of congress, entitled "An act to appropriate the proceeds of the sales of the public lands and to grant pre-emption rights," approved the fourth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and forty-one; and also the five per centum of the net proceeds of the public lands to which the state shall become entitled on her admission into the Union (if congress shall consent to such appropriation of the two grants last mentioned), shall be set apart as a separate fund to be called "the school fund," the interest of which and all other revenues derived from the school lands shall be exclusively applied to the following objects, to wit:

1. To the support and maintenance of common schools in each school district, and the purchase of suitable libraries and apparatus therefor.

2. The residue shall be appropriated to the support and maintenance of academies and normal schools, and suitable libraries and apparatus therefor.

District schools; tuition; sectarian instruction. SECTION 3. The legislature shall provide by law for the establishment of district schools, which shall be as nearly uniform as practicable; and such schools shall be free and without charge for tuition to all children between the ages of four and twenty years; and no sectarian instruction shall be allowed therein.

Annual school tax. SECTION 4. Each town and city shall be required to raise by tax, annually, for the support of common schools therein, a sum not less than one-half the amount received by such town or city respectively for school purposes from the income of the school fund.

Income of school fund. SECTION 5. Provision shall be made by law for the distribution of the income of the school fund among the several towns and cities of the state for the support of common schools therein, in some just proportion to the number of children and youth resident therein between the ages of four and twenty years, and no appropriation shall be made from the school fund to any city or town for the year in which said city or town shall fail to raise such tax; nor to any school district for the year in which a school shall not be maintained at least three months.

State university; support. SECTION 6. Provision shall be made by law for the establishment of a state university at or near the seat of state government, and for connecting with the same, from time to time, such colleges in different parts of the state as the interests of education may require. The proceeds of all lands that have been or may hereafter be granted by the United States to the state for the support of a university shall be and remain a perpetual fund to be called "the university fund," the interest of which shall be appropriated to the support of the state university, and no sectarian instruction shall be allowed in such university.

Land commissioners. SECTION 7. The secretary of state, treasurer and attorney-general shall constitute a board of commissioners for the sale of the school and university lands and for the investment of the funds arising therefrom. Any two of said commissioners shall be a quorum for the transaction of all business pertaining to the duties of their office.

Land, how sold; payment. SECTION 8. Provision shall be made by law for the sale of all school and university lands after they shall have been appraised; and when any portion of such lands shall be sold and the purchase money shall not be paid at the time of the sale, the commissioners shall take security by mortgage upon the land sold for the sum remaining unpaid, with seven per cent interest thereon, payable annually at the office of the treasurer. The commissioners shall be authorized to execute a good and sufficient conveyance to all purchasers of such lands, and to discharge any mortgages taken as security, when the sum due thereon shall have been paid. The commissioners shall have power to withhold from sale any portion of such lands when they shall deem it expedient, and shall invest all moneys arising from the sale of such lands, as well as all other university and school funds, in such manner as the legislature shall provide, and shall give such security for the faithful performance of their duties as may be required by law.

ARTICLE XI

CORPORATIONS

Corporations, how formed. SECTION 1. Corporations without banking powers or privileges may be formed under general laws, but shall not be created by special act, except for municipal purposes, and in cases where, in the judgment of the legislature, the objects of the corporation cannot be attained under general laws. All general laws or special acts

enacted under the provisions of this section may be altered or repealed by the legislature at any time after their passage.

Property taken by municipality. SECTION 2. No municipal corporation shall take private property for public use, against the consent of the owner, without the necessity thereof being first established by the verdict of a jury.

Municipal home rule; debt limit; tax to pay debt. SECTION 3. Cities and villages organized pursuant to state law are hereby empowered, to determine their local affairs and government, subject only to this constitution and to such enactments of the legislature of statewide concern as shall with uniformity affect every city or every village. The method of such determination shall be prescribed by the legislature. No county, city, town, village, school district, or other municipal corporation shall be allowed to become indebted in any manner or for any purpose to any amount, including existing indebtedness, in the aggregate exceeding five per centum on the value of the taxable property therein, to be ascertained by the last assessment for state and county taxes previous to the incurring of such indebtedness. Any county, city, town, village, school district, or other municipal corporation incurring any indebtedness as aforesaid shall, before or at the time of doing so, provide for the collection of a direct annual tax sufficient to pay the interest on such debt as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal thereof within twenty years from the time of contracting the same; except that when such indebtedness is incurred in the acquisition of lands by cities, or by counties having a population of one hundred fifty thousand or over, for public, municipal purposes, or for the permanent improvement thereof, the city or county incurring the same shall, before or at the time of so doing, provide for the collection of a direct annual tax sufficient to pay the interest on such debt as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal thereof within a period not exceeding fifty years from time of contracting the same. Providing, that an indebtedness created for the purpose of purchasing, acquiring, leasing, constructing, extending, adding to, improving, conducting, controlling, operating or managing a public utility of a town, village or city, and secured solely by the property or income of such public utility, and whereby no municipal liability is created, shall not be considered an indebtedness of such town, village or city, and shall not be included in arriving at such five per centum debt limitation.

Acquisition of lands by state and cities. SECTION 3a. The state or any of its cities may acquire by gift, purchase, or condemnation lands for establishing, laying out, widening, enlarging, extending, and maintaining memorial grounds, streets, squares, parkways, boulevards, parks, playgrounds, sites for public buildings, and reservations in and about and along and leading to any or all of the same; and after the establishment, layout, and completion of such improvements, may convey any such real estate thus acquired and not necessary for such improvements, with reservations concerning the future use and occupation of such real estate, so as to protect such public works and improvements, and their environs, and to preserve the view, appearance, light, air, and usefulness of such public works.

General banking law. SECTION 4. The legislature shall have power to enact a general banking law for the creation of banks, and for the regulation and supervision of the banking business, provided that the vote of two-thirds of all the members elected to each house, to be taken by yeas and nays, be in favor of the passage of such law.

ARTICLE XII

AMENDMENTS

Constitutional amendment. SECTION 1. Any amendment or amendments to this constitution may be proposed in either house of the legislature, and if the same shall be agreed to by a majority of the members elected

to each of the two houses, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be entered on their journals, with the yeas and nays taken thereon, and referred to the legislature to be chosen at the next general election, and shall be published for three months previous to the time of holding such election; and if, in the legislature so next chosen, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be agreed to by a majority of all the members elected to each house, then it shall the duty of the legislature to submit such proposed amendment or amendments to the people in such manner and at such time as the legislature shall prescribe; and if the people shall approve and ratify such amendment or amendments by a majority of the electors voting thereon, such amendment or amendments shall become part of the constitution; provided, that if more than one amendment be submitted they shall be submitted in such manner that the people may vote for or against such amendments separately.

Constitutional conventions. SECTION 2. If at any time a majority of the senate and assembly shall deem it necessary to call a convention to revise or change this constitution, they shall recommend to the electors to vote for or against a convention at the next election for members of the legislature. And if it shall appear that a majority of the electors voting thereon have voted for a convention, the legislature shall, at its next session, provide for calling such convention.

ARTICLE XIII

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

Political year; elections. SECTION 1. The political year for the state of Wisconsin shall commence on the first Monday in January in each year, and the general election shall be holden on the Tuesday next succeeding the first Monday in November. The first general election for all state and county officers, except judicial officers, after the adoption of this amendment shall be holden in the year A. D. 1884, and thereafter the general election shall be held biennially. All state, county or other officers elected at the general election in the year 1881, and whose term of office would otherwise expire on the first Monday of January in the year 1884, shall hold and continue in such offices respectively until the first Monday in January in the year 1885.

Dueling. SECTION 2. Any inhabitant of this state who may hereafter be engaged, either directly or indirectly, in a duel, either as principal or accessory, shall forever be disqualified as an elector, and from holding any office under the constitution and laws of this state, and may be punished in such other manner as shall be prescribed by law.

Eligibility to office. SECTION 3. No member of congress, nor any person holding any office of profit or trust under the United States (postmasters excepted) or under any foreign power, no person convicted of any infamous crime in any court within the United States, and no person being a defaulter to the United States or to this state, or to any county or town therein, or to any state or territory within the United States, shall be eligible to any office of trust, profit or honor in this state.

Great seal. SECTION 4. It shall be the duty of the legislature to provide a great seal for the state, which shall be kept by the secretary of state, and all official acts of the governor, his approbation of the laws excepted, shall be thereby authenticated.

Residents on Indian lands, where may vote. SECTION 5. All persons residing upon Indian lands, within any county of the state, and qualified to exercise the right of suffrage under this constitution, shall be entitled to vote at the polls which may be held nearest their residence, for state, United States or county officers. Provided, that no person shall vote for county officers out of the county in which he resides.

Legislative officers. SECTION 6. The elective officers of the legislature, other than the presiding officers, shall be a chief clerk and a sergeant at arms, to be elected by each house.

Division of counties. SECTION 7. No county with an area of nine hundred square miles or less shall be divided or have any part stricken therefrom without submitting the question to a vote of the people of the county, nor unless a majority of all the legal voters of the county voting on the question shall vote for the same.

County seats removed. SECTION 8. No county seat shall be removed until the point to which it is proposed to be removed shall be fixed by law, and a majority of the voters of the county voting on the question shall have voted in favor of its removal to such point.

Election or appointment of statutory officers. SECTION 9. All county officers whose election or appointment is not provided for by this constitution shall be elected by the electors of the respective counties, or appointed by the boards of supervisors or other county authorities, as the legislature shall direct. All city, town and village officers whose election or appointment is not provided for by this constitution shall be elected by the electors of such cities, towns and villages, or of some division thereof, or appointed by such authorities thereof as the legislature shall designate for that purpose. All other officers whose election or appointment is not provided for by this constitution, and all officers whose offices may hereafter be created by law, shall be elected by the people or appointed, as the legislature may direct.

Vacancies in offices. SECTION 10. The legislature may declare the cases in which any office shall be deemed vacant, and also the manner of filling the vacancy, where no provision is made for that purpose in this constitution.

Passes, franks and privileges. SECTION 11. No person, association, co-partnership, or corporation, shall promise, offer, or give, for any purpose, to any political committee, or any member or employe thereof, to any candidate for, or incumbent of any office or position under the constitution or laws, or under any ordinance of any town or municipality, of this state, or to any person at the request or for the advantage of all or any of them, any free pass or frank, or any privilege withheld from any person, for the traveling accommodation or transportation of any person or property, or the transmission of any message or communication.

No political committee, and no member or employe thereof, no candidate for and no incumbent of any office or position under the constitution or laws, or under any ordinance of any town or municipality of this state, shall ask for, or accept, from any person, association, co-partnership, or corporation, or use, in any manner, or for any purpose, any free pass or frank, or any privilege withheld from any person, for the traveling accommodation or transportation of any person or property, or the transmission of any message or communication.

Any violation of any of the above provisions shall be bribery and punished as provided by law, and if any officer or any member of the legislature be guilty thereof, his office shall become vacant.

No person within the purview of this act shall be privileged from testifying in relation to anything therein prohibited; and no person having so testified shall be liable to any prosecution or punishment for any offense concerning which he was required to give his testimony or produce any documentary evidence.

Notaries public and regular employes of a railroad or other public utilities who are candidates for or hold public offices for which the annual compensation is not more than three hundred dollars to whom no passes or privileges are extended beyond those which are extended to other regular employes of such corporations are excepted from the provisions of this section.

Recall of elective officers. SECTION 12. The qualified electors of the state or of any county or of any congressional, judicial or legislative district may petition for the recall of any elective officer after the first year of the term for which he was elected, by filing a petition with the officer with whom the petition for nomination to such office in the primary election is filed, demanding the recall of such officer. Such petition shall be signed by electors equal in number to at least twenty-five per cent of the vote cast for the office of governor at the last preceding election, in the state, county or district from which such officer is to be recalled. The officer with whom such petition is filed shall call a special election to be held not less than forty nor more than forty-five days from the filing of such petition. The officer against whom such petition has been filed shall continue to perform the duties of his office until the result of such special election shall have been officially declared. Other candidates for such office may be nominated in the manner as is provided by law in primary elections. The candidate who shall receive the highest number of votes shall be deemed elected for the remainder of the term. The name of the candidate against whom the recall petition is filed shall go on the ticket unless he resigns within ten days after the filing of the petition. After one such petition and special election, no further recall petition shall be filed against the same officer during the term for which he was elected. This article shall be self-executing and all of its provisions shall be treated as mandatory. Laws may be enacted to facilitate its operation, but no law shall be enacted to hamper, restrict or impair the right of recall.

ARTICLE XIV

SCHEDULE

Effect of change of government. SECTION 1. That no inconvenience may arise by reason of a change from a territorial to a permanent state government, it is declared that all rights, actions, prosecutions, judgments, claims and contracts, as well of individuals as of bodies corporate, shall continue as if no such change had taken place; and all process which may be issued under the authority of the territory of Wisconsin previous to its admission into the union of the United States shall be as valid as if issued in the name of the state.

Existing laws continued. SECTION 2. All laws now in force in the territory of Wisconsin which are not repugnant to this constitution shall remain in force until they expire by their own limitation or be altered or repealed by the legislature.

Territorial fines to accrue to state. SECTION 3. All fines, penalties or forfeitures accruing to the territory of Wisconsin shall inure to the use of the state.

Rights of action and prosecutions saved. SECTION 4. All recognizances heretofore taken, or which may be taken before the change from territorial to a permanent state government, shall remain valid, and shall pass to and may be prosecuted in the name of the state; and all bonds executed to the governor of the territory, or to any other officer or court in his or their official capacity, shall pass to the governor or state authority and their successors in office, for the uses therein respectively expressed, and may be sued for and recovered accordingly; and all the estate, or property, real, personal or mixed, and all judgments, bonds, specialties, choses in action and claims or debts of whatsoever description of the territory of Wisconsin, shall inure to and vest in the state of Wisconsin, and may be sued for and recovered in the same manner and to the same extent by the state of Wisconsin as the same could have been by the territory of Wisconsin. All criminal prosecutions and penal actions which may have arisen, or which may arise before the change from a territorial to a state government, and which shall then be pending, shall be prosecuted to judgment and execution in

the name of the state. All offenses committed against the laws of the territory of Wisconsin before the change from a territorial to a state government, and which shall not be prosecuted before such change, may be prosecuted in the name and by the authority of the state of Wisconsin with like effect as though such change had not taken place; and all penalties incurred shall remain the same as if this constitution had not been adopted. All actions at law and suits in equity which may be pending in any of the courts of the territory of Wisconsin at the time of the change from a territorial to a state government may be continued and transferred to any court of the state which shall have jurisdiction of the subject matter thereof.

Existing officers hold over. SECTION 5. All officers, civil and military, now holding their offices under the authority of the United States or of the territory of Wisconsin shall continue to hold and exercise their respective offices until they shall be superseded by the authority of the state.

Seat of government. SECTION 6. The first session of the legislature of the state of Wisconsin shall commence on the first Monday in June next, and shall be held at the village of Madison, which shall be and remain the seat of government until otherwise provided by law.

Local officers hold over. SECTION 7. All county, precinct and township officers shall continue to hold their respective offices, unless removed by the competent authority, until the legislature shall, in conformity with the provisions of this constitution, provide for the holding of elections to fill such offices respectively.

Copy of constitution for president. SECTION 8. The president of this convention shall, immediately after its adjournment, cause a fair copy of this constitution, together with a copy of the act of the legislature of this territory, entitled "An act in relation to the formation of a state government in Wisconsin, and to change the time of holding the annual session of the legislature," approved October 27, 1847, providing for the calling of this convention, and also a copy of so much of the last census of this territory as exhibits the number of its inhabitants to be forwarded to the president of the United States to be laid before the congress of the United States at its present session.

Ratification of constitution; election of officers. SECTION 9. This constitution shall be submitted at an election to be held on the second Monday in March next, for ratification or rejection, to all white male persons of the age of twenty-one years or upwards, who shall then be residents of this territory and citizens of the United States, or shall have declared their intention to become such in conformity with the laws of congress on the subject of naturalization; and all persons having such qualifications shall be entitled to vote for or against the adoption of this constitution, and for all officers first elected under it. And if the constitution be ratified by the said electors it shall become the constitution of the state of Wisconsin. On such of the ballots as are for the constitution shall be written or printed the word "yes" and on such as are against the constitution the word "no." The election shall be conducted in the manner now prescribed by law, and the returns made by the clerks of the boards of supervisors or county commissioners (as the case may be) to the governor of the territory at any time before the tenth day of April next. And in the event of the ratification of this constitution by a majority of all the votes given, it shall be the duty of the governor of this territory to make proclamation of the same, and to transmit a digest of the returns to the senate and assembly of the state on the first day of their session. An election shall be held for governor, lieutenant governor, treasurer, attorney-general, members of the state legislature, and members of congress, on the second Monday of May next; and no other or further notice of such election shall be required.

First elections. SECTION 11. The several elections provided for in this article shall be conducted according to the existing laws of the terri-

tory; provided, that no elector shall be entitled to vote except in the town, ward or precinct where he resides. The returns of election for senators and members of assembly shall be transmitted to the clerk of the board of supervisors or county commissioners, as the case may be; and the votes shall be canvassed and certificates of election issued as now provided by law. In the first senatorial district the returns of the election for senator shall be made to the proper officer in the county of Brown; in the second senatorial district to the proper officer in the county of Columbia; in the third senatorial district to the proper officer in the county of Crawford; in the fourth senatorial district to the proper officer in the county of Fond du Lac; and in the fifth senatorial district to the proper officer in the county of Iowa. The returns of election for state officers and members of congress shall be certified and transmitted to the speaker of the assembly, at the seat of government, in the same manner as the votes for delegate to congress are required to be certified and returned by the laws of the territory of Wisconsin, to the secretary of said territory, and in such time that they may be received on the first Monday in June next; and as soon as the legislature shall be organized the speaker of the assembly and the president of the senate shall, in the presence of both houses, examine the returns and declare who are duly elected to fill the several offices hereinbefore mentioned, and give to each of the persons elected a certificate of his election.

Common law continued in force. SECTION 13. Such parts of the common law as are now in force in the territory of Wisconsin, not inconsistent with this constitution, shall be and continue part of the law of this state until altered or suspended by the legislature.

Officers, when to enter on duties. SECTION 14. The senators first elected in the even-numbered senate districts, the governor, lieutenant governor and other state officers first elected under this constitution, shall enter upon the duties of their respective offices on the first Monday of June next, and shall continue in office for one year from the first Monday of January next; the senators first elected in the odd-numbered senate districts, and the members of the assembly first elected, shall enter upon their duties respectively on the first Monday of June next, and shall continue in office until the first Monday in January next.

Oath of office. SECTION 15. The oath of office may be administered by any judge or justice of the peace until the legislature shall otherwise direct.

STATE-WIDE REFERENDA ELECTIONS OTHER THAN CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS 1846 to 1939

Territorial

Question	Law Submitting	Date of Election	Votes	
			For	Against
*Formation of a State Government.....	Territorial law appr. Jan. 31, 1846, p. 5	April 1846	12,334	2,487
Approval of First Constitution.....	Art. XIX, Sec. 9 of 1846 Constitution and Act of Jan. 31, 1846	April 1847	14,119	20,231
Negro suffrage.....	Supl. resolution to Const. of 1846; Vol. II of Quaife, p. 755	April 1847	7,664	14,615
*Ratification of Second Constitution.....	Art. XIV, Sec. 9 of 1848 Constitution	Mar. 1848	16,799	6,384

State

*Extending suffrage to colored persons ¹	Chap. 137 1849	Nov. 1849	5,265	4,075
*Banks or no banks.....	Chap. 143 1851	Nov. 1851	31,289	9,126
*General banking law.....	Chap. 479 1852	Nov. 1852	32,826	8,711
*Prohibitory liquor law.....	Chap. 101 1853	Nov. 1853	27,519	24,109
Extending suffrage to colored persons.....	Chap. 44 1857	Nov. 1857	28,235	41,345
*Amending general banking law.....	Chap. 98 1858	Nov. 1858	27,267	2,837
*Amending general banking law.....	Chap. 242 1861	Nov. 1861	57,646	2,515
*Incorporation of banking associations.....	Chap. 203 1862	Nov. 1862	46,269	7,794
Extending suffrage to colored persons.....	Chap. 414 1865	Nov. 1865	46,588	55,591
*Amending Act—Inc. of banking associations.....	Chap. 102 1866	Nov. 1866	49,714	19,151
*Amending general banking law.....	(Chap. 143 1866) (Jt. Res. 12 1867)	Nov. 1867	45,796	11,842
*Abolition of the bank comptroller.....	Chap. 28 1868	Nov. 1868	15,499	1,948
*Incorporation of savings banks.....	Chap. 384 1876	Nov. 1876	4,029	3,069
*Woman suffrage upon school matters.....	Chap. 211 1885	Nov. 1886	43,581	38,998
Revised banking law of 1897.....	Chap. 303 1897	Nov. 1898	86,872	92,607
*Primary law.....	Chap. 451 1903	Nov. 1904	130,366	80,102
Pocket ballots and coupon voting systems.....	Chap. 522 1905	April 1906	45,958	111,139
Woman suffrage ²	Chap. 227 1911	Nov. 1912	135,545	227,024
*Soldier bonus law.....	Chap. 667 1919	Sept. 1919	165,762	57,324
*Prohibition enforcement act (Mulberger).....	Chap. 556 1919	Nov. 1920	419,309	199,876
*Volstead act, modification.....	Jt. Res. 47 1925	Nov. 1926	349,443	177,602
*Repeal of the Severson enforcement act.....	Jt. Res. 16 1929	April 1929	350,337	196,402
*Modification of the Severson enforcement act.....	Jt. Res. 16 1929	April 1929	321,688	200,545
County distribution of auto licenses.....	Jt. Res. 11 1931	April 1931	183,716	368,674
*Sunday blue law repeal.....	Jt. Res. 114 1931	April 1932	396,436	271,786
*Old-age pensions.....	Jt. Res. 64 1933	April 1934	531,915	154,729

* Ratified.

¹ In Gillespie vs. Palmer, 20 Wis. 572 (January term—1866). The Supreme Court ruled that Chap. 173, 1849, extending suffrage to colored persons, was ratified November 6, 1849.

² Presidential suffrage for women. granted by Chap. 5, 1919, was not ordered submitted to the people.

HISTORY OF CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS

Constitution	Subject	First Approval		Second Approval		Submission to people		Date of election	Votes		Total for Governor
									For	Against	
IV, 4	Biennial sessions.....	Chap. 95	1853	Chap. 89	1854	Chap. 89	1854	Nov. 1854	6,549	11,580	-----
5	Biennial sessions.....	Chap. 95	1853	Chap. 89	1854	Chap. 89	1854	Nov. 1854	6,348	11,885	-----
11	Biennial sessions.....	Chap. 95	1853	Chap. 89	1854	Chap. 89	1854	Nov. 1854	6,752	11,589	-----
V, 5	Governor's salary (\$1,250 to \$2,500).....	Jt. Res. 4	1861	Jt. Res. 6	1862	Chap. 202	1862	Nov. 1862	14,519	32,612	-----
IV, 21	*Salary of legislators (\$350—10c mile).....	Jt. Res. 9	1865	Jt. Res. 3	1866	Chap. 25	1867	Nov. 1867	58,363	24,418	-----
V, 5	*Governor's salary, \$5,000.....	Jt. Res. 9	1868	Jt. Res. 2	1869	Chap. 186	1869	Nov. 1869	47,340	41,764	130,741
V, 9	Lt.-Governor's salary \$1,000.....	Jt. Res. 9	1868	Jt. Res. 2	1869	Chap. 186	1869	Nov. 1869			
I, 8	*Against Grand Jury.....	Jt. Res. 7	1869	Jt. Res. 3	1870	Chap. 118	1870	Nov. 1870	48,894	18,606	146,908
IV, 31&32	*Against private and local laws.....	Jt. Res. 13	1870	Jt. Res. 1	1871	Chap. 122	1871	Nov. 1871	54,087	3,675	148,274
IV, 4	One chief and four associate justices.....	Jt. Res. 2	1871	Jt. Res. 8	1872	Chap. 111	1872	Nov. 1872	16,272	29,755	-----
XI, 3	*Limiting indebtedness of municipalities.....	Jt. Res. 11	1872	Jt. Res. 4	1873	Chap. 37	1874	Nov. 1874	66,061	1,509	No state election
VII, 4	*One chief and four associate justices.....	Jt. Res. 10	1876	Jt. Res. 1	1877	Chap. 48	1877	Nov. 1877	79,140	16,763	172,122
VIII, 2	*Appropriations only by law.....	Jt. Res. 7	1876	Jt. Res. 4	1877	Chap. 158	1877	Nov. 1877	33,046	3,371	-----
IV, 4	*Biennial sessions.....	Jt. Res. 9s	1880	Jt. Res. 7A	1881	Chap. 262	1881	Nov. 1881	53,532	13,936	171,856
5	*Assemblymen chosen biennially.....										
11	*Senators chosen quadrennially.....										
21	*Compensation of members, (\$500—10c mile).....										
III, 1	*Suffrage to colored people—registration authorized.....	Jt. Res. 26A	1881	Jt. Res. 5	1882	Chap. 272	1882	Nov. 1882	36,223	5,347	-----
VI, 4	*Sheriffs and other county officers, terms.....	Jt. Res. 16A	1881	Jt. Res. 3	1882	Chap. 290	1882	Nov. 1882	60,091	8,089	-----
VII, 12	*Clerk of court.....										
XIII, 1	*Political year, biennial elections.....	Jt. Res. 34	1885	Jt. Res. 4	1887	Chap. 357	1887	Nov. 1888	12,967	18,342	354,688
X, 1	State Superintendent—election when legislature directs.....										
VII, 4	*Supreme Court composed of "Justices of Supreme Court".....	Jt. Res. 5	1887	Jt. Res. 3	1889	Chap. 22	1889	April, 1889	125,759	14,712	-----
IV, 31(9)	*Forbidding special incorporation of cities.....	Jt. Res. 4	1889	Jt. Res. 4	1891	Chap. 362	1891	Nov. 1892	15,718	9,105	371,415
X, 1	Salary of State Superintendent—removing limit of \$1,200.....	Jt. Res. 10	1893	Jt. Res. 2	1895	Chap. 177	1895	Nov. 1896	38,752	56,506	444,095
VII, 7	*Circuit judges, populous counties.....	Jt. Res. 8	1895	Jt. Res. 9	1897	Chap. 69	1897	April 1897	45,823	41,515	-----
XI, 4	*Authorizing general banking law.....	Jt. Res. 13	1899	Jt. Res. 2	1901	Chap. 73	1901	Nov. 1902	64,836	44,620	365,676
XI, 5	*Repeal of referendum on banking laws.....	Jt. Res. 16	1899	Jt. Res. 3	1901	Chap. 258	1901	Nov. 1902	71,550	57,411	365,676
X, 1	*State Supt.—non-partisan election—term, four years.....										
XIII, 11	*Prohibiting free passes.....	Jt. Res. 8	1899	Jt. Res. 9	1901	Chap. 437	1901	Nov. 1902	67,781	40,697	365,676
VII, 4	*Seven Justices of the Supreme Court.....	Jt. Res. 8	1901	Jt. Res. 7	1903	Chap. 10	1903	April 1903	51,337	39,957	No state election

V, 10	*Governor's approval of bills—six days vs. three.....	Jt. Res. 14 1905	Jt. Res. 13 1907	Chap. 661 1907	Nov. 1908	85,959	27,270	159,273
VIII, 10	*Appropriations for highways.....	Jt. Res. 11 1905	Jt. Res. 18 1907	Chap. 238 1907	Nov. 1908	116,421	46,739	159,273
VIII, 1	*Income tax.....	Jt. Res. 12 1905	Jt. Res. 29 1907	Chap. 661 1907	Nov. 1908	85,696	37,729	159,273
VIII, 1(2)	*Suffrage only to full citizens.....	Jt. Res. 15 1905	Jt. Res. 25 1907	Chap. 661 1907	Nov. 1908	85,838	36,733	159,273
IV, 21	Pay of legislators, \$1,000 for session vs. \$500.....	Jt. Res. 35 1907	Jt. Res. 7 1909	Chap. 508 1909	Nov. 1910	44,153	76,278	319,522
IV, 3	*Apportionment after each Federal census.....	Jt. Res. 30 1907	Jt. Res. 55 1909	Chap. 478 1909	Nov. 1910	54,932	52,634	319,522
VIII, 10	**Appropriations for water powers and forests.....	Jt. Res. 31 1907	None	Chap. 514 1909	Nov. 1910	62,468	45,924	319,522
XI, 3	*City and county indebtedness for lands.....	Jt. Res. 44 1909	Jt. Res. 42 1911	Chap. 665 1911	Nov. 1912	46,369	34,975	393,849
XI, 3a	*Public parks, playgrounds, etc.....	Jt. Res. 38 1909	Jt. Res. 48 1911	Chap. 665 1911	Nov. 1912	48,424	33,931	393,849
VII, 10	*Monthly pay for judges vs. quarterly.....	Jt. Res. 34 1909	Jt. Res. 24 1911	Chap. 665 1911	Nov. 1912	44,855	34,865	393,849
XII, 1	Ratification of constitutional amendments after 3-5 approval by one legislature.....	Jt. Res. 71 1911	Jt. Res. 17 1913	Chap. 770 1913	Nov. 1914	71,734	160,761	325,430
IV, 1	Initiative and referendum.....	Jt. Res. 74 1911	Jt. Res. 22 1913	Chap. 770 1913	Nov. 1914	84,934	148,536	325,430
VIII, 11	State annuity insurance.....	Jt. Res. 65 1911	Jt. Res. 35 1913	Chap. 770 1913	Nov. 1914	59,909	170,338	325,430
XI, 3a	Home rule of cities and villages.....	Jt. Res. 73 1911	Jt. Res. 21 1913	Chap. 770 1913	Nov. 1914	86,020	141,472	325,430
XI, 6, 7	Decrease in judicial circuits.....	Jt. Res. 67 1911	Jt. Res. 26 1913	Chap. 770 1913	Nov. 1914	63,311	154,827	325,430
XIII, 12	Recall of civil officers.....	Jt. Res. 41 1911	Jt. Res. 15 1913	Chap. 770 1913	Nov. 1914	81,628	144,386	325,430
XI, 3b	Municipal powers of eminent domain.....	Jt. Res. 48 1911	Jt. Res. 25 1913	Chap. 770 1913	Nov. 1914	61,122	154,945	325,430
XII, 3	Constitution amended upon petition.....	Jt. Res. 74 1911	Jt. Res. 22 1913	Chap. 770 1913	Nov. 1914	68,434	150,215	325,430
VIII, 13(9)	State insurance.....	Jt. Res. 56 1911	Jt. Res. 12 1913	Chap. 770 1913	Nov. 1914	58,490	165,966	325,430
IV, 21	Pay of legislators \$600 a year, 12c a mile.....	Jt. Res. 66 1911	Jt. Res. 24 1913	Chap. 770 1913	Nov. 1914	68,907	157,202	325,430
IV, 21	Pay of legislators fixed by law.....	Jt. Res. 23 1917	Jt. Res. 37 1919	Chap. 480 1919	April 1920	126,243	132,258	No state election
VII, 6, 7	Decrease of circuit courts—increase of judges.....	Jt. Res. 20 1917	Jt. Res. 92 1919	Chap. 604 1919	April 1920	113,786	116,436	No state election
I, 5	*Trial by jury.....	Jt. Res. 58 1919	Jt. Res. 17 1921	Chap. 504 1921	Nov. 1922	171,433	156,820	481,828
VI, 4	Sheriffs succeeding themselves.....	Jt. Res. 38 1919	Jt. Res. 36 1921	Chap. 437 1921	Nov. 1922	161,832	207,594	481,828
XI, 3b	Indebtedness of municipal corporations.....	Jt. Res. 53 1919	Jt. Res. 37 1921	Chap. 566 1921	Nov. 1922	105,234	219,693	481,828
IV, 21	Pay of legislators \$750 per annum.....	Jt. Res. 28 1921	Jt. Res. 18 1923	Chap. 241 1923	April 1924	189,635	250,236	No state election
XI, 3	*Home rule for cities.....	Jt. Res. 39 1921	Jt. Res. 34 1923	Chap. 203 1923	Nov. 1924	299,792	190,165	796,432
VIII, 10	*Taxation for forestry.....	Jt. Res. 29 1921	Jt. Res. 57 1923	Chap. 289 1923	Nov. 1924	336,360	173,563	796,432
VII, 7	*Additional circuit judges.....	Jt. Res. 24 1921	Jt. Res. 64 1923	Chap. 408 1923	Nov. 1924	240,207	226,562	796,432
XIII, 12cr	*Recall of elective officials.....	Jt. Res. 73 1923	Jt. Res. 16 1925	Chap. 270 1925	Nov. 1926	205,868	201,125	552,912
V, 5	*Salary of Governor fixed by law.....	Jt. Res. 80 1923	Jt. Res. 52 1925	Chap. 413 1925	Nov. 1926	202,156	188,302	552,912
IV, 21	Legislators' pay \$1,000 for session.....	Jt. Res. 33 1925	Jt. Res. 12 1927	Jt. Res. 12 1927	April 1927	151,786	199,260	508,885
VIII, 1	*Taxation of forests and minerals.....	Jt. Res. 61 1925	Jt. Res. 13 1927	Jt. Res. 13 1927	April 1927	17,921	141,888	Justice S.Ct. 308,885
IV, 21	*Repealing \$500 a session for legislators.....	Jt. Res. 57 1927	Jt. Res. 6 1929	Jt. Res. 6 1929	April 1929	237,250	212,846	Justice S.Ct. 379,912
VI, 10	*Sheriffs succeeding themselves.....	Jt. Res. 24 1927	Jt. Res. 13 1929	Jt. Res. 13 1929	April 1929	259,881	210,964	State Supt. 379,912
V, 5	*Approval of appropriation bills in part.....	Jt. Res. 37 1927	Jt. Res. 43 1929	Jt. Res. 43 1929	Nov. 1930	252,655	153,703	606,825
V, 5	*Repealing salary of Governor.....	Jt. Res. 69 1929	Jt. Res. 52 1931	Jt. Res. 52 1931	Nov. 1932	452,605	275,175	1,124,502
V, 9	*Repealing salary of Lt. Governor.....	Jt. Res. 70 1929	Jt. Res. 53 1931	Jt. Res. 53 1931	Nov. 1932	427,768	267,120	1,124,502
VII, 1	*Correcting "Impeachments".....	Jt. Res. 72 1929	Jt. Res. 58 1931	Jt. Res. 58 1931	Nov. 1932	436,113	221,563	1,124,502
XI, 3	*Municipal indebtedness for utilities.....	Jt. Res. 74 1929	Jt. Res. 71 1931	Jt. Res. 71 1931	Nov. 1932	401,194	279,631	1,124,502
III, 1	*Suffrage for women and Indians.....	Jt. Res. 91 1931	Jt. Res. 76 1933	Jt. Res. 76 1933	Nov. 1934	411,088	166,745	921,949
XIII, 11	*Relating to free passes.....	Jt. Res. 63 1933	Jt. Res. 98 1935	Jt. Res. 98 1935	Nov. 1936	365,971	361,799	1,117,600

* Ratified.

** Ratified but declared invalid by Supreme Court in forestry case (State ex rel. Owen v. Donald, 160 Wis. 21, 151 N. W. 331.)

THE COST OF STATE GOVERNMENT

By CHARLES McKEOWN
Financial Secretary to the Governor

The government of the State of Wisconsin is a vast and varied enterprise. It has investments of more than \$50,000,000 in buildings and more than three times that amount in highways. It manages and invests trust funds aggregating more than \$50,000,000. It owns more than 550,000 acres of land, of which 10,000 acres are in cultivated farms. Its annual pay roll is in excess of \$19,000,000. This includes approximately \$2,000,000 of federal funds received and paid incident to the administration of unemployment compensation, employment offices, the Pension Department, and other supplementary aids to the State Board of Health, Department of Public Instruction, Board of Vocational Education, and the University of Wisconsin.

The financial operations of the state may be classified in three groups:

First, self-sustaining activities financed by receipts from commercial enterprises such as the binder twine plant and other prison industries, the state fair, the university farms, dormitories and cafeterias, and other activities—the total annual sales of which exceed several million dollars.

Second, self-sustaining activities financed by highway revenues derived principally from the motor fuel tax and motor vehicle registration fees; license, examination, and inspection fees collected by licensing and examining boards, such as the Real Estate Brokers Board, the Grain and Warehouse Commission, and a number of professional and occupational boards including medical, dental, pharmacy, plumbers, painters, barbers, etc.; and other activities financed in whole or in part by aid from the federal government. Within this group, also, are activities which are financed in part through revenues derived from special services rendered, including those of certain divisions of the Banking Commission, Public Service Commission, etc.

Third, activities financed principally by taxes, excepting the motor fuel tax, forestry tax, and teachers surtax which are levied and dedicated for special purposes. These activities represent the cost of administration and operation of the state government, the capital outlay for buildings, grounds, and equipment and the cost of maintenance thereof, aids to the state's political subdivisions, and other state aids.

The legislative appropriations to carry out the activities last mentioned constitute what is generally known as the executive budget. It is this budget that vitally concerns the average citizen of the state. The legislature at each biennial session enacts the executive budget for the two-year period beginning on July 1 in the year in which the legislature meets.

Believing that many citizens are interested in knowing the trends in state finances, the Governor requested the Budget Bureau to furnish, in a convenient and simple form, the data and information presented in the following tables.

These tables pertaining to the executive budget cover five bienniums beginning with the 1931-1933 biennium. They show for each biennium taxes and other miscellaneous receipts (Table 1), biennial legislative appropriations (Tables 2 and 3) and state aids to the counties, cities, towns and villages and school districts, and other state aids (Table 4).

In reviewing these tables, it is interesting to note that the cost of operating the state government today, exclusive of state aids, is no greater than it was for the biennium 1931-1933. It follows, therefore, that the increase in the state budget has been due entirely to the increase in state aids to its political subdivisions and other miscellaneous state aids. In this connection, the total aids from the executive budget to the political subdivisions of the state, and other state aids for the biennium 1931-1933 were \$26,649,585; for the biennium 1939-1941, \$41,068,243. On the other hand, the cost of state government, exclusive of state aids, for the biennium 1931-1933, was \$31,363,378; for the biennium 1939-1941, \$31,029,750.

Table 5 shows *all* aids and apportioned taxes from *all* sources covering the same period as the other tables. It is noteworthy that the total of these aids and apportioned taxes for the biennium 1931-1933 was \$71,347,110; for the biennium 1939-1941, \$133,876,255.

**TABLE 1—TAXES AND MISCELLANEOUS REVENUES PAID INTO THE GENERAL FUND TO FINANCE
SPECIFIC AND SUM SUFFICIENT APPROPRIATIONS FOR EACH OF THE BIENNIUMS
ENDING JUNE 30TH IN THE YEARS 1933, 1935, 1937, 1939 AND 1941**

	Estimated 1939—1941	Actual 1937—1939	Actual 1935—1937	Actual 1933—1935	Actual 1931—1933
GENERAL TAXES					
Beekeepers.....			\$ 34.75		
Chain Store.....		\$ 100,225.67	258,986.73	\$ 259,691.34	
Cigarette.....	\$ 5,864,450.00				
Dividend.....	3,000,000.00 a	3,131,506.14	2,085,587.90		
Estate.....		3,260.40	18,003.73	279.77	
Express Companies.....	26,000.00	26,063.54	20,526.63	17,803.49	\$ 25,544.31
Fire Department Dues.....			3,626.16	696.48	2,477.18
Freight Line Companies.....	180,000.00	194,540.57	191,588.51	184,648.15	175,014.01
Gas Tax—General Purposes.....				2,000,000.00	
Highway Taxes—Auto Inspection.....		70,000.00	70,000.00		
Income—State Share (Accrued Basis).....	8,581,330.00	8,857,197.14	8,741,979.42	6,866,899.92	10,894,485.33
Income—60% Surtax.....	5,754,220.00	4,575,316.19	3,671,010.98		
Inheritance.....	4,222,500.00	6,646,479.50	6,241,218.79	3,216,720.88	6,112,688.32
Insurance Companies.....	3,900,000.00	3,901,575.00	3,784,698.94	3,725,638.16	4,123,225.89
Liquor (Equal to Cost of Admin.) (Accrued).....	475,380.00	435,986.80	646,729.74	460,016.23	
Malt Beverage.....	4,250,000.00	4,388,652.01	4,321,831.14	3,429,543.47	178,731.21
Motor Transportation and Ton Mile.....	2,400,000.00	2,821,944.66	1,929,282.54	1,317,211.15	438,195.31
Occupational.....	30,000.00	32,820.22	20,216.26	32,021.12	21,603.56
Parlor and Sleeping Car Companies.....	49,600.00	52,047.44	46,654.55	47,096.79	71,428.72
Railroad Companies—State Share.....	8,519,000.00	9,056,322.60	10,633,174.09	9,200,151.49	11,362,062.14
Suit.....	36,000.00	34,537.00	28,085.50	42,072.39	42,963.00
Telephone Companies.....	1,150,000.00	1,174,287.99	1,054,347.67	886,579.33	1,106,687.24
Telephone Companies—Emergency.....		—16,111.49	789,455.36		
Telegraph Companies.....	220,000.00	227,196.03	214,948.25	206,856.23	231,017.53
Conservation and Regulation Companies.....	24,940.00	26,627.50	18,652.57	14,783.01	16,255.99
Light, Heat and Power Companies—Municipally Owned.....	7,999.00	7,132.80	5,548.51	4,925.23	4,148.28
Light, Heat and Power Companies—Privately Owned.....	1,937,272.00 b	754,355.03	689,862.60	481,006.91	452,833.30
Street Railway and Electric Light Companies.....	581,729.00 b	1,648,954.89	1,504,927.27	1,641,003.08	1,766,892.19
Subtotal General Taxes.....	\$51,210,420.00 a	\$48,150,917.63	\$46,990,978.59	\$34,035,644.62	\$37,026,253.51

RELIEF TAXES

Chain Store—Ch. 29/SS'31				—131,753.92	118,658.58
Surtax on Incomes (Accrued Basis)—Ch. 29/SS'31		70,358.40	210,193.02	364,918.14	5,320,462.81
Gifts—Ch. 363/L'33		300,086.98	927,193.59	215,743.67	
Transfer—Ch. 363/L'33		35,014.89	73,712.23	122,879.91	
Income—Ch. 363/L'33		69,600.78	171,243.93	2,030,330.21	
Income—Ch. 15/L'35		66,990.42	568,457.75	2,434,326.52	
Telephone—Ch. 15/L'35			—38,576.83	489,284.75	
Energy—Ch. 15/L'35			—31,120.37	365,183.13	
Dividends (1933)—Ch. 15/L'35		—19,220.81	23,861.81	376,129.50	
Transfer—Ch. 15/L'35		647,010.31	567,447.02		
Gifts—Ch. 15/L'35	500,000.00	265,806.90			
Transfer—Ch. 14/L'37	1,267,500.00	445,960.31			
Grand Total—All Taxes	\$52,977,920.00 ^a	\$50,032,525.81	\$49,463,390.74	\$40,302,686.53	\$42,465,374.90

OTHER RECEIPTS AND COLLECTIONS

Charitable and Pension Aids	1,165,000.00	1,070,035.82	948,973.18	829,600.46	665,690.35
Forest Crop Lands	1,000.00	7,626.35	34,381.52	13,975.90	4,201.94
State Teachers Colleges	758,084.00	749,017.15	743,350.11	713,520.97	751,523.10
Stout Institute	35,800.00	33,860.13	33,191.76	35,775.39	35,959.89
Mining School	4,700.00	3,635.50	1,790.50	1,593.90	3,134.50
Charitable and Penal Institutions	2,685,550.00	2,894,943.93	2,600,293.40	2,096,300.59	2,238,798.61
Grand Army Home	14,000.00	19,014.66	12,897.77	19,627.21	30,449.86
Boards, Commissions and Departments	2,226,829.04	1,537,595.11	1,613,608.46	1,444,338.93	1,724,802.85
Miscellaneous Activities	127,564.04	98,434.96	124,689.65	304,729.21	915,963.61
Total Executive Budget Revenue	\$59,996,447.08 ^a	\$56,446,689.42	\$55,581,567.09	\$45,762,149.09	\$48,835,899.81

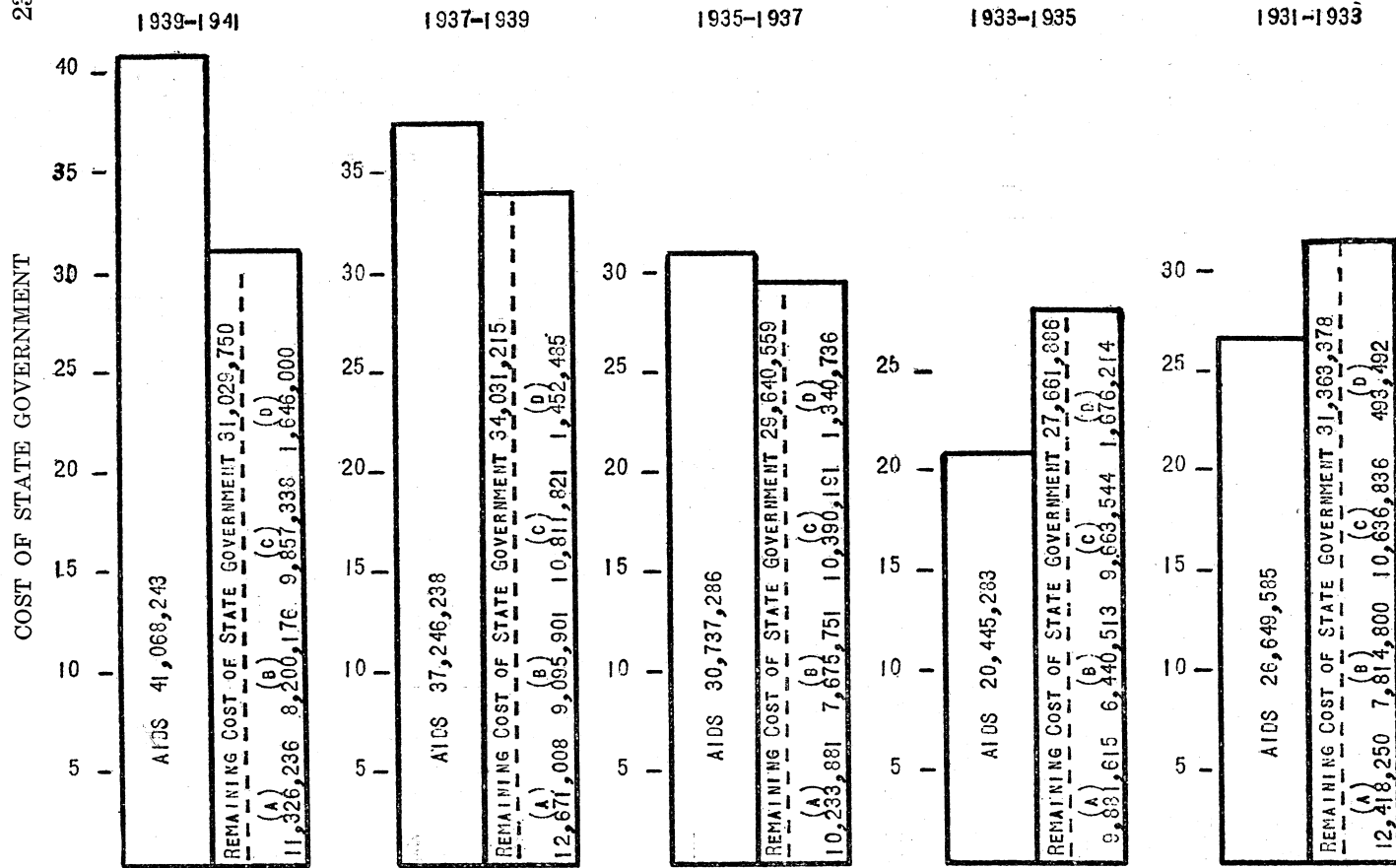
^a This statement includes the original estimate of Dividend Privilege Tax of \$1,500,000 for 1939-1940 and 1940-1941, respectively. The Supreme Court ruled on January 16, 1940, that the Dividend Tax was unconstitutional as to foreign corporation dividends paid from Wisconsin earnings. It is estimated that Dividend Taxes collected from foreign corporations prior to December 31, 1939, will amount to \$1,250,000 and that the current biennium estimates of the dividend privilege tax will fail to materialize to the extent of \$540,000.

^b Comparison with prior bienniums affected due to change in classification made by Tax Commission.

TABLE 2 — NET LEGISLATIVE SPECIFIC AND SUM SUFFICIENT APPROPRIATIONS FROM THE GENERAL FUND BY DIVISIONS FOR EACH OF THE BIENNIUMS ENDING JUNE 30TH IN THE YEARS 1933, 1935, 1937, 1939 AND 1941

	Estimated 1939—1941	Actual 1937—1939	Actual 1935—1937	Actual 1933—1935	Actual 1931—1933
Aids to Political Subdivisions of the State, etc.....	\$41,068,243	\$37,246,238	\$30,737,286	\$20,445,283	\$26,649,585
Net Cost of State Government (Excluding Aids)					
Higher Education.....	11,326,236	12,671,008	10,233,881	9,881,615	12,418,250
Charitable and Penal System and Grand Army Home for Veterans.....	8,200,176	9,095,901	7,675,751	6,440,513	7,814,800
Teachers Retirement Fund.....	1,646,000	1,452,485	1,340,736	1,676,214	493,492
Boards, Commissions, and Departments.....	7,477,763	8,245,577	7,252,750	7,380,469	7,306,364
Legislature and Courts.....	1,516,045	1,514,308	1,551,622	1,447,002	1,462,876
Miscellaneous Activities.....	863,530	1,051,936	1,585,819	836,073	783,525
Forestry.....					1,084,071
Total Net Appropriations.....	\$72,097,993	\$71,277,453	\$60,377,845	\$48,107,169	\$58,012,963

TABLE 2 IN CHART FORM



SCALE IN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS.

(A) HIGHER EDUCATION. (B) CHARITABLE & PENAL. (C) BOARDS, ETC. (D) TEACHERS' FUND.

TABLE 3 — NET LEGISLATIVE SPECIFIC AND SUM SUFFICIENT APPROPRIATIONS FROM THE GENERAL FUND BY DIVISIONS FOR EACH OF THE BIENNIUMS ENDING JUNE 30TH IN THE YEARS 1933, 1935, 1937, 1939 AND 1941

	1939—1941	1937—1939	1935—1937	1933—1935	1931—1933
Legislative Appropriations.....	\$75,877,421	\$73,706,801	\$55,967,619	\$46,470,566	\$57,481,415
Appropriation of Relief Taxes for Relief Purposes.....	1,000,000	376,138	6,182,163	2,680,864	5,347,335
Total Appropriations.....	\$76,877,421	\$74,082,939	\$62,149,782	\$49,151,430	\$62,828,750
Less: Unused appropriations and Emergency Board Reductions.....	4,779,428	2,805,486	1,771,937	1,044,261	4,815,787
Net Legislative Appropriations.....	\$72,097,993	\$71,277,453	\$60,377,845	\$48,107,169	\$58,012,963
Deduct:					
Aids to Political Subdivisions of the State, etc. pursuant to mandatory laws of the Legislature:					
Educational Aids.....	\$16,248,025	\$16,303,000	\$13,219,000	\$11,967,710	\$14,880,093
Charitable and Pension Aids.....	19,669,490	15,799,556	10,586,740	5,091,169	5,161,964
Agricultural Aids (Excluding State Fair and including Bovine Tuberculosis and Bang's Disease eradication)....	1,185,863	879,200	765,200	604,050	1,217,522
Forest Crop Lands (Excluding Forestry).....	228,222	300,726	502,612	313,922	144,824
Miscellaneous Aids (Veterans' organizations only).....	69,813	14,150	17,000	13,000	10,000
Relief (Including administration).....	6,000,000 ^a	4,726,138	6,182,163	2,680,864	5,347,335
	\$43,401,413	\$38,022,770	\$31,272,715	\$20,670,715	\$26,761,738
Less: Unused appropriations.....	2,333,170 ^b	776,532	535,429	225,432	112,153
Net Aids to Political Subdivisions of the State, etc.....	41,068,243	37,246,238	30,737,286	20,445,283	26,649,585
Net Cost of State Government after Deducting Aids.....	\$31,029,750	\$34,031,215	\$29,640,559	\$27,661,886	\$31,363,378
Deduct:					
Institutions of Higher Education:					
University of Wisconsin.....	\$7,100,962	\$7,957,858	\$6,305,660	\$6,097,504	\$7,882,712
State Teachers' Colleges.....	3,735,083	4,430,313	3,476,492	3,386,742	4,066,951

Stout Institute.....	423,131	480,058	441,467	414,604	477,216
Mining School.....	67,060	86,986	62,775	55,203	65,144
	<u>\$11,326,236</u>	<u>\$12,955,215</u>	<u>\$10,286,394</u>	<u>\$9,954,053</u>	<u>\$12,492,023</u>
Less: Unused appropriations.....		284,207	52,513	72,438	73,773
Net Appropriations to Institutions of Higher Education.....	11,326,236	12,671,008	10,233,881	9,881,615	12,418,250
Net Cost of State Government after Deducting Aids and Higher Education.....	\$19,703,514	\$21,360,207	\$19,406,678	\$17,780,271	\$18,945,128
Deduct:					
Charitable and Penal System and Grand Army Home for Veterans:					
Charitable and Penal System.....	\$7,694,045	\$8,726,128	\$7,241,238	\$6,136,793	\$7,422,522
Grand Army Home for Veterans.....	506,131	530,939	447,230	407,824	441,712
	<u>\$8,200,176</u>	<u>\$9,257,067</u>	<u>\$7,688,468</u>	<u>\$6,544,617</u>	<u>\$7,864,234</u>
Less: Unused appropriations.....		161,166	12,717	104,104	49,434
Net Appropriations to Charitable and Penal System and Grand Army Home.....	8,200,176	9,095,901	7,675,751	6,440,513	7,814,800
Net Cost of State Government after Deducting Aids, Higher Education, and Charitable and Penal System.....	\$11,503,338	\$12,264,306	\$11,730,927	\$11,339,758	\$11,130,328
Deduct:					
Provision for Teachers' Insurance and Retirement Fund Surtax Deficiency.....	1,646,000	1,452,485	1,340,736	1,676,214	493,492
Net Cost of State Government for administrative expense, etc.:					
Boards, Commissions, and Departments.....	\$7,477,763	\$8,245,577	\$7,252,750	\$7,380,469	\$7,306,364
Legislature and Courts.....	1,516,045	1,514,308	1,551,622	1,447,002	1,462,876
Miscellaneous Activities.....	863,530	1,051,936	1,585,819	836,073	783,525
Forestry.....					1,084,071

^a This figure represents \$5,000,000 appropriated by the legislature in Chapter 534, Laws of 1939, and \$1,000,000 of relief taxes to be used for relief purposes. Chapter 534 has been declared unconstitutional by the Attorney General.

^b This figure represents estimated unused relief appropriation.

NOTE: The increasing cost of state government, it will be noted, is not due to state administrative expense, but is caused primarily by increased aids to counties, cities, villages, towns, school districts, and other political subdivisions of the state. The Emergency Board allotments for 1939-1941 are estimated and distributed in the above statement as follows: Pensions \$792,600; Higher Education \$171,500; Charitable and Penal System \$4,200; Boards, Commissions, and Departments \$72,700.

TABLE 4—SPECIFIC AND SUM SUFFICIENT
OF THE STATE, AND

	1940—1941	1939—1940	1938—1939	1937—1938
Aids to Political Subdivisions of the State				
Educational Aids.....	\$8,036,300.00	\$8,132,225.00	\$8,101,523.66	\$8,049,872.01
Charitable and Pension Aids.....	9,418,600.00	8,324,900.00	7,249,508.71	6,309,788.97
Agricultural Aids.....	136,000.00	160,000.00	134,000.00	133,667.99
Forestry Aid.....	101,341.25	101,341.25	134,776.57	133,768.78
Relief.....	1,516,830.00	1,650,000.00	1,926,970.65	2,165,574.78
Subtotals, Aids to Political Subdivisions.....	\$19,209,071.25	\$18,368,466.25	\$17,546,779.59	\$16,792,672.53
Biennial Subtotals, Aids to Political Subdivisions.....	\$37,577,537.50		\$34,339,452.12	
Other State Aids				
Educational Aids.....	\$37,500.00	\$42,000.00	\$23,800.00	\$44,043.94
Charitable and Pension Aids.....	962,995.00	962,995.00	807,197.60	833,064.10
Agricultural Aids.....	428,875.00	460,988.10	280,100.00	241,949.09
Forestry Aid (Adm., etc.).....	11,658.75	13,881.25	15,145.00	13,976.96
Veterans Aids.....	4,312.50	65,500.00	5,900.00	8,016.66
Relief (Adm., etc.).....	250,000.00	250,000.00	374,094.83	259,497.74
Subtotals, Other Aids.....	\$1,695,341.25	\$1,795,364.35	\$1,506,237.43	\$1,400,548.49
Biennial Subtotals, Other Aids.....	\$3,490,705.60		\$2,906,785.92	
Grand Totals, Specific and Sum Sufficient Appropriation Aids.....	\$20,904,412.50	\$20,163,830.60	\$19,053,017.02	\$18,193,221.02
Biennial Grand Totals, Specific and Sum Sufficient Appropriation Aids	\$41,068,243.10		\$37,246,238.04	

APPROPRIATION AIDS TO POLITICAL SUBDIVISIONS OTHER STATE AIDS

1936—1937	1935—1936	1934—1935	1933—1934	1932—1933	1931—1932
\$ 6,529,400.21	\$ 6,519,050.17	\$ 5,940,545.44	\$ 5,901,578.41	\$ 7,065,665.71	\$ 7,710,644.63
5,303,659.40	3,425,836.67	1,762,455.99	1,876,799.56	1,823,000.00	1,763,184.68
126,524.60	133,082.45	122,313.26	120,742.79	238,896.06	292,809.76
294,364.47	165,478.40	168,228.13	95,383.35	65,697.38	33,138.49
1,505,524.41	3,832,999.22	871,620.74	1,047,806.26	1,708,048.64	3,150,742.28
\$13,759,473.09	\$14,076,446.91	\$ 8,865,163.56	\$ 9,042,310.37	\$10,901,307.79	\$12,950,519.84
\$27,835,920.00		\$17,907,473.93		\$23,851,827.63	
\$ 38,224.78	\$ 16,830.59			\$ 44,485.19	\$ 44,852.92
831,649.00	813,976.00	\$ 707,168.15	\$ 744,744.88	795,000.00	780,486.83
158,219.91	140,184.26	132,820.71	150,521.31	259,996.60	357,476.56
17,093.84	24,547.92	15,706.05	12,411.75	11,504.58	5,410.60
5,000.00	12,000.00	8,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
432,640.03	410,999.48	250,177.89	511,258.66	358,886.28	129,658.27
\$ 1,482,827.56	\$ 1,418,538.25	\$ 1,113,872.80	\$ 1,423,936.60	\$ 1,474,872.65	\$ 1,322,885.18
\$2,901,365.81		\$2,537,809.40		\$2,797,757.83	
\$15,242,300.65	\$15,494,985.16	\$ 9,979,036.36	\$10,466,246.97	\$12,376,180.44	\$14,273,405.02
\$30,737,285.81		\$20,445,283.33		\$26,649,585.46	

**TABLE 5—STATE AIDS TO POLITICAL SUBDIVISIONS
OTHER AIDS, TAXES APPORTIONED AND**

	1940—1941	1939—1940	1938—1939	1937—1938
ALL FUNDS				
AIDS TO POLITICAL SUBDIVISIONS OF THE STATE				
GENERAL FUND				
Highway Aids.....	\$18,003,960.00	\$18,310,050.00	\$14,911,978.79	\$16,298,577.72
Educational Aids.....	8,550,539.67	8,646,464.67	8,611,090.68	8,552,194.38
Charitable and Pension Aids..	20,186,832.00	17,077,831.00	14,417,015.32	12,355,214.99
Agricultural Aids.....	136,000.00	160,000.00	134,000.00	133,667.99
Forestry Aid.....	101,341.25	101,341.25	134,776.57	133,768.78
Relief—State Funds.....	1,516,830.00	1,650,000.00	1,926,970.65	2,165,574.78
Relief—Federal Funds ¹	-----	39,312.27	785.53	1,062.70
Taxes Apportioned.....	16,264,899.00	17,045,538.00	16,021,558.99	18,902,664.18
Agency Collections.....	705,000.00	695,000.00	673,940.10	632,008.75
CONSERVATION FUND				
Forestry Aid to Counties.....	180,000.00	180,000.00	170,903.63	161,479.45
SCHOOL FUND INCOME				
Educational Aids.....	416,094.00	416,094.00	465,738.90	425,842.50
SUBTOTALS, AIDS TO POLITICAL SUBDIVISIONS..	\$66,061,495.92	\$64,321,631.19	\$57,468,759.16	\$59,762,056.22
BIENNIAL SUBTOTALS, AIDS TO POLITICAL SUBDIVS.	\$130,383,127.11		\$117,230,815.38	
OTHER STATE AIDS				
GENERAL FUND				
Educational Aids.....	37,500.00	42,000.00	23,800.00	44,053.94
Charitable and Pension Aids..	962,995.00	962,995.00	807,197.60	833,064.10
Agricultural Aids.....	428,875.00	460,988.10	280,100.00	241,949.09
Forestry Aid (Adm., etc.).....	11,658.75	13,881.25	15,145.00	13,976.96
Relief—State Funds.....	250,000.00	250,000.00	374,094.83	259,497.74
Relief—Federal Funds.....	-----	2,423.23	382.58	74,953.99
Veterans Aids.....	4,312.50	65,500.00	5,900.00	8,016.66
SUBTOTALS, OTHER STATE AIDS.....	\$1,695,341.25	\$1,797,787.58	\$1,506,620.01	\$1,475,512.48
BIENNIAL SUBTOTALS, OTHER STATE AIDS.....	\$3,493,128.83		\$2,982,132.49	
GRAND TOTALS, ALL STATE AIDS, ALL FUNDS.....	\$67,756,837.17	\$66,119,418.77	\$58,975,379.17	\$61,237,568.70
BIENNIAL GRAND TOTALS, ALL STATE AIDS, ALL FUNDS	\$133,876,255.94		\$120,212,947.87	
DEDUCT: GRAND TOTALS, SPECIFIC AND SUM SUFFICIENT APPROPRIATION AIDS	\$20,904,412.50	\$20,163,830.60	\$19,053,017.02	\$18,193,221.02
BIENNIAL GRAND TOTALS, SPECIFIC AND SUM SUFFICIENT APPROPRIATION AIDS.....	\$41,068,243.10		\$37,246,238.04	
GRAND TOTALS, STATE AIDS FROM OTHER SOURCES.....	\$46,852,424.67	\$45,955,588.17	\$39,922,362.15	\$43,044,347.68
BIENNIAL GRAND TOTALS, STATE AIDS FROM OTHER SOURCES.....	\$92,808,012.84		\$82,966,709.83	

¹ During the years 1933-1934, 1934-1935, 1935-1936 Federal Aid for relief was paid to the State to be used for general relief purposes. Beginning with the year 1936-1937 this policy was discontinued entirely by the Federal Government which substituted the WPA and PWA program.

OF THE STATE FROM ALL FUNDS AND ALL SOURCES,
AGENCY COLLECTIONS DISTRIBUTED

1936-1937	1935-1936	1934-1935	1933-1934	1932-1933	1931-1932
\$16,261,489.52	\$15,225,200.57	\$14,733,457.11	\$14,031,537.96	\$13,251,982.26	\$14,108,455.12
6,792,259.79	6,763,713.99	6,172,946.74	6,066,364.24	7,250,559.01	7,911,092.30
10,429,951.96	4,910,154.27	1,762,455.99	1,876,799.56	1,823,000.00	1,763,184.68
126,524.60	133,082.45	122,313.26	120,742.79	238,896.06	292,809.76
294,264.47	165,478.40	168,228.13	95,382.28	65,697.38	33,138.49
1,505,524.41	3,832,999.22	871,620.74	1,047,806.26	1,708,048.64	3,150,742.28
175,629.74	12,027,841.16	34,819,873.75	12,086,743.64	1,069,394.45	-----
18,118,589.32	15,033,184.71	12,704,308.54	9,316,728.29	6,984,787.87	6,866,633.80
604,894.96	550,165.50	521,021.62	538,159.03	543,891.63	552,011.11
-----	111,649.78	104,386.39	49,719.94	33,134.18	16,754.05
431,179.80	435,438.00	440,982.00	444,323.00	442,691.00	437,015.00
\$54,740,308.57	\$59,188,908.05	\$72,421,594.27	\$45,674,306.99	\$33,412,082.48	\$35,131,836.59
\$113,929,216.62		\$118,095,901.26		\$68,543,919.07	
38,224.78	16,830.59	-----	-----	44,485.19	44,852.92
831,649.00	813,976.00	707,168.15	744,744.88	795,000.00	780,486.83
158,219.91	140,184.26	132,820.71	150,521.31	259,996.60	357,476.56
17,093.84	24,547.92	15,706.05	12,411.75	11,504.58	5,410.60
432,640.03	410,999.48	250,177.89	511,258.66	358,886.28	129,658.27
712,253.29	1,876,111.50	9,617,391.41	3,612,940.24	5,433.69	-----
5,000.00	12,000.00	8,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
\$2,195,080.85	\$3,294,649.75	\$10,731,264.21	\$5,036,876.84	\$1,480,306.34	\$1,322,885.18
\$5,489,730.60		\$15,768,141.05		\$2,803,191.52	
\$56,935,389.42	\$62,483,557.80	\$83,152,858.48	\$50,711,183.83	\$34,892,388.82	\$36,454,721.77
\$119,418,947.22		\$133,864,042.31		\$71,347,110.59	
\$15,242,300.65	\$15,494,985.16	\$9,979,036.36	\$10,466,246.97	\$12,376,180.44	\$14,273,405.02
\$30,737,285.81		\$20,445,283.33		\$26,649,585.46	
\$41,693,088.77	\$46,988,572.64	\$73,173,822.12	\$40,244,936.86	\$22,516,208.38	\$22,181,316.75
\$88,681,661.41		\$113,418,758.98		\$44,697,525.13	



Rapids on the Brule.



Little Manitou Falls at Pattison State Park.

The State Government

Executive Branch and Constitutional Departments

CONSTITUTIONAL DEPARTMENTS

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

Governor: JULIUS P. HEIL.

Lieutenant Governor: WALTER S. GOODLAND.

Private Secretary: WILLIAM C. MAAS.

Financial Secretary: CHARLES MCKEOWN.

Executive Counsel: ELMER E. BARLOW.¹

Purchasing Counsel: AUGUST FREY.²

Press Secretary: ARTHUR TILLER.

Director of Departmental Research: AUGUST FREY.

Office: State Capitol.

Total personnel, January 1940: 14 in Executive Office and 17 in the division of Departmental Research.

Publications: No regular publications; Governor's message printed in pamphlet form when delivered and also in the legislative journal; report on pardons made biennially to legislature and printed in journals.

The Governor is elected by the people for a two-year term at the general election in November in each even-numbered year and takes office on the first Monday in January of the following odd-numbered year. He is principal executive officer of the state and also has an important part in legislation.

According to the Constitution it is his duty "to faithfully execute the laws of the state and to maintain and defend its sovereignty and jurisdiction". He is the commander-in-chief of the militia, all of whose officers he appoints. He has exclusive power to grant pardons, reprieves, and commutations for criminal offenses, and passes upon applications for the extradition of persons charged with criminal offenses in other states. Principal officers of nearly all state departments are appointed by him, some of whom are subject to approval by the senate. Those appointed without confirmation by the senate may be removed at his will, while those whose appointments have been confirmed by the senate may, after a hearing, be removed for cause only. He receives resignations of state officers and fills vacancies. He may also remove county officers for misconduct in office after they have had a hearing, and he fills all vacancies in county offices.

The Governor is responsible for presenting to the legislature a balanced state budget with recommendations as to the amount to be

¹ Served until appointed Commissioner of Taxation on October 4, 1939.

² Served until appointed Director of Departmental Research on June 22, 1939.

appropriated to each state department. After the budget bill has been passed the Governor may veto any separable part of the measure. The Budget Director, in most cases, releases to the departments the appropriations made by the legislature. Approval for all land purchases must be granted by the Governor. He is the chairman of the Emergency Board and designates when its meetings are to be held. For its actions his approval and that of one other member is necessary.

The Constitution gives the Governor an important part in the legislative machinery of the state. Through a biennial message delivered at the beginning of the session and special messages from time to time, he recommends changes in law that he thinks necessary. According to the constitution every bill passed by the legislature is sent to the Governor for his approval or veto. If he vetoes a bill it can become law only if passed over the veto by a two-thirds vote in both houses.

It is the constitutional duty of the Lieutenant Governor to act as Governor if the latter is incapacitated or leaves the state. In case the Governor dies or resigns the Lieutenant Governor succeeds to the office. He also presides over the senate during legislative sessions and casts a vote only in case of a tie.

Chapter 30, Laws of 1939, created, within the executive office, the division of Departmental Research whose director is appointed by the Governor for an indefinite term. The principal function of this division, when directed by the Governor, is to investigate irregularities, operating costs, or functions of any state department to determine the feasibility of consolidating, creating, or rearranging departments for the purpose of eliminating unnecessary functions, avoiding duplication, promoting economy, and increasing efficiency.

SECRETARY OF STATE

Secretary of State: FRED R. ZIMMERMAN.

Assistant Secretary of State: R. W. DIXON.

Chief Accountant and Chief Clerk: C. A. NICKERSON.

Corporation Clerk: H. E. WHIPPLE.

Supervisor Records and Elections: GEORGE BROWN.

Office: State Capitol.

Total personnel, January 1940: 30.

Publications: Biennial Report; Election Laws; Election Manual; Corporation Laws.

The constitution delegates to the Secretary of State two distinct duties—namely, keeping the state's records and conducting its official correspondence, and serving as the state's auditor. All laws, appointments, oaths of office, and similar official records are filed with and preserved by him, and certified copies thereof are furnished by him upon payment of prescribed fees. The validity of all claims

against the state or any of its departments are passed on by the secretary. He also keeps the state's books and accounts and draws all warrants for payments from the state treasury.

The administration of the corporation laws is the duty of the department. All domestic corporations must secure charters from the Secretary of State and foreign corporations must have licenses in order to do business in the state. All corporations both domestic and foreign are required to file annual reports.

The Secretary of State is also the central election officer of the state. All nomination papers for offices in which the district is larger than a single county are filed with the department which prepares all notices and blank forms required for primaries and elections in such districts, and makes all tabulations for the official canvass of the returns.

Additional duties of the department include the issuing and recording of city and village charters, the commissioning of notaries public, the licensing of private detective agencies, and the numbering and publishing of all approved laws received from the Governor. The Secretary of State is also custodian of the Great Seal which he imprints on all official acts of the Governor.

STATE TREASURER

State Treasurer: JOHN M. SMITH.

Main Office: State Capitol.

Total personnel, January 1940: 176.

Publications: Biennial report.

The State Treasurer has custody of all state funds, receives all moneys paid into the treasury, and issues checks in payment of all claims. All securities owned by any state fund are held by him and he collects the interest thereon. He deposits the cash paid into the treasury in banks designated by the Board of Deposits and draws upon them in making payments. He settles with the county treasurers for the state's share of the property and income taxes and the offsetting aids paid by the state to the counties. Special property taxes paid by the railroads, public utilities, and telephone companies are collected directly by the department. The State Treasurer receives weekly from each state department all moneys which were paid to it in taxes or fees. In the case of motor vehicles, such taxes or fees are sent in daily.

The State Treasurer's office collects the gasoline tax, the malt beverage and intoxicating liquor tax, the annual license fees of and emergency taxes on telephone companies, and the cigarette tax. Inspection of gasoline and other petroleum products is also performed by this department.

ATTORNEY GENERAL

Attorney General: JOHN E. MARTIN.

Deputy Attorney General: JAMES WARD RECTOR.

Assistant Attorneys General: MORTIMER LEVITAN; N. S. BOARDMAN;
WARREN H. RESH; HAROLD H. PERSONS; JAMES R. WEDLAKE;
ALBERT G. HAWLEY; RICKARD H. LAURITZEN; WILLIAM A. PLATZ.

Office: State Capitol.

Total personnel, January 1940: 32 full-time employees and 5 part-time employees.

Publications: Opinions of the Attorney General (monthly in pamphlet form and an annual volume).

The Attorney General is the chief law officer of the state. He represents the state in all actions in the Supreme Court in which the state is a party, including all appeals in criminal cases from convictions in trial courts. When instructed to do so by the Governor or the legislature, the Attorney General also represents the state in other courts, including the United States Supreme Court and other federal courts. He also represents commissions, boards, departments or other agencies of the state government in appeals from their decisions or determinations and represents state employees in actions brought against them in matters arising out of the discharge of their duties.

Another important duty is the rendering of opinions on questions of law to state officers and district attorneys. Either house of the legislature and all state officers may request opinions from the Attorney General upon any legal questions which confront them, as may also the seventy-one district attorneys of the state. The opinions of the Attorney General are given in writing, and while not having the force of court decisions are, to all practical intents and purposes, binding upon the state officers until the courts render a contrary decision.

In addition, the department does a large amount of other legal work. The Attorney General drafts practically all contracts entered into by the state or any of its departments and approves the form of bonds required under state statutes. He examines the titles to property upon which loans are made from state funds and passes upon the form of the mortgages, bonds, and other instruments for which these loans are secured. A special statutory duty is the examination of all county and municipal bond issues as to legal form and content, and the collection for the school fund of all funds and property which escheat to the state under the statutes.

The Attorney General is also a member of the Board of Deposits of Wisconsin, Commissioners of Public Lands, State Board of Canners, Board of Trustees of the State Library, and Advisory Committee on Rules of Pleading, Practice and Procedure.

STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

State Superintendent of Public Instruction: JOHN CALLAHAN.

Senior Assistant Superintendent: J. F. WADDELL.

Assistant Superintendent-Director of Bureau of Handicapped Children: FRANK V. POWELL.

Assistant Superintendent (Legal): VICTOR E. KIMBALL.

Supervisor of School Building Service: H. W. SCHMIDT.

Supervisors of Elementary Schools: MAYBELL G. BUSH; LEROY S. IHLENFELDT; DELIA E. KIBBE; GEORGE H. LANDGRAF; LOIS G. NEMEC; JOHN F. SHAW.

Supervisors of Secondary Schools: HARRY E. MERRITT; ARTHUR R. PAGE.

Supervisor of Crippled Children's Division: FLORENCE L. PHENIX.

Supervisor of Schools for Exceptional Children: HAROLD M. WILLIAMS.

Supervisor of Schools for Deaf, Blind, and Defective Speech: LAVILLA A. WARD.

Supervisor of School Libraries: IRENE M. NEWMAN.

Assistant Supervisor of School Libraries: MARY T. RYAN.

Chief Statistician: CHARLES E. LIMP.

Office: State Capitol.

Total personnel, January 1940: 236 employes in the Department of Public Instruction, School for the Deaf, and School for the Blind.

Publications: Biennial reports; School Laws; School Directory (annual); Arbor and Bird Day Annual; Memorial Day Annual; Manuals of teaching; List of Books for School Libraries (biennial); Price lists of textbooks; Reading Circle Annual; Plans and specifications for schoolhouses; special research studies on various subjects; manuals on home economics, reading, high schools, rural school program.

The Department of Public Instruction has general supervision of all elementary and secondary public schools of the state, special education for handicapped children, county normal schools, the Wisconsin School for the Blind and the Wisconsin School for the Deaf. Teachers now receive their certificates from the Department of Public Instruction instead of from their county superintendents. At the head of the department is the State Superintendent of Public Instruction who is a constitutional officer elected by the people for a four-year term on a non-partisan basis, according to a constitutional amendment in 1902.

Supervisors of the department visit the elementary and secondary public schools and give advice and assistance to both teachers and school boards. The department also prepares manuals for teachers in the elementary and secondary schools. It helps schools in the selection and purchase of books for school libraries and prepares courses

of reading known as the Wisconsin State Reading Circle upon completion of which special diplomas are issued. Plans for all school buildings have to be submitted to the department. No new high school districts may be formed without the approval of the State Superintendent.

State aids for education, totaling in the current fiscal year approximately \$8,000,000 are apportioned by the State Superintendent. School districts and city schools make annual reports to the State Superintendent which are the basis of the biennial reports. In 1937-38 the total enrollment in all elementary and secondary public schools was 540,431 and their expenditures were \$50,090,040.

The department also supervises teachers' institutes and county normal schools for the training of rural teachers. These courses, teachers, and their salaries are subject to the approval of the Superintendent. County superintendents of schools issue certificates to teach within their respective counties but the Department of Public Instruction issues certificates which permit those holding them to teach anywhere in the state.

Classes for deaf, blind, crippled, and mentally retarded children are held mainly in cities and special aid and supervision is given by the department. The department helps to organize these classes for handicapped children, gives them mental and other tests, and approves courses and teachers.

COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC LANDS

Commissioners: FRED R. ZIMMERMAN, *chairman*; JOHN M. SMITH;
JOHN E. MARTIN.

Chief Clerk: T. H. BAKKEN.

Office: State Capitol.

Total personnel, January 1940: Three permanent and one occasional employees.

Publications: Biennial Report.

The land department is the only state department in addition to the elective state officers which is created by the Constitution. This department is headed by the Commissioners of the Public Lands, who under the Constitution are the Secretary of State, the State Treasurer, and the Attorney General. A chief clerk employed by them has immediate charge of the work of the department.

The department has exclusive control over the lands and moneys belonging to the constitutional trust funds which consist of the common school fund, normal fund, university fund, and the agricultural college fund. There remains unsold 187,000 acres of timber or unimproved land, belonging to these funds, which have a value of approximately \$2,000,000. Moneys belonging to the trust funds total

over \$15,000,000 and are loaned to school districts and other municipalities.

This department has the original record of the sale and conveyance of state lands and has on file the field notes and plats of the original and subsequent federal surveys of lands in Wisconsin. Documents made by this office from these records are used by abstractors and lawyers, and the field notes and plats by surveyors in running and locating the original section lines and corners.

This department protects the interest of the state in lands under any federal grant, uncovered lake beds, made lands in navigable waters, as well as in unsurveyed islands.

Under the Constitution escheated real and personal property is under the jurisdiction of the land department as well as fines and forfeitures.

ELECTIVE AND APPOINTIVE STATE OFFICERS

January 1940

ELECTIVE OFFICERS

Department	Name	Home Address	Term Expires	Salary
Governor.....	Julius P. Heil.....	Whitefish Bay	1st Mon. Jan. 1941	\$6,000
Lieutenant Governor.....	Walter S. Goodland.....	Racine.....	1st Mon. Jan. 1941	1,500
Secretary of State.....	Fred R. Zimmerman.....	Milwaukee.....	1st Mon. Jan. 1941	5,000
Attorney General.....	John E. Martin.....	Milwaukee.....	1st Mon. Jan. 1941	5,000
State Treasurer.....	John M. Smith.....	Shell Lake.....	1st Mon. Jan. 1941	5,000
Supt. Pub. Instruction.....	John Callahan.....	Madison.....	1st Mon. July 1943	5,000

OFFICERS APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR

Department	Name	Home Address	Term Expires	Salary or Compensation ¹
Accountancy, Board of	Harold B. Reyer***.....	Madison.....	June 25, 1939.....	\$10 per day
	Archie W. Kimball.....	Madison.....	June 25, 1940.....	\$10 per day
	Clarence H. Lichtfeldt.....	Milwaukee.....	June 25, 1941.....	\$10 per day
Adjutant General, The.	Ralph M. Immell.....	Blair.....	Indefinite.....	\$5,000
*Aeronautic Board, State of Wisconsin	Howard Morey.....	Madison.....	Feb. 15, 1940.....	\$10 per day but not to exceed \$150 per annum and ex- penses.
	S. J. Whittman.....	Oshkosh.....	Feb. 15, 1942.....	\$10 per day but not to exceed \$150 per annum and ex- penses.
	James B. King ²	Milwaukee.....	Feb. 15, 1944.....	\$10 per day but not to exceed \$150 per annum and ex- penses.
	Thomas J. Pattison.....	Durand.....	Indefinite.....	Expenses
	Robert A. Nixon ³ <i>ex officio</i>	Washburn.....	Indefinite.....	Expenses
*Agriculture, Board of	James W. Baird.....	Waukesha.....	Jan. 2, 1941.....	Not to exceed \$10 per day or \$600 per annum and ex- penses.
	Edward Pfeifer.....	Ladysmith.....	June 2, 1941.....	Not to exceed \$10 per day or \$600 per annum and ex- penses.
	R. J. Douglas.....	Juda.....	June 2, 1943.....	Not to exceed \$10 per day or \$600 per annum and ex- penses.
	Paul C. Schmoldt.....	Medford.....	June 2, 1943.....	Not to exceed \$10 per day or \$600 per annum and ex- penses.
	John Scott Earle.....	Pr. du Chien.....	June 2, 1945.....	Not to exceed \$10 per day or \$600 per annum and ex- penses.
	Herman Ihde.....	Neenah.....	June 2, 1945.....	Not to exceed \$10 per day or \$600 per annum and ex- penses.
	Ira Inman.....	Beloit.....	June 2, 1945.....	Not to exceed \$10 per day or \$600 per annum and ex- penses.

* Appointments to this department require confirmation by the senate.

*** Term has expired but no successor has been appointed.

¹ Where a per diem compensation is indicated, board members are paid only for the time actually spent in the performance of their official duties.² Resigned February 18, 1939.³ Resigned January 8, 1940.

OFFICERS APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR—Continued

Department	Name	Home Address	Term Expires	Salary or Compensation ¹
*Annuity and Investment Board-----	Bernice Cadman-----	Janesville-----	March 1, 1941-----	\$25 per day but not to exceed \$500 per annum and expenses.
	S. A. Oscar-----	Madison-----	March 1, 1941-----	\$25 per day but not to exceed \$500 per annum and expenses.
	John A. Thiel-----	Mayville-----	March 1, 1943-----	\$25 per day but not to exceed \$500 per annum and expenses.
	Edward A. Bacon-----	Milwaukee-----	March 1, 1945-----	\$25 per day but not to exceed \$500 per annum and expenses.
Athletic Commission---	Harvey Buchanan-----	Superior-----	August 20, 1940-----	\$5 per day ²
	Raymond Sheehy-----	Milwaukee-----	August 20, 1941-----	\$5 per day ²
	Frank J. Rogacki-----	Milwaukee-----	August 20, 1942-----	\$5 per day ²
	Earl F. Otto-----	Wis. Rapids-----	August 20, 1943-----	\$5 per day ²
	Ray Markey-----	Milwaukee-----	August 20, 1943-----	\$5 per day ²
*Banking Commission---	Herbert F. Ibach-----	Madison-----	April 1, 1941-----	\$5,000
	Frank H. Bixby-----	New Richmond-----	April 1, 1943-----	\$5,000
	Allen G. Pflugradt-----	Milwaukee-----	April 1, 1945-----	\$5,000
*Banking Review Board-----	Fred Froede-----	Milwaukee-----	1st Mon. Jan. 1940-----	\$15 per day but not to exceed \$900 per annum and expenses.
	John King-----	Marathon-----	1st Mon. Jan. 1941-----	\$15 per day but not to exceed \$900 per annum and expenses.
	August O. Paunack-----	Madison-----	1st Mon. Jan. 1942-----	\$15 per day but not to exceed \$900 per annum and expenses.
	Franklin Jahnke-----	Markesan-----	1st Mon. Jan. 1943-----	\$15 per day but not to exceed \$900 per annum and expenses.
	H. A. von Oven-----	Beloit-----	1st Mon. Jan. 1944-----	\$15 per day but not to exceed \$900 per annum and expenses.
*Basic Sciences, Board of Examiners in the---	Robert N. Bauer-----	Milwaukee-----	April 1, 1941-----	\$10 per day and expenses
	M. F. Guyer-----	Madison-----	April 1, 1943-----	\$10 per day and expenses
	W. H. Barber-----	Ripon-----	April 1, 1945-----	\$10 per day and expenses
*Budget Director-----	Elmer C. Giessel (acting director)-----	Madison-----	Indefinite-----	\$5,000
*Building and Loan Advisory Committee (in Banking Dept.)-----	A. Helmuth Koepke-----	Milwaukee-----	1st Mon. July 1940-----	Expenses
	John E. Mahoney-----	Milwaukee-----	1st Mon. July 1940-----	Expenses
	F. W. Krueger-----	Wis. Rapids-----	1st Mon. July 1941-----	Expenses
	B. F. Kuehlhorn-----	Milwaukee-----	1st Mon. July 1941-----	Expenses
	Fred Schulz-----	Racine-----	1st Mon. July 1942-----	Expenses
	A. A. Abraham-----	Oshkosh-----	1st Mon. July 1942-----	Expenses
	William R. Stoddard-----	Beaver Dam-----	1st Mon. July 1943-----	Expenses
*Chiropractic, Board of Examiners in-----	Ray Nelson-----	Barron-----	April 1, 1941-----	\$10 per day and expenses
	Alvin D. Frantz-----	Plymouth-----	April 1, 1943-----	\$10 per day and expenses
	E. M. Cardell-----	Kenosha-----	April 1, 1945-----	\$10 per day and expenses
*Conservation Commission-----	R. H. Fischer-----	Shawano-----	July 27, 1941-----	Expenses
	E. E. Browne-----	Waupaca-----	July 27, 1941-----	Expenses
	Wally Adams-----	Conover-----	July 27, 1943-----	Expenses
	Mark S. Catlin, Sr-----	Appleton-----	July 27, 1943-----	Expenses
	Wm. J. P. Aberg-----	Madison-----	July 27, 1945-----	Expenses
	James Corcoran-----	Webster-----	July 27, 1945-----	Expenses

* Appointments to this department require confirmation by the senate.

¹ Where a per diem compensation is indicated, board members are paid only for the time actually spent in the performance of their official duties.

² Per diem compensation shall not exceed \$3,000 per annum for the entire board.

OFFICERS APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR—Continued

Department	Name	Home Address	Term Expires	Salary or Compensation ¹
Dental Examiners, Board of-----	Dr. W. I. MacFarlane	Tomahawk	May 2, 1940	\$10 per day and expenses
	Dr. S. F. Donovan	Tomah	May 2, 1941	\$10 per day and expenses
	Dr. Wm. Hausmann, Sr.	West Bend	May 2, 1942	\$10 per day and expenses
	Dr. C. J. Baumann	Milwaukee	May 2, 1943	\$10 per day and expenses
	Dr. B. D. Ising	Oshkosh	May 2, 1944	\$10 per day and expenses
*Employment Relations Board, Wisconsin----	R. F. Green	La Crosse	May 12, 1941	\$5,000
	Henry C. Fuldner	Milwaukee	May 12, 1943	\$5,000
	L. E. Gooding	Fond du Lac	May 12, 1945	\$5,000
*****Engineer, State----	Charles A. Halbert	Madison	Indefinite	\$5,000
Executive Department				
Private Secretary----	William C. Maas	Milwaukee	Indefinite	
Financial Secretary----	Charles McKeown	Milwaukee	Indefinite	
Executive Counsel----	Elmer E. Barlow ²	Arcadia	Indefinite	
Purchasing Counsel----	August Frey ³	Milwaukee	Indefinite	
Press Secretary----	Arthur Tiller	Milwaukee	Indefinite	
Grain and Warehouse Commission-----	Charles Peacock	Superior	1st Mon. Feb. 1941	\$3,600
	Peter Skamser	Superior	1st Mon. Feb. 1942	\$3,600
	Clarence Grace	Superior	1st Mon. Feb. 1943	\$3,600
*Health, Board of-----	Dr. Joseph Dean***	Madison	1st Mon. Feb. 1939	\$10 per day but not to exceed \$200 per annum and expenses
	Dr. J. J. Seelman	Milwaukee	1st Mon. Feb. 1940	\$10 per day but not to exceed \$200 per annum and expenses
	Dr. Stephen Cahana	Milwaukee	1st Mon. Feb. 1941	\$10 per day but not to exceed \$200 per annum and expenses
	Dr. Robert L. MacCornack	Whitehall	1st Mon. Feb. 1942	\$10 per day but not to exceed \$200 per annum and expenses
	Dr. Weber W. Kelly	Green Bay	1st Mon. Feb. 1943	\$10 per day but not to exceed \$200 per annum and expenses
	Dr. C. A. Harper ⁴	Madison	1st Mon. Feb. 1944	\$10 per day but not to exceed \$200 per annum and expenses
	Mrs. Amalia C. Baird	Eau Claire	1st Mon. Feb. 1944	\$10 per day but not to exceed \$200 per annum and expenses
*Highway Commission.	Thomas F. Davlin	Berlin	March 1, 1941	\$5,000
	Thomas J. Pattison	Durand	March 1, 1943	\$5,000
	William E. O'Brien	Kenosha	March 1, 1945	\$5,000
*Industrial Commission	Harry J. Burczyk	Milwaukee	June 30, 1941	\$5,000
	Voyta Wrabetz	Madison	June 30, 1943	\$5,000
	C. L. Miler	Delavan	June 30, 1945	\$5,000
Institute of Technology, Wisconsin, Board of Regents-----	John Beck***	Benton	July 1, 1939	None
	George Walker	Platteville	July 1, 1940	None
	One vacancy			
*Insurance Commissioner-----	Morvin Duel	Fond du Lac	June 30, 1943	\$5,000

¹ Appointments to this department require confirmation by the senate.

*** Term has expired but no successor has been appointed.

**** Subject to Civil service.

¹ Where a per diem compensation is indicated, board members are paid only for the time actually spent in the performance of their official duties.

² Served until appointed Commissioner of Taxation on October 4, 1939.

³ Served until appointed Director of Departmental Research on June 22, 1939.

⁴ Elected secretary by the board. Salary not to exceed \$5000 in lieu of per diem as a board member.

OFFICERS APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR—Continued

Department	Name	Home Address	Term Expires	Salary or Compensation ¹
****Interstate Cooperation, Commission on	Frank Klode.....	Milwaukee ..	Indefinite.....	Expenses
	William E. O'Brien.....	Kenosha.....	Indefinite.....	Expenses
	Philip H. Porter.....	Madison.....	Indefinite.....	Expenses
****Library Certification Board, Public...	Helen S. Mathews***	De Pere.....	Jan. 1, 1936.....	None
	Margaret Biggert***	Berlin.....	Jan. 1, 1939.....	None
	One Vacancy			
****Library Commission, Free.....	J. D. Millar.....	Menomonie.....	June 1, 1941.....	Expenses
	Anita Koenen.....	Milwaukee ..	June 1, 1941.....	Expenses
Medical Examiners, Board of.....	Dr. Edward C. Murphy***	Eau Claire ..	July 1, 1937.....	Not to exceed \$5 per day and expenses
	Dr. A. J. Gates***	Tigerton.....	July 1, 1939.....	Not to exceed \$5 per day and expenses
	Dr. H. H. Christofferson.....	Colby.....	July 1, 1941.....	Not to exceed \$5 per day and expenses
	Dr. George R. Reay...	La Crosse....	July 1, 1941.....	Not to exceed \$5 per day and expenses
	Dr. D. R. Searle.....	Superior.....	July 1, 1941.....	Not to exceed \$5 per day and expenses
	Dr. Jessie P. Allen.....	Beloit.....	July 1, 1943.....	Not to exceed \$5 per day and expenses
	Dr. Robert E. Flynn ..	La Crosse....	July 1, 1943.....	Not to exceed \$5 per day and expenses
	Dr. Harold W. Shutter	Wauwatosa....	July 1, 1943.....	Not to exceed \$5 per day and expenses
Memorial Hall, Custodian of.....	Stanley Dietz.....	Beloit.....	May 1, 1941.....	\$1,500
Metropolitan Sewerage Commission.....	Jacob Friedrick.....	Milwaukee ..	Indefinite.....	Expenses
	George H. Gabel.....	Shorewood....	Indefinite.....	Expenses
	Henry G. Meigs.....	West Allis....	Indefinite.....	Expenses
Milwaukee County Board of Trustees...	George Hampel, Jr....	Milwaukee ..	Aug. 1, 1942.....	Fixed by county board
*Motor Vehicle Department, Commissioner of.....	George W. Rickeman..	Racine.....	Sept. 7, 1945.....	\$5,000
****Normal Schools, Board of Regents...	Clarence L. Erlanson ..	Superior.....	1st Mon. Feb. 1941	Expenses
	Mrs. Charles Crownhart	Madison.....	1st Mon. Feb. 1941	Expenses
	Beatrice Carr.....	Milwaukee ..	1st Mon. Feb. 1942	Expenses
	Robert I. Dugdale.....	Platteville....	1st Mon. Feb. 1942	Expenses
	Peter J. Smith.....	Eau Claire ..	1st Mon. Feb. 1943	Expenses
	A. W. Zeratsky.....	La Crosse....	1st Mon. Feb. 1943	Expenses
	Edward J. Dempsey.....	Oshkosh.....	1st Mon. Feb. 1944	Expenses
	J. H. Grimm.....	River Falls....	1st Mon. Feb. 1944	Expenses
	W. S. Delzell.....	Stevens Point.	1st Mon. Feb. 1945	Expenses
	Dr. R. H. Dixon.....	Whitewater...	1st Mon. Feb. 1945	Expenses
Optometry, Board of Examiners in.....	Charles F. Behnke.....	Oshkosh.....	August 9, 1940....	\$8 per day and expenses
	William Leissring.....	Milwaukee ..	August 9, 1941....	\$8 per day and expenses
	Thomas C. West.....	Sturgeon Bay..	August 9, 1942....	\$8 per day and expenses
	Henry R. Tavs.....	Milwaukee ..	August 9, 1943....	\$8 per day and expenses
	Earle W. Johnson.....	Berlin.....	August 9, 1944....	\$8 per day and expenses

* Appointments to this department require confirmation by the senate.

¹ Where a per diem compensation is indicated, board members are paid only for the time actually spent in the performance of their official duties.

***Term has expired but no successor has been appointed.

****Besides the members appointed by the Governor these boards have one or more members nearly all of whom are *ex officio*. For a complete list of the members consult the descriptive articles dealing with these departments.

OFFICERS APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR—Continued

Department	Name	Home Address	Term Expires	Salary or Compensation ¹
Pardon Board (In Executive Department)	George E. Ballhorn.....	Milwaukee...	1st Mon. Jan. 1941	\$20 per day but not to exceed \$1,000 per annum and expenses
	Dio W. Dunham.....	Neenah.....	1st Mon. Jan. 1941	\$20 per day but not to exceed \$1,000 per annum and expenses
	Theodore Mentges.....	Withee.....	1st Mon. Jan. 1941	\$20 per day but not to exceed \$1,000 per annum and expenses
*****Personnel, Director of.....	A. J. Opstedal (acting director).....	Madison.....	Indefinite.....	\$5,000
*Personnel, Board of...	Roy E. Reed ²	Ripon.....	July 1, 1941.....	\$25 per day but not to exceed \$600 per annum and expenses
	Bjarne Mjelde.....	Stoughton.....	July 1, 1943.....	\$25 per day but not to exceed \$600 per annum and expenses
	Lulu E. Nelson.....	Grantsburg.....	July 1, 1945.....	\$25 per day but not to exceed \$600 per annum and expenses
Pharmacy, Board of...	Edward Kremers.....	Madison.....	April 12, 1940.....	\$5 per day and expenses
	Sylvester H. Dretzka.....	So. Milwaukee.....	April 12, 1941.....	\$5 per day and expenses
	Edwin Schweger.....	Green Bay.....	April 12, 1942.....	\$5 per day and expenses
	Edith Schmitz.....	Platteville.....	April 12, 1943.....	\$5 per day and expenses
****Planning Board, State.....	J. P. Lee.....	Menomonie.....	April 12, 1944.....	\$5 per day and expenses
	Hugh A. Harper***.....	Lancaster.....	July 26, 1937.....	None
	Charles B. Bennett***.....	Milwaukee.....	July 26, 1937.....	None
Portage Levee Commission.....	Charles B. Whitnall***.....	Milwaukee.....	July 26, 1937.....	None
	William Louis Mohr.....	Portage.....	Duration of Com.	Expenses
	Charles McGorty.....	Portage.....	Duration of Com.	Expenses
*Public Service Commission.....	James H. Taylor, Sr.	Portage.....	Duration of Com.	Expenses
	Wildon F. Whitney.....	Madison.....	1st Mon. Mch. 1941	\$5,000
	Robert A. Nixon.....	Washburn.....	1st Mon. Mch. 1943	\$5,000
*Public Welfare, State Board of.....	Reuben W. Peterson.....	Berlin.....	1st Mon. Mch. 1945	\$5,000
	Charles H. Liehe.....	Chippewa Falls.....	Oct. 3, 1941.....	\$10 per day but not to exceed \$600 per annum and expenses
	Mrs. Yvonne Town.....	Waukesha.....	Oct. 3, 1941.....	\$10 per day but not to exceed \$600 per annum and expenses
	Lloyd V. Ballard.....	Beloit.....	Oct. 3, 1943.....	\$10 per day but not to exceed \$600 per annum and expenses
	Mrs. Erma Stoddart.....	Beaver Dam.....	Oct. 3, 1943.....	\$10 per day but not to exceed \$600 per annum and expenses
	R. T. Everhardt.....	Whitewater.....	Oct. 3, 1945.....	\$10 per day but not to exceed \$600 per annum and expenses
	Herman A. Kloppman.....	Crivitz.....	Oct. 3, 1945.....	\$10 per day but not to exceed \$600 per annum and expenses
	Frank W. Wabiszewski.....	Milwaukee...	Oct. 3, 1945.....	\$10 per day but not to exceed \$600 per annum and expenses

* Appointments to this department require confirmation by the senate.

***Term has expired but no successor has been appointed.

****Besides the members appointed by the Governor these boards have one or more members nearly all of whom are *ex officio*. For a complete list of the members consult the descriptive articles dealing with these departments.

***** Subject to civil service.

¹ Where a per diem compensation is indicated, board members are paid only for the time actually spent in the performance of their official duties.

² Resigned February 21, 1940.

OFFICERS APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR—Continued

Department	Name	Home Address	Term Expires	Salary or Compensation ¹
*****Purchases, Director of.....	F. X. Ritger.....	Madison.....	Indefinite.....	\$5,000
*Real Estate Brokers Board.....	Harry Haley***	Madison.....	July 12, 1939.....	\$10 per day and expenses
Research, Director of Departmental (in Executive Depart- ment).....	August Frey.....	Milwaukee.....	Indefinite.....	\$5,000
*Securities, Director Department of.....	Vernon G. Zeller.....	Milwaukee.....	May 1, 1945.....	\$6,000
****Soil Conservation Committee.....	George Nygaard*** Paul Weis*** Mamre Ward.....	Chaseburg..... Barnum..... Durand.....	Nov. 29, 1939..... Nov. 29, 1939..... July 1, 1941.....	\$5 per day and expenses \$5 per day and expenses \$5 per day and expenses
****Soldiers Rehabili- tation Board.....	Dr. William S. Middleton.....	Madison.....	Feb. 2, 1943.....	Expenses
*Tax Appeals, Board of	Harry Slater..... G. L. Broadfoot..... W. J. Conway.....	Milwaukee..... Mondovi..... Wis. Rapids.....	1st Mon. May 1941..... 1st Mon. May 1943..... 1st Mon. May 1945.....	\$5,000 \$5,000 \$5,000
*Taxation, Com- missioner of.....	Elmer E. Barlow.....	Arcadia.....	1st Mon. May 1945.....	\$7,000
****University of Wis- consin, Board of Regents.....	A. J. Glover..... Walter Hodgkins..... Mrs. Barbara Vergeront..... Herman L. Ekern..... Leonard J. Kleczka..... A. Matt Werner..... M. J. Cleary..... A. T. Holmes..... F. J. Sensenbrenner..... Mrs. Annette Roberts***	Ft. Atkinson..... Ashland..... Viroqua..... Madison..... Milwaukee..... Sheboygan..... Milwaukee..... La Crosse..... Neenah..... Milwaukee.....	May 1, 1940..... May 1, 1941..... May 1, 1942..... May 1, 1943..... May 1, 1944..... May 1, 1945..... May 1, 1946..... May 1, 1947..... May 1, 1948..... 1st Mon. July 1935.....	Expenses Expenses Expenses Expenses Expenses Expenses Expenses Expenses None
****University of Wis- consin, Board of Visitors.....	Mrs. Julia Anderson Schnetz..... Dr. E. L. Schroeder.....	Racine..... Shawano.....	1st Mon. July 1941..... 1st Mon. July 1942.....	None None
****Veterans Home, Wisconsin, Board of Managers.....	Mrs. May Luchsinger.. Three vacancies	Monroe.....	Dec. 12, 1945.....	Expenses
****Vocational and Adult Education, Board of.....	Otto Moeser..... Emil Waldow..... Paul Weis..... Hilding Olson..... Thomas Kattinig..... Earl Leverich..... Robert L. Pierce..... Peter T. Schoemann..... Jessel S. Whyte.....	Port Wash- ington..... Green Bay..... Barnum..... Superior..... West Mil- waukee..... Monroe Co..... Menomonie..... Milwaukee..... Kenosha.....	July 1, 1941..... July 1, 1941..... July 1, 1941..... July 1, 1943..... July 1, 1943..... July 1, 1943..... July 1, 1945..... July 1, 1945..... July 1, 1945..... July 1, 1945.....	\$100 per year and expenses \$100 per year and expenses \$100 per year and expenses \$100 per year and expenses \$100 per year and expenses \$100 per year and expenses \$100 per year and expenses \$100 per year and expenses \$100 per year and expenses

* Appointments to this department require confirmation by the senate.

*** Term has expired but no successor has been appointed.

**** Besides the members appointed by the Governor these boards have one or more members nearly all of whom are *ex officio*. For a complete list of the members consult the descriptive articles dealing with these departments.

***** Subject to civil service.

¹ Where a per diem compensation is indicated, board members are paid only for the time actually spent in the performance of their official duties.

OFFICERS APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR—Continued

Department	Name	Home Address	Term Expires	Salary or Compensation ¹
Watchmaking, Board of Examiners in-----	R. L. Bringolf***	Madison-----	May 15, 1939-----	\$10 per day and expenses
	Roman Wichtowski ²	Milwaukee-----	May 15, 1940-----	\$10 per day and expenses
	C. G. Anderson-----	Milwaukee-----	May 15, 1941-----	\$10 per day and expenses
	R. W. Heald-----	Milwaukee-----	May 15, 1942-----	\$10 per day and expenses
	R. Lees Avery-----	Appleton-----	May 15, 1943-----	\$10 per day and expenses
	One vacancy			
Waterways Commission, Wisconsin Deep-----	William A. Bruce-----	Milwaukee-----	Life of Commission	Expenses
	Herman L. Ekern-----	Madison-----	Life of Commission	Expenses
	Charles A. Halbert-----	Madison-----	Life of Commission	Expenses

*** Term has expired but no successor has been appointed.

¹ Where a per diem compensation is indicated, board members are paid only for the time actually spent in the performance of their official duties.

² Resigned February 21, 1939.

GOVERNOR'S MILITARY STAFF¹

(As of March 1, 1940)

J. Kyle Anderson, Waupaca
 Albert J. Bates, La Crosse
 Ernest J. Beauvais, Milwaukee
 Guy Benson, Spooner
 D. B. Blalock, Atlanta, Georgia
 Charles W. Boag, Milwaukee
 A. D. Bolens, Port Washington
 Edward G. Borgnis, Wauwatosa
 Frank Boynton, Milwaukee
 Aaron M. Brayton, Madison
 Roy L. Brecke, Wauwatosa
 Charles E. Broughton, Sheboygan
 George W. Buchanan, Milwaukee
 Louis Bunde, Milwaukee
 W. H. Butler, Milwaukee
 Mark Rhea Byers, Wausau
 Samuel Howard Cady, Evanston, Illinois
 Boake Carter, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
 Clarence M. Christiansen, Phelps
 Harry E. Christiansen, Milwaukee
 Fred L. Cobb, Green Bay
 Daniel H. Cooney, Sheboygan
 Charles Coughlin, Milwaukee
 Earl Cox, Watervet
 Walter Davidson, Milwaukee
 Charles C. Durr, Milwaukee
 Dr. Louis Ehrenfeld, Shorewood
 Darl R. Eklund, Tomahawk
 B. P. Eldred, Beloit
 Julius O. Frank, Milwaukee
 August Frey, Milwaukee
 Kurt Froedtert, Milwaukee
 B. W. Fueger, Milwaukee
 Henry C. Fuldner, Milwaukee
 Edward J. Furlong, Milwaukee
 Dr. Alfred G. Giese, Princeton
 Edward E. Gillen, Nashotah
 Henry Lewis Green, Chicago, Illinois
 Oscar Greenwald, West Allis
 Joseph R. Greer, Lancaster
 Arthur M. Gruhl, Racine
 George I. Haight, Chicago, Illinois
 Dr. Arthur W. Hankwitz, Milwaukee
 Oscar J. Hardy, Oshkosh
 Louis Hartl, Marshfield
 George M. Harris, Milwaukee
 Harry J. Harvey, Superior
 N. E. Hausman, Kewaskum
 Wm. B. Hawkins, Sheboygan
 Dr. Harry J. Heeb, Milwaukee
 J. W. Hewitt, Sr., Neenah
 Angus Smith Hibbard, Chicago, Illinois
 A. D. Hill, Wisconsin Rapids
 Wm. Cornelius Hollister, Chicago, Illinois
 Dr. John H. Holm, Kenosha
 William Horlick, Jr., Racine
 R. S. Howe, Ripon
 Leo Huff, Evanston, Illinois
 Arthur R. Jones, Racine
 Lee Joannes, Green Bay
 Lane W. Johnson, Waupaca
 Louis Kuehn, Milwaukee
 Edward A. Kiekhaefer, Milwaukee
 James D. Klode, Milwaukee
 Wm. N. Knauf, Chilton
 Fred J. Koch, Milwaukee
 Waldemar S. Kopmeier, Milwaukee
 Emory W. Krauthoefer, Milwaukee
 George W. Kuhlman, New York, New York
 Richard T. Laacke, Milwaukee
 John Ladd, Chicago, Illinois
 Albert H. Ladner, Jr., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
 Alfred J. La Grandeur, Somerset
 Ben C. Lange, Juneau

¹ Honorary appointments made by the Governor. Appointees receive no compensation and hold office during the Governor's term.

GOVERNOR'S MILITARY STAFF—Continued

Edward Landsberg, Milwaukee	John Russert, Milwaukee
John S. Lawson, Milwaukee	Louis Schneller, ¹ Milwaukee
George W. Leberman, Sheboygan	A. F. Schroder, Winnebago
Carl Lovelace, Woodford	Walter Schroeder, Milwaukee
William C. Maas, ² Milwaukee	E. Glenn Six, Milwaukee
Rev. Raphael C. McCarthy, Milwaukee	S. H. Smith, Milwaukee
Charles McKeown, Milwaukee	Earl A. Tanner, Milwaukee
Wm. F. Meister, Rocky River, Ohio	Walter Teipel, Milwaukee
Horace J. Mellum, Kenosha	Konrad Testwuide, Sheboygan
Henry I. Messmer, Milwaukee	Theodore Traylor Thomas, Pearis- burg, Virginia
Edward F. Niedecken, Milwaukee	W. H. Upmeyer, Milwaukee
Charles N. Orr, St. Paul, Minnesota	William O. Vilter, Milwaukee
Charles Sumner Pearce, Chicago, Illinois	Walter J. Vollrath, Sheboygan
William Woods Plankinton, Jr., Milwaukee	Frank Wabiszewski, Milwaukee
Peter J. Portman, Wausau	Lloyd S. Wallace, Milwaukee
H. Carl Prange, Sheboygan	G. E. Wallis, Chicago
Robert L. Reisinger, Milwaukee	Chester O. Wanvig, Milwaukee
Clemens Reiss, Sheboygan	Richard L. Weil, Milwaukee
William Reiss, Sheboygan	A. Matt Werner, Sheboygan
Robert W. Roberts, St. Petersburg, Florida	Fred R. Whetter, Whitefish Bay
Hugh Ross, Sheboygan	Walter J. Wilde, Wauwatosa
	John F. Winchester, New York, New York

¹ Deceased.² Secretary of the Governor's Military Staff.



Wisconsin Rapids, a thriving industrial city.



Airview of Menasha.

The State Government

Legislative Branch

THE LEGISLATURE

Total personnel: 133 members, four officers (besides the Lieutenant Governor and the Speaker), 104 full-time and 17 part-time employees.

Publications: Journals of each house (daily during sessions and in bound form after their close); Manuals of each house (giving rules); Official Legislative Manual and Directory; Bulletins of Committee Hearings (weekly during sessions by each house); Bulletin of Proceedings (weekly during sessions after first five weeks and in bound form after close); Calendars (daily during sessions for use of members); Bills, Joint Resolutions; Amendments to bills and joint resolutions; Acts; Session Laws (published by the Secretary of State after close of sessions); Interim Committee Reports. (All of the above publications except the Session Laws will be mailed as they appear for \$25 per session paid to the Secretary of State for this service, or the Acts alone, as published, for \$5. Single copies of these publications can be obtained, while the supply lasts, from members of the legislature or the Legislative Reference Library. The Session Laws are sold by the Director of Purchases at cost.)

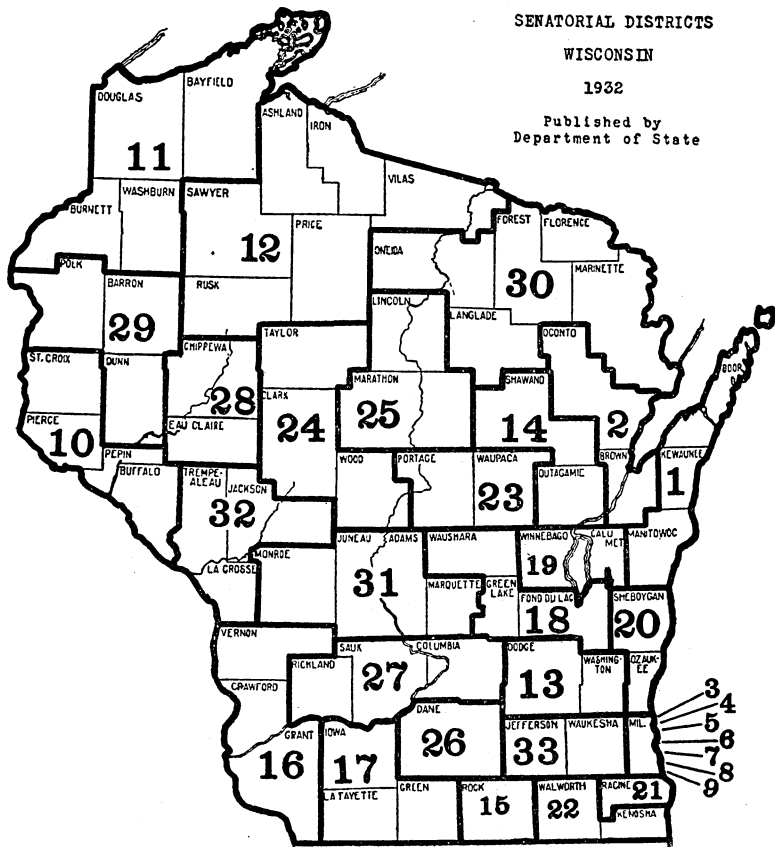
The Wisconsin Legislature consists of two houses, the senate and the assembly. The members of each house are elected by the people in the November general election from districts into which the state is divided by legislative act after each federal census.

There are thirty-three senators who are elected for terms of four years. The sixteen senators who represent even-numbered districts are elected in the years in which presidential elections occur and the seventeen who represent odd-numbered districts, in the even-numbered years in which there are no presidential elections. There are one hundred members in the assembly who are elected for two-year terms. At present both senators and assemblymen receive \$100 per month throughout their term of office. In addition they receive ten cents per mile for one journey to and from the capitol during each session. For special sessions or for interim committee service they receive no additional compensation.

Regular sessions of the legislature are held in each odd-numbered year and begin on the second Wednesday in January. These regular sessions usually last about six months, and during such sessions the legislature may act upon any subject within the functions of the state government. After adjournment of the regular session the Governor may call a special session which can act only upon matters specifically mentioned in the call of the Governor. Since 1915 there have been twelve special sessions, the longest of which lasted two and one-half months.

Each house elects its own officers, except that the Lieutenant Governor, under the constitution, is the president of the senate with

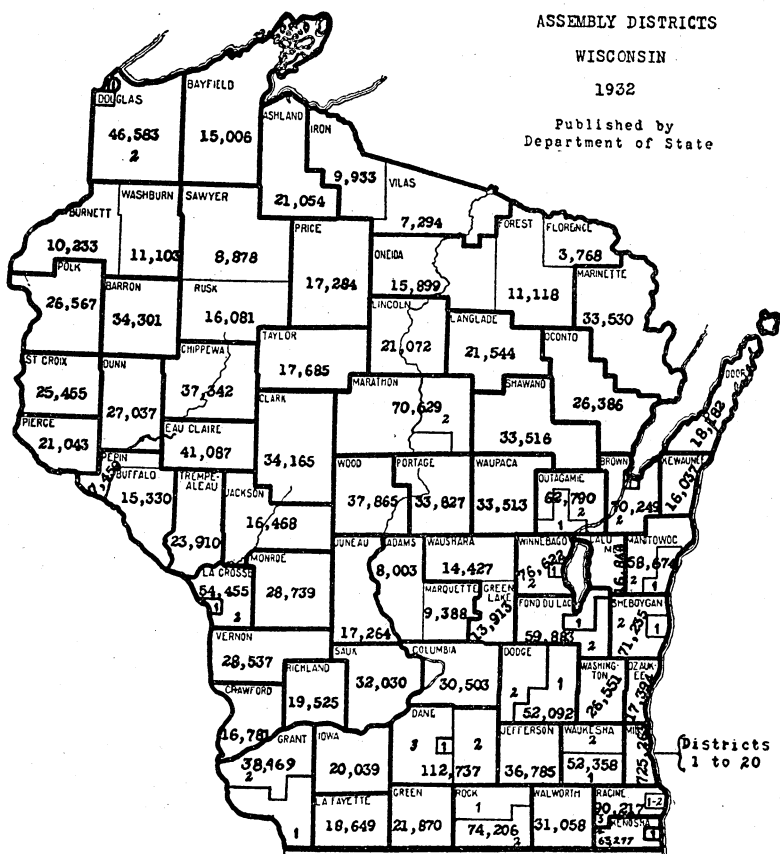
power to cast a vote in case of a tie. The corresponding officer in the assembly is the speaker, who is an assemblyman elected by the members. The other officers are a chief clerk and sergeant-at-arms in each house who are elected by the members. All the employees of the legislature are appointed under civil service rules. These employees are under the direction of the chief clerk and sergeant-at-arms of the respective houses.



Meetings of the legislature are held in the senate and assembly chambers in the state capitol. Under rules of the houses daily sessions are held which, unless otherwise ordered, begin at 10 a.m. and usually last until noon or a little later. Frequently the houses begin work earlier than 10 a.m. and they often hold night sessions. Toward the end of each regular session the houses meet practically continuously.

The afternoons of each day, until near the close of the session, are devoted to committee hearings. The assembly has twenty-three standing committees and the senate nine. Six of the assembly committees

and two of the senate committees, however, have other functions than the consideration of bills. Appointment to senate committees is made upon the recommendation of a Committee on Committees elected by the senate. The Speaker of the Assembly appoints the committees of that body. In the senate there is a rule that each senator must be appointed to one and only one of the committees to which bills are referred, while in the assembly some members serve on more



than one. The most important committee of the two houses is the Joint Committee on Finance made up of members from both the senate and assembly. It acts and votes on all matters jointly. Other committees frequently arrange joint hearings but act independently upon all measures.

All bills when introduced in the legislature are referred to committees which conduct hearings every afternoon at 2 p.m., usually in a room in the state capitol assigned to the particular committee. These hearings are announced in the bulletins of committee hearings which appear each Friday and list the hearings for the coming week.

In addition to the regular committees special committees are appointed during each legislative session which study special problems or conduct special investigations. A number of interim committees are created each session to investigate particular subjects. They function between legislative sessions and report their findings and make recommendations to the next legislature. Bills are never referred to interim committees and very seldom to special committees.

All bills and joint resolutions introduced in the legislature are printed, usually within one day after introduction. Under the Wisconsin procedure every bill introduced is given a public hearing, is reported upon by the committee to which it was referred, and is voted on in the house of its introduction—in both houses unless “killed” in the first. Amendments may be reported by the committee to which the measure was referred or may be offered by a member on the floor when it comes up for consideration. If passed by one house a bill is sent to the other and goes through the same course in the second house. If concurred in, it is enrolled (i.e., printed in act form), signed by the presiding officers of the two houses and the chief clerk of the house in which it originated, and delivered by such clerk to the Governor. The Governor, within six days not counting Sundays or holidays, must either approve or veto the measure, except at the close of the session, when the bills die automatically unless signed by the Governor within ten days. If approved, he reports this fact to the house in which the bill originated and files the original copy which carries his signature with the Secretary of State. If vetoed, he sends a veto message to the house in which the bill originated. This ends the bill unless it is repassed by a two-thirds vote in each house. After passage and approval by the Governor, acts are published in the official state paper, and usually take effect on the day following such publication, but may take effect at some other time as specified in the measure.

Each house of the legislature keeps a complete record of its proceedings known as the Journal. No verbatim record is kept of the debates in either house, nor of the statements made by persons appearing at committee hearings. A record is kept, however, of the names of the persons appearing, which after the session is filed in the office of the Secretary of State, together with the bill and the votes thereon.

The acts passed by the legislature are published, usually on the day after their approval, in the official state paper, now the *Sheboygan Press*. Later the Session Laws are issued in book form by the Secretary of State, and soon thereafter the Revisor of Statutes issues the biennial Wisconsin Statutes in one volume which contains all of the permanent general statutes of the state, including those enacted at the last legislative session.

OFFICERS OF THE SENATE, 1939

Walter S. Goodland, Lieutenant Governor, Racine.....	President
Edward J. Roethe, Fennimore.....	President pro tem
Lawrence R. Larsen, Racine.....	Chief Clerk
Emil A. Hartman, Madison.....	Sergeant-at-Arms

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE SENATE

Agriculture and Labor—Shearer (chairman), Connors, Fisher, Freehoff, Nelson.

Committee on Committees—Bolens (chairman), Coakley, White.

Contingent Expenditures—Duel¹ (chairman), McDermid, Yindra.

Corporations and Taxation—Young (chairman), Bolens, Duel,¹ Kresky, White.

Education and Public Welfare—Roethe (chairman), Busby, Paulson, Peters, Yindra.

Joint Committee on Finance—Otto Mueller (chairman), Brown, Collier, Hampel, McDermid.

Highways—Mack (chairman), Jess Miller, Sauld.

Judiciary—Coakley (chairman), Gawronski, Ingram, Murray, Risser.

Legislative Procedure—Roethe (chairman), Bolens, Coakley, Duel,¹ Gettelman, Mack, Otto Mueller, Shearer.

State and Local Government—Gettelman (chairman), Greenquist, Lovelace, Rush, Zimny.

OFFICERS OF THE ASSEMBLY, 1939

Vernon W. Thomson, Richland Center.....Speaker

John J. Slocum, Wausau.....Chief Clerk

Major Robert A. Merrill, Eau Claire.....Sergeant-at-Arms

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE ASSEMBLY

Agriculture—Rice (chairman), Austin, Barnes, Bichler, Cook, Enge, James, Jones, Keegan, Miller, W. F., Sweeney.

Commerce and Manufactures—Engebretson (chairman), Balzer, Grobschmidt,² Kennedy, McBride, Nortman, Slater.

Conservation—Graass (chairman), Benson, Gruszka, Heden, Hemmy, Long, Toepfer.

Contingent Expenditures—Grassman (chairman), Domach, Graf, Larsen, C. H., McIntyre.

Education—Goldthorpe (chairman), Alfonsi, Burns, Clark, Genzmer, Kostuck, Rice, Schenk, Spearbraker.

Elections—Catlin (chairman), Carlson, Genzmer, Nortman, Rubin, Schmitz, Youngs.

Engrossed Bills—Youngblood (chairman), Rath, Vogel.

Enrolled Bills—Nelson (chairman), Herzog, Riley.

Excise and Fees—Douglass (chairman), Hinz, Hipke, Kroenke, Schlabach, Siebert, Swanson.

Finance—McIntyre (chairman), Graass, Grassman, Ludvigsen, Nelson, Niemuth, Shimek, Tehan, Trego.

Highways—McDowell (chairman), Fowell, Grosvenor,³ Hanson, E. W., James, Toepfer, Youngblood.

Insurance and Banking—Catlin (chairman), Budlong, Burns, Douglass, Engebretson, Hanson, J. C., Kellman, Schenk, Schlytter.

Judiciary—Peterson, R. W.⁴ (chairman), Biemiller, Catlin, Diederich, Double, Nicol, Nortman, Schlabach, Schlytter, Schmitz, Slater.

Labor—Ludvigsen (chairman), Austin, Cook, Goldthorpe, Kellman, Kelly,⁵ Keegan, Koegel, Wegner.

Municipalities—Hinz (chairman), Bichler, Domach, Fritzen, Gantter, Harvey, Judd, Larson, Lytie, Spearbraker, Westfahl.

Printing—Miller, W. F. (chairman), Berquist, James, Larson, Sieb.

¹ Resigned September 20, 1939.

² Deceased September 6, 1939.

³ Resigned September 1, 1939.

⁴ Resigned October 5, 1939.

⁵ Deceased September 25, 1939.

Public Welfare—Hipke (chairman), Daugs, Hammergren, Hanson, E. W. Kiefer, McDowell, Tehan.

Revision—Grosvenor¹ (chairman), Carlson, Judd, Westfahl, Youngs.

Rules—Peterson, R. W.² (chairman), Catlin, Graass, Shimek, Mr. Speaker (ex officio).

State Affairs—Budlong (chairman), Daugs, Diederich, Fritzen, Gantter, Gruszka, Heden, Pyszczyński, Stachowiak, Sykes, Van Guilder.

Taxation—Fitzsimons, Jr. (chairman), Benson, Double, Graf, Long, Peik, Peterson, E. C.

Third Reading—Niemuth (chairman), Dittbrender, Enge.

Transportation—Hammergren (chairman), Clark, Fowell, Kroenke, Pritchard, Mace, Riley.

INVESTIGATING COMMITTEES

Interim

APPOINTED OR CONTINUED BY THE 1937 LEGISLATURE

Which Have Made Reports to the 1939 Legislature

Mississippi River Pollution (Jt. Res. 18, S, 1925; continued by each succeeding legislature and Chapter 301, Laws of 1935)

Members

Senators: Hunt, *chairman*.

Assemblymen: Ex-assemblyman Perry; Swanson.

Report: Supplemental report, Assembly Journal, 1939, pp. 3190-3192.

APPOINTED BY THE 1939 LEGISLATURE

JOINT

Land Utilization Policy for the Northern Area (Jt. Res. 98, A, 1939; continued by Jt. Res. 153, A, 1939)

Members

Senators: Collier, *chairman*; Kresky; Young.

Assemblymen: Berquist; Burns; Rath.

Appropriation: \$400 from the general fund (Chapter 535, Laws of 1939)

Modern Automobile Title Laws (Jt. Res. 38, S, 1939)

Members

Senators: Murray, *chairman*; Ingram.

Assemblymen: Biemiller; McDowell; Shimek.

Appropriation: \$200 from the general fund (Chapter 539, Laws of 1939)

Revenue Needs of the State for the Current Biennium (Chapter 520, Laws of 1939)

Members

Senators: Roethe, *chairman*; Bolens; Coakley; Freehoff; Gawronski; Hampel; Kresky; Nelson; Young.

Assemblymen: Alfonsi; Biemiller; Catlin; Genzmer; Graass; Hemmy; Shimek; Tehan; Thomson.

Appropriation: \$2,000 from the general fund.

Special Investigating

JOINT

Agriculture and Markets Department (Jt. Res. 34, A, 1939)

Members

Senators: Freehoff, *chairman*; Gawronski.

Assemblymen: Bichler; Keegan; Miller.

Appropriation: \$1,000 from the general fund (Chapter 90, Laws of 1939)

Report: Statement to the legislature by Senator Freehoff, Senate Journal, 1939, pp. 1168-1171. Typewritten testimony filed with Secretary of State.

¹ Resigned September 1, 1939.

² Resigned October 5, 1939.

Emergency Farm Legislation (Jt. Res. 69, A, 1939)

Members

None appointed.

National Guard Air Squadron Base in Wisconsin (Jt. Res. 17, A, 1939)

Members

Senators: White, *chairman*; Coakley.

Assemblymen: Niemuth; Nortman; Slater.

Report: None.

State Office Building Commission (Chapter 486, Laws of 1929)

Members

Senators: Mueller, *chairman*; Busby; Risser.

Assemblymen: Ex-assemblyman H. A. Martin.

Report: Senate Journal, 1931, pp. 265-311; Senate Journal, 1933, pp. 1259-1308; Senate Journal, 1935, pp. 1549-1566; Senate Journal, 1937, pp. 452-472; Senate Journal, 1939, pp. 312-410.

Wisconsin State Guide, Delay in Publication (Jt. Res. 36, S, 1939)

Members

Senators: Bolens, *chairman*; McDermid; Murray.Assemblymen: Fitzsimons; Peterson, R. W.¹; Trego.

Report: None.

OF ONE HOUSE

Civil Service Law Violation in the Selection of Legislative Employees (Res. 37, A, 1939)

Members

Assemblymen: Tehan, *chairman*; Catlin; Fitzsimons; Goldthorpe; McBride.

Report: None.

Conservation Commission (Res. 44, A, 1939)

Members

Assemblymen: Genzmer, *chairman*; Austin; Gruszka; Heden; Schlabach.

Report: Majority and minority reports, Assembly Journal, 1939, pp. 2727-2757.

Liquor, Malt Beverage and Gasoline Taxes, Decreases in Receipts (Res. 17, A, 1939)

Members

Assemblymen: Douglass, *chairman*; Hinz; Hipke; Kroenke; Schlabach; Siebert; Swanson.

Report: Minority report by Theodore Swanson, Assembly Journal, 1939, pp. 2880-2881.

Wolf River Reservoir (Res. 77, A, 1939)

Members

Assemblymen: Hipke, *chairman*; Catlin; Hemmy.

Report: Assembly Journal, 1939, p. 2777.

SPECIAL COMMITTEES

APPOINTED BY THE 1939 LEGISLATURE

JOINT

Borden, James B., Memorial Service (Jt. Res. 14, S, 1939)

Members

Senators: Mueller, *chairman*; Risser.

Assemblymen: Grassman; Schenk; Shimek.

Report: None.

¹ Resigned October 5, 1939.

Crown Prince Olav and Princess Martha of Norway, Visit to Madison of
(Jt. Res. 39, A, 1939; Assembly Journal, 1939, p. 814; and Senate
Journal, 1939, p. 569)

Members

Senators: Paulson, *chairman*; Bolens; Roethe.

Assemblymen: Engebretson; Fritzen; Heden; Kellman; Nelson;
Schlytter.

Report: None.

Old-Age Assistance Bills (Jt. Res. 13, S, 1939)

Members

Senators: Young, *chairman*; Collier; Miller.

Assemblymen: Balzer; E. W. Hanson; Herzog; Hipke; Ludvigsen.

Report: Senate Journal, 1939, pp. 1844-1854.

*Seventy-First Anniversary of Wisconsin's First Cheese Factory, Honorary
Joint Committee* (Jt. Res. 59, A, 1939)

Members

Senators: Duel¹, *chairman*; Freehoff; Kresky; Lovelace; Yindra.²

Assemblymen: Barnes; Cook; Daus; Enge; Fitzsimons; Hinz; Jones;
Keegan; Swanson; Sweeney.

Report: None.

OF ONE HOUSE

Altering Desks for Additional Filing Space (Res. 6, A, 1939)

Members

Assemblymen: Hipke, *chairman*; Grassman; Pritchard; Schenk;
Sweeney.

Report: Adoption of report, Assembly Journal, p. 530 (verbal report)

COMMITTEES APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR

Mississippi River Parkway Association

Members⁵

John M. Axtell, Pepin; James J. Robinson⁴, Trempealeau; M. N. Daffin-
rud, Viroqua; J. Alden Dru'yor, Prairie du Chien; Ray Eckstein, Cass-
ville; D. I. Hamnergren, Cochrane; Foster Porter, Bloomington; Al
Rice, La Crosse; W. H. Tousley, Spring Valley.

Milwaukee Properties Bureau, Incorporated

Members⁵

Ray P. Hiller, Milwaukee; Allen G. Pflugradt, Milwaukee.

EMPLOYES OF THE SENATE

Department of the Chief Clerk

Thomas M. Donahue, Kenosha-----Assistant Chief Clerk

Legislative Stenographers

Edward H. Bull, Manitowoc

Andrew L. Leavitt, Antigo

John S. Carroll, Kenosha

Robert H. Lehner, Princeton

Gerhald A. Gruen, Wilton

Clifford F. Lytle, Wyocena

Pat E. Howlett, Oshkosh

George R. Neuhauser, Madison

Gordon A. Huseby, Madison

William T. Riordan, Milwaukee

Ted J. Zielinski, Superior

Legislative Typists

Robert A. Anawenter, Milwaukee

Bruce A. Black, Superior

William R. Homermiller, Milwaukee

¹ Resigned September 20, 1939.

² Resigned December 6, 1939.

³ Appointed on May 26, 1939.

⁴ Succeeds H. E. Clark, resigned December 9, 1939.

⁵ Appointed on May 29, 1939.

Legislative Clerks

J. Richard Buckles, Milwaukee	Joseph S. Pitts, River Falls
Kermit A. De Merse, Black Creek	Charles G. Riley, Madison
Alexander R. Fraser, Eastman	Willard H. Schattschneider, Milwaukee
Raymond J. McAdams, Watertown	Hanford A. Wesley, Iola
Louis H. Meyer, Milwaukee	

Department of the Sergeant-at-Arms**Legislative Clerks**

Albert E. Daley, Superior, assistant sergeant-at-arms	Philip G. Jaffe, Milwaukee Wm. T. Metcalf, Shullsburg
Fred W. Wehmeier, Milwaukee	

Legislative Messengers

W. C. Baehr, Milwaukee	Gilbert Kannenberg, Wausau
Bradley P. Bjork, Ashland*	Ben Kuritz, Milwaukee
Wm. M. Brinkley, Madison	Robert W. Kimpel, Racine*
Wm. F. Duffy, Green Bay*	Fred W. McCrossen, Waupaca
Louis J. Fellenz, Jr., Fond du Lac*	Wm. M. Moody, Manitowoc*
John Fitzgerald, Green Bay*	Luther J. Paulson, La Crosse
Ralph Gooding, Fond du Lac*	Maxwell Pullen, Evansville*
Richard Harrigan, Milwaukee*	Russell Traeger, Horicon
John J. Hildebrand, Omro*	Al. Tyborski, Milwaukee
Lawrence B. Wright, Galesville*	

EMPLOYES OF THE ASSEMBLY**Department of the Chief Clerk**

Frederick W. Krez, Plymouth-----	Assistant Chief Clerk
Charles C. Landoski, Knowlton-----	Secretary to the Chief Clerk

Legislative Stenographers

Francis Bannon, Boscobel	Laverne Green, La Crosse
Harvey Brandau, Wilton	Charles H. Jewson, Oshkosh
Stanley Davis, Hayward	George T. Lumsden, Elroy
Walter Dern, Wauwatosa	Sidney Miller, Spooner
Charles Dietz, Monroe	Arthur Rekewitz, Racine
Joseph Einberger, Manitowoc	Arthur Stofen, Madison
Elmer Gerke, Tomah	Edward Walden, Readfield

Legislative Typists

Harold Martinson, Menomonie	Norman Rada, Chippewa Falls
Ralph Monogue, Fort Atkinson	Wm. F. Schumacher, Milwaukee

Legislative Clerks

Walter Arazny, Milwaukee	Peter Leon, Milwaukee
Henry C. DeVillers, Milwaukee	Emmet Mullen, Fox Lake
Harold Donahue, Kenosha	Erwin G. Nickel, Milwaukee
Edson Gibbard, Berlin	W. Wrenn O'Connell, Milwaukee
Henrik O. Hagen, Ogema	John Spiglian, Kenosha
Frederick H. Tibbetts, Green Bay	

Voting Machine Operator

Norman Berggren, Madison

Messenger

Paul Hibbard, Jefferson

* Part-time employees.

Department of the Sergeant-at-Arms

Legislative Clerks

Phil Lalor, Oregon, assistant
sergeant-at-arms
Alex M. Barber, Madison

Fred Meier, Muscoda
Arthur Mockrud, Westby

Legislative Messengers

Leo J. Baxter, Benton
Andrew Beath, La Crosse
Floyd C. Bunting, Edgerton
Melvin Chada, Madison
Linus M. Cunningham, Milwaukee
James J. Dillman, Waldo*
George C. Franzen, Marinette
Richard P. Golick, Sheboygan
Wilber H. Helm, Alma
Harold E. Hiller, Thorpe
Edwin Karl, Milwaukee
John J. Lavin, Oshkosh
Delos A. Latton, Medford*

Ed. R. Lightbody, Stevens Point
Spencer A. Markham, Horicon*
Elijah P. Marrs, Milwaukee
Joe C. Mason, Richland Center
Milton M. McCullen, Milwaukee
Louis J. McDonald, Dodgeville
Chester I. Nielson, West Bend
Larry A. Studinger, Medford
Richard H. Sulik, Beloit*
Eugene A. Toepel, West Salem*
Thos. E. Vaughtner, Neenah
Donald J. Walsh, New Richmond*
Milton W. Wiesner, Sturgeon Bay

Lawrence G. Wittstock, Ripon

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE PRESS

C. K. Alexander	Wisconsin Taxpayer
Ralph Beck	United Press
A. D. Bolens	Wisconsin Statesman
Wm. J. Bollenbeck	Sheboygan Press
A. M. Brayton	Wisconsin State Journal
C. Carlton Brechler	United Press
J. George Crownhart	Wisconsin Medical Journal
Lawrence C. Eklund	Milwaukee Journal
J. Winter Everett	Wisconsin State Journal
Wm. T. Evjue	Capital Times
Laurence H. Fitzpatrick	Wisconsin State Journal
Julian Fromer	Associated Press
Fred Graff	Chicago Tribune
Kenneth E. Hopping	Associated Press
Robert S. Kleckner	Milwaukee Sentinel
E. R. MacIntyre	Wisconsin Agriculturist and Farmer
F. N. MacMillin	Municipality
Roy Matson	Wisconsin State Journal
Glen McGrath	Wisconsin Press Association
Wm. A. Norris	Milwaukee Sentinel
J. Craig Ralston	Milwaukee Journal
Aldric Revell	Capital Times
Morris H. Rubin	Milwaukee Evening Post
Arnold Serwer	Wisconsin State Journal
R. H. Smith	Wisconsin Medical Journal
Willard R. Smith	United Press
George R. Stephenson	Capital Times
George Tagatz	Associated Press
Havens Wilber	Capital Times
Anthony W. Wirry	Associated Press
John Wyngaard	Green Bay Press-Gazette, Appleton Post-Crescent
Carl A. Zielke	Wisconsin Press Association

* Part-time employees.

The State Government

Administrative Branch



STATE OF WISCONSIN AERONAUTIC BOARD

Members: HOWARD MOREY; S. J. WHITTMAN; THOMAS J. PATTISON;
two vacancies.

The State of Wisconsin Aeronautic Board was created by the 1937 Legislature and consists of five members appointed by the Governor subject to confirmation by the senate. It includes a commercial operator and transport pilot, a private airplane owner of the state, an active airport manager of the state, a member of the Highway Commission, and a member of the Planning Board. The two mentioned last are *ex officio* members. Members of the board other than *ex officio* members receive a per diem of ten dollars for not to exceed 15 days in any one year spent in the performance of their duties. The board is authorized to supervise the establishment of minimum standards of safety for aeronautics within the state, including the maintenance, operation, and use of airports, landing fields, landing strips, air markings, air beacons, and other air navigation facilities, and the establishment, operation, management, and equipment of all air schools, flying clubs, and persons giving air instruction. The board is also authorized to adopt and promulgate rules and regulations establishing minimum standards for safety with which all air navigation facilities, air schools, and flying clubs shall comply. It also adopts and enforces rules, regulations, and orders for the development and promotion of aeronautics within the state, and for the safety of persons operating or using aircraft and of persons and property on the ground. All such rules and regulations are kept in conformity as nearly as possible with federal legislation, rules, regulations, and orders on aeronautics. All airports, landing fields, air schools, flying clubs, air beacons, or other air navigation facilities must be registered by the state aeronautic board before being used or operated. The registration fees are specified in the law. The board has power to make investigations, and perform all other acts necessary to administer the provisions of the statutes on aeronautics.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

State Board of Agriculture: HERMAN IHDE, *chairman*; IRA INMAN, *vice chairman*; JOHN SCOTT EARLL, *secretary*; PAUL C. SCHMOLDT; EDWARD PFEIFER; R. J. DOUGLAS; J. W. BAIRD.

Director: RALPH E. AMMON.

Divisions: Administrative, RALPH E. AMMON, *director*; Dairy, L. G. KUENNING, *chief*; Livestock Sanitation, Dr. V. S. LARSON, *chief*; Markets, W. L. WITTE, *chief*; Milk Control, VERLYN F. SEARS, *chief*; Plant Industry, E. L. CHAMBERS, *chief*; Rural Electrification, ROBERT A. MERRILL, *chief*; Trade Practices, WILLIAM T. MARRIOTT, *chief*.

Office: State Capitol. Laboratories located at University of Wisconsin and State Fair grounds at West Allis.

Total personnel, January 1940: 234.

Publications: Biennial Report; Wisconsin Crop and Livestock Reporter (issued in cooperation with the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics); Wisconsin Agriculture (annual statistical report); Wisconsin Dairy Statistics (annual); State Fair Premium List (annual); Noxious Weeds and the Weed Law; Seed Inspection (annual); Feed Inspection (annual); Fertilizer Inspection (annual); Stallion Enrollment (annual); White Pine Blister Rust in Wisconsin; Apiary Inspection, Laws and Regulations; County Fair Manual (annual); Informational and Descriptive Bulletin (biennial); reprints of some laws under which the department operates; Wisconsin Accredited, Certified, and Record of Performance Poultry Flocks; Wisconsin Licensed Veterinarians; Directory of Wisconsin Dairy Manufacturing Plants; System of Accounting for Co-operative Associations; Kewaunee, Jefferson, La Crosse, and Barron county agricultural statistics.

Prior to 1930, there were three state departments serving Wisconsin agriculture: Dairy and Foods, Markets, and Agriculture. In 1930 these were consolidated in a Department of Agriculture and Markets with a three-man commission administering the three departments. This form of administration continued for eight years.

At the beginning of 1938 the three-man commission was replaced by a seven-man part-time policy board and a director. Early in 1939 the department was again reorganized as the Department of Agriculture. It retained all of its previous functions and added three new divisions—rural electrification, trade practices, and milk control. The organization remains practically the same—a seven-man part-time policy board and a director. The principal functions of the board of agriculture are the formulation of a policy, the planning of a general program, the promulgation of orders, and the selection of a director. All responsibility for administration is delegated to the director.

A new feature of the present law under which the department operates authorizes the director, with the approval of the board, to appoint advisory committees in any agricultural field to study problems of that field and make recommendations to the department.

In one form or another the activities of the Department of Agriculture touch the lives of more people in this state than ever before. These services can best be understood by examining the functions of the eight divisions of which the department is composed—administrative, plant industry, markets, dairy, livestock sanitation, trade practices, rural electrification, and milk control.

Grouped within the administrative division are legal activities, agricultural statistics, publicity, dairy promotion, fairs, and radio. The legal section conducts hearings preliminary to the issuance of regulations, institutes legal proceedings against violators of laws enforced by the department, drafts orders, issues hearing notices, and performs a multiplicity of services for the entire department.

The agricultural statistics section, better known as the Crop Reporting Service of the Wisconsin and U. S. Departments of Agriculture, provides Wisconsin farmers with accurate information on production trends of products, marketing supplies, relative prices, planting intentions, probable yields, and other information. The State Fair appropriately described as "The Show Window of Wisconsin Agriculture", has the advancement of Wisconsin agriculture as its chief objective. For the sixth consecutive year a new attendance record was established at the Wisconsin State Fair, the figure reaching 630,500 in 1939. This is the highest attendance mark on record. A total of \$103,955 was awarded in agricultural premiums, exceeding by more than \$18,000 the total amount of premiums offered the year before. All organizations working with youth participated in the junior fair, presenting a picture of the work being done by voluntary youth organizations.

Every day millions of Americans see or hear a dairy products message which has some relation to the Wisconsin dairy advertising activity conducted by the dairy promotion section. Merchandising campaigns, such as encouraging the distribution of Christmas gift packages of cheese, receive a great deal of attention throughout the year. Entire cities cooperate by putting on cheese sales drives which result in the sale of many tons of cheese. The department is trying to encourage a greater use of dairy products in cooking and has a county-wide dairy crusaders' program for women's organizations. An educational program, under the slogan "Be a Milk Champ", is offered to all schools. Its object is to develop permanent milk drinking habits among children. Radio, outdoor signs, movies, conventions, newspapers, and magazines—all these avenues of publicity are used to encourage a greater consumption of Wisconsin dairy products. The 1939 Legislature reenacted a law appropriating \$71,250 a year for advertising dairy products.

Through radio stations WLBL, Stevens Point, and WHA, Madison, the department is able to cover the state with its educational and market news service.

The dairy division is charged with licensing and inspecting more than 2,000 cheese factories, 500 creameries, 70 evaporated milk plants, 338 ice cream establishments, and 71 powdered milk plants. Included among its other duties are milk plant inspection, cheese grading, food inspection, and dairy and food laboratory tests. Through this division a quality improvement program designed to improve dairy markets and extend Wisconsin's leadership in dairying is conducted on a county-wide basis. Made possible by a legislative appropriation of \$80,000 annually for two years, this program stresses the importance of minor changes in milk production methods to maintain superior quality. With these funds it is possible to inspect and grade dairy products more extensively.

Efforts of the livestock sanitation division center around the control of Bang's disease, bovine tuberculosis, and other livestock diseases, and the maintenance of a diagnostic laboratory for protecting

the health of livestock. The department, in cooperation with the federal government, has given a service which has almost completely eradicated bovine tuberculosis. It is now combating Bang's disease among cattle, a disease which annually costs the farmers of Wisconsin \$5,000,000. The legislature appropriated \$500,000 to the department to be used during the 1939-1941 biennium for the eradication of Bang's disease. Indemnity paid by the state is matched by the federal government. The problems of disease prevention, control, and eradication give more concern to the livestock owner than perhaps any other phase of his animal raising activities.

The plant industry division combines the functions of insect and plant disease control, feed and fertilizer control, and seed and weed control. Protection of crops from insect menaces is undertaken through carefully planned campaigns each year. In cooperation with the federal government, the department conducts intensive campaigns against grasshoppers. Campaigns are also conducted against the corn borer, army worm, chinch bug, and other crop-destroying pests. To avoid the ravages of insects not yet introduced in the state, rigid quarantines are being maintained. In its insect control program the department is fortunate in having the cooperation of many farmers who report the extent of insect outbreaks. The department is co-operating with other governmental agencies in a program to protect Wisconsin's remaining white pine from blister rust.

The feed and fertilizer and seed and weed control sections of the plant industry division are serving the farmers of this state by helping them to get their money's worth in seed, feed, and fertilizer and by assisting in controlling obnoxious weeds. Farmers are being encouraged to destroy weeds as a means of increasing their income. Wisconsin's receipts from commercial feed registration fees in 1939 were the highest on record, totaling \$26,500.

The activities of the markets division include services which contribute to the introduction of efficient methods in the business phases of dairying and other branches of agriculture. These services include assistance in organizing and developing cooperative marketing and buying organizations, and consolidating or reorganizing cooperatives for economy purposes. The division administers the licensing and bonding law which is designed to protect the farmer's milk check. It also administers a poultry improvement program, provides auditing and accounting services, and has charge of the inspection of fruits and vegetables.

The principal function of the rural electrification division is to bring electricity and its advantages to more Wisconsin farms. As defined by law, the duties of this division are to gather, digest, and disseminate all available information on rural electrification; to co-operate with the federal government and its agencies and any private or municipal company in carrying out its program; and to coordinate the efforts of rural electric cooperative associations and private municipal companies in Wisconsin.

All trade practices and fraudulent advertising investigations, as well as monopoly studies, and weights and measures administration are grouped within the trade practice division. This division also administers the codes for cleaners and dyers, barbers, cosmeticians, and shoe rebuilders. The law relating to trade practices prohibits unreasonably low wages, unreasonably long work hours, and unreasonable or hazardous labor conditions as well as selling below cost. Establishments coming within the jurisdiction of this law are licensed by the department.

Regulation of fluid milk markets established by the 1939 Legislature devolves upon the milk control division. Exempted from the application of the milk control law are towns, villages, and cities of the fourth class unless they are located in a county containing a population of more than 70,000. In the regulated markets, milk and cream prices are established by the department after hearings which are open to consumers, labor, dealers, and producers.

ANNUITY AND INVESTMENT BOARD

Members of Annuity and Investment Board: EDWARD A. BACON, *chairman*; JOHN CALLAHAN; BERNICE CADMAN; JOHN A. THIEL; S. A. OSCAR.

Public School Retirement Board: WILLIAM T. DARLING, *chairman*; EDITH MCEACHRON; GEORGE O. SAVAGE; MARY M. EVANS; JOHN B. COLEMAN.

Normal School Retirement Board: W. H. WILLIAMS, *chairman*; E. T. SMITH; MRS. H. A. SEVERY; RUDOLPH A. KARGES; E. A. CLEMANS.

University Retirement Board: M. H. INGRAHAM, *chairman*; RAY A. BROWN; PHILIP G. FOX; NOBLE CLARK; B. G. ELLIOTT.

Director of Investments: ALBERT TRATHEN.

Actuary: E. D. BROWN, Jr.

Manager of Farm Loans: O. G. REWEY.

Office: State Capitol.

Total personnel, January 1940: 19.

Publications: Teachers' Retirement Law.

The first teachers' retirement law was passed in 1911. In 1921 this law was completely revised and the Annuity Board reorganized. In 1929 the board was once more reorganized and its name changed to the Annuity and Investment Board. At the same time its functions were enlarged, so that in addition to administering and investing the teachers' retirement fund, it was also charged with the investment of most of the state's investment funds.

The teachers' retirement law applies to all teachers over twenty-five years of age except those in the city of Milwaukee, which has its own retirement system, and to certain of the older University professors who are under the non-contributory retirement plan of the Carnegie Foundation. Five per cent of the salaries of all teachers

subject to the law is deducted and paid over to the retirement fund. These contributions are matched by the state on a basis which gives added allowances for length of service and a relatively large contribution for the less highly paid teachers. The state also contributes a sum sufficient to give teachers credit on their pensions for teaching service before 1921, when the present law was enacted. The source of these state contributions is a surtax on incomes over \$3,000. The rate imposed on these incomes is one-sixth the normal rate on incomes.

Teachers coming under the retirement system are members of the Public School Retirement Association, the Normal School Retirement Association, and the University Retirement Association. Each of these associations has an elective board composed of five members, one of whom is elected each year by the members of the association. The duties of these retirement boards are essentially advisory and all of their acts are subject to review by the Annuity and Investment Board. This board keeps individual accounts with all teachers, with a separate record of the members' and the state's deposits. Interest is credited to each of these accounts annually at the rate earned by the fund. Members withdrawing from teaching service can get back all of the money which they deposited, with interest, at any time subsequent to six months after application. The state's deposits to a teacher's credit cannot be withdrawn until the teacher reaches the age of fifty years, after which they may be withdrawn as an annuity or allowed to accumulate with interest to the member's credit or that of his beneficiaries. The annuities payable are in all instances determined by the amount standing to the teacher's credit from both his own and the state's deposits. About 15,500 teachers are paying into the retirement fund annually, and the total reserve funds accumulated by the fund are approximately \$43,800,000.

In addition to investing the teachers' retirement fund, the board invests six other funds. Preference to Wisconsin real estate and to cooperative societies must be given when these funds are invested. Before any mortgage loans are made, the property is examined by appraisers in the employ of the board. All farm mortgage loans are made on the amortization plan, under which the borrower annually repays a part of the principal, in addition to the interest due.

ATHLETIC COMMISSION

Commissioners: RAYMOND SHEEHY, *chairman*; FRANK J. ROGACKI; HARVEY BUCHANAN; RAY MARKEY; EARL F. OTTO.
Secretary: FRED J. SADDY.

Office: 161 West Wisconsin Avenue, Milwaukee.
Total personnel, January 1940: 29.

Publications: Biennial report; Boxing Law, Rules and Regulations.

The Athletic Commission was organized in 1913 to control and supervise all boxing contests conducted in Wisconsin except those in

colleges and universities. Both amateur and professional bouts are included. Rules and regulations have been adopted to govern all boxing contests. The commission licenses clubs, matchmakers, managers, referees, examining physicians, boxers, seconds, and trainers. Every bout must be sanctioned by it and it has an official representative at every boxing exhibition to see that all rules and regulations are observed. The department is more than self-supporting through license fees and a tax of five per cent on the gross receipts of all boxing exhibitions conducted in the state.

BANKING COMMISSION

Commissioners: HERBERT F. IBACH, *chairman*; FRANK H. BIXBY, *secretary*; ALLEN G. PFLUGRADT.

Banking Review Board: A. O. PAUNACK, *chairman*; FRED FROEDE; FRANKLIN M. JAHNKE; JOHN KING; H. A. VON OVEN.

Building and Loan Advisory Committee: A. H. KOEPKE, *chairman*; A. A. ABRAHAM; F. W. KRUEGER; B. F. KUEHLHORN; JOHN E. MAHONEY; FRED H. SCHULZ; WILLIAM R. STODDARD.

Credit Union Advisory Committee: W. H. GAEDKE, *chairman*; NORMAN T. BRICE; VERN DAVIES; J. W. DOCKENDORFF; W. E. MEYER.

Advisory Committee Consumer Credit: ERWIN L. BENNING; F. E. DYKSTRA; RALPH A. HULT; GEORGE R. LINDBLOM; T. C. MCCANEY; R. C. QUINLEVEN; GEORGE E. SANDE; LOUIS E. SCHAEFER, JR.; EDWARD WEHE.

Chief Bank Examiner: HARRY W. BARNEY.

Supervisor of Building & Loan Associations: CLYDE P. DIGGLES.

Supervisor of Consumer Credit: JOHN F. DOYLE.

Office: State Capitol; Building and Loan Division and Division of Consumer Credit, Capital City Bank Building.

Total personnel, January 1940: 72.

Publications: Annual report on Banks and Trust Companies; Annual report on Building and Loan Associations; Annual report on Credit Unions; Annual report on Small Loan and Discount Companies; Banking Laws.

During the past ten years the responsibilities and scope of supervision of the Banking Department have increased materially. In 1929 the Commissioner of Banking was charged with the supervision of 803 state banks, 187 building and loan associations, 13 credit unions, and 68 licensees under the small loan law. Since then the statutes have been revised to provide a three-man commission in place of the one commissioner, and the licensing of collection agencies, automobile finance companies, and automobile dealers and salesmen have been added to the duties of the department. Legislation has been passed enabling the commission to enforce a closer supervision in the management of banks and building and loan associations, and as a result the commission is able to exercise a more satisfactory control over

the 475 banks and 159 building and loan associations now doing business in the state.

Through closings, consolidations, and voluntary liquidations, the number of banks in the state has been reduced. Smaller communities are provided with banking facilities through receiving stations which are fostered by strong centralized banks in neighboring towns or cities. Because of the insurance of each individual's deposits up to \$5,000 by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, examination of banks must be made by this government agency at stated intervals. A division of this examination work has been made whereby one of the semi-annual examinations is made by federal examiners and one by representatives of the State Banking Department. This means that the assets of each bank are carefully scrutinized and watched, and officers are required to charge off classified losses from year to year. During the year ending October 2, 1939, deposits in state banks had increased \$30,093,703.25; from \$381,956,416.26 on September 28, 1938 to \$412,050,119.51 on October 2, 1939. The increase is encouraging to Wisconsin citizens as it reflects better business conditions throughout the state.

Building and Loan Associations

The rehabilitation program instigated by the Banking Commission in May 1939 provided for the liquidation of the old building and loan associations and the transfer of the liquid assets to new associations with federal insurance of shares. This action placed the associations on a firmer foundation than they have ever been in their history. Of the 159 state-chartered building and loan associations in December 1939, 122 are operating normally. Approximately \$110,000,000 in assets are on an unrestricted basis to meet the needs of shareholders.

Federal money has been used in the rehabilitation of 39 building and loan associations in Milwaukee County. This enabled the associations to meet the requirements of shareholders promptly and has restored confidence in the building and loan business. Interest rates charged the borrowers now range from 4.5 per cent to 6.6 per cent. A substantial increase in the volume of mortgage loans in 1939 was due to this lowering of the interest rate and also to the fact that the insurance of shares has increased the funds available for loans.

The outstanding problem in the rehabilitation of building and loan associations is the item of real estate owned. To facilitate and accelerate the disposition of real estate a central real estate listing bureau has been established in Milwaukee and in the short time it has been in operation, building and loan associations have realized a substantial reduction in their real estate holdings. Furthermore, the investing public can now ascertain the actual value of real estate carried on the books of any association.

Shares of additional associations will be insured after the details of merging associations and segregating real estate and nonliquid assets have been effected.

Finance and Discount Companies

As a result of its supervision and regulation of finance and discount companies, finance charges on installment loans have been greatly lessened. The licensing of finance companies has served as a protection to the debtors of these companies and irresponsible concerns that engaged in questionable practices in their dealings with installment plan borrowers have been practically eliminated. Complaints are promptly and thoroughly investigated and hearings are conducted when necessary.

Credit Unions

Credit unions in the past decade have increased in number from 13 to 565 with an increase in assets from \$328,099.90 to a figure in excess of \$7,500,000 at the close of the year 1939. Six million dollars is invested in loans to 52,715 borrowing members—evidence that the credit unions are filling a need in the personal loan field.

Small Loan Companies

The regulation of the small loan companies by the Banking Commission and the reduction in their interest rates ordered in 1934 has lessened the agitation against these companies. Many licensees failed to continue in business under the lessened interest rates, but the 42 companies who have renewed their licenses from year to year, have loans amounting to \$5,817,597.15 and are serving a clientele of 53,057 borrowers. An increase in credit unions has brought about a drop in the volume of business handled by the small loan companies. The latter, however, serve many who never have an opportunity to borrow through a credit union.

Liquidation in Closed and Stabilized Banks

While the liquidation of assets in closed banks and the so-called stabilized banks that were obliged to create segregated trusts in 1932 and 1933 has extended over a long period of time, the policy of holding assets until a fair proportion of their value could be realized has meant a greater return to the depositor than could possibly have been obtained had assets been converted into cash within a limited time. The amount that has been returned to depositors in closed banks has been \$22,404,572.76, while from the segregated trusts there have been dividends paid of \$12,366,927. In the aggregate, delinquent banks in Wisconsin have already paid out 67 per cent of their deposit liability and the segregated trusts 38 per cent. In both instances, the liquidation of remaining assets will materially increase this percentage. Eighteen of the closed banks and six of the segregated trusts have paid 100 per cent of their deposit liability and nine of the 18 closed banks also paid interest to their depositors. The assets turned over to the segregated trusts at stabilization were those not acceptable in the bank and in many cases contained elements of actual loss, while the assets in the closed banks included the good as well as the unacceptable.

BUDGET BUREAU

Acting Director of the Budget: E. C. GIESSEL.

Office: State Capitol.

Total personnel, January 1940: Eight.

Publications: Wisconsin State Budget (mimeographed) supplied only to members of the legislature and state departments.

The Board of Public Affairs, created in 1911, has been succeeded by the Budget Bureau which was established in 1929. Its duties relate to the budget system of the state. The Director of the Budget is a direct subordinate of the Governor. He is appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, for an indeterminate term. The Director of the Budget may be removed by the Governor at his pleasure, except during a regular session of the legislature and for two months prior thereto when he may be removed only for cause. He is the financial aide and advisor of the Governor and is in effect the secretary of the Joint Committee on Finance and of the Emergency Board. His duties are not to determine policies but rather, as an expert, to advise and assist both the Governor and legislature in financial matters.

Wisconsin's budget system centers around the executive budget, which is transmitted by the Governor to the legislature at the time he delivers his biennial budget message. This budget is compiled by the Director of the Budget but presents the recommendations of the Governor. For the information of the legislature, it shows in parallel columns, the actual receipts and disbursements of all state departments and institutions in the three fiscal years preceding the year in which the budget is issued, the estimated receipts and disbursements of the current year, the department's requests for the next two years, and the appropriations recommended by the Governor.

With the budget the Governor also presents the executive budget bill, which incorporates his recommendations on appropriations for the next biennium. This bill, like the budget, is prepared by the Budget Director under instructions from the Governor. After introduction, the executive budget bill is referred to the Joint Committee on Finance which conducts hearings thereon and then recommends such changes as it deems advisable. The legislature, in turn, may accept or reject these recommended changes and make such other changes as it wishes. The legislature is not bound to follow the Governor's recommendations, but the Governor may veto in whole or in part the budget bill which the legislature finally passes. The net result is that the biennial executive budget act is really a joint product of the Governor and the legislature.

After appropriations are voted, they are not actually available to the departments to which they are made until released by the Director

of the Budget. Such releases are made on the presentation of quarterly estimates of expenditures, which the Budget Director may not approve until he is satisfied that they are lawful and may be made without exhausting, before the end of the year, the appropriations which the legislature has made to the department.

The Budget Bureau makes detailed annual audits of the accounts of the State Treasurer, the University, the State Teachers Colleges, and the state institutions under the jurisdiction of the departments of Public Welfare, Board of Health, and Public Instruction.

STATE BOARD OF CANVASSERS

Members: FRED R. ZIMMERMAN; JOHN M. SMITH; JOHN E. MARTIN.

Total personnel, January 1940: None.

This is an *ex officio* board whose sole purpose is to officially canvass all election returns for officers elected in districts which are larger than a single county. The members are the Secretary of State, the State Treasurer, and the Attorney General. The actual tabulation of the returns is made by the office force of the Secretary of State. The board's duties are confined to formally declaring and publishing the results in the form of signed certificates of determination. Upon authority of these certificates, the Secretary of State then issues certificates of election to successful candidates.

CONSERVATION COMMISSION

Commissioners: JAMES A. CORCORAN, *chairman*; R. H. FISCHER, *secretary*; EDWARD E. BROWNE; WILLIAM J. P. ABERG; WALLY ADAMS; MARK S. CATLIN, SR.

Director of Conservation: H. W. MACKENZIE.

Deputy Director: ERNEST F. SWIFT.

Superintendent of Recreational Publicity: J. H. H. ALEXANDER.

Comptroller: C. A. BONTLY.

Superintendent of Education: W. T. CALHOUN.

Chief Conservation Warden: BARNEY DEVINE.

Superintendent of Contract and Commercial Fishing: ROBT. A. GRAY.

Superintendent of Game Management: WM. F. GRIMMER.

Superintendent of Forests and Parks: C. L. HARRINGTON.

Acting Superintendent of Public Relations: EDWARD N. HEIN.

Chief Biologist: EDWARD SCHNEBERGER.

Chief Clerk: LYDIA STUMPF.

Chief Forest Ranger: E. J. VANDERWALL.

Superintendent of Fisheries: B. O. WEBSTER.

Superintendent of Cooperative Forestry: F. G. WILSON.

Serving as members on other state committees and boards: EDWARD E. BROWNE, Committee on Water Pollution (144.14); JAMES A. CORCORAN, Board of Trustees of the Conservation Warden Pension Fund (23.14); H. T. J. CRAMER, Water Regulatory Board (31.36); H. W. MACKENZIE, State Geographic Board, *secretary* and *executive officer* (23.25), State Planning Board (27.20). (References are to sections of the Wisconsin Statutes).

Office: State Capitol.

Total personnel, January 1940: 369.

Publications: Biennial Report; Conservation Monthly Bulletin; Fish and Game Laws; Forest, Field and Marsh Fire Laws; Forest Crop Laws; State Experimental Game and Fur Farm Guide Book; Pheasant Propagation Handbook; Waterfowl in Wisconsin; and Recreational Publicity Division vacation literature published in 1938-39 including 56,000 Square Miles of Vacationland among the State Parks and Forests; and numerous other publications on recreational and conservation subjects.

The Conservation Commission provides an adequate and flexible system for the protection, development, and utilization of forests, fish and game, lakes and streams, plant life, flowers, and other outdoor resources of the state. A primary factor in the promotion of the state's natural resources was recognized by the 1935 Legislature, which charged the Conservation Commission, starting July 1, 1935 with the responsibility of recreational salesmanship.

The present type of Conservation Commission, a part-time, policy-forming board, with six unsalaried members was created in 1927. The commissioners are selected by the Governor with the advice and consent of the senate—three from the northern half of the state and three from the southern half. Their term of office is six years and two members are appointed every odd year.

Administration

A conservation director is employed to administer the policies and program adopted by the commission. It is his responsibility to direct and coordinate the activities of all divisions of the department so that they may develop a lasting, state-wide prosperity by proper utilization of Wisconsin's many natural resources. A deputy director assists the director, and a superintendent or chief is placed in charge of each division.

The divisions grouped under the State Conservation Department now number fourteen—administration, finance, forest protection, forests and parks, cooperative forestry, fisheries, biology, contract and commercial fishing (inland waters), game management, law enforcement, education, public relations, recreational publicity, and clerical.

Forests and Parks

For many years there has been a steady development among the forested states of the Union in the establishment and operation of

state forests. The general objectives of a state forest program are similar to the objectives of the national forest program. Not only are these areas set aside for the development of a timber crop and its perpetuation by cutting practices which will insure protection of the trees of unmerchantable size, but the setting aside of such areas likewise contributes to public recreation over a wide range of outdoor activities, aids in the control of surface runoff and the regulation of stream flow, assists in the perpetuation of wild life, and contributes in a marked way to employment opportunities in many communities. The administration of state forests is largely concerned with the development and maintenance of state forest roads, the improvement and policing of public camp grounds, the protection of this state-owned property from fire and trespass, the improvement of growing timber stands, the reforestation activities, the details arising from the leasing of land, the sale or exchange of land, the care and protection of physical property, such as buildings, and similar items which would naturally arise from the ownership and the development of any forest property. During the past biennium considerable progress has been made in connection with the blocking up of state forest lands through land exchanges, particularly with Douglas, Sawyer, Iron and Marinette Counties, and land additions have been made at the Kettle Moraine State Forest, the Northern Highland State Forest, and the Point Beach State Forest.

As a result of the expansion of the program of tree-growing facilities initiated several years ago, a considerable increase in the output of forest trees resulted during the past biennium. During 1938 a total of 4,000,000 trees was distributed to farmers and other landowners, 13,500,000 trees were distributed for reforestation work on state and county land, and 8,800,000 trees were distributed for miscellaneous forestry work. During 1939, 5,000,000 trees were distributed to farmers and other landowners, 21,500,000 were distributed for reforestation work on state and county land, and 3,500,000 were distributed for miscellaneous forestry work. The output of the state forest nurseries for the next two years will be upwards of 30,000,000 trees annually.

State Parks

Wisconsin is well located, and possesses the requisite advantages of climate and scenery, good roads, and living accommodations to be the natural playground for millions of people. Thousands of forest-fringed lakes and trout streams, the scenic and historic north and east shores washed by Lakes Superior and Michigan, the bluffs of the Mississippi on the west, unexcelled hunting and fishing, gorges and water falls, a fall forest coloring unequalled anywhere and a cool invigorating summer climate are some of the attractions offered the tourist. The primary purpose of state parks is to preserve the unusual and unique scenic or historic places of the state for all time, in a manner consistent with the legitimate use of such areas by the public. This fact makes it imperative that the use of these parks can

only be had in accordance with prescribed regulations which aim to preserve those things that have made these areas of value for state park purposes. During the past two years over one and one-quarter million people annually have visited the Wisconsin state parks. The following table presents essential information on the state parks and forests of Wisconsin:

WISCONSIN STATE PARKS AND FORESTS

	Location (County)	Size (Acres)	How Acquired	Year Est.	Address of Custodian
Scenic Parks					
Brunet Island.....	Chippewa.....	179	Purchase...	1936	Cornell
Copper Falls.....	Ashland.....	1,200	Purchase...	1929	Mellen
Devil's Lake.....	Sauk.....	1,313	Purchase...	1911	Baraboo
Interstate.....	Polk.....	581	Purchase...	1900	St. Croix Falls
Merrick.....	Buffalo.....	123	Gift.....	1932	Fountain City
Pattison.....	Douglas.....	1,140	Gift.....	1920	Superior
Peninsula.....	Door.....	3,388	Purchase...	1910	Fish Creek
Perrot.....	Trempealeau.....	937	Gift.....	1918	Trempealeau
Potawatomi.....	Door.....	1,046	Purchase...	1928	Sturgeon Bay
Rib Mountain.....	Marathon.....	324	Gift.....	1927	Wausau
Terry Andrae.....	Sheboygan.....	167	Gift.....	1928	Sheboygan
Wyalusing.....	Grant.....	1,671	Purchase...	1917	Wyalusing
Historical—Memorial Parks					
Cushing.....	Waukesha.....	10	Gift.....	1915	Delafield
First Capitol.....	Lafayette.....	2	Gift.....	1924	Belmont
Nelson Dewey.....	Grant.....	720	Purchase...	1935	Cassville
Tower Hill.....	Iowa.....	108	Gift.....	1922	Spring Green
Roadside Parks					
New Glarus Woods.....	Green.....	43	Purchase...	1934	New Glarus
Ojibwa.....	Sawyer.....	125	Gift.....	1932	Ojibwa
Rocky Arbor.....	Jeanau.....	227	Purchase...	1932	Wisconsin Dells
State Forests					
American Legion.....	Onieda.....	28,527	Purchase...	1929	Trout Lake
Brule River.....	Douglas.....	5,060	Gift.....	1906	Brule
Council Grounds.....	Lincoln.....	278	Gift.....	1938	Merrill
Flambeau River.....	Sawyer.....	2,128	Purchase...	1930	Hayward
Kettle Moraine.....	Pond du Lac & Sheboygan.....	3,000	Purchase...	1936	Campbellsport
Northern Highland.....	Vilas and Iron.....	119,000	Purchase...	1925	Trout Lake
Point Beach.....	Manitowoc.....	714	Purchase...	1938	Two Rivers
Silver Cliff.....	Marinette.....	800	Purchase...	1936	Wausaukee

Cooperative Forestry

The Conservation Department cooperates with private owners and counties in improving and managing forest lands. Under the forest crop law owners of land primarily more useful for forestry than for other purposes may enter lands to be devoted to the growing of commercial crops of timber. These forest crop lands thereafter are subject to a tax of ten cents per acre annually and a ten per cent severance tax on the stumpage value of any timber which is cut. In other words, the land pays an annual tax and the timber or income is taxed only once, when the income is realized. There are now 148,174 acres of such privately-owned forest crop lands.

Counties may also enter land but are exempt from paying the annual acreage share. In addition they receive ten cents per acre from the state for forest planting and improvement and in return pay a

50 per cent severance tax. Twenty-five counties now own 1,800,671 acres of county forest. In effect, these counties, which have acquired considerable land by tax deed, have gone into partnership with the state, the counties providing the land, while the state contributes funds for forestry and the service of the foresters, with both sharing in the future returns. In the spring of 1939 a total of 12,695,000 trees were planted in county forests.

In addition to growing timber these county forests provide indirect benefits such as erosion and flood control, and water conservation. They also serve as recreational areas and public hunting grounds.

Forest Protection

The most serious problem confronting the Wisconsin Conservation Commission is undoubtedly the preservation of the forests of the state. The objective of the forest protection division is to reduce the total area burned per year to one-half of one per cent of the area under protection. This can be accomplished only through an effective prevention, detection, and suppression program. There are ten forest protection districts, averaging about 1,360,000 acres each, with a total of over 13,000,000 acres, including all or part of thirty-four counties. The ten districts are grouped into four areas—the northern, the northwestern, the northeastern, and the central—each under the direction of a supervisor. In each of the districts the state maintains headquarters, from two to four forest ranger stations, modern fire-fighting equipment, and from ten to twelve lookout towers, each connected to headquarters by telephone. The years 1937 and 1938 were normal years in forest protection history. There were acute fire hazard periods numerous times but they did not extend without interruption over unusually long periods of time. For the two-year period 2,227 fires burned a total of 11,048 acres. Damage amounted to \$21,610. Of the total number of fires 910 were held to less than one-fourth acre; 1,165 burned from one-fourth to ten acres each, and only 152 reached proportions larger than ten acres. In other words 93.2 per cent of the fires never reached the size of ten acres.

Fisheries

Fishing continues to be in the forefront of all outdoor recreational advantages offered by Wisconsin, and it is estimated that at least 750,000 people fish on our thousands of lakes and streams annually. Legitimate hooks and lines exercise a great drain on the fish resources of the state and fish production plants are being geared to meet ever-increasing demands. Fishing appeals to the entire social range of the population and Wisconsin caters to this range of interests. For the third successive year more than one billion fish have been distributed with a record plant of 1,133,472,848 during 1939 in comparison with a plant of 572,269,123 in 1936 and 342,840,346 in 1929. This planting of more than a billion fish annually greatly exceeds similar efforts made in any other state in the union. As a permanent basis for the expanded program, extensive improvements

are being made to the physical production properties of the Conservation Department's fisheries division.

Pan fishes such as perch, sunfish, crappies and bluegills are of enormous importance to the fishermen of Wisconsin. Although they are too common in the state to attract a great deal of publicity, they furnish sport and table delicacies for many thousands of people day after day. The day-to-day hook and line production of these kinds of fish amounts to a considerable tonnage. The total plant of such fish as bluegills, bullheads, crappies, perch, and sunfish during 1939 exceeded 380,000,000. While most of these fish are taken with simple cane pole equipment, they also furnish sport for fly rod specialists. Large-mouth and small-mouth black bass have a great following in Wisconsin and the state distributed more than 3,000,000 of these species during 1939. Stream trout are among the aristocrats of the fish world and the records show approximately 10,000,000 brook, brown, and rainbow trout distributed during the year. These fish hold most appeal for fly fishing enthusiasts. Their distribution practically blankets the state. The walleyed pike is a highly important Wisconsin fish. It is of general distribution and has been called the "bread and butter" fish of the resort country because of its continuous availability. The wall eye plant reached a total of 689,257,884 in 1939. Northern pike are favorites with many fishermen and the plant of these fish totalled 12,972,891. The muskie provides the great sensation to fishermen because of its great size, its fighting ability, and its food quality. It is the most publicized of all Wisconsin fish. These fish are limited to but a small area of the United States and the Wisconsin species is unrivaled anywhere. The state planted 23,577,718 muskies in 1939, an increase from 16,658,503 the previous year. These fish are largely limited to northern waters, although there have been experiments running over a number of years to see if they cannot be developed in southern lakes that seem best adapted to them. Lake trout found in the Great Lakes have usually been thought of as a commercial fish, but in recent years they have become increasingly important as a sport fish. They are readily caught on hook and line. Sport fishing for this fish, which rivals the muskie in size, has reached its highest development in the waters about the Apostle Islands in Lake Superior. More than 10,000,000 of these fish were stocked in 1939.

Rough Fish Removal

An expanded rough fish removal program has been carried on during the past two years. The average yearly removal for the years of 1938 and 1939 exceeded 9,800,000 pounds per year.

Federal funds through WPA channels have enabled the state to increase its camps for rough fish removal from eight to 21. Licensed fishermen still operate in the Mississippi River area and in southern Green Bay. Amounts of fish removed by licensed fishermen exceed 3,000,000 pounds per year. Contracts are also issued to individuals to remove rough fish, principally carp, from various lakes and

streams within the borders of the state in conjunction with the state removal operations. The total amount removed by state crews and men under contract to the commission exceeded 11,000,000 pounds for the year 1939.

Salable fish are marketed wherever possible and unsalable fish are canned at the canning plant for dog, cat, mink, raccoon, and chicken food. This product is also used at the state fish hatcheries for food for fish held in rearing ponds and is fed to small fish prior to distribution. Other states are purchasing this fish from Wisconsin for similar purposes. Proceeds derived from the sale of rough fish and canned fish are used to continue rough fish removal activities throughout the state. Rough fish that cannot be canned or sold are given to farmers for fertilizer.

New Biology Division

The Wisconsin Conservation Department has for the past several years been stressing the artificial propagation of fish, and the production of fish to be planted in the public waters of the state has for the past three years surpassed the one billion mark. Now future plans are set for two billion fish as an annual production. Therefore, if the propagation program is to be successful, strong, healthy, vigorous fish must be produced, and they must be planted in waters to which they are best adapted. Realizing the need of more biological information to adequately carry out this program, the biology division was created late in the summer of 1937. The new division was immediately given the responsibility of combating fish diseases and conducting lake and stream surveys.

Lake and stream surveys are important in ascertaining the conditions that exist in each body of water. It is readily seen that fish must be placed in waters to which they are adapted. For instance, brook trout should not be planted in waters that reach temperatures over 75 degrees Fahrenheit. Similarly, the planting of muskellunge and walleyed pike in small soft water lakes which are lacking in forage fishes is like turning an elephant loose in a cabbage patch. These may sound as "far fetched" examples, yet such plantings have been made. Under the present system of fish planting under the supervision of the local conservation wardens, the biologist is frequently called upon to give advice as to the species and number of fish that should be planted in a given body of water. To give sound advice to such requests, the biologist must know the chemistry of the water; the fertility or capacity to procure food, some of which is microscopic; the amount of spawning grounds of various types for different species of fish; the amount of cover and vegetation; the snail, clam, and bird populations in relation to certain fish parasites; the amount and type of pollution, and a great many more factors that influence the well-being of fish.

Lake and stream improvement is another biology division activity conducted through the conservation warden, who is superintendent of the projects operated by WPA. At present the preparation of hydro-

graphic maps of individual lakes is in progress, and approximately 500 maps have been prepared, for which there is quite a large demand among fishermen and property owners.

The biology division also cooperates with other state departments. In its battle on pollution the State Board of Health is insisting that industries treat their wastes in order to reduce the toxic effects on fish, and is assisting in the working out of methods of treating these waters. The biology division cooperates by running toxicity tests on the effluents resulting from such treatments. The treatment of lakes and streams to control obnoxious algae and rooted weeds without damaging the fish life or fish food therein has received a lot of attention by the biology division in cooperation with the Board of Health, State Committee on Pollution, Public Service Commission, and the Hygienic Laboratory. Cooperation is also given to the Natural History Survey, Economic Land Survey, U. S. Forest Service, and many other departments.

Game

Included in the general game administration program is the responsibility for the recommendation of game and trapping regulations; the administration of the State Experimental Game and Fur Farm at Poynette and other auxiliary game farms; the state stocking program; the game and wild life refuge program; cooperative game management projects with the federal government, state agencies, and educational institutions; game surveys and investigations; winter feeding; the administration of commercial game, deer, and fur farms, and licensed shooting preserves; game and trapping census reports; and miscellaneous game projects. At the game farm intensive research and study of diseases, breeding, housing, rearing, and feeding of game birds and fur bearers are conducted for the benefit of sportsmen's organizations, cooperative individuals, and commercial game and fur farmers. It is the function of the game division to correlate all game projects toward a definite objective and to attempt to unite all phases of the management program into a general plan that meets with the approval of the Wisconsin public.

In 1939, 460,628 game bird eggs were produced at the State Experimental Game and Fur Farm, and 250,301 game birds of all species and ages were distributed during the year, with an inventory of 24,521 mature birds on hand as of January 1, 1940. Also during 1939 a total of 1,020 gray, black, and cross raccoon and 33 black, cross, and red foxes were stocked from the farm; 16,276 specimens were treated and examined at the pathological laboratory. Approximately 70,000 visitors from 45 states and 11 foreign countries were conducted through the farm.

Law Enforcement

The law enforcement division of the Conservation Department consists of a chief conservation warden and 78 conservation wardens stationed at strategic points throughout the state. The enforcement

division is charged with the responsibility of enforcing all laws and regulations which provide protection for the natural resources of Wisconsin. Through the efforts of the various wardens violators are apprehended and prosecuted, surveys are made, beaver, bear, and deer damage complaints are investigated, and winter feeding programs and the planting of fish and game are carried on under their supervision. Besides these duties, the wardens are required to carry on educational programs in their localities, primarily by giving talks before school groups and conservation clubs, and are also required to provide all assistance possible to tourists and state residents by lending every service possible in aiding them in the pursuit of recreation. The state is divided into three areas with a supervisor in each area directly in charge of the wardens and their activities. This system has greatly increased the efficiency of the enforcement division, and it is expected as time goes on that even more effective work will result.

Recreational Publicity

The biennium saw an annual recreational advertising appropriation of \$75,000 invested judiciously in results measured in terms of increased tourist business for Wisconsin. Direct mail inquiries received in response to vacation advertisements numbered 33,306 in 1937 and 48,742 in 1938. Net gasoline taxes paid during the vacation months of June, July, August and September in 1937 totaled \$7,643,414.11 and \$7,621,625.66 for the same months in 1938. This represents an increase of \$386,671.32 and \$364,882.87 over the 1936 season respectively. The number of licensed nonresident fishermen was 89,077 in 1936, 110,934 in 1937 and 112,852 in 1938. Briefly outlined, the recreational advertising and publicity program again stressed various efforts efficiently directed toward attracting increased numbers of vacation guests from outside of Wisconsin to all parts of the state. Advertising featuring the now well-known "Relax in Wisconsin" invitation appeared each year in eight leading outdoor magazines having 1,751,044 circulation and also in 20 large metropolitan newspapers in 13 cities in nine midwestern states, with a circulation total of 6,801,586 weekly. Essential components of the program were preparation of literature and advertising copy with strong pulling power, judicious placing of advertising in effective media, prompt follow-up of all inquiries with literature such as "56,000 Square Miles of Vacationland" presenting Wisconsin's vacation attraction in a state-wide and impartial manner. Supplementing these activities were frequent recreational publicity releases to the out-of-state press, speaking engagements, the highway sign program, exhibits and window displays, contacts with travel editors, sportsmen's organizations, travel agencies, and all others whose fostered good will has resulted in enhancing the recreational business of this state.

Education

One of the chief functions of the education division is to coordinate the numerous and varied conservation activities which are designed

to enlighten the public on matters related to our natural resources in such a way as to make them more effective and far-reaching. By means of exhibits, motion picture programs, a photographic loan service, conducted tours, cooperative projects with both adult and junior organizations, publications, newspaper and magazine articles, radio talks, the appearance of members of the department before hundreds of public meetings annually and by many other activities the public is given an opportunity to become familiar with the policies, problems and remedial activities of this organization.

To assist in the development and promotion of a successful conservation education program in the schools is a responsibility of the education division. Visits are made by departmental personnel to teacher training institutions. Talks are given before student teachers and conferences held with instructors on textbooks, publications, methods, and teaching aids. County superintendents, supervising teachers, city superintendents, principals and teachers are contacted in all parts of the state. To meet numerous requests for literature, information of special interest to teachers is prepared and forwarded. Work with schools is carried on in close cooperation with the Department of Public Instruction and with committees engaged in the conservation education program. Projects and programs are prepared for conservation groups, women's clubs, and many junior organizations throughout the state. By personal contact and correspondence every possible assistance is given.

The educational program also includes the training of departmental employees. Regular meetings or schools are held for study, discussion, and examination. These are designed to keep those in attendance better informed and more efficient for the performance of the specific duties these positions require. In 1938, an in-service training school for the entire personnel was held at Madison.

Public Relations

Conservation responsibilities are divided among governmental agencies and private citizens. Much of Wisconsin's conservation progress depends on the public attitude and the consideration given to wild life in the conduct of agriculture and industry. That accounts for the great stress now placed on public relations and education in the general field of conservation. In common with similar departments in most states, the Conservation Department issues a monthly publication, the "Wisconsin Conservation Bulletin", to keep interested citizens informed on month-to-month developments. The bulletin circulation now exceeds 15,000 a month. Newspapers continue to be the most effective method of spreading information and several hundred releases are issued by the department annually. Nearly 200 weekly newspapers carry a column issued by the department each week for the benefit of their readers. Educational talks and motion picture showings are other information outlets and are offered to local civic clubs and sportsmen's groups throughout the state on invitation. A weekly radio program, "Outdoor Wisconsin" is pre-

sented each week over the Madison station WIBA. Talks for the year 1939 totaled about 75. On request the division furnishes material and gives other aid to groups interested in some special conservation work.

Finance

The finance division is charged with the responsibility of the accounting work for the department. This requires the recording of receipts and the auditing of all pay rolls, expense vouchers, and miscellaneous purchases of supplies and equipment. The finance division also prepares all department and division budgets, and has the supervision of all matters of personnel and unemployment compensation that relate to the Conservation Department.

Clerical

The work of the clerical division is closely related to other divisions of the Conservation Department and is divided into seven sections, namely: information, license, mail and supply, statistical, filing, photographic, and secretarial. There are 25 specific types of licenses sold by this division, and their income amounts to over a half-million dollars each year, constituting a principal part of the conservation fund for use by the department in its fish and game activities. All bounties for wolves and wildcats, and deer, bear, and beaver damage claims are cleared through this division for payment. The photographic section was added in 1936, and the filming, developing, and distribution of motion pictures, slides, and still photographs are some of its important duties.

BOARD OF DEPOSITS OF WISCONSIN

Members: JULIUS P. HEIL; FRED R. ZIMMERMAN; JOHN M. SMITH;
JOHN E. MARTIN.

Executive Secretary: GERALD C. MALONEY.

Total personnel, January 1940: Six.

Office: Gay Building.

This board, consisting of the Governor, State Treasurer, Secretary of State, and Attorney General, designates the banks in which the state funds are deposited and administers the state deposit fund. This fund was created in 1925 to insure state funds on deposit in banks. In the special session of 1931-32, this fund was expanded to include, besides the state's own funds, those of all political subdivisions of the state. All governmental units in the state are required to pay quarterly premiums to the state deposit fund, based on their average deposits in banks, at a rate fixed by the Board of Deposits, which is now one-half of one per cent per annum, provided that that part of each deposit which is insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation shall be exempt from any payment. In return, the state deposit fund is to reimburse them if losses result through the bank failures.

EMERGENCY BOARD

Members: JULIUS P. HEIL, *chairman*; OTTO MUELLER; P. BRADLEY MCINTYRE.

Office: Executive Department, State Capitol.

The Emergency Board was organized in 1915 and reorganized in its present form in 1929. It consists of the Governor and chairmen of the finance committees of the senate and the assembly. The board has no employees but it was authorized by the 1933 Legislature to employ help if necessary. The Governor is *ex officio* chairman of the board and calls meetings at least once each quarter. The two legislative members are reimbursed their expenses and receive ten dollars per day while attending meetings or while performing services requested by the Governor.

The main function of the Emergency Board is to take care of unexpected contingencies arising in state finances. For this purpose an appropriation of \$750,000 per year was made to the board under the executive budget act of 1939 to be allotted by it to state departments and institutions to tide them over unforeseen emergencies and to supplement appropriations which prove insufficient. Another function of the board is to pass on proposed increases in salaries of state employees.

Under the 1939 executive budget act, the Emergency Board may reduce any appropriation for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1940 and June 30, 1941 by such amount as it deems feasible, not exceeding 25 per cent of the appropriations for these years, except that appropriations for pensions, major charitable and school aids, and highways may not be reduced.

WISCONSIN EMPLOYMENT RELATIONS BOARD

Members: HENRY C. FULDNER, *chairman*; LAURENCE E. GOODING; R. FLOYD GREEN.

Executive Secretary: S. NORMAN MOE.

Offices: 315 South Carroll Street, Madison; a regional office in conjunction with the Wisconsin Industrial office at 623 North Second Street, Milwaukee.

Total personnel, January 1940: Six.

Publications: Annual report; decisions on particular cases from time to time.

The Wisconsin Employment Relations Board was established in May 1939 under the Wisconsin Employment Peace Act which abolished the Wisconsin Labor Relations Board created in April 1937. The spirit of the Act is best shown by the statement of policy contained in the preamble—"to preserve and promote the interests of

the public, the employe and the employer alike, to establish standards of fair conduct in employment relations, and to provide a convenient, expeditious, and impartial tribunal by which these interests may have their respective rights and obligations adjudicated”.

The Peace Act largely restates the policy of the State of Wisconsin in the field of labor relations and recognizes the right of employes to free organization and to bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing, free from employer interference. At the same time, it recognizes and protects the right of employes to refrain from organization if they so desire, and to be free from intimidation or coercion from any source. In the passage of the law, the legislature recognized that in all questions involving relations between employe and employer, three major interests are involved: the interest of the public, the employe, and the employer. Standards of fair conduct in employment relations are established; the rights and obligations of both employe and employer are defined. In addition to endeavoring to maintain industrial peace, the Board is empowered to determine the rights of the parties when charges of unfair labor practices enumerated in the act are filed; to conduct elections for the selection of representatives designated by a majority of the employes in a collective bargaining unit for the purpose of collective bargaining; to conduct elections to determine whether three-quarters or more of the employes in a collective bargaining unit desire an all-union agreement; and to act as arbitrators and mediators or to provide for the appointment of individuals to act in such capacities in labor disputes.

The authority given to the board is similar to that contained in the National Labor Relations Act. The Wisconsin law, however, differs from the national law in several ways. The essential difference between the two laws is that under the Wisconsin law the right of the employe to refrain from joining or assisting labor organizations is protected in the same manner and by the same means that his right of self-organization and collective bargaining through representatives of his own choosing is protected. This right to refrain from such activities is protected by restrictions in the form of unfair labor practices upon unions and employes to prevent coercion and interference with the unaffiliated status of the individual employe.

Since the members of the board assumed office on the 23rd of May 1939 and up to the 30th day of December 1939, there have been handled a total of 92 cases involving 24,914 employes. Thirty of these cases involving 15,595 employes were mediation cases; 26 were cases in which complaints were filed alleging unfair labor practices and involving 1,204 employes. Of the unfair labor practice cases filed, four were filed by the company against unions or employes, and 22 by unions against employers. There were four cases in which arbitration was asked, one filed by the company and three by unions, involving a total of 1,435 employes. Four elections to determine whether or not three-quarters or more of the employes desired an all-union agreement, involving a total of 703 employes, were conducted; and

28 elections to determine the collective bargaining representatives and involving 5,977 employes were filed. Of these, the petition for election was filed in 10 cases by the company, in 11 by the union, in six by an individual, and in one the election was conducted by consent of both the employer and the employes.

BUREAU OF ENGINEERING

State Chief Engineer: CHAS. A. HALBERT.

State Architect: ROGER C. KIRCHHOFF.

Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds: DWIGHT W. MACK.

State Power Plant Engineer: JOHN C. WHITE.

Office: State Capitol.

Total personnel, January 1940: 167 permanent employes, 33 of whom are on part time.

Publications: Semi-annual reports (mimeographed).

The State Engineering Department was organized in 1915. In 1929 its name was changed to the Bureau of Engineering and its duties somewhat modified. The State Chief Engineer is its executive officer. He has civil service status and is appointed by the Governor for an indeterminate term.

The Bureau of Engineering has direct charge of all architectural and engineering phases of building construction for the state, of its sewerage and water supply systems, of its power plants, and other improvements. It prepares the plans, draws the specifications, and supervises all work done under contracts.

According to the statutes, the State Chief Engineer also has general supervision of all engineering work carried on by any state department other than the Highway Commission. He is consulted in the appointment of engineers for the different departments, even though they are under the direct control of the departments which pay their salaries. The State Chief Engineer receives semi-annual reports on the engineering work done in each department and has authority to make arrangements for interchange of engineering services between departments and temporary transfers of employes.

The Bureau of Engineering directly operates the capitol power plant and has supervision over all other state power plants. In connection with the capitol power plant it conducts a machine shop for the rebuilding and repair of machinery at state institutions, at the cost of the departments using this machinery. It draws the specifications on which all coal used by state departments is purchased and tests this coal upon delivery to determine the heating value and other qualities which determine the price to be paid therefor. All coal is purchased by the state on a heating unit basis, with premiums to the sellers for superior quality and deductions where the specifications are not complied with.

The Bureau of Engineering also has charge of the equipment, operation, and maintenance of the capitol, the state office building, and the executive residence, and the grounds on which they are located. This includes janitor service, elevator service, policing, and similar duties, as well as the supplying of all permanent equipment.

STATE GEOGRAPHIC BOARD

Members: H. W. MACKENZIE, *executive secretary*; E. F. BEAN; C. A. HALBERT.

Total personnel, January 1940: None.

The State Geographic Board consists of the Conservation Director, the State Geologist, and the State Chief Engineer. It was established for the purpose of removing duplication of names of lakes, streams, and other geographic features in the state and to name unnamed features.

GRAIN AND WAREHOUSE COMMISSION

Commissioners: CHARLES W. PEACOCK, *chairman*; PETER SKAMSER, *vice chairman*; CLARENCE GRACE, *secretary*.

Office: Board of Trade Building, Superior.

Total personnel, January 1940: 38.

Publications: No regular publications.

The Grain and Warehouse Commission was organized in 1905 and functions in the city of Superior. Green Bay warehouses are also served by this commission. It is composed of three members appointed by the Governor for three-year terms, without necessity of confirmation. It is supported entirely from its receipts.

This commission has jurisdiction over all warehouses in the state with the exception of Milwaukee County. If warehouses in other cities desire this service, they are required to take out licenses under the act creating the commission.

Its principal duties are to inspect all grain shipped out of Superior; to inspect grain shipped to Superior if the shipper requests it; to weigh all grain passing in and out of Superior and to give official certificates of weight; and, on request, to analyze at its protein laboratory all grain and cereal products offered for inspection. The purpose of this service is to develop the grain trade of Superior and Wisconsin by insuring a fair deal to the shippers and producers of grain. More grain passes through the port of Duluth-Superior than any other place on the continent.

GRAND ARMY HOME FOR VETERANS

Board of Managers: Brigadier General RALPH M. IMMELL; Colonel WM. F. LORENZ; Lieutenant Colonel HARRY G. WILLIAMS; A. R. KIBBE; MRS. MAY LUCHSINGER; three vacancies.

Administrative Officer in Charge of Home: Brigadier General RALPH M. IMMELL.

Commandant: Colonel WILLIAM A. HOLDEN.

Adjutant: Lieutenant Colonel JOHN G. SALSMAN.

Chief Surgeon: Major E. F. HAFEMEISTER.

Quartermaster: Major WALDO G. HANSEN.

Location of Home and Address of Commandant: Wisconsin Veterans Home, Waupaca County, Wisconsin.

Office of Adjutant General: State Capitol.

Total personnel, January 1940: 176 full-time and ten part-time employes.

Publications: Annual Report of the Adjutant General for the Grand Army Home for Veterans.

The Grand Army Home for Veterans, originally called the Wisconsin Veterans Home, was established in 1887 for soldiers of the Civil War and their wives or widows who needed a home. Since that time veterans of other wars of the United States and certain of their dependents have been received. Applications for entrance are passed upon in the following order: veterans of the Civil War, their mothers, wives, and widows, and Civil War nurses; veterans of the Spanish-American War, Philippine insurrection, China relief expedition, Mexican border service, and their mothers, wives, and widows; veterans of the World War, and their mothers, wives, and widows.

The Adjutant General is the executive officer of the home and has the legal responsibility for its management. He appoints the Commandant who has immediate charge of the home. The Board of Managers is composed of eight members four of whom are appointed by the Governor for six-year terms, and are either members of the Grand Army of the Republic or of the Woman's Relief Corps.

At the close of the fiscal year 1938-39 there were 208 men and 301 women in the home. Among the latter were many Civil War widows.

BOARD OF HEALTH

Members: W. W. KELLY, M.D., *president*; STEPHEN CAHANA, M.D., *vice president*; C. A. HARPER, M.D., *secretary*; JOSEPH DEAN, M.D.; J. J. SEELMAN, M.D.; R. L. MACCORNACK, M.D.; AMALIA C. BAIRD, R.N.

State Health Officer: C. A. HARPER, M.D.

Assistant State Health Officer: CARL N. NEUPERT, M.D.

Deputy State Health Officers: F. P. DALY, M.D., Chippewa Falls; FRANCES A. CLINE, M.D., Rhinelander; V. A. GUDEX, M.D., Fond du Lac; G. W. HENIKA, M.D., Madison; G. E. HOYT, M.D., Elkhorn.

District Health Officers: ALLAN FILEK, M.D., Green Bay; E. H. JORRIS, M.D., Sparta; MARSHALL W. MEYER, M.D., Ashland; L. M. MORSE, M.D., Neillsville.

Bureau of Vital Statistics: FRANCIS KESTER, *assistant registrar*.

Bureau of Sanitary Engineering: L. F. WARRICK, *state sanitary engineer*.

State Laboratory of Hygiene: W. D. STOVALL, M.D., *director*.

Bureau of Maternal and Child Health and Public Health Nursing: AMY LOUISE HUNTER, M.D., *chief, maternal and child health*; CORNELIA VAN KOOY, R.N., *supervisor of public health nursing*.

Bureau of Education: JOHN CULNAN, *editor*.

Industrial Hygiene Division: PAUL A. BREHM, M.D., *supervisor*.

Dental Education: F. A. BULL, D.D.S., *supervisor*.

Wisconsin State Sanatorium for the treatment of tuberculosis: HAROLD M. COON, M.D., *superintendent*.

Lake Tomahawk State Camp for rehabilitation of tuberculosis patients: FRANK A. REICH, *superintendent*.

Bureau of Nursing Education: LEILA I. GIVEN, R.N., *director*.

Bureau of Plumbing and Domestic Sanitary Engineering: WALTER S. SPENCER, *supervisor*.

Hotel and Restaurant Division: BERT A. HONEYCOMBE, *supervisor*.

Barber Division: CHARLES E. MULLEN, *supervisor*.

Cosmetology Division: Not appointed (February 21, 1940).

Subordinate Boards

Barbers Examining Board: HUGO VOGEL; JOSEPH LANDREE; GEORGE SCHOENFELDT.

Beauty Parlor Examining Board: BELLE PICKARD; ANTONIA THIE; LYDIA SCHNEIDER.

Embalmers Examining Board: COAD A. LESAGE; FRANK D. CANDLISH; CLARKE HABECKER.

Nursing Education, Committee on: MILLARD TUFTS, M.D.; REV. HERMAN FRITSCHER; SISTER M. FLORINA NIELAND, R.N.; HELEN BUNGE, R.N.; SISTER M. BERENICE BECK, R.N.; RUTH PUEHLER, R.N.; ADELINE HENDRICKS, R.N.; LEILA I. GIVEN, R.N.; CORNELIA VAN KOOY, R.N.; C. A. HARPER, M.D.

Nurses Examiners, Board of: GRACE A. KNIGHT, R.N.; WHILOMENE RENTMEESTERS, R.N.; SISTER M. DIGNA DESCH, R.N.; PAULINE BILLINGS, R.N.

Plumbing Examining Board: WILLIAM BAUMANN; ROBERT T. MORRILL; WALTER S. SPENCER.

Public Health Nurses, Examining Committee for: C. A. HARPER, M.D.; ERNA KOWALKE, R.N.; MAYBELL G. BUSH.

Water Pollution, Committee on: C. A. HARPER, M.D., *executive secretary*; C. A. HALBERT; E. E. BROWNE; ADOLPH KANNEBERG; L. F. WARRICK.

Office: State Capitol. The five deputy and four district state health officers have offices in the cities following their names. The state laboratory is located at the University of Wisconsin, the branch laboratory at Rhinelander, and the cooperative laboratories in Kenosha, Green Bay, Superior, Beloit, Oshkosh, Wausau, Sheboygan, and La Crosse.

Total personnel, January 1940: 335.

Publications: Biennial Report; Health Bulletin (quarterly); reprints of laws and rules enforced by the board; health manuals and special studies.

The Board of Health, consisting of seven members appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the senate for seven-year terms, has been in existence since 1876. It elects the state health officer, who is secretary and executive officer of the board, determines policies and adopts rules and regulations. The powers and duties of the board have increased considerably since it was organized. It enforces all health laws of the state and has extensive order-making powers which include the preparation, promulgation, and enforcement of many permanent rules and regulations in effect throughout the state. In addition, special regulations are made to meet emergencies, and orders for the abatement of nuisances are issued.

The work of the board and the state health officer is supplemented by local boards of health and local health officers in all towns, villages, and cities. The state board keeps in constant touch with these local boards and officers by means of its deputy and district state health officers and assists them with their problems.

A major concern of the state Board of Health, the deputy and district state health officers, and the local health officers is the prevention and control of communicable diseases. For this work the board maintains a bureau of communicable diseases which is conducted in cooperation with the United States Public Health Service. Local health officers send in weekly reports of the number of new cases of all reportable diseases which are analyzed by the bureau. Whenever a disease, communicable or otherwise, becomes alarming in any locality the Board of Health investigates and cooperates with the local authorities to gain control of the situation. A report of all cases of venereal diseases must be made by physicians and hospitals, and an attempt is made to follow up such cases to insure treatment.

The state laboratory and branch and cooperative laboratories are maintained for the more extensive control of all communicable diseases. The cost of the branch and cooperative laboratories is shared by the cities in which they are located. They assist physicians and public health officials in diagnosing communicable diseases and in numerous other procedures. The state laboratory is operated in conjunction with the University and is in charge of a member of the university faculty. Here chemical and bacteriological examinations are made to determine the presence of various communicable diseases. Analysis of water is also made to test its fitness for drinking. All these tests are made free of charge at the request of any physician or health officer. Anti-typhoid vaccines are manufactured in this laboratory and distributed free of charge to physicians in the state. The board also distributes silver nitrate which physicians and midwives attending births are required to put in the eyes of all newborn babies to prevent blindness from ophthalmia neonatorum.

A specialized service in the field of maternal and infant hygiene is given by the Bureau of Maternal and Child Health. This includes demonstration maternal and child health centers to encourage the establishment of such services in local communities, maternal and infant hygiene institutes, the training of teachers in a standard course of infant hygiene, cooperation with and assistance to schools in starting such courses, health examinations and instruction of the student teachers in the county rural normal schools and teacher training departments, group talks, radio talks, newspaper articles, monthly letters to expectant mothers, and the distribution of literature on the protection of the health of mother and child.

Public health nurses are required by state law to be certified by the Board of Health. Through the Bureau of Public Health Nursing it keeps in close touch with all public health nurses in the state, including county, city, and school nurses, and those employed by private welfare agencies.

The qualifications of graduate nurses is also a concern of the board. By means of its committee on nursing education and a salaried director, it prescribes standards for all schools of nursing, makes surveys, and has general supervision of all such schools in the state. No nurse may call herself a trained, graduate, registered, or certified nurse unless she holds a certificate from the state Board of Health. All nurses who are graduates of accredited schools of nursing and eligible for registration are required to register with the board and to re-register every year in order to practice as registered nurses. Through a board of examiners the state Board of Health conducts examinations of applicants for registration.

Without accurate vital statistics a state cannot adequately protect the civil and property rights of its people or properly apply the principles of hygiene in prolonging life. Birth and death records are the most essential and powerful agents that we possess for improving health and bringing about sanitary reforms. Through the Bureau of Vital Statistics, the board receives, classifies, and preserves all records

of births, deaths, causes of death, marriages, and divorces. Certified copies of birth, death, marriage, and divorce records may be obtained upon application and the payment of a small fee.

The Bureau of Sanitary Engineering carries on another important phase of the work of the Board of Health, concerning itself primarily with the purity of water supplies, safe and adequate sewage and garbage disposal, and the disposal of industrial wastes. Plans for the construction of all public waterworks, sewage and refuse disposal systems, and swimming pools must be approved by it. The bureau through a supervisor of well drilling registers well drillers and enforces provisions of the well drilling code designed to provide pure drinking water.

An interdepartmental committee on water pollution is attached to the Board of Health. Created in 1927, it is composed of representatives of all state departments which are in any way interested in stream pollution. The state Health Officer is the executive officer of the committee and the administrative work is conducted by the Bureau of Sanitary Engineering. The committee has attempted to establish general policies and procedures to halt the pollution of Wisconsin waters. Important activities have included development of methods and the securing of their adoption in the utilization or proper disposal of industrial wastes causing pollution.

The Industrial Hygiene unit cooperates with various industries by conducting studies of industrial health hazards on request and making recommendations for the elimination or control of the hazard.

The supervisor of dental education promotes and correlates dental health programs as a part of the public health program as a whole.

The board enforces a state plumbing code which prescribes minimum standards for all plumbing and domestic drainage installations in the state. Its Bureau of Plumbing and Domestic Sanitary Engineering and its committee of plumbing examiners examine and license plumbers and register plumbing apprentices in all places having public water and sewerage systems and in all metropolitan sewerage districts. This bureau also has supervision of private water supplies and waste disposal systems, public comfort stations, lake and stream shore platting and sanitation, and industrial tourist and recreational camps. Together with the Industrial Commission the bureau enforces joint regulations relating to sanitary equipment for public buildings and places of employment.

Similar licensing laws apply to funeral directors, embalmers, barbers, cosmeticians, hotels, tourist rooming houses and cabins, restaurants, and lunch stands. The Board of Health appoints special examining boards in most of these fields. These boards are composed of licensed practitioners in their respective vocations. All are subject to inspection by field agents of the board which adopts and enforces rules and regulations intended to insure the sanitary operation of these establishments rendering personal service.

Maternity hospitals are licensed by the state Board of Health in cooperation with the department of Public Welfare.

As provided by the 1939 legislature, supervision and administration of the State Sanitarium for care of tuberculosis patients and of the Lake Tomahawk State Camp for rehabilitation of tuberculosis patients were transferred from the Board of Control to the Board of Health. Included in the transfer was supervision of the distribution of state aid to county sanatoria for the care of indigent tuberculosis patients. There was also included investigation and supervision of sanitary conditions in all county and municipal charitable, curative, reformatory, and penal institutions.

HIGHWAY COMMISSION

Commissioners: WILLIAM E. O'BRIEN, *chairman*; THOMAS J. PATTISON, *secretary*; THOMAS F. DAVLIN, *vice chairman*.

Central Office Staff: E. L. ROETTIGER, *state highway engineer*; A. T. BLECK, *principal assistant highway engineer, construction*; WILLIAM HOENIG, *principal assistant highway engineer, maintenance*; CHARLES H. KIRCH, *bridge engineer*; W. B. BLAIR, *chief accountant*.

Division Engineers with Offices:

Division No. 1, D. J. Minahan, State Office Building, Madison.

Division No. 2, J. A. Stransky, 513 Commerce Building, Milwaukee.

Division No. 3, D. F. Culbertson, Nicolet Building, Green Bay.

Division No. 4, W. J. Haselton, Wisconsin Theatre Building, Wisconsin Rapids.

Division No. 5, T. M. Reynolds, Hoeschler Building, La Crosse.

Division No. 6, W. F. Baumgartner, 213 South Barstow Street, Eau Claire.

Division No. 7, S. A. Koszarek, Court House, Rhinelander.

Division No. 8, G. I. Germond, 1517 Tower Avenue, Superior.

Division No. 9, T. W. Reilly, Lancaster.

General Office: State Office Building. Division Offices: In places given above as addresses of the Division Engineers.

Total personnel, January 1940: 421 permanent and 86 seasonal employees.

Publications: Biennial reports; Road and Bridge Standard Specifications; highway maps.

The Highway Commission was organized in 1911 and reorganized in 1929. It is headed by three commissioners appointed by the Governor, subject to confirmation by the senate. The commissioners hold office for six-year terms and devote full time to their duties.

All federal construction in the state involving the expenditure of federal highway funds is in charge of the Highway Commission. In conjunction with the Public Roads Administration of the Federal

Works Agency, it selects the specific location of all improvements to be undertaken with federal aids and grants, prepares the plans and specifications, lets the contracts, supervises the construction, and pays the bills. It has charge of all state aid construction on the state trunk highway system and carries out the work in cooperation with the county highway committees. In cooperation with the Conservation Commission and the Department of Public Welfare, it is responsible for the construction of roads leading to state parks and to charitable and penal institutions. It also has control over all large bridges built with state or county funds, and prepares all such plans and specifications, lets the contracts, and supervises and inspects the construction. It supervises the maintenance of all state trunk highways, including snow removal and dust alleviation. The county highway forces are used to do the actual work but all costs are borne by the state.

The Federal Highway Act approved June 8, 1938, amended the Highway Act of 1921, and authorized appropriations of federal highway aids to the several states for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1940 and June 30, 1941. The amounts of the appropriations authorized and the amounts apportioned to Wisconsin for each of those years are as follows:

	<i>For Fiscal Year Ending</i>	<i>Total Appropriation Authorized</i>	<i>Apportionment to Wisconsin</i>
For Federal Aid Highways -----	June 30, 1940	\$100,000,000	\$2,413,315
For Secondary or Feeder Roads -----	June 30, 1940	15,000,000	361,997
For Railway Grade Crossing Elimination and Protection -----	June 30, 1940	20,000,000	486,074
For Federal Aid Highways -----	June 30, 1941	115,000,000	2,771,243
For Secondary or Feeder Roads -----	June 30, 1941	15,000,000	361,466
For Railway Grade Crossing Elimination and Protection -----	June 30, 1941	30,000,000	725,347

The allotments for federal aid highways and secondary or feeder roads must be matched with state and local funds, and on all projects the right of way and preliminary engineering costs must be financed with state and local funds.

This federal appropriation act continues a previous provision whereby not to exceed one and one-half per cent of the amounts apportioned to the state may be expended for surveys, plans, engineering, and economic investigations for future highway improvements. Under this enabling provision of the acts, the Highway Commission in cooperation with the Public Roads Administration is making a complete inventory, traffic, and financial survey of all rural highways in the state. This survey, which is known as the Rural Highway Planning Survey, will provide valuable and necessary information for future highway planning.

INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION

Commissioners: VOYTA WRABETZ, *chairman*; HARRY J. BURCZYK;
C. L. MILER.

Secretary: HELEN E. GILL.

Safety and Sanitation Division: R. MCA. KEOWN, *engineer*; C. D. SATTERFIELD, *assistant to the engineer*; O. T. NELSON, *building engineer*; M. A. EDGAR, *chief boiler inspector*; GILBERT S. KESSLER, *superintendent of fire prevention*; JOHN E. WISE, *electrical engineer*; A. H. FINDEISEN, *mine inspector*.

Workmen's Compensation Department: H. A. NELSON, *director*.

Woman and Child Labor Department: TAYLOR FRYE, *assistant to the Commission*; MAUD SWETT, *Milwaukee, field director*.

Apprenticeship Department: W. F. SIMON, *supervisor of apprenticeship*.

Statistical Department: ORRIN A. FRIED, *chief statistician*.

Employment Service: HARRY LIPPART, *state supervisor*.

Unemployment Compensation: PAUL A. RAUSHENBUSH, *director*.

Painters' License: HERBERT H. WARD, *supervisor*.

Offices: General office, State Office Building, Madison; Milwaukee office, 623 North Second Street; employment offices, see section on Employment Service in the article following; Unemployment Compensation Division, 137 E. Wilson Street, Madison.

Total personnel, January 1940: 735.

Publications: Biennial Report; Workmen's Compensation Report; reprints of the laws administered by the commission; safety codes (on the different subjects on which the commission has issued orders); Wisconsin Labor Market (monthly).

The Industrial Commission is the labor department of the state. Since the first labor law was passed in 1867, new laws on this subject have been enacted at every session of the legislature. The Bureau of Labor Statistics was created in 1887 to enforce all labor laws but in 1911, when the Workmen's Compensation Law was passed, it was replaced by the Industrial Commission. This commission consists of three persons appointed by the Governor for six-year terms, subject to confirmation by the senate.

Safety and Sanitation

The commission enforces all of the laws pertaining to the physical safety of work places and public building, such as factories, stores, schools, theaters, churches, and hotels. The statutes do not prescribe in detail the safety requirements but merely provide that all employers and all owners of public buildings shall provide places which are safe to employes and frequenters. It is the duty of the Industrial Commission to determine what is safe and with that purpose in mind it has adopted approximately 1,300 separate regulations.

These regulations were drafted by advisory committees made up of representatives of employers and employees. Eleven district deputies systematically inspect all principal places of employment. In addition, there are a number of engineers who deal with special problems.

Woman and Child Labor

The child labor law, street trades law, the law regulating hours of labor of women and the minimum wage law for minors and adult women are administered by the commission.

Child labor permits are required for the employment of boys and girls under 18 years of age and street trades permits are required for the employment of boys under 18 to be employed in street trades. Girls under 18 are not permitted to engage in street trades.

The commission has designated some 250 people as permit officers throughout the state who issue child labor and street trades permits without pay. Labor permits are not required for the employment of children in agricultural pursuits.

The law regulates the hours of labor of women in the following places of employment: beauty parlors; factories and laundries; hotels; mercantile or mechanical establishments, confectionery stores, telegraph offices, express and transportation establishments; restaurants; and telephone exchanges. In all other places of employment the hours that women shall be employed are matters of agreement between them and their employers.

The Minimum Wage Law applies to minors and adult women. The minimum rates of pay fixed under this law are at this time as follows:

Experienced minor employees in cities with a population of 5,000 or more	22½¢	per hour
Experienced minor employees elsewhere	20¢	per hour
Inexperienced minor employees during the first 3 months in the industry	16¢	per hour
Inexperienced minor employees during the second 3 months in the industry	18¢	per hour

Workmen's Compensation

The workmen's compensation act is administered by the Industrial Commission. It provides for payment of compensation, and for all necessary medical treatment to injured employees of employers subject to the compensation act, and for compensation to dependents of employees whose injury results in death. During the year ended June 30, 1939, 20,559 industrial accidents and diseases were reported. Complete reports of these accidents were furnished in order to make certain that injured employees received the full amount due them. In about 85% of these cases payments were made without a formal order of the commission. In about 15% of the cases, which involved more than one-half the total benefits paid during the year, the commission determined the rights of the parties by formal order. Orders are entered after hearings held at some place within the state in or near the place where the accident occurred, or where the injured

person resides. These hearings are conducted by an examiner of the commission, and appeal from these findings may be taken to the commission as a body.

Employment Service

The Industrial Commission maintains public employment offices at the following places:

<i>Office</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Manager</i>
Administrative		
Office, Madison	802 Tenney Building	Harry Lippart, State Director
Appleton	City Hall	Fred R. Gehrke
Ashland	209 Vaughn Avenue	J. P. Budzynski
Beaver Dam	115½ Front Street	Watson Wheeler
Beloit	203-5 Goodwin Building	M. J. Finnegan
Eau Claire	320 Galloway Street	H. J. Youngberg
Fond du Lac	108 South Main Street	William Gardner
Green Bay	401 East Walnut Street	W. W. Hield
Janesville	9 W. Milwaukee Street	William B. Mills
Kenosha	611-56th Street	B. A. Thompson
La Crosse	Corner State & 4th St.	Norman E. Schulze
Lancaster	106 S. Madison Street	Guerdon Burris
Madison	127 E. Mifflin St.	J. E. Roberts
Manitowoc	Corner 9th & Jay St.	Paul Callahan
Marinette	430 Bridge Street	Werner Schomaker
Milwaukee		
Central Office	749 North Second St.	B. H. Thompson
Labor & Farm		
Div.	511-A W. Wells Street	
Women's Section	951 N. Fourth Street	
Northeast		
Branch	325 W. North Avenue	
Northwest		
Branch	2118 Fond du Lac Ave.	
South Branch	733 W. Mitchell Street	
South Milwaukee		
Branch	921 Monroe Avenue	
West Allis Branch	1412 South 73rd St.	
Neenah-Menasha	510½ N. Commercial St.	Harry D. Gates
Oshkosh	28-30 State Street	Murt Malone
Racine	604 Sixth Street	R. D. Scoon
Rhineland	53 S. Stevens Street	John Laughrin
Sheboygan	731 Center Avenue	Martha Miller
Stevens Point	440½ Main Street	A. C. Frederick
Superior	1710 Broadway	E. H. Kreul
Watertown	103 North First St.	H. H. Smith
Waukesha	338 West Main Street	Ernest Warnecke
Wausau	124 W. Washington St.	F. J. Smrcina
Wisconsin Rapids	Mead-Witter Building	Albert Ludwig

These offices are conducted under a cooperative arrangement with the city, or city and county combined, in which they are located. No fee is charged to the applicant or employer.

Under the Wagner-Peyser Act an agreement of affiliation with the United States Employment Service was first signed by the Industrial Commission on January 30, 1934. Since that time the agree-

ment has been renewed on each July first, the beginning of the fiscal year. This is in accord with provisions in the Wisconsin statutes. Under this act money may be apportioned to the several states in proportion to the ratio of their population to the total population of the United States. No payment will be made to any state, however, until an equal amount has been appropriated or made available by the state for the purpose of maintaining public employment offices as a part of a state controlled system of public employment offices.

Under the Reorganization Act of 1939, the President grouped together the United States Employment Service, the Office of Education, the Public Health Service, the National Youth Administration, the Social Security Board, and the Civilian Conservation Corps, which were concerned with the security and welfare of the individual, into a single organization, the Federal Security Agency. The Social Security Board has combined the United States Employment Service and the former Bureau of Unemployment Compensation to form the Bureau of Employment Security. The Employment Service Division of the Bureau of Employment Security will carry on most of the functions which were formerly the responsibility of the United States Employment Service. In addition to the matched funds provided for under the Wagner-Peyser Act, the Social Security Board contributes to the state the balance of funds necessary for the maintenance of an adequate employment service.

Unemployment Compensation

Wisconsin enacted its pioneer unemployment compensation law in January 1932—three years before any other state took action in this field. The law is now Chapter 108 of the Wisconsin Statutes.

Monthly contributions have been paid by covered employers since July 1934. Unemployment benefits have been paid to eligible workers since August 1936. Each worker's weekly benefits, when unemployed, are about half of his average weekly wage. How long he can draw such benefits depends on how long he has recently worked in "covered" employments.

To secure benefits under the law, each unemployed worker must register weekly at a public employment office. When benefits are due a worker for a given week of partial or total unemployment, the payment is made by an Industrial Commission check which is mailed to the worker at his home address. During 1938 more than \$9,500,000 in unemployment benefits were paid to Wisconsin workers.

Each employer's contributions are credited to his separate reserve account in the state "unemployment reserve fund", maintained for him and his employees by the Industrial Commission. Under Wisconsin's "experience-rating" system, each employer's contribution rate now depends on his own experience, as shown by the contributions credited and the benefits charged to his separate account. Rate reductions applied to several thousand employers in 1939, after four and one-half years of contribution and two and one-half years of benefits.

The state "unemployment reserve fund", built up through the contributions paid by Wisconsin employers, can be used for only one purpose—to pay unemployment benefits to Wisconsin workers. The Industrial Commission's expenses in administering the unemployment compensation law (collecting contributions, receiving claims at employment offices, and paying benefits) are financed separately, from federal funds granted under the Social Security Act.

The law now covers over 11,000 employers (of six or more persons), and about 470,000 workers.

Apprenticeship

In order that young people may have an opportunity to enter the skilled trades as apprentices, certain adjustments must be made in industry. It is the apprenticeship division's job to cooperate with management, with labor unions, and with the schools in establishing and supervising apprentice training programs. At present there are 2,800 apprentices under the commission's supervision.

Wage Collection

In 1931 the legislature passed a law making it the duty of the commission to help wage earners collect the wages due them. When earned wages have not been paid the Industrial Commission investigates the facts and often calls in both parties. This usually results in a mutually satisfactory settlement without court action but, if necessary, the commission may prosecute for the workman.

Statistics

Through its statistical department the Industrial Commission collects, analyzes, and publishes statistics relating to industrial conditions, including statistics of employment, industrial accidents, and child labor. Index numbers of the volume of employment and pay rolls are compiled monthly from reports voluntarily made by many employers and are the best gauge of industrial conditions obtainable.

Painters' License Division

The Wisconsin painters' license law, the first state-wide compulsory regulation for the industry, was enacted by the 1937 legislature.

Up to July 1939, 12,000 master and journeyman licenses had been issued of which 9,036 are still active. The commission has received 5,014 applications for examination of which 1,028 failed to qualify for licenses, 314 discontinued painting, and 3,672 were granted licenses.

During the two years in which the law has been compulsory, the commission has adjusted by arbitration 368 consumer complaints ranging from small amounts to over five hundred dollars without cost to the property owner.

The painters' license law is self supporting and is financed entirely from annual fees from the industry.

WISCONSIN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

Board of Regents of the Institute: JOHN CALLAHAN, *president*;

GEORGE W. WALKER; JOHN BECK; *vacancy*.

Director: H. B. MORROW.

Location: Platteville.

Total personnel, January 1940: Nine faculty members and four other employees.

Publications: Bulletin of the Wisconsin Institute of Technology.

The Wisconsin State Mining Trade School was established in 1907 and offered a two-year course. Later the course was lengthened to three years and the name changed to the Wisconsin Mining School. In 1939 the name was changed once more. The school is now known as the Wisconsin Institute of Technology and offers both three and four-year courses. The amended law provides that "the board may grant diplomas or certificates of graduation upon the completion of the required courses and may confer upon the graduates from the various courses such academic, scholastic, or engineering degrees as they may deem suitable".

No student who shall have been a resident of the state for one year next preceding his admission to the school shall be required to pay tuition. The tuition for students who are not residents has been fixed by the board of regents at \$50 per year. Both groups pay nominal laboratory fees.

INSURANCE DEPARTMENT

Commissioner of Insurance: MORVIN DUEL.

Office: State Capitol.

Total personnel, January 1940: 27.

Publications: Annual reports, insurance laws.

For eight years following the beginning of the Insurance Department in 1870, the Secretary of State was *ex officio* Insurance Commissioner. From 1878 until 1911 the commissioner was an elective officer. Since that time he has been appointed by the Governor for a four-year term, subject to confirmation by the senate.

The Insurance Department administers the laws relating to fire, marine, life, disability, liability, steam boiler, fidelity, title, credit, burglary, plate glass, sprinkler leakage, elevator, livestock, automobile, workmen's compensation, and other casualty insurance, which comprise the seventeen forms recognized by the Wisconsin Statutes. There were 297 Wisconsin companies licensed in 1938, and these companies are examined at least once every three years. In 1938 there were also 453 foreign companies licensed to do business in this state

after passing an examination made by this department. Special examinations of either foreign or domestic companies may be made whenever the Commissioner deems it advisable. All companies file annual reports which are examined in detail. When a foreign company has been determined unsound or has violated any laws of the state, its license can be revoked by the Commissioner, and if a similar situation arises in regard to a domestic company, proceedings may be started to take over its business.

All insurance policy forms used in the state and the methods for computing reserve liabilities must be approved by the Commissioner. The department licenses rating bureaus, insurance adjusters, and agents. All insurance taxes and fire department dues, approximating \$2,268,508 per year, are collected by it. The fire department dues approximating \$189,763 are distributed to cities, towns, and villages for the support of their fire departments. The department may investigate, either on complaint or its own initiative, to determine whether the insurance laws are being complied with; it may revise rates, rules, and classifications, if they are unreasonable or discriminatory; and it also adjusts differences between policyholders and insurance companies.

The state insurance fund established in 1903 and the state life fund established in 1911 are managed and operated by the Insurance Department. The state insurance fund insures state-owned property and that of political subdivisions of the state which wish to insure with it. The state life fund insures citizens of the state after satisfactory evidence of insurability is furnished.

The Commissioner of Insurance was made *ex officio* State Fire Marshal in 1911, and at the present time has five deputy fire marshals on his staff who are assigned to various districts of the state. Their duties are to investigate fires of suspicious origin, to assist in the prosecution of arson cases, and to collect statistics on fire losses.

In 1933 a law was passed which abolished the Compensation Insurance Board and transferred its functions to the Insurance Department. These added duties include the establishment of minimum rates for all classes of compensation risks, investigation as to the solvency of all companies in this field, and prevention of discrimination between employers through checking all inspection reports and rates upon individual risks which the companies must file with the department. The Commissioner consults with the Industrial Commission but the legal responsibility in the discharge of his duties remains with him.

COMMISSION ON INTERSTATE COOPERATION

Members: Senators HARRY W. BOLENS, MAURICE P. COAKLEY, JOSEPH E. McDERMID; Assemblymen FRANK N. GRAASS, ALFRED C. GROSVENOR,¹ ROBERT M. LONG; FRANK KLODE, director of the Public Welfare Department; WILLIAM S. O'BRIEN, member of the Highway Commission; PHILIP H. PORTER, counsel for the Public Service Commission.

The 1937 Legislature created, under Chapter 273, Laws of 1937, the Commission on Interstate Cooperation which consists of three senators and three assemblymen who are appointed as are standing committees in the respective houses, and three state officials to be designated by the Governor. The Governor serves as an *ex officio* nonvoting member of the commission. It shall be the principal functions of the commission to carry forward the participation of this state as a member of the Council of State Governments and to promote cooperation with other units of government by formulating proposals and by facilitating the adoption of such compacts, uniform or reciprocal agreements as will enable this state to do its proper part in forming a more perfect union among the various governments in the union. There is appropriated from the general fund annually \$2,375 for the execution of the functions of the commission.

FREE LIBRARY COMMISSION

Commissioners: JOSEPH SCHAFFER, *chairman*; ANITA K. KOENEN; JAMES D. MILLAR; JOHN CALLAHAN; CLARENCE A. DYKSTRA.
Secretary: CLARENCE B. LESTER.

Legislative Reference Library: HOWARD F. OHM, *chief*.

Library Extension: MRS. WINIFRED L. DAVIS, *chief*.

Traveling Library and Study Club: JENNIE T. SCHRAGE, *chief*.

Book Selection: MARY K. REELY, *chief*.

Office: Secretary's office and Legislative Reference Library, State Capitol; Library Extension, Book Selection, and Traveling Library, State Office Building.

Total personnel, January 1940: 29; seasonal employes as required.

Publications: Biennial reports; Wisconsin Library Bulletin (monthly periodical; subscription price \$1 per year); Book lists (occasional).

The Free Library Commission was organized in 1895 and in the same year the Traveling Library and a summer Library School were started. The Library School proper dates from 1905 and continued

¹ Resigned from the legislature on September 1, 1939.

under the supervision of the Free Library Commission until 1939 when it was transferred to the University of Wisconsin. The Legislative Reference Library was organized in 1901.

The Free Library Commission has a five-member board consisting of two members appointed by the Governor for terms of five years without confirmation of the senate, and three *ex officio* members who are the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, the President of the University, and the Superintendent of the State Historical Society. The commission elects a chairman from its own membership and employs a secretary. Members receive no salary but are reimbursed their actual expenses when attending meetings.

The commission assists in the establishment, maintenance, and operation of public libraries throughout the state. It advises in such matters as the selection of library quarters, the construction and arrangement of library buildings, the organization and conduct of library affairs, and the selection of books. This assistance is given through correspondence and through visits to libraries by the secretary and members of the staff. A monthly bulletin is published by the commission which deals with subjects of interest to librarians and which contains notes on current library practices and a list of current books recommended for library purchase. Both Library Extension and Book Selection Departments are immediately responsible for this part of the work of the commission.

Traveling Library and Study Club Department

The Traveling Library is a book supply service maintained for communities which have no local library service and for those whose libraries are inadequate to meet the demands of their communities. Individuals or groups of people may request single books, or sets or selections of books on particular subjects. Selected libraries are sent out for the use of women's clubs, boy scouts, rural schools, and many other groups. Persons living in communities without libraries may make direct request for the services of the Traveling Library, but where a local library exists transfers are made from the Traveling Library to the local libraries which distribute the books. Assistance in program planning is offered all types of study groups.

Legislative Reference Library

The Legislative Reference Library has three main functions. It offers a bill drafting service for the legislature, a research and library service principally for the legislature and state departments but also available to private citizens, and it edits the Wisconsin Blue Book.

Probably its best known function is the drafting of bills, resolutions, and amendments to be introduced in the legislature. The library does not advocate legislation nor does it ever draft a bill without a specific request. Members of the legislature are not required to have their bills drafted by this service, but for many years all of them have done so.

STATE LIBRARY

Board of Trustees: The Justices of the Supreme Court and the Attorney General.

State Librarian: GILSON G. GLASIER.

Assistant: EDWIN C. JENSEN.

Location: State Capitol.

Total personnel, January 1940: Four full-time and one part-time employees.

Number of volumes: 94,500.

Publications: None.

The State Library is the oldest state institution, dating from the act of Congress which organized the territory of Wisconsin in 1836. Until 1876 the librarian was appointed by the Governor. Since then the State Library has been under the control of a board of trustees consisting of the Justices of the Supreme Court and the Attorney General. The trustees select the State Librarian, the administrative head of the library, and the library staff.

The State Library is often referred to as the "law library", because its collection consists mainly of court reports, session laws, statutes, and legal texts. In addition thereto it has a large collection of documentary material acquired by exchange with other state libraries over a period of many years. It is essentially a reference library of law. It is used very largely by the Supreme Court, the Attorney General's department, and by attorneys; to a lesser degree by all the other state departments; and to some extent by the public. Its books are loaned and circulated only within the state departments at Madison.

MOTOR VEHICLE DEPARTMENT

Commissioner: COLONEL GEORGE W. RICKEMAN.

Registration and Licensing Division: HUGH M. JONES, *director*.

Inspection and Enforcement Division: HOMER G. BELL, *director*.

Highway Safety Promotion Division: R. C. SALISBURY, *director*.

General Office: State Office Building, Madison. Branch Office: 759 North Broadway, Milwaukee.

Total personnel, January 1940: 270.

Publications: Motor vehicle registration lists; monthly bulletin for enforcement officers; daily lists of new motor vehicle registrations; monthly list of stolen and recovered motor vehicles; monthly lists of drivers' license suspensions, revocations and reinstatements; school bus regulations; motor vehicle lighting regulations; motor carrier safety regulations; motor vehicle laws; bulletins on drivers' license examinations.

By the enactment of Chapter 410, Laws of 1939, the legislature consolidated within the Motor Vehicle Department all duties and

functions relative to the licensing and regulation of motor vehicles and drivers, formerly scattered among five departments of the state government—Secretary of State, Public Service Commission, State Highway Commission, Industrial Commission, and the State Inspection Bureau. Effective September 1, 1939, these various powers, duties, and functions were coordinated and the new organization was built around the staff of the former motor vehicle division which had been functioning for over 20 years and was the largest and most experienced of the several units affected by the consolidation.

Provision was made for three administrative divisions, the directors of which are at all times accountable to the commissioner. The powers, duties, and functions of these divisions are as follows: (All references to sections or chapters are to the Wisconsin Statutes.)

Registration and Licensing

(a) Registration of motor vehicles and issuance of certificates of title under Section 85.01.

(b) Issuance of motor vehicle dealers' licenses under Section 85.02.

(c) Issuance of motor carrier permits and collection of taxes under Chapter 194.

(d) Licensing of motor vehicle drivers and administration of the financial responsibility law under Sections 85.08 and 85.135.

(e) Lay-out of forms, handling of correspondence, procurement of supplies, and supervision of personnel in connection with the foregoing functions.

(f) Mimeographing forms, letters, registration lists, etc.

(g) Compilation of statistics and distribution of license fees according to tax districts.

(h) Maintenance of personnel records and pay roll accounts for the motor vehicle department.

Inspection and Enforcement

(a) Enforcement of state traffic laws, motor vehicle registration laws, permit and ton-mile tax laws under Chapters 85 and 194.

(b) Prescribing and enforcing minimum standards for motor vehicle lighting equipment under Sections 85.06 and 85.07; inspection and testing of equipment submitted for approval.

(c) Prescribing and enforcing minimum safety standards for school bus construction and operation; inspecting such equipment and examining school bus drivers.

(d) Prescribing and enforcing safety regulations governing motor carriers.

(e) Inspecting and approving safety glass used in motor vehicles.

(f) Prescribing examination regulations and enforcing drivers' license law under Section 85.08.

(g) Maintaining liaison with sheriffs, local police officials, county traffic officers, and enforcement authorities of other states.

(h) Editing enforcement officers' bulletin, lay-out of forms, handling correspondence, procuring supplies and supervising personnel in connection with the foregoing functions.

Highway Safety Promotion

(a) Safety promotion in junior and senior high schools in cooperation with local educational authorities.

(b) Assisting local and county safety councils in promoting highway safety.

(c) Lectures before civic, fraternal, and religious organizations and women's clubs.

(d) Press and radio releases.

(e) Investigating and promoting the elimination of highway hazards.

(f) Compilation of highway accident statistics and filing of accident reports under Section 85.141.

(g) Lay-out of forms, handling correspondence, procurement of supplies and supervision of personnel in connection with foregoing functions.

Collections from motor vehicle license fees exceed \$13,000,000 annually, and permit fees and taxes collected under the ton-mile tax law (Chapter 194) exceed \$1,500,000 annually. Over 1,500,000 motor vehicle drivers have been licensed by the department, and during the last fiscal year approximately 857,000 vehicles were registered.

WISCONSIN NATIONAL GUARD

Commander-in-chief: Governor JULIUS P. HEIL.

Adjutant General's Department

The Adjutant General: Brig. Gen. RALPH M. IMMELL.

Assistant Adjutant General and Finance Officer: Lt. Col. NICHOLAS M. SCHANTZ.

Executive Officer: Lt. Col. JOHN F. MULLEN.

Quartermaster Corps

Chief Quartermaster: Lt. Col. HARRY G. WILLIAMS.

Medical Department

Chief Surgeon: Col. WILLIAM F. LORENZ.

Offices: Adjutant General, State Capitol; Chief Quartermaster, Camp Douglas.

State Military Reservation: Camp Williams (Post Office, Camp Douglas).

Total personnel, Adjutant General's Department, January 1940: 17.

Publications: Biennial report; Wisconsin veterans laws; roster of units and commissioned officers; Spanish American War Roster.

The National Guard is basically a civilian organization composed of commissioned officers and enlisted men who devote their spare time to the study of national defense and military training. All but a few of these men who are employed at the office of the Adjutant General in the State Capitol have full-time civilian occupations

which represent a typical cross section of the population of the United States. Some of these businessmen, farmers, merchants, and industrialists are commissioned officers and devote their time to the study and practical application of defense and military tactics. The others are enlisted men, less trained and generally younger, who come from the same civil ranks as the officers, and who devote their spare time to securing the training that the commissioned officers, under supervision of regular Army instructors, can give them.

Drills are held regularly one night each week throughout the year. At these drills, the officers impart to the men as much of the military training as can be conveniently given them inside armories. A special encampment over a period of two weeks is held each year at Camp McCoy near Sparta, and at Camp Williams at Camp Douglas, where the men receive training which cannot be conveniently given indoors.

In November 1939, after the National Guard had been permitted to increase its peace time personnel, authority was received from the War Department to conduct a special, fall field encampment of one week for each man. Although the state reservation at Camp Williams is one of the best equipped in the nation for warm weather encampments, it could not satisfactorily be used in cold weather. As a result, all three encampments were conducted at Camp McCoy near Sparta.

Among the purposes of this fall encampment were the supplementing of training instruction secured at the previous summer encampment, training recruits, developing superior defense technique, concentrating upon scouting and patrolling, and offering both officers and enlisted men an opportunity to adjust themselves to military activities during cold weather.

The United States looks to the National Guard to provide two field armies in the event of hostilities. They are expected to fill in the gap between the time the relatively small Regular Army of the United States meets an enemy and the time when the nation can recruit or draft and train sufficient personnel to maintain adequate defense. Moreover, the National Guard is subject to call at any time by the Governor, its Commander-in-chief. Forest fires, floods, tornadoes, riots, and the like are examples of the kind of disorders which usually prompt a call upon the state's armed forces. The purpose of the National Guard on such occasions is to protect life and property and maintain law and order.

The Wisconsin National Guard is for all general purposes identical to that of other states. Although comparative ratings between state National Guards are never made, it is generally accepted that the Wisconsin Guard is among the foremost in the nation in all departments of training and instruction.

During the Civil War, the functioning of the Wisconsin National Guard was exemplary. Almost any history of that war makes special note of the conduct and achievements of men from this state. During the World War activities of the 32d or Red Arrow Division, of which the Wisconsin National Guard was and still is a part, received the

highest praise. If another emergency should arise, the Wisconsin National Guard expects to maintain the standard designated by precedence.

The Wisconsin National Guard came into existence in 1894, although the present organization functions under articles of the National Defense Act of 1916. In 1939 the personnel totaled slightly less than 5,500 of which approximately 380 were commissioned officers. Virtually every city in the state with a population of 7,000 or more is represented by a National Guard organization.

These organizations are combined into one brigade of infantry, one brigade of artillery, one regiment of cavalry, one medical regiment, one quartermaster regiment, one tank company, and one military police company. In addition, some sections of the 32d Division staff are included in the Wisconsin Guard.

Although the National Guard is fundamentally a civilian and democratic military organization its efficiency is comparable to that of a professional military machine. Many of its commissioned officers and some of the enlisted men are veterans of the World War. Their pride in the organization dates back to actual achievements. The National Guard always stands ready to carry out instructions of the Governor, its Commander-in-chief, and to fulfill any duty which federal laws and Wisconsin statutes may call upon it to perform.

BOARD OF PARDONS

Members: GEORGE E. BALLHORN, *chairman*; DIO W. DUNHAM; THEODORE MENTGES.

Secretary: MARGARET E. POLLOCK, Madison.

Total personnel, January 1940: Four.

The Board of Pardons was created in 1935 by executive order. The three members are appointed by the Governor and serve in an advisory capacity only. According to the constitution the Governor is the only one who can grant pardons. Members of the board receive twenty dollars per day when they are in session.

BUREAU OF PERSONNEL

Members: BJARNE A. MJELDE, *chairman*; ROY E. REED¹; MRS. LULU E. NELSON.

Acting Director of Personnel: A. J. OPSTEDAL.

Chief Examiner: Not appointed (February 21, 1940).

Principal Examiner: K. G. BEGGS.

Office: State Capitol.

Total personnel, January 1940: 23 full-time, one half-time, and three occasional employees.

Publications: Biennial reports; Civil Service Law; Specifications and Salary Ranges for the Classified Service.

¹ Resigned February 21, 1940.

The Wisconsin civil service law was originally enacted in 1905 and provided for a Civil Service Commission which was a part-time body employing a full-time secretary and chief examiner. This department was reorganized in 1929 as the Bureau of Personnel "within the Executive Department". This bureau is in charge of a Personnel Board and a Director of Personnel. The Personnel Board consists of three members appointed by the Governor for six-year terms, subject to the approval of the senate. It is only a part-time board, holding meetings on the average of twice a month. The Director of Personnel, who is the administrative head of the department, is appointed by the Governor from a list of eligible candidates obtained through competitive examination, for an indefinite term subject to removal by the Governor with the approval of the board.

The civil service law was amended in 1929, 1931, 1935, and again in 1939. It applies to practically all positions in the state service except appointive officers and the faculties of the state educational institutions. Appointments to the state service, promotions, transfers, removals, reinstatements, and salary changes are governed by this law.

Whenever a vacancy occurs or a new position is to be filled, the head of the department makes the appointment but he must make his selection for the position from the first three persons highest on the appropriate civil service list. Competitive examinations, held at Madison and other places in the state as advertised, are the basis for these lists. For a few highly technical positions non-assembled examinations are given, and there are a small number of exempt positions for which no examinations are required. In all other respects these positions are subject to civil service law. After successfully passing an examination, a person's eligibility to appointment expires after six months unless the board sees fit to extend the time. Such extension of time may not exceed three years. According to rules of the board, employees may be transferred from one department to another, and, if they have left the service, may on application be reinstated within one year.

Full power of discharge lies with the employing department, but it must file with the Bureau of Personnel the reasons for discharge. Such reasons may not be based on political or religious grounds. Employees claiming to have been discharged on such grounds are entitled to a hearing before the Personnel Board with an appeal from its decision to the courts. Employees who have been discharged for cause from a permanent position in the classified service and who appeal to the Bureau of Personnel within thirty days after such action shall be heard by the Personnel Board within sixty days. All promotions are made upon recommendation of the employing department after promotional examinations have been taken.

All civil service positions of the state have been classified and salary ranges for each classification have been established, including minimum or entrance salaries and maximum salaries. The only exception made in these schedules is the authorization of the emergency departmental waivers. According to the statutes, salary ranges for all

civil service positions must be submitted at the beginning of each regular session by the Director of Personnel to the Joint Committee on Finance of the legislature. That committee has the right to modify such schedules, if it deems it advisable. Increases in salaries within the respective salary ranges are filed with the Bureau of Personnel and the Director of the Budget on or before July 15. Salary increases at other periods in the fiscal year are allowed only upon approval of the Emergency Board.

STATE PLANNING BOARD

Chairman: Governor JULIUS P. HEIL.

Secretary and Executive Officer: M. W. TORKELOSON, *director of Regional Planning.*

Office: 14 East Dayton Street, Madison.

Total personnel, January 1940: 16 full-time and four part-time employees.

Publications: Bulletins 1-9 respectively—Planned Progress Through Federal, State and Local Cooperation, August 1934; Wisconsin Regional Plan Report, December 1934; A Conservation and Recreation Plan for Southeastern Wisconsin, December 1936; An Analysis of Population Growth in Wisconsin, October 1937; The Fox River Valley, February 1938; The Proposed Wisconsin-Fox Rivers Development Plan, May 1938; The Cutover Region of Wisconsin, January 1939; (Jointly with the Conservation Commission) A Park, Parkway and Recreational Area Plan, January 1939; The Horicon Marsh, May 1939; publications of the land economic inventory; land inventory reports for ten counties; cover maps for 33 counties; lake survey data for 14 counties; over 700 maps illustrating various phases of city and county planning and zoning; Twenty Lessons in Forestry, January 1936, Bul. No. 3; Inventory of Northern Wisconsin Lakes, January 1939, Bul. No. 5.

Regional planning is not new in the United States though attempts to apply regional planning principles to large areas are quite recent. The first applications were in the various city plans developed in forward looking cities all over the country. Instances of successful county planning are found in the Milwaukee County and the Los Angeles County regional plans. In the East, the New York Regional Plan has had a powerful influence in moulding the development of the environs of the great city whose name it bears. The same has been true of the Chicago Regional Plan in the Middle West. Both of the organizations back of these plans have been privately financed. It was through President Franklin Delano Roosevelt's powerful sponsorship, however, that national and state planning became active. Early in his administration, the President created the National Plan-

ning Board and through this agency urged the states to set up state planning bodies to cooperate with national and local planning organizations. In November 1933, the National Planning Board offered to provide a planning consultant for every state that would set up a State Planning Board that would comply with the National Planning Board's requirements. Wisconsin already had a planning organization when the offer was made. Probably the state of Wisconsin was the first in the United States to begin planning as a state function. For this reason, the history of the Wisconsin Planning organization should be traced.

Director of Regional Planning

Chapter 276, Laws of 1929, provided for the appointment by the State Highway Commission of a Director of Regional Planning, "whose duties shall be to cooperate with and assist all local planning agencies in the state to the end that their activities may be properly coordinated in the interest of the state as a whole; to gather and disseminate city, town, and regional planning information; to cooperate with the Conservation Commission in the development of a recreational system plan for the state; to cooperate with the State Board of Health in the regulation and control of lake and stream platting". The appointment was made in September 1929.

State Regional Planning Committee

Chapter 124, Laws of 1931, established the State Regional Planning Committee, consisting of the State Chief Engineer, the State Health Officer, and the Conservation Director, one member from each of the Highway Commission, the Public Service Commission, and the Industrial Commission, and the Director of Regional Planning, who was designated the secretary and administrative officer. When the offer to supply a consultant was made by the National Planning Board, all that was necessary in order to comply with the requirements of the National Planning Board was for the Governor to appoint three citizen members, which he promptly did. Following the appointment of the consultant, a planning staff was set up under CWA and continued and expanded under FERA. A large amount of basic factual material was collected, coordinated, and refined.

State Planning Board

Action by the 1935 Legislature further strengthened the position of the state planning organization, so that it is now as well situated, probably, as any in the United States. Chapter 164, Laws of 1935, made suitable financial provision for a planning staff. Chapter 165, Laws of 1935, changed the name of the body, making it the "State Planning Board" and expanded the membership so that its present composition is as follows: one member from each of the following boards, commissions, and departments, to be designated by such boards, commissions, and departments respectively—the Public Service Commission, the Highway Commission, the Industrial Commission,

the Tax Commission, the Department of Agriculture and Markets, and the Board of Control; two representatives of the state University to be designated by the President; three citizens to be appointed by the Governor; the following state officials—the State Chief Engineer, the State Health Officer, the Director of Conservation, the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, the Director of the Budget, the Governor who shall be *ex officio* chairman, and the Director of Regional Planning who is the secretary and administrative officer.

As a result of action taken by the Legislature of 1937, the work being done through the Land Economic Inventory, which had been operating since 1927 in various departments, among which were the State Department of Agriculture and Markets and the Executive Office, was placed under the State Planning Board.

The duty of the State Planning Board can best be stated by quoting subsections (5) and (6), Section 27.20 of the Statutes, as follows:

"The state planning board shall assemble and correlate data and information with reference to the development of the state and its subdivisions, and may include among other things data and information relating to the general character and extent of highways, waterways, waterfront and harbor developments, flood prevention works, parks, reservations, forests, wildlife refuges, aviation facilities, drainage and sanitary systems, waste disposal works for the prevention of stream pollution, water works, railroad and motor vehicle routes, power transmission facilities, public buildings, and other public works or facilities, which may be appropriate subjects of state concern; work opportunities; also the general location and extent of forests, agriculture areas and open development areas for purposes of conservation, housing, food and water supply, sanitary and drainage facilities and the protection of urban and rural development; also a land utilization program, including the general classification and allocation of the land within the state **amongst** agricultural, forestry, recreational, soil conservation, water conservation, industrial, urbanization and other uses and purposes.

"The studies made by the state planning board shall be made with the general purpose of guiding and accomplishing a coordinated, adjusted, efficient and economic development of the state, which will, in accordance with present and future needs and resources, best promote the health, safety, order, convenience and welfare of the state as well as efficiency and economy in the process of development. All state boards, commissions, departments, and institutions are directed to cooperate with the state planning board to further these ends."

These sections represent the feeling back of all planning, which proposes to consider each state problem in its relation to all of the state's activities and functions. It is not thought that all of the state's problems are going to be solved immediately; that is too much to expect. It will be possible, however, to present a more logical approach to solutions of problems. As stated in the foreword of the Regional Plan Report:

"Planning has always been a factor in government, in fact, government is planning, though not generally recognized as such. The early efforts to prepare and record programs for community development, frankly as advance plans, were considered as idealistic conceptions of what might perhaps be good to do, rather than practical proposals for what was necessary to be done. However, cities have adopted plans for their future development, and carried out these plans, with demonstrated benefits, both as regards physical development and fiscal administration. A plan, whether it be for the conduct of a single project, or for the development of a city, or the continuation of policies over a period extending beyond a single administration, is nothing more than the formulation of a program for orderly development, whether it be for an individual, a city, a state, or a nation.

"The basic function of state planning is to outline and develop such a program for the state, based on adequate studies of its population, resources, and facilities, to the end that the resources and facilities available may be utilized to the maximum benefit for the population and without unnecessary permanent deterioration. Unplanned or poorly planned use of resources will cause their premature depletion to the detriment of posterity, the uncoordinated use of facilities will cause waste and too high charges for services, and a lack of continuing economic fiscal policies will result in too high costs of government.

"To the extent that a well planned public policy of guidance and regulation can be put into effect, such unfortunate consequences will be avoided. With such a policy alive and functioning, the various subdivisions of the state will be in a position to determine their needs in advance of the time when they must be faced, and the state will be better able to guide and unify the whole for the benefit of its people."

The legal procedure for planning in Wisconsin is such that the details of any broad state plan must eventually be carried out by the local units, that is, counties, cities, and villages. To aid these units, the State Planning Board has undertaken research in the matters of present land use, population trends, economics, government and taxation, rural schools, tax delinquency, public works, and the development and administration of local plans, and has made the results available in the publications listed. This work has been pushed into as many localities as the capacity of the staff will permit and to date has made good progress in a substantial number of counties.

The State Planning Board has attempted to do its work in such a manner that the work of other state departments will be supplemented and assisted in the direction of an improved coordination. Much effort has been exerted toward assisting local planning bodies in carrying out local planning, and these efforts are bearing fruit. The pioneer work of the group from the state College of Agriculture and the Conservation Commission assisted in bringing about the

enactment of rural zoning ordinances in 24 northern and central Wisconsin counties, all of which are included within the so-called cutover region. Milwaukee County, which is the most extensively urbanized county in the state, enacted a zoning ordinance even earlier than the northern counties. The efforts of the Planning Board staff toward continuing this work in county planning and zoning, have been in cooperation with county planning bodies from the highly developed agricultural and industrial counties of southeastern Wisconsin—Walworth, Jefferson, Dane, Kenosha, Waukesha, and Washington; Door County, in which the income from recreational opportunities supplements highly developed dairying and fruit raising; and Marathon, which is unique in that it may be said to present a cross-section of the entire state, containing as it does a highly developed industry, a highly developed agriculture, splendid recreational facilities, and some of the aspects of the cutover region. The work in all of these counties is directed primarily toward the preservation of the amenities, the things which tend to make the country beautiful and livable, without restricting the opportunities for industrial and other development. Indications are that this work is greatly appreciated and will extend to other counties.

The publication of Bulletin No. 7, the Wisconsin Cutover Region, was the result of the participation of the State Planning Board in the work of the Northern Lakes States Regional Committee, an organization composed of four representatives from each of the states of Michigan, Minnesota, and Wisconsin, and four representatives of federal departments, set up by the National Resources Committee in May 1938, to study the problems of the cutover region of the three states and to propose remedies.

An economic study of the board, namely, the study of local government finance, which has been carried on as a WPA project since 1936, and which will be completed in early 1940, is of the utmost importance in connection with consideration of the cutover region, where governmental costs are generally the highest and incomes the lowest.

The board is also carrying on a WPA project to inventory all publicly owned lands in the state. This, again, is of great importance in connection with governmental problems.

The field of planning activities that are necessary for all levels of government, from the towns and villages through the cities, counties, and states, up to the national government, is virtually unlimited. The function of the State Planning Board in connection with such studies is not administration but research—the accurate and comprehensive ascertainment of facts regarding the problems of the state and its subdivisions, the presentation of these facts in a manner that will be readily understandable to the lay reader, and the dissemination of the information so gathered and organized among the people who are especially interested in any particular set of facts.

In connection with the gathering of such information, it will necessarily be the function of the Planning Board to propose methods

of dealing with problems which require solution. It may do this alone, or preferably in cooperation with the regularly constituted representatives of local governments. The value of organized information, which is correct and comprehensive, is very great. Movements for public betterment should originate locally, but governments need such information and a certain machinery by means of which their proposals for betterment may be formulated in the light of facts and expressed in an adequate and appropriate manner. The people back of such local movements in increasing numbers are coming to the Planning Board for help in working out their problems. The greatest usefulness of such bodies as planning boards—national, state, and county—is precisely that of aiding such movements, in a word, to provide the rallying points for them. Whether such movements arise through public official bodies or unofficial groups, it is through them that improvement in the management of public affairs is most likely to be brought about. The facilities of the State Planning Board are available for aiding them.

PORTAGE LEVEE COMMISSION

Commissioners: JAMES H. TAYLOR, SR.; CHARLES MCGORTY; WILLIAM L. MOHR.

Office: Portage.

Total personnel, January 1940: Two part-time employees.

Publications: None.

The Portage Levee Commission has charge of the maintenance of the system of levees on the Wisconsin River in Sauk and Columbia Counties in the vicinity of Portage. The system includes about eight miles of earth levees on the north side of the Wisconsin River which protect not only a part of the city of Portage but also the entire Fox River Valley from Portage to Oshkosh from flood waters of the Wisconsin River, and nine miles of levees on the south side of the river for the protection of farm lands between the Wisconsin and Baraboo Rivers at this point.

These levees are made of earth and it has been necessary to place shore protection works, stone paving, and riprap on many sections in order to protect the levees and river banks from damage by the Wisconsin River floods. In doing this work government relief agency funds have been largely used since 1934.

The levee system is being strengthened, enlarged, and raised so as to safely withstand a flood stage of 22 feet on the Portage gage. About one half of the levees have been rebuilt to this standard. The maximum flood stage was recorded in September 1938, at 20.5.

A telephone system has been installed to insure safety during flood periods. As many as seventeen telephone booths are available for this purpose.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

Commissioners: R. W. PETERSON, *chairman*; ROBERT A. NIXON; W. F. WHITNEY.

Acting Secretary: CALMER BROWY.

Offices: General Office, Utilities Division, Engineering Department, and Administration Division, State Capitol; Transportation Division, Tenney Building, Madison; Milwaukee Office, Underwriters Exchange Building, Milwaukee.

Total personnel, January 1940: 173.

Publications: Biennial Report; reports of commission decisions; advance sheet syllabi of decisions; various statistical bulletins; such individual decisions as may be of wide-spread interest.

The Public Service Commission regulates about 1,250 public utilities supplying gas, water, electric, telephone, heating, and toll bridge service; 23 steam railroad systems, 20 street and interurban railways and urban bus lines; about 142,000 trucks and busses operated by common carriers of passengers and freight, contract carriers of freight, and private carriers of freight; and matters involving water power and navigation, including operation of 1,200 dams.

Of the public utilities 874 are privately and 396 municipally owned. There are 66 private and 87 municipal electric utilities; 23 private and one municipal gas utilities; 17 private and 305 municipal water plants; five private and no municipal street railways; five private and three municipal heating utilities; and 758 private telephone utilities.

The commission has three members. The commissioners are appointed by the Governor with the consent of the senate and hold office for six years each, one term expiring in March of each odd-numbered year. The commissioners appoint a secretary, who, like them, is a statutory officer.

The commission has three major divisions. The Administration Division includes the departments of procedure and information in which are grouped cost accountants, examiners, file clerks, stenographic reporters, and general clerical and stenographic workers. Operating authority of motor carriers, utilities, and hydro plant motors is dealt with by the examiners, who also conduct most of the public hearings held daily by the commission. In the Utility Division the rates and research department analyzes utility rates and costs, handles informal rate complaints, makes economic investigations, and makes recommendations on rate revisions; while the accounts and finance department audits the books and records of utilities and passes upon utility securities issues. The Transportation Division includes the tariffs department, which regulates transportation rates and represents Wisconsin business and industry before the Interstate Commerce Commission in interstate rate cases, and the statistics department which does statistical research in connec-

tion with the formulation of transportation rates. The engineering department is a joint department of the Utility and Transportation Divisions and concerns itself with the quality of utility service, makes physical valuations of the utility properties for sale and rate making purposes, supervises and inspects operation of water-power plants and renders miscellaneous services as requested to various state departments and institutions. Jointly with the University of Wisconsin the engineering department maintains a standards laboratory at the University. The water-power section of the engineering department cooperates with the United States Geological Survey in recording stream flow and lake levels. The railroad engineering section inspects railroad safety facilities.

Regulation of public service companies in Wisconsin dates back to 1874, when railroads were first regulated by a three-man Board of Railroad Commissioners. Later a single Railroad Commissioner replaced this board, and the single commissioner system was used until 1905, when the three-member Railroad Commission of Wisconsin was created. In 1931 the present Public Service Commission of Wisconsin succeeded the Railroad Commission. Regulation of gas, electric, telephone, and water utilities began in Wisconsin in 1907; of water power in 1915; and effective truck and bus regulation in 1933.

Most of the utility regulation by the commission is financed from direct assessment of costs incurred in such work against investigated utilities. A \$100,000 annual appropriation finances motor regulation of motor transportation, while practically all of the water power and railroad regulation, as well as general administrative expenses, are financed from a general appropriation of \$142,500 a year.

In 1939 the legislature abolished the Securities Division in the commission created in 1919 and set up a separate department of securities. The legislature also transferred to a new motor vehicle department the permits department of the commission. In the securities field the commission retained only supervision over issuance of utility securities, while in the motor transportation field the commission retained jurisdiction over operating authority, routes, rates, and operating and financial statistics.

STATE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE

Members: R. T. EVERHARDT, *chairman*; MRS. ERMA STODDART, *vice chairman*; MRS. YVONNE TOWN, *secretary*; FRANK WABISZEWSKI; CHAS. H. LIEHE; LLOYD V. BALLARD; HERMAN A. KLOPPMAN.

Director: FRANK C. KLODE.

Executive Secretary and Assistant to Director: A. W. BAYLEY.

Director of Child Welfare: ELIZABETH YERXA.

Director of Corrections: MORRIS G. CALDWELL.

Director of Mental Hygiene: G. E. SEAMAN, M. D.

Director of Public Assistance: GEORGE M. KEITH.

Director of Administration and Research: A. W. BAYLEY.

Director of Adult Blind Services: E. F. COSTIGAN.

Superintendents of State Institutions:

State Hospital for the Insane: M. K. GREEN, M. D., Mendota.

Winnebago State Hospital: BYRON HUGHES, M. D., *acting superintendent*, Winnebago.

Central State Hospital for the Insane: W. A. DEERHAKE, M. D., Waupun.

Northern Colony and Training School: A. L. BEIER, M. D., Chippewa Falls.

Southern Colony and Training School: C. C. ATHERTON, M. D., Union Grove.

State Prison: JOHN C. BURKE, *warden*, Waupun.

State Reformatory: E. H. EKLUND, Green Bay.

Prison for Women: MRS. ELIZABETH B. PRESCOTT, Taycheedah.

Industrial Home for Women: MRS. ELIZABETH B. PRESCOTT, Taycheedah.

Industrial School for Boys: H. E. PHILIP, Waukesha.

Industrial School for Girls: JEAN L. MCEVOY, *acting superintendent*, Milwaukee.

State Public School: C. D. LEHMAN, Sparta.

Workshop for the Blind: E. F. COSTIGAN, *supervisor*, Milwaukee.

Offices: State Capitol: Public Welfare Building; and institutions at places indicated.

Total personnel, January 1940: 1,857.

Under the reorganization law enacted at the 1937 special session of the legislature most of the functions of the Board of Control were transferred to newly-created departments or to existing departments. Chapter 413, Laws of 1939, repealed the reorganization law and restored all of the transferred functions to the original departments. Chapter 435, Laws of 1939, created a new Department of Public Welfare and transferred to that department all of the powers, duties, and functions of the Board of Control and the State Pension and the Public Welfare Departments.

The State Department of Public Welfare consists of a State Board of Public Welfare composed of seven members appointed by the Governor with senate confirmation, a director of the department, and his staff. The board is an advisory, policy-forming, part-time body, and the director, who is appointed by the board for an indefinite term, is solely responsible for the administration of the department.

Functions of this department are to administer laws relating to the custody and care of the mentally diseased, mentally defective, and epileptics; to the detention, reformation, and correction of delinquents; to old-age assistance, aid to dependent children, and blind persons; to child protection and child welfare; and to public relief. It is also charged with the supervision, management, and control of the state institutions for care and treatment of mental diseases, mental deficiency, asocial conduct, and homeless children. It has limited supervisory powers over county institutions for care of the

chronic mentally diseased and inspection powers over county jails, police stations, and lockups.

The department consists of six divisions: namely, the division of Administration and Research; the division of Adult Blind Services; the division of Child Welfare; the division of Corrections; the division of Mental Hygiene; and the division of Public Assistance.

For a more detailed account of the functions vested in this department see the articles on the Board of Control and the State Pension and Public Welfare Departments in the Wisconsin Blue Book for 1937.

WISCONSIN STATE INSTITUTIONS

Inmates and Employees

Institutions	Location	Inmates Dec. 31, 1939	Rated Capac- ity	Inmates on Parole Dec. 31, 1939	Employees, Dec. 31, 1931
Mendota State Hospital.....	Mendota.....	733	790	595	216
Winnebago State Hospital.....	Winnebago.....	728	740	526	224
Central State Hospital.....	Waupun.....	319	204	19	89
Northern Colony and Training School.....	Chippewa Falls.....	1,594	1,204	520	266
Southern Colony and Training School.....	Union Grove.....	716	518	143	165
State Prison.....	Waupun.....	1,695	960	229	186
State Reformatory.....	Green Bay.....	562	652	194	91
Industrial Home for Women.....	Taycheedah.....	44	67	12	37
Prison for Women.....	Taycheedah.....	58	45	13	9
Industrial School for Boys.....	Waukesha.....	321	420	388	91
Industrial School for Girls.....	Milwaukee.....	116	195	141	48
State Public School.....	Sparta.....	384	351	627	168
Workshop for Blind.....	Milwaukee.....	86	-----	-----	4
Total.....	-----	7,356	6,146	3,407	1,594

BUREAU OF PURCHASES

Director of Purchases: F. X. RITGER.

Office: State Capitol.

Total personnel, January 1940: 23.

Publications: None.

The Bureau of Purchases is the centralized purchasing and supply department of the state, and also has charge of state printing. Organized in 1929, it succeeded the Superintendent of Public Property and the Printing Board. According to the statutes it is "a bureau within the executive department" and its administrative head is the Director of Purchases, who is appointed by the Governor and is removable only for cause.

All state departments and institutions must obtain all materials, supplies, stationery, furniture, equipment and other permanent personal property, and miscellaneous capital, as well as contractual services and other expenses of a contractual nature, through the Director of Purchases. This officer, however, may with the approval of the Governor delegate the right to make certain purchases to the several departments, and allows limited local purchasing of supplies

by the state charitable and penal institutions and permits the University to largely handle its own purchases under his direction. Departments requisitioning supplies have considerable latitude in specifying what they want, but all purchases are made by the Director of Purchases and the costs are charged back to the departments to which the articles are furnished. This includes everything that the state uses, from road machinery, coal, and cement, to lead pencils, papers, and pins. All purchases are made upon specifications prepared by the Director of Purchases. When the value of the articles to be purchased exceeds three thousand dollars, they must be purchased upon competitive bids, with the lowest responsible bidder getting the contract.

WISCONSIN REAL ESTATE BROKERS' BOARD

Members: HARRY B. HALEY; AMBROSE X. CUMMINGS; RUSSELL A. CLARK.

Secretary: ELLIOTT N. WALSTEAD.

Office: General Office, State Capitol Building; Milwaukee Office, 740 North Plankinton Avenue.

Total personnel, January 1940: Five.

Publications: Roster of Licensed Real Estate Brokers and Salesmen; Wisconsin Real Estate Brokers' Law.

The Real Estate Brokers' Board established by statute in 1919 was reorganized in 1929 and given considerably more power.

The main duty of the board is to protect the people of this state from unscrupulous and incompetent real estate operators by wise administration of the real estate license law. All new applicants for a license are required to take a written examination. A license is granted only after a satisfactory standing has been made and the board is satisfied that the applicant is trustworthy. All complaints concerning improper practices of real estate brokers and salesmen are investigated and action taken. After a hearing, licenses may be revoked on the grounds of untrustworthiness or incompetency.

REVISOR OF STATUTES

Revisor of Statutes: E. E. BROSSARD.

Office: State Capitol.

Total personnel, January 1940: Five.

The office of Revisor of Statutes, organized in 1909, is concerned mainly with the system of continuous statutory revision. The principal work of the revisor is the codification and revision of statutes. This involves the clarification of the language and arrangement of the statutes, the elimination of obsolete and unconstitutional provisions, and the reconciliation of conflicting provisions. The revision

work is presented to the legislature in bills known as "revision bills", which carry full explanations of the changes made in the statutes. The revisions do not take effect until enacted into law in the same manner as ordinary bills.

The revisor edits the Wisconsin Statutes which are issued biennially and appear as soon as possible after the close of each regular session. These statutes include all of the permanent and general laws of the state in a single volume (Section 35.18, Wisconsin Statutes). They are sold by the director of purchases at \$5. The revisor every two years compiles and publishes the Town Laws of Wisconsin—a reprint of the statutes with which town officers must deal, with forms needed in the performance of their duties. The revisor prepares the index of the session laws which are published at the close of each legislative session by the Secretary of State. He also prepares the Wisconsin Annotations which summarize court decisions and attorney general's opinions construing the Wisconsin constitution and statutes. These annotations are cumulative. They supplement and keep the 1930 Wisconsin Annotations up-to-date (Section 35.23, Wisconsin Statutes).

The revisor represents this state in the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws (Section 43.08 (3), Wisconsin Statutes), and is a member of the Advisory Committee on Rules of Pleading, Practice and Procedure (Section 251.18, Wisconsin Statutes).

The revisor is appointed by the board of trustees of the State Library, which is constituted of the justices of the Supreme Court and the Attorney General.

DEPARTMENT OF SECURITIES

Director: VERNON G. ZELLER.

Deputy Director: G. KENNETH CROWELL.

Office: State Office Building.

Total personnel, January 1940: Nine.

Publications: Annual report; monthly bulletin to dealers; securities laws.

The Department of Securities was created by Chapter 68, Laws of 1939, which became effective June 10, 1939. Previously, the administration of the securities act has at various times been committed to the Public Service Commission and the Banking Commission. Now all administrative and executive powers and duties of the department are vested in a director.

The duties of the department are to administer and enforce the Wisconsin Securities Act. Among these are the investigation of issues of securities which are sold within the state and the registration of such securities as meet statutory requirements; the licensing of securities dealers and agents; examination of the businesses of dealers; and the investigation and prosecution of securities act violations.

STATE SOIL CONSERVATION COMMITTEE

Members: NOBLE CLARK, *ex officio*, chairman; GEORGE NYGAARD, *vice chairman*; PAUL WEIS, *secretary*; M. H. WARD; W. W. CLARK, *ex officio*.

Executive Secretary: BEN F. RUSY.

Office: Agricultural Hall, University of Wisconsin.

The State Soil Conservation Committee was created by Chapter 341, Laws of 1937. Three farmer members are appointed by the Governor, and there are two *ex officio* members—the director of agricultural extension of the College of Agriculture, or at his designation the associate director of agricultural extension, and the director of the state agricultural experiment station, or at his designation the associate director of the state agricultural experiment station. The committee serves without pay except that the three farmer members receive five dollars a day for time actually spent on the work of the committee.

The function of the committee is to promote the conservation of the soil resources of the state, particularly as regards the control of soil erosion. A major activity is the provision of assistance in the establishment and operation of soil conservation districts in areas where soil erosion is an important problem. The 1939 Legislature amended the act creating the State Soil Conservation Committee so that it is now possible for a county board of supervisors, when there is evidence that such is the desire of the people living outside of the villages and cities in the county, to pass a resolution setting up a soil conservation district for the county. The members of the agricultural committee of the county board of supervisors are designated as supervisors of the county soil conservation district.

The State Soil Conservation Committee cooperates with the local soil conservation districts in securing group and community action in combating soil erosion. The committee also helps the district obtain assistance from various federal agencies in carrying forward erosion control programs.

SOLDIERS REHABILITATION BOARD

Members of Board: Adjutant General RALPH M. IMMELL; DR. WILLIAM F. LORENZ; DR. W. S. MIDDLETON; DR. C. A. HARPER; E. A. LEWIS; FRANK L. GREENYA; HENRY A. FRIEDE.

Executive Officer of the Board: Adjutant General RALPH M. IMMELL. *Pension, Bonus, Rehabilitation, and Graves' Registration Division of the Adjutant General's Department:* Lt. Col. JOHN F. MULLEN, *director*.

Office: Adjutant General's department, State Capitol.

Total personnel, January 1940: Seven.

Publications: Annual pamphlet of Wisconsin veterans laws; annual and biennial reports; periodical bulletins.

The Soldiers Rehabilitation Board is an unpaid part-time board which decides questions of policy. Three members of the board are department commanders of the American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars, and Disabled American Veterans respectively. They hold only a one-year term. The administration of the law charged to the board is vested in the Adjutant General and through this department all veterans' claims against the United States are prosecuted. For this purpose a representative and an assistant are maintained at the U. S. Veterans Administration Facility at Milwaukee. During 1936-38, 243 claims of various kinds were prosecuted for veterans and widows of the Civil War, 20 for Indian Wars, 1556 for the Spanish-American War, 92 for those veterans who served during peace time, and 6,247 for the World War.

Cash Bonus

The benefits of the law of 1919, providing for the payment of \$10 per month for each month of active continuous service between April 6, 1917 and March 3, 1921 to each soldier, sailor, marine, or nurse who served the United States during the World War and who was a bona fide resident of Wisconsin at the time of entrance into service, were terminated on July 1, 1933. However, Chapter 161 of the Laws of 1937 provided that these benefits shall be available to such eligible persons who filed their applications with the Adjutant General prior to April 15, 1937. Prior to July 1, 1938, 116,461 claims totaling \$15,957,208.47 were paid. Since July 1, 1938, 95 claims totaling \$12,285.02 have been paid, making a total expenditure of \$15,969,493.49 as of July 1, 1939.

Educational Bonus

Chapter 5 of the Laws of the Special Session of 1919, as amended, provided that any person discharged, released, or furloughed subsequent to April 7, 1917 and who complied with certain conditions, was entitled to receive \$30 per month while in regular attendance as a student at any such institution but not in excess of a total of \$1,080, in lieu of the soldier bonus provided for in Chapter 667 of the Laws of 1919. According to the Laws of 1933 these benefits were terminated July 1, 1933 except only to veterans who enrolled prior to October 1, 1931 and who, by July 1, 1933 had completed at least two years of college work. After July 1, 1945 these benefits shall not be available to the child, between 16 and 24 years old, of a veteran who died between April 6, 1917 and July 2, 1921. Benefits paid as of June 30, 1938 were \$4,647,761.22.

Hospital Care or Medical Treatment

According to statute, free hospital care and medical treatment is provided for any man or woman who served his country between March 1, 1917 and July 1, 1919 and who through his military or naval service suffered disease or injury or the consequent result of such disease or injury. It provides also that such person must have

been a resident of Wisconsin for not less than five years next preceding his application for treatment, and that no person, otherwise eligible, who is receiving treatment through federal authority shall receive benefit unless the Soldiers Rehabilitation Board decides that such federal treatment is inadequate or that such person will be further injured by delay in receiving treatment. By June 30, 1938 benefits paid were \$663,684.76.

Graves Registration

A law became effective on July 1, 1929 providing that the Adjutant General shall compile a record of the burial places within the state of soldiers, sailors, marines, and nurses who served in the military or naval forces of the United States. Since that date approximately 100,000 graves of veterans have been recorded to show the name of the veteran, the service in which he was engaged, the designation of the organization in which he served, the rank and period of service, the location and name of the cemetery in which the body is interred, the location of the grave within the cemetery, and the character of the headstone or other marker, if any, at such grave. An alphabetical card index system of filing has been adopted with a distinctive colored card denoting the particular war in which the veteran served.

Some of the services rendered to the public in carrying out the provisions of the law are the return to cemetery associations and patriotic organizations of completed copies of graves registration records for their permanent records; assistance with the execution and transmittal of applications for government headstones, flags, and burial allowance; and the dissemination of information pertaining to matters of graves registration data for burial records, laws governing disposition of deceased veterans and the care of their graves, government headstones, government burial flags, and burial allowances.

STOUT INSTITUTE

Board of Trustees of The Stout Institute: PETER T. SCHOEMANN, president; GEORGE P. HAMBRECHT, secretary; JOHN CALLAHAN; VOYTA WRABETZ; EMIL WALDOW; HILDING OLSON; PAUL WEIS; ROBERT L. PIERCE; J. E. LEVERICH; OTTO MOSER; JESSEL S. WHYTE; THOMAS KATTING.

Officers of Administration: BURTON EDSAL NELSON, president; CLYDE A. BOWMAN, dean, Division of Industrial Education and director of summer session; RUTH E. MICHAELS, dean, Division of Home Economics.

Location: Menomonie.

Total personnel, January 1940: 44 full-time and one part-time members of the faculty; 51 permanent and two occasional civil service employes.

Publications: Bulletin of Stout Institute (published quarterly), one number of which each year is the annual catalog of the institute and another, the summer session announcement; Stoutonia, the weekly student paper; and "The Tower", the college annual.

Through the encouragement and financial support of James H. Stout, who later became a state senator, manual training and domestic science were incorporated in the public schools of Menomonie, where for the first time in the history of education these subjects became a part of the curriculum in the lower grades as well as in the high school. In 1893 the results of this experiment justified the organization of the Stout Manual Training School which was operated in connection with and under the administration of the city Board of Education. In 1903 this connection with the public schools was broken and the Stout Training School placed new emphasis on the training of teachers of manual training and domestic science. In 1908 the Stout Manual Training School became The Stout Institute and teacher training became the school's major interest.

In 1911, following the death of Senator Stout, the institution was taken over by the state and placed under the management of the Board of Trustees of The Stout Institute. This Board of Trustees is identical in personnel with the membership of the State Board of Vocational and Adult Education. However, each board has its own officers and each is distinctly independent of the other. In 1917 by a special act of the legislature, The Stout Institute was empowered to grant the Bachelor of Science degree and in 1937 by similar act it was authorized to do graduate work and to grant the Master of Science degree.

The Stout Institute is the only institution in the country devoted exclusively to teaching training in the special fields of home economics and industrial education. It is nationally known and its graduates are widely distributed.

The courses in home economics, industrial, and vocational education cover four years. The entrance requirement is high school graduation. On the completion of the work required for the B. S. degree and after two years of successful teaching, graduates are eligible to life certificates to teach in Wisconsin. The Master's degree requirements are similar to those of other colleges, except that major emphasis is placed on the fields of education in which Stout specializes.

WISCONSIN BOARD OF TAX APPEALS

Members: W. J. CONWAY, *chairman*; C. L. BROADFOOT; HARRY SLATER.

Office: State Capitol, Madison.

A separate department of state government known as the Wisconsin Board of Tax Appeals was created by Chapter 412, Laws of 1939. Prior to this enactment all appeals on taxation matters were handled by the Tax Commission. The Board of Tax Appeals is composed of three members appointed by the Governor by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The term of office of such members, except those initially appointed, is six years and each member holds office until his successor is appointed and qualified. The board designates one of its members to act as chairman. The principal office of the board is in the city of Madison, but the board or any member thereof may hold hearings at any place within the state.

Provision is made for the publication of such official reports, decisions, and opinions of the board as are of public interest, the same to be in such form as the board may deem best adapted for public convenience and use. A report is transmitted to the Governor and to each member of the legislature within thirty days following the convening of the regular biennial session of the legislature, setting forth such facts with respect to the nature, extent, and status of its work as the board deems advisable; further reports to the Governor or the legislature are furnished upon request.

Subject to the provisions for judicial review contained in the statutes, the board is the final authority for the hearing and determination of all questions of law and fact arising under the tax laws of the state except such as may be otherwise expressly designated. All hearings are open to the public and are conducted in accordance with the rules of practice and procedure prescribed by the board, the power to make such rules being expressly conferred upon it. Any member of the board may summon and examine witnesses and require by subpoena the production of all returns, books, papers, documents, correspondence, and other evidence pertaining to the matter under inquiry, and may require the taking of depositions within or without the state in like manner that depositions are taken in civil actions pending in the circuit court, and any party to a pending matter may summon witnesses or require the production of papers in the same manner as witnesses are summoned or papers required to be produced in civil actions in the circuit court.

The board, in each case heard by it, makes findings of fact and files a written decision thereon. The decision or order of the board becomes final, conclusive, and binding upon the petitioner and upon the Tax Commission unless an appeal is taken from the decision or order of the board as provided in Section 73.015 or an action to review the decision or order is commenced as provided in Chapter 76. If the board construes a statute adversely to the contention of the

Tax Commission, said commission may secure a review of the order or decision of the board so construing said statute.

Appeal to the Board of Tax Appeals may be made by any person who is aggrieved by the Tax Commission or Assessor of Incomes denying an application for abatement or claim for refund. Within thirty days after such denial, but not thereafter, the person desiring to appeal must file a petition for review of the action of the commission or assessor. Three copies of the petition are filed with the clerk of the board, one copy served upon the Tax Commission, and, in the case of individuals, one copy of the petition is served upon the Assessor of Incomes of the proper county. Within thirty days after the service of the petition upon it, the Tax Commission is required to file an original and three copies of an answer to the petition with the clerk of the board and serve one copy thereof on the petitioner, his attorney, or agent. Within thirty days after service of such answer, the petitioner may file and serve a reply in the same manner as the petition is filed and served. Any person entitled to be heard by the board under Section 76.08 or Section 76.43 may file a petition with the board within the time specified in said sections, the same to be served as is a circuit court summons or by registered mail. The law requires that the petition shall set forth specifically the facts upon which the petitioner relies, together with a statement of the propositions of law involved, the same to be in such form as the board shall by rule designate. After an answer is filed in the manner provided by law, the matter is regarded as at issue and a time for hearing is set. The provision of Section 73.015, providing for a review of a determination of the Wisconsin Board of Tax Appeals, is the sole and exclusive remedy for review of any decision or order of the board except as otherwise provided in Chapter 76 of the statutes, and no person shall contest in any action or proceeding any matter reviewable by the board unless he shall first have availed himself of a hearing before the board as provided in Section 73.01. Appeals from the determinations of the board may be taken within thirty days from the date of entry of the order or decision of the board and not thereafter. A notice of such appeal must be served upon the opposing party and the original thereof is filed with the clerk. Appeals may be taken by the Tax Commission, by any other party to the proceeding before the board, or by both the commission and such party.

In cases involving taxes of corporations, appeals are taken to the circuit court for Dane County. Appeals involving taxes of persons other than corporations are taken to the circuit court of the county where the taxpayer resides. Appeals involving taxes of nonresident individuals or fiduciaries are taken to the circuit court of the county of the situs of the property or in which the income is assessed, or if there is more than one such county, then to the circuit court of any one of such counties.

Such notice of appeal must specify the order or decision appealed from and must set forth the objections to such order or decision,

together with the facts upon which the appellant relies and the propositions of law involved. Upon the filing of such notice, the clerk of the board promptly returns to the court the original or a certified or photostatic copy of all documents, papers, evidence, statements, and exhibits on file with the board in such matter and all testimony taken therein. Within thirty days after service of such notice of appeal, the opposing party or respondent must serve upon the appellant or his counsel an answer to the objections raised on such appeal. Upon the service and filing of such answer, the appeal is regarded as at issue and may then be brought on for hearing by either party upon the record made before the Board of Tax Appeals, and not otherwise, on ten days' notice to the other. Upon such hearing the court is to disregard any irregularity, informality, or omission not affecting the legal groundwork of the tax and enters an order confirming the decision or order of the board and directing judgment in accordance therewith unless it appears that such assessment was otherwise in whole or in part illegal. In all actions and proceedings to test the validity of such assessment, the proceedings of the Board of Tax Appeals, the Tax Commission, and the Assessor of Incomes are presumed to be legal and the determination of the board shall not be impaired, vitiated, or set aside upon any grounds not affecting the legal groundwork of the tax. If the court finds that such assessment is in whole or in part illegal or that the taxpayer has been overassessed or underassessed, it directs the board to make the necessary corrections in its decision or order. An appeal may be taken by either party to the Supreme Court within thirty days after the entry of the order of the court in the manner provided for the taking of appeals from a judgment of the circuit court and the matter is heard in the same manner as other cases on appeal to the Supreme Court.

Notice of assessments determined as provided in Section 76.07 is given by registered mail to each company whose property has been assessed. Such notice must be mailed on or before the assessment date specified in the law. Any company feeling aggrieved by the assessment of its property thus made is entitled to a hearing before the Board of Tax Appeals if a petition therefor is filed with the board within ten days after such assessment date. Upon the filing of the petition, the board forthwith sets the matter for hearing which must be heard and decided within thirty days after the assessment date. No action to cancel or set aside or enjoin the collection of or to recover any taxes levied or assessed under the provisions of Sections 76.01 to 76.29 can be brought unless the company shall first have been heard by the Board of Tax Appeals as above indicated. The petitioner or the Tax Commission, if aggrieved by any order or decision of the board in such matter, may bring an action in the circuit court for Dane County to redetermine the assessment.

Freight line companies may at any time within fifteen days after notice is given as provided in Section 76.44, file a petition with the Board of Tax Appeals requesting a hearing upon its assessment. The

petitioner or the Tax Commission, if aggrieved by any order or decision of the board with reference to freight line company assessments, may bring an action in the circuit court for Dane County to redetermine such tax.

Any taxpayer may request a hearing before the board as to an additional assessment or overpayment of an income tax, in which event the same shall not be placed upon the roll until after hearing and determination by the board. A right of appeal to the board is given to a taxpayer upon denial by the Commissioner of Taxation or the Assessor of Incomes of an application for the abatement of a tax.

Contempt proceedings are provided for in case of unlawfully failing to obey any subpoena, to appear before the commission or before the Board of Tax Appeals, or to unlawfully refuse to testify. Such failure or refusal may be reported to the Attorney General who shall thereupon institute contempt proceedings against such person.

Appeals pending before the Tax Commission under Section 71.15 are decided by the Board of Tax Appeals upon the record made before the County Board of Review. Appeals pending before the Tax Commission under Section 71.15 are decided by the Board of Tax Appeals upon the record made before the County Board of Review. Appeals pending before the Tax Commission under Section 71.12 which have not been heard by the Tax Commission are to be heard by the Board of Tax Appeals and such appeals as have been heard and not decided by the Tax Commission have been or shall be decided by the Board of Tax Appeals on the record made before the Tax Commission, unless within thirty days after September 7, 1939, the effective date of Chapter 412, Laws of 1939, the taxpayer files a petition requesting a hearing before the Board of Tax Appeals. Appeals pending before the County Boards of Review which have not been heard by those boards are heard by the Board of Tax Appeals and appeals which have been heard by the County Boards of Review but not decided by them are decided by the Board of Tax Appeals on the record made before the County Boards of Review, unless within thirty days after the effective date of the law creating this board the taxpayer files a petition requesting a hearing thereon before the Board of Tax Appeals. The taxpayer, failing to file such petition, is deemed to have waived all objections to the Board of Tax Appeals considering the matter upon the record made before the County Board of Review.

The foregoing is a resume of the provisions of Chapter 412, Laws of 1939, creating the Board of Tax Appeals. Some important portions of the law have not been referred to because of the limitation of space. It should be said, however, that the passage of this law is the culmination of some long standing agitation on the part of members of the bar of this state and taxpayers as well who had in mind the separation of the functions and duties of an assessing body and those of an appellate body such as the Wisconsin Board of Tax Appeals. This board was organized in October 1939, and many important tax cases have already been disposed of in accordance with the foregoing provisions of the law. Reference to the provisions of

the law creating this board has been made in some considerable detail largely for the reason that many changes were made in the tax procedure which theretofore obtained in this state. Wisconsin, a pioneer in many fields of taxation, is not such in the procedure authorized under this particular law. This state, however, is constantly keeping in touch with the best thought pertaining to the all-important subject of taxation, being fully cognizant of the fact that no government can expect the loyalty and respect of its citizens, whether state or national, if they believe they are either the victims or the beneficiaries of an unjust or harsh system of taxation.

DEPARTMENT OF TAXATION

Commissioner of Taxation: ELMER E. BARLOW.

General Administration Division: Not appointed (February 21, 1940).

General and Special Property Division: Not appointed (February 21, 1940).

Income, Inheritance and Gift Taxation Division: Not appointed (February 21, 1940).

Office: General office, State Capitol. Income tax assessors and supervisors of property tax assessments have offices in the districts which they serve. For a list of them write the Department of Taxation, State Capitol, Madison.

Total personnel, January 1940: 250.

Publications: Biennial Report; Assessor's Manual; Manual for Supervisors of Assessment; Bulletins on assessments, taxes, expenditures (issued annually); reprints of tax laws; various special reports on taxation.

The three-man Tax Commission which had been in existence since 1905 was abolished by Chapter 412, Laws of 1939, and the powers and duties previously vested in it were transferred to a Commissioner of Taxation. The bill also created a separate department of state government known as the Wisconsin Board of Tax Appeals. This board will hear appeals from the decisions of the commissioner and will take over income tax appeals previously heard by county tax review boards which no longer exist.

The powers and duties of the Department of Taxation are varied and numerous, important among them being the exercise and general supervision of the administration of the tax laws of the state, over assessors, boards of review, supervisors of assessment, and assessors of income, and over county boards in the performance of their duties in making the taxation district assessment, to the end that all assessments of property are relatively just and equal at full value and that all assessments of income are legally and accurately made in compliance with the law.

It has the power and authority to carefully examine into all cases where evasion or violation of the laws for assessment and taxation of property is alleged, complained of, or discovered, and to ascertain

wherein existing laws are defective or are improperly or negligently administered. It also investigates the tax systems of other states and countries and formulates and recommends such legislation as may be deemed expedient to prevent evasion of assessment and tax laws and to secure just and equal taxation and improvement in the system of taxation in the state. It is required to consult and confer with the Governor of the state upon the subject of taxation and to disseminate from time to time, in such manner as shall best be calculated to attract general public attention, facts and data concerning public expenditures, sources of revenue, responsibility for levies, the value and relative tax burdens borne by different classes of property, and other useful and valuable information concerning the subject of taxation and public finance. It also has the authority to investigate all delinquent personal property taxes, income taxes, and surtaxes in the several counties of the state and the possibility of the collection thereof, and to require that the necessary and proper proceedings be instituted for the collection of such delinquent taxes. Delinquent tax collection is done through the Delinquent Tax Division wherein legal papers in connection with such proceedings are drafted by the attorney or collector in charge, and necessary investigations made and proceedings instituted to secure the collection of such tax.

For a number of years, the Tax Commission had been functioning through six separate divisions, known as the General Property Tax Division, Special Property Tax Division, Income Tax Division, Inheritance and Gift Tax Division, Statistical Division and Municipal Accounting and Reporting Division. These are grouped into three divisions by Chapter 412, Laws of 1939, as follows: (1) Division of General Administration, Statistics, Research, and Municipal Accounting and Reporting; (2) Division of Taxation of General and Special Property; and (3) Division of Income Taxation, Inheritance and Gift Taxation. The Commissioner of Taxation is authorized to allocate or re-allocate functions and duties among the divisions within the Department of Taxation or to create additional divisions deemed necessary for effective administration.

DIVISION OF GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

Effective administration of a department requires planning with reference to personnel, budget matters, and the requisitioning of equipment, supplies, and material so that the department can function economically and efficiently. It has long been recognized that enlightened administration of a business establishment or a function of government involves a knowledge of relevant facts and all sources of pertinent information. It is probably for this reason that the Statistical Division and Municipal Accounting and Reporting Division were made a part of the Division of General Administration.

Statistics and Research

Data with reference to assessments, tax levies, tax rates, state aids, sales information for the respective counties and political sub-

divisions comprising these counties are needed for administrative guidance. The determination and dissemination of facts concerning the fiscal system of Wisconsin and other states are made specific by legislative enactment. The statutes specify that assessment rolls, tax rolls, blanks, and returns be designed, prescribed, and furnished to the separate county clerks by the Department of Taxation, to the end that source material with reference to the state's fiscal system be integrated and standardized. Factual information on assessments and taxes is collected, analyzed, and published. An important function is the computation of the average state rate, which is applied in the taxation of public service corporations.

Municipal Accounting and Reporting

Municipal accounting involves the installation of municipal accounting systems for counties, cities, villages, towns, and school districts which request them and auditing the accounts of such local governmental units upon application. In addition, it is frequently called upon from time to time by local officials for special assistance in connection with matters of financing and accounting practice. The costs involved in this work are charged back to the units for which the services are rendered. The functions relating to statistics include the collection and dissemination of statistics on taxation and public expenditures. Counties, cities, villages, and towns are all required to report their assessments, taxes, expenditures, and receipts. These data are compiled and published by the Department of Taxation in the municipal statistics bulletin.

DIVISION OF TAXATION OF GENERAL AND SPECIAL PROPERTY

General Property Tax

The general property tax has constituted a very substantial portion of all taxes raised by the state and its political subdivisions. The state, through the Department of Taxation, endeavors to and does exercise all possible supervision and renders assistance to local assessors. Taxes are levied by localities (cities, towns, and villages) on assessed values established by local assessors, approximately 1,800 in all. Between the Department of Taxation and the local assessor, an assisting agency has been established, namely, the supervisor of assessments and his deputies. The state is now divided into ten property districts, with a supervisor of assessments, under the immediate supervision of the department, in charge of each. Usually a supervisor has one or more deputies. It is the duty of these officials to supervise and assist local assessors in their activities, to the end that proper assessment procedure is followed. To accomplish this result, group meetings are held, manuals and bulletins are issued from time to time, and local assessors are given actual instruction in the field so far as the time and facilities of the supervisors and deputies permit.

The second important function performed by the property tax staff pertains to taxation district, county, and state assessments. Each local political subdivision's share of the state and county taxes and state special charges is apportioned on the basis of taxation district values adopted by the respective county boards. However, in recent years there had been quite general adoption by county boards of the taxation district values established by the Tax Commission through its supervisors of assessments and their deputies. The assessment of counties by the Department of Taxation before September 15 of each year is now in reality a summation of the taxation district values established by supervisors of assessment after the department has accepted these values as its own. It is on the basis of this county assessment (the so-called equalized values for counties) that the state tax is apportioned among the counties by the Secretary of State, and after state special charges are allocated to the respective counties, they are spread among the taxation districts comprising each county on the same bases as other county taxes are spread.

The state assessment, which the department is required to make on or before November 1 of each year, now consists of a summation of the full values of the counties determined by the department on or before September 15. The state assessment is important in computing the average state rate which is applied to the assessment of the public service corporations of the state. This average rate of taxation is obtained by dividing the state assessment of any year by the aggregate of all taxes levied by the state, counties, and localities (including school districts) in that year.

The Department of Taxation reassesses taxable property in any taxation district in cases where the owners of at least five per cent of the property petition for it, and the department, after hearings and investigation, finds that there is need for such reassessment. All costs incurred are charged back to the taxing district.

An individual taxpayer who feels that his property has been over-assessed and who is unable to get satisfaction from the local board of review may also have his specific property revalued on application to the department of taxation. This application must reach the office of the department within twenty days after the final adjournment of the board of review.

The department has attained a high degree of standardization in the matter of prescribing forms, such as field books, assessment and tax rolls, data cards, and personal property blotters used by local assessors.

Forest Crop Tax

The forest crop tax is in reality a property tax. This tax does not rank high from the standpoint of revenue produced, but is important in the state's program of state planning, better land utilization, and tax reform. It is administered jointly by the Conservation Commission and the Department of Taxation. In cases of the with-

drawal of land under the forest crop law, the department is required to determine the real estate taxes that would ordinarily have been assessed against the property had it not been subject to the forest crop law. In addition, the Department of Taxation is required to determine the severance tax on wood products cut and removed from lands entered under the forest crop law.

Special Property Assessments and Taxes

In addition to supervising the administration of general property taxes, the Department of Taxation assesses operating properties of railroad, telegraph, sleeping car, express, street railway, conservation and regulation, and light, heat and power companies. Such property is designated by law as "special property" to distinguish it from general property which is assessed locally. In case the property of a street railway company, light, heat and power company, or conservation and regulation company is located in a single town, village, or city, it is assessed locally. Telephone companies are not taxed on an ad valorem basis but on a percentage of gross revenue. The telephone tax law is administered by the State Treasurer.

The department is required, according to its best knowledge and judgment, to assess special property at its full market value, and the operating property of each company, including franchises and all real and personal property, must be assessed as a unit and as personal property having as its situs for taxation the capital of the state. In determining the assessments, the department does not use any specific formula, but applies its best judgment to statistical data consisting of market values of securities, capitalized income, cost of physical property, appraisals, earnings, history, and other factors having a bearing on the value of the property.

After the assessments have been finally determined, the average rate of taxation is applied thereto, and the tax rolls of the various groups above enumerated are certified to the State Treasurer for collection. The average state rate is an equalized rate obtained by dividing the total of general taxes levied in the prior year by the full value of all general property in the state, as determined by the Department of Taxation.

All taxes paid by railroad companies, telegraph, sleeping car, and express companies are retained by the state for general purposes with the exception of the taxes on terminal properties of railroads used in transferring freight or passengers between cars and vessels. Such properties are separately valued, and all the taxes on terminal property are remitted by the State Treasurer to the lake cities in which the terminals are located.

The state retains 15 per cent of the taxes of street railway, conservation and regulation, and light, heat and power companies, and apportions 65 per cent to the towns, villages, and cities in proportion to the amount of property located and business transacted in each community. Twenty per cent is apportioned to counties on the same basis.

The Department of Taxation also levies a tax on freight line or private car line companies based on six per cent of the gross earnings of each company in this state, and by Chapter 132, Laws of 1939, applied the same principle of taxation to electric cooperative associations which are now required to pay a license fee of three per cent of gross receipts in lieu of all other general property and income taxes. Beginning with the taxable year 1939, this tax is administered by the Department of Taxation.

The following table shows the total special property taxes for the year 1939 and the apportionment thereof:

**PROPERTY TAXES FOR THE YEAR 1939 AND THE
APPORTIONMENT THEREOF**

	Total Tax Rate .0248125139	APPORTIONMENT		
		State	County	T. V. & Co.
Railroads.....	\$ 4,546,148.80	\$ 4,256,945.48	-----	\$ 289,203.32
St. Railways and Connected Util.....	1,939,007.96	290,864.69	\$ 387,819.59	1,260,413.68
Lt., Ht. and Pr. Cos.				
Privately Owned.....	6,458,114.27	968,717.14	1,281,622.85	4,197,774.28
Municipally Owned.....	26,662.29	3,999.34	5,332.47	17,330.48
Telegraph Companies.....	110,415.69	110,415.69	-----	-----
Conservation and Regulation Companies.....	83,121.92	12,468.29	16,624.38	54,029.25
Sleeping Car Cos.....	24,812.51	24,812.51	-----	-----
Express Companies.....	13,646.88	13,646.88	-----	-----
Freight Line Cos.*.....	98,768.88	98,768.88	-----	-----
	\$13,300,789.20	\$ 5,780,638.90	\$ 1,701,399.29	\$ 5,818,751.01

* Taxes paid in 1939.

DIVISION OF INCOME TAXATION

Income Tax

Chapter 412, Laws of 1939, combines under one division the assessment and collection of income taxes, and inheritance and gift taxes. In the performance of the duty of administering the income tax laws, approximately 175 persons are employed. Offices are maintained in 12 Wisconsin cities for purposes of administering the income tax law as it applies to individuals. In charge of each of these offices is a person whose title is assessor of incomes. All corporation returns are filed in the main office located in Madison, from which general supervision over all of the income tax offices of the state is exercised.

There are approximately 19,000 corporation income tax blanks filed annually in this state, and all work done in connection therewith is handled in the main office. There are approximately 500,000 individuals who file income tax returns, and all work in connection with these returns is done in the 12 different offices located in various parts of the state.

Since January 1, 1934 the Tax Commission has been required to collect all income taxes, including those that were assessed and be-

came delinquent prior to January 1, 1934. This work is done through the income tax division.

The commissioner gives advice and counsel to the various assessors of incomes and field auditors relative to legal and accounting problems that constantly arise. He establishes rules of procedure in order that there may be as much uniformity as possible in the administration of the income tax law. Approximately 40 field auditors are employed to examine the books and records of corporations and individuals. During the calendar year 1938 there were 145 corporation field audits and 950 individual field audits completed. Since the year 1921 additional assessments and collections of income taxes resulting from field investigations have exceeded \$25,000,000.

The statutes provide that income tax returns must be filed on or before 75 days from the close of the taxpayer's fiscal year. The taxpayer may elect to pay the entire tax at the time the tax return is filed and thereby receive the benefit of a two per cent discount. The alternative method is to pay one-third of the tax at the time the return is filed and the balance on or before the first day of the eighth month following the close of the period covered by the income tax return, in which event no discount is allowed.

Corporation and individual appeals are heard by the Wisconsin Board of Tax Appeals. The Commissioner of Taxation or the taxpayer can appeal from the decision of such board. Many income tax appeals from additional assessments are received each year. In order to expedite matters and in order to cause the taxpayer and the state as little expense as possible in respect to disposing of these appeals, a large number of informal conferences are held in which the taxpayer and certain employees of the Department of Taxation informally discuss the items in controversy. The Department of Taxation is, in practically all such conferences, represented by the supervisor of the income tax division or the chief accountant, the income tax counsel, and the auditor who prepared the audit report. In a large majority of these informal conferences satisfactory adjustments are made, thereby eliminating further litigation. However, with a view to fully safeguarding the interest of the state, a brief is prepared which clearly sets forth the items in controversy, the amount of tax involved, and the recommendations for final disposition of the appeal. These recommendations are signed by the supervisor of the income tax division, the chief accountant, and the income tax counsel, and are submitted to the commissioner for his approval or rejection.

During the calendar year 1938 there were 134 corporation appeals that were disposed of by informal conferences and formal hearings before the commission, which resulted in the collection of additional tax, including interest, of \$1,238,251.

Inheritance and Gift Taxation

The Department of Taxation also supervises the administration of the inheritance tax law. Subject to its direction are the public administrators in each of the respective counties of the state, who are

appointed by the county courts and are the local representatives of the state and county in inheritance tax matters. That direction entails the interpretation of the law, the promulgation of rules and regulations, general advice on questions presented, and definite instruction in the conduct of proceedings in specific estates. In all litigation in which either substantial amounts of tax or questions of serious significance are at issue, the department is personally represented by the inheritance tax counsel.

The tax is assessed by the court in which the estate of the decedent is being administered, the proceeding to determine the tax being a part of the regular probate procedure. At the inception of the probate proceedings in any estate, the Department of Taxation is notified thereof and thereafter it follows the progress of each estate towards final settlement until the tax is determined and paid and the estate closed. In order that the estate be correctly valued, all taxable transfers included therein and the proper tax arrived at, an alert and aggressive interest in each estate must be and is taken by the department. The additional tax which is annually derived from the activities of the department in those respects may be conservatively estimated at several hundred thousands of dollars. All inheritance taxes collected are apportioned between the state and the counties.

Closely allied with and as a supplement to the inheritance tax is the gift tax. This tax is also administered by the Department of Taxation, primarily through the assessors of income. A general counseling supervision is exercised by the department, whose experience in the problems of inheritance taxation generally, and frequently knowledge of the particular estate involved, makes it familiar with the almost identical involvements which arise under the gift tax law. Wisconsin was the pioneer among the states in this field of taxation. Since its adoption of this form of taxation several other states have enacted similar laws, and many others are now contemplating doing so. All the revenue derived thus far from gift taxation has been devoted to relief purposes.

TEACHERS COLLEGES

Board of Regents of Normal Schools: EDWARD J. DEMPSEY, *president*;
 JOHN CALLAHAN; MRS. CHARLES H. CROWNHART; DR. R. H. DIXON;
 R. I. DUGDALE; CLARENCE L. ERLANSON; JAY H. GRIMM; PETER J.
 SMITH; WILSON DELZELL; MRS. S. B. CORR; A. W. ZERATSKY.
Secretary and Director: EDGAR G. DOUDNA.

TEACHERS COLLEGES

<i>Location</i>	<i>Date Established</i>	<i>Enrollment</i>	<i>President</i>
Eau Claire -----	1916	735	H. A. Schofield
La Crosse -----	1909	788	Rexford S. Mitchell
Milwaukee -----	1885	1,588	Frank E. Baker
Oshkosh -----	1871	855	Forrest R. Polk
Platteville -----	1866	649	Asa M. Royce
River Falls -----	1875	750	J. H. Ames
Stevens Point -----	1894	839	E. T. Smith
Superior -----	1896	910	J. D. Hill
Whitewater -----	1868	997	C. M. Yoder
Total -----		8,111	

Total personnel, January 1940: In the office of the board, six permanent employees; in the Teachers Colleges—nine presidents, 448 permanent and 12 part-time faculty members, 140 part-time city school critics, 136 permanent and eight part-time civil service employees.

Publications: Biennial reports of the Board of Regents; bulletins and catalogues of the separate colleges.

The government of the teachers colleges is vested in the Board of Normal School Regents made up of ten members—two appointed each year by the Governor for five-year terms and the State Superintendent of Public Instruction who is a member *ex officio*. There is usually one member of the board from each city or locality in which a teachers college is located. The board selects its secretary and director who is virtually its executive officer. The presidents of the teachers colleges are elected by the board; teachers and other employees are selected by the presidents and confirmed by the board. Teachers now have permanent tenure and, after a probationary period, can be removed only for cause.

The state teachers colleges are devoted to the training of teachers for rural, elementary, and high schools. Until 1925 they were called normal schools and most of the courses of study were two years in length. Now they are on a college basis with many four-year courses leading to the degree of B. E. and B. S. Life certificates are given by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction only to those completing a four-year course and securing the degree. All of the col-

leges conduct summer sessions at which teachers who are employed during the school year may add to their qualifications.

In each college there is an elementary school, and at Whitewater a junior and senior high school for demonstration and practice work. This is the distinguishing mark of a teachers college since apprentice teachers are directed by skilled supervisors under conditions as nearly as possible like those of the best public schools. About 2,300 pupils are enrolled in these demonstration schools. Thus the total enrollment of the nine colleges is approximately 10,400.

The demand for teachers trained in the so-called special subjects is limited and it is, therefore, obviously unnecessary to have special subject departments in each college. The Board of Regents, which has control and supervision of the teachers colleges, has designated the teachers college at Milwaukee to train teachers of art, music, and deaf and defective children; River Falls and Platteville for agriculture; Platteville for industrial arts; La Crosse for physical education; and Whitewater for commercial education. Stevens Point offers a major in home economics, and Superior a major in music.

Graduation from high school is required for admission in all courses of the teachers colleges. Tuition is free to residents of the state, but nonresidents are required to pay a fee of twenty-five dollars a semester. There is an incidental fee of fifteen dollars a semester for all students. Only two colleges have dormitories—Stevens Point and Superior. Cafeterias are operated at Eau Claire, Milwaukee, and River Falls. Farms are operated in connection with the agricultural courses at Platteville and River Falls.

All monies collected by the teachers colleges are paid into the general fund of the State Treasury, except those which come from the self-supporting activities. These are deposited to the credit of the activity which produces them and are automatically appropriated to them. All appropriations are made by the legislature from the general fund of the state. About 80% of the funds so appropriated come from tax sources. The Legislature of 1857 created a normal school fund to be built up from the sale of swamp lands. This fund now amounts to more than \$3,000,000 and produces an income of about \$125,000. This, however, goes to the general fund and cannot be used by the Board of Regents.

The insured value of the buildings and contents of the teachers colleges is approximately \$8,950,000. The land owned by the Board of Regents amounts to 389.32 acres of which 229.64 acres are in the farms at Platteville and River Falls.

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Board of Regents of the University: A. J. GLOVER, *president*; MRS. BARBARA VERGERONT, *vice president*; MICHAEL J. CLEARY; HERMAN L. EKERN; WALTER HODGKINS; A. T. HOLMES; LEONARD J. KLECZKA; FRANK J. SENSENBRENNER; A. MATT WERNER; JOHN CALLAHAN, *ex officio*.

Secretary, Board of Regents: M. E. McCAFFREY.

Board of Visitors:

Nominated by the Governor: DR. E. L. SCHROEDER; MRS. JULIA A. SCHNETZ; MRS. ANNETTE ROBERTS.

Appointed by the Board of Regents: GEORGE P. HAMBRECHT; FRED DORNER; A. D. GILLET.

Appointed by the Wisconsin Alumni Association: R. E. BALL-ETTE; MRS. CARL A. JOHNSON; BEN A. KIEKHOFFER; MARC A. LAW; MYRON T. HARSHAW; BASIL J. PETERSON.

Administrative Officers:

President of the University: CLARENCE A. DYKSTRA.

Dean of Men: SCOTT H. GOODNIGHT.

Dean of Women: LOUISE TROKELL GREELEY.

Secretary of the Faculty: CHARLES A. SMITH.

Registrar and Director, Bureau of Records and Guidance: CURTIS MERRIMAN.

University Librarian: GILBERT H. DOANE.

Commandant (Department of Military Science): Lt. Col. WILLIAM G. WEAVER.

Director, Department of Student Health: DR. L. R. COLE.

Director of Athletics: HARRY STUHLDTREHER.

Business Offices:

Comptroller: ALFRED W. PETERSON.

Dormitories and Commons: DONALD L. HALVERSON, *director*.

Buildings and Grounds: ALBERT F. GALLISTEL, *superintendent*.

Director of Publicity: ROBERT FOSS.

Educational Divisions

College of Letters and Science: GEORGE C. SELLERY, *dean*; H. GLICKSMAN, *junior dean*.

School of Commerce: F. H. ELWELL, *director*.

School of Journalism: GRANT M. HYDE, *director*.

Library School: GILBERT H. DOANE, *director*.

School of Music: CARL E. BRICKEN, *director*.

College of Engineering: F. ELLIS JOHNSON, *dean*; ADAM V. MILLAR, *assistant dean*.

College of Agriculture: CHRIS L. CHRISTENSEN, *dean*; IRA L. BALDWIN, *assistant dean*.

Agricultural Extension: W. W. CLARK, *associate director*.

Short Course: V. E. KIVLIN, *director*.

Course in Home Economics: FRANCES L. ZUILL, *director*.

Law School: LLOYD K. GARRISON, *dean*.

Medical School: DR. W. F. MIDDLETON, *dean*; DR. WALTER J. MEEK, *assistant dean*.

School of Nursing: CHRISTINA C. MURRAY, *director*.

Medical Extension Library Service: GLADYS RAMSEY, *librarian*.

School of Education: C. J. ANDERSON, *dean*.

Graduate School: EDWIN B. FRED, *dean*; STEPHEN M. COREY, *assistant dean*.

Extension division: FRANK O. HOLT, *dean*.

Milwaukee Extension Center: CHARLES M. PURIN, *director*.

Field Organization: CHESTER ALLEN, *director*.

Debating and Public Discussion: ALMERE SCOTT, *director*.

Summer Session: SCOTT H. GOODNIGHT, *dean*.

Besides its duty of educating the youth of the state, the University carries on many services for the benefit of the state's citizens. These services are carried on in the following institutions which are connected with or are part of the University:

Wisconsin General Hospital: DR. W. D. STOVALL, *acting superintendent*; DR. ERWIN R. SCHMIDT, *chief surgeon*.

Wisconsin Orthopedic Hospital for Children: DR. W. D. STOVALL, *acting superintendent*.

Wisconsin Psychiatric Institute: DR. WILLIAM F. LORENZ, *director*.

State Laboratory of Hygiene: DR. WILLIAM D. STOVALL, *director*.

Wisconsin Geological and Natural History Survey: DR. E. A. BIRGE, *State Geologist*; E. F. BEAN.

Washburn Observatory: JOEL H. STEBBINS, *director*.

Agricultural Experiment Station: CHRIS L. CHRISTENSEN, *director*; NOBLE CLARK, *assistant director*.

Wisconsin Union: PORTER BUTTS, *house director*.

Forest Products Laboratory (financed by the United States Government): C. P. WINSLOW, *director*.

United States Weather Bureau: ERIC R. MILLER, *meteorologist*.

Location: With the exceptions noted below all departments of the University are located at Madison. The Extension Division, the general office of which is at Madison, has a Milwaukee center in the University Extension Building, which is located at 619 West State Street. It has other district offices at 108 West College Avenue, Appleton; 1015 Woodland Avenue, Eau Claire; and Box 743, La Crosse. The branch Agricultural Experiment Stations are at Ashland Junction, Hancock, Marshfield, Spooner, and the Peninsula State Park in Door County.

Total personnel: See page 360 in the following article.

Publications: Annual Report of Comptroller; University Press Bulletin (bi-weekly newspaper release); The Badger Quarterly; Bulletins (occasional, including announcements of courses and

publications of the Bureau of Business and Economic Research); University of Wisconsin Studies in Language and Literature; University of Wisconsin Studies (quarterly, scientific); Agricultural Experiment Station Reports (annual); Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletins (popular research); Retail Bulletin (monthly, \$1.00 per year); Wisconsin Law Review (quarterly magazine, \$2.50 per year); books by the University of Wisconsin Press.

Our State Constitution provides for the University of Wisconsin in Section 6 of Article X as follows: "Provision shall be made by law for the establishment of a state university at or near the seat of government and for connecting with the same, from time to time, such colleges in different parts of the state as the interests of education may require."

Accordingly, a University was established in 1848 in the first year of statehood. Classes began the next year and in 1851 the first building (North Hall) was erected. No appropriation from state funds was made to the University until 1869. In the meantime the institution was financed entirely from the proceeds of the sale of lands donated to the state for the establishment of a university. The Constitution meant these lands to be a permanent endowment but when they had to be sold to meet current expenses practically the entire endowment from the United States was lost. Even though the University has received some sizable gifts in recent years, its total endowment is only slightly over \$1,500,000.

In its present-day work of serving the citizens of Wisconsin, the University operates in three fields—education, science research, and public service. We here review briefly the work of the University in each of these three fields.

EDUCATION

There were only 20 students in that first class which met on February 5, 1849 in a little red brick building known as the Madison "Female Academy".

In its early years the University was really a small classical college of the New England type with a large part of the students enrolled in preparatory courses. After the close of the Civil War the state extended financial support and in a few years the number of students increased from 200 to more than 400. A College of Agriculture was established in 1866, under the stimulus of the Morrill Land Grant Act of Congress. The College of Law was founded in 1868, the College of Engineering in 1889, the Extension Division and the Medical School in 1907, and the School of Education in 1930. In the school year 1891-92 the University enrollment was 1,000; ten years later it had grown to 3,000. Thereafter the University increased steadily in enrollment and very rapidly after the World War, as shown in the following table:

	1928-29	1930-31	1933-34	1938-39
Regular Session -----	9,675	10,001	7,957	12,149
Summer Session -----	5,065	5,171	3,059	4,500
University Extension -----	19,976	23,401	20,800	27,339
Agriculture Short Courses--	228	156	145	413
Workers' School -----	40	40	45	2,300
Totals -----	34,984	38,769	32,006	46,701

This table shows that regular session enrollment on the campus reached a record high in the 90-year history of the University in 1938-39 with a total of 12,149 students enrolled. The table also shows that the total enrollment in University educational work also reached an all-time high in that year, with 46,701 students registered in University studies.

The figures in the enrollment table, however, do not give a complete picture of the University's educational work in any one year, because they do not include figures as to attendance of state citizens at the various short courses held by the University each year. Several score of these short service courses are sponsored by the various divisions and departments of the University annually, ranging in length from one or two days to several weeks. During the 1937-38 school year, these courses were attended by 30,000 Wisconsin citizens. This figure does not include the attendance of the 1,183,000 state citizens at the 7,865 meetings held by county agents and extension specialists from the University. In addition, there were 221,918 grade school pupils and 4,288 high school students actually enrolled during December 1938, in the 15 "School of the Air" courses of study of the state radio stations, WHA and WLBL.

For all regular courses graduation from high school is prerequisite but adult special students are admitted to courses for which they are qualified without meeting general entrance requirements. Residents of the state pay no tuition except in the Law, Medical, and Music Schools, but nonresidents pay \$100 per semester. All students are required to pay a general fee of \$32.50 per semester. A library deposit is also required, and in some courses, laboratory fees.

The University operates three dormitories for women and ten for men, with about 16 per cent of the student body housed in them. Dining halls are maintained in the dormitories and a variety of dining services are provided in the Memorial Union for students who do not live in the dormitories. The Memorial Union is a building which can be best described as the students' "living room", being the center for student life and activities outside of the classroom.

Instruction given on the campus of the University to resident students is organized in nine colleges and schools: Letters and Science, Engineering, Agriculture, Law, Medicine, Education, Nursing, Library, and the Graduate School. Subordinate to these colleges are schools and courses as indicated in the roster of educational divisions given at the head of this article. Within each college are departments for the various major divisions of study. The total number of separate classes in which instruction is given exceeds one thousand.

Requirements for graduation differ for each course, but in most courses four years of work is required for a degree.

In the College of Agriculture there are, besides four-year courses in home economics, a long course in agriculture of four years, a middle course of two years, a short course of two winter sessions of fifteen weeks each, a winter dairy course of two six-week terms, and a summer dairy course of ten weeks.

In some courses students are allowed wide latitude in the selection of particular subjects of study; in others these are rigidly prescribed. Appropriate degrees or certificates are given upon the completion of each course offered. Teachers' certificates entitling their holders to teach in any school of the state are granted to students completing required work in the School of Education in addition to work required in the college in which they seek a degree. Graduates of the Law School are admitted to the bar and licensed to practice law in Wisconsin without examination.

Graduate work is offered in most departments and in all colleges. All graduates are enrolled in the Graduate School, but do their class work in the college of their special study. In 1939-40 exactly 1,321 graduate students were enrolled in the University. Many of these do part-time teaching as scholars, fellows, or assistants, earning a part of the costs of their advanced education and affording to the University an assistant teaching corps at low cost. Both second (masters') and third (doctors') degrees are conferred. For the former at least one year and for the latter at least three years of post graduate study are required, but advanced degrees are given on attainments, as demonstrated by examinations and theses, not upon satisfactory completion of a prescribed number of courses, as are undergraduate degrees.

A summer session of the University is conducted each summer, with instruction in all colleges but with fewer courses than during the regular session. A majority of the students in summer sessions are teachers and graduate students. The courses offered range in length from a two weeks' course in railway engineering to a ten week's course in the Law School. The general session is six weeks, but graduate students may now take a special eight weeks' course. The fees charged are alike for residents and nonresidents, being computed on the basis of \$4.50 per week for undergraduates and of \$5.00 per week for graduate students. A considerable number of special courses and conferences, many of them of short duration, are conducted in conjunction with the summer school for groups of people engaged in practical work along particular lines, such as the Summer School for Industrial Workers, the Rural Leadership School, the Music Clinic, the School Administrators' Conference, and the Dramatic and Speech Institute.

SCIENCE RESEARCH WORK

An important function of every true university is research and the advancement of knowledge. This is a function which has long been stressed at the University of Wisconsin. As a result of research conducted at the University, many important inventions and discoveries have been given to mankind. Among these contributions, which have often resulted in direct benefit to Wisconsin agriculture and industry, are the following: a new steel-making process, the desulphurization of iron ore, the development of a new submarine detector, the development of new and more exact designs for the construction of railroad bridges, completion of experiments with reference to the use of reinforced concrete in construction work, the development of a new and more economical method of mixing concrete, the Babcock milk test, the Steenbock process of ultra-violet ray treatment of foods, the curd test, the milk sediment test, the butter moisture test, the casein and the ice cream overrun test, the development of Wisconsin's pedigreed seeds, development of new and stable methods of commercial canning, and the development of a remedy for goitre infection of the thyroid gland in pigs, a great boon in preventing losses to hog-raising farmers. The discovery that nicotinic acid is essential in the cure of pellagra, a disease yearly affecting over a million people in this country alone, was made in the University laboratories.

All professors are encouraged to engage in research in their special fields along with their teaching, in the belief that the best teacher for university students is one who keeps abreast of the advances in his field and contributes thereto. The legislature has made a small appropriation specifically for research and a few donations have been made by private parties to the University for investigations along particular lines. In recent years considerable financial assistance for research in the field of the natural sciences has been afforded by the Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation, whose income is derived from patents assigned to it by University professors who have made commercially valuable discoveries in their research.

The greatest amount of attention to practical research and experimentation has been given in the College of Agriculture, one of whose definite functions is the development of improved agricultural methods. This work is done through the Agricultural Experiment Station, whose director is the dean of the College of Agriculture and whose staff are the members of the faculty. The University conducts two good-sized farms at Madison and five branch agricultural stations in different parts of the state, which serve the dual purpose of demonstration and experiment. Members of the staff of the Experiment Station are constantly engaged in experiments along such lines as the control of insect pests and plant diseases, the development of better seed grains and farm animals, the best use to be made of various types of soil and their improvement through fertilizers, the most economical feeds, and numerous other experiments. In recent

years much attention has been given to marketing problems and rural social life. The results of all such studies and experimentation are usually embodied in bulletins issued by the College of Agriculture which are widely distributed, the purpose of such research being to improve farming in this state and to make it more profitable and enjoyable.

Other valuable research has been accomplished and is now being carried on in the field of engineering. Aiding Wisconsin industry, the College of Engineering each year carries on important and valuable research in many different fields. Among the more important of these is research conducted for machinery industries, the lime and brick industry, iron foundry industries, and electrical manufactures. By its successful experiments with the mixing of concrete for paving, the Engineering College in one year saved the state a large sum in its highway paving costs, and it is expected that these savings will be larger in the future. The Hydraulic and Sanitary Engineering Division of the Engineering College has gone far in helping to keep industrial and domestic wastage from polluting the state's lakes and streams, while the University's electrical standards laboratory has saved Wisconsin electricity consumers thousands of dollars through its rigid testing of electric meters and electric appliances.

Valuable research is also being done by the Wisconsin Geological and Natural History Survey, whose aim is to apply science to the conservation of the state's natural resources, such as its lakes and streams, and fish and game. Important progress has been made. This work is extremely valuable to Wisconsin because of the state's reputation as the recreational and resort center of the Middle West. The tourist and resort business of the state runs into millions annually, and if the state is to hold this business, it must constantly protect its lakes and streams and maintain its reputation for good fishing grounds.

Considerable additional research is also being carried on constantly in the Medical School, the Law School, the School of Education, and in the Graduate School. There are more than 1,500 research projects being conducted throughout the University—all designed to advance knowledge or benefit the state.

PUBLIC SERVICE WORK

As in the case of its research work, the University was not projected into the field of public service on a large scale until after 1900. Previous to that time the University had made some very valuable contributions to the welfare of the state—principally through its research work—but there had not yet been developed a conscious policy of service to all of the people of the state.

Such a policy of definite obligation on the part of the University to the citizens of Wisconsin was definitely developed during the first decade of this century. In 1903, Charles R. Van Hise, a native of Wisconsin who had been graduated from the University and who had

received the first doctor's degree which it conferred, became its president. He brought to the University a new conception of the work of a state university—that a university should be the servant of the state to which it belongs, and that it should apply all its facilities and resources in an effort to help solve the day-to-day problems of the people of the state.

This idea, first put forth by President Van Hise, became known as "The Wisconsin Idea" in education. During the entire period of his administration from 1903 to 1918, President Van Hise worked for the expansion of this idea. It is recorded that he once said: "I shall never rest content until the boundaries of the campus have become the boundaries of the state." That the people of Wisconsin have given full-hearted approval to this idea during the past generation is revealed today by the widespread use they are making of the many off-campus public services which the University now carries on for them.

It is true that in the Constitution of the State of Wisconsin the University is described as "an institution of learning". But down through the years since 1900, many legislatures, in response to public needs and demands, have added mandates to this original law of the state, requesting the University to conduct this research investigation or that public service for the welfare of the state and its people. The University has willingly undertaken the work requested, realizing its obligations to the people.

Among the more important public services conducted by the University are: the State Hygienic Laboratory; the Wisconsin General Hospital; the Wisconsin Orthopedic Hospital for Children; the Psychiatric Institute; the Electric Standards Laboratory; the Extension Division with its many services; the manufacture and distribution of legume cultures, Swiss cheese cultures, tuberculin, and vaccines and test fluids used by veterinarians in the diagnosing and prevention of various animal diseases; 4-H club work; the State Seed Laboratory; the State Limestone Testing Laboratory; the State Soils Laboratory; the radio stations; the State Geologist, and the Bureau of Business Research in the School of Commerce.

Information on these public services is given in detail in the following paragraphs.

Extension Division

More people receive instruction from the University of Wisconsin off the campus than on it. Such instruction is given through correspondence study and extension classes and through various special services available to the people of the state who are not enrolled in the University. Correspondence study may be carried on for University credit and is always on an individual basis, the pupil receiving assignments by mail from the instructor and writing papers and taking examinations through the same method. A fee of \$5 per credit hour is charged residents of the state and \$8 for nonresidents for these courses. A great variety of courses, both academic and voca-

tional, is offered. Extension classes are organized in various communities of the state wherever there are enough students who desire to pursue a particular course to make this feasible. These classes are conducted by members of the faculty of the Extension Division much as are classes on the campus. In Milwaukee the Extension Division has a building of its own, in which, besides the usual evening extension classes, day classes are conducted covering the first two years of the Letters and Science and Engineering Colleges. The fee in both day and evening classes is \$5 per credit hour. In 1938-39, the enrollment in day classes at the Milwaukee center was 1,386. Special services rendered by the Extension Division include, among others, the supplying of material to high school debate and study groups, films and motion pictures on educational subjects, a special library of professional material for physicians, selection and staging of amateur plays and pageant dramas, lectures and commencement addresses, the publication of the Retail Bulletin, and answers to inquiries for information in many fields.

Agricultural Extension

A major function of the College of Agriculture is the dissemination of practical information for the betterment of farming and rural life among the farmers and farm women of the state. This is done, not through classes, but through publications, demonstrations, conferences, and county agents. The publications distributed are those of the Agricultural Experiment Station, which are written in popular style and furnished free on application to residents of the state. The demonstrations are given both on the state-owned farms and through the county and special agents. The principal conferences are now the so-called campus extension courses, which are really institutes conducted for a few days: Farmers' Week, and Women's Week in Home Economics, and the Special Dairy Course conducted between semesters in February; the Farm Field Day in June; and the Rural Leadership School during the summer session. There are also a number of field agents who are specialists in particular fields of agricultural extension, such as farm accounting, home economics, and 4-H Club work.

County agricultural agents, generally called "county agents", are demonstration agents and instructors in agricultural extension, living and working in the counties by which they are employed. Employment of such county agents is optional with the county boards and part of their salary comes from the counties. These county agents, however, are under the direction of the College of Agriculture and one-half or more of their salary comes from the University. However, the Federal Government, under various acts of Congress pays the major part of the cost of all agricultural extension work and a considerable part of the costs of research in agriculture.

The College of Agriculture also conducts a Soils Laboratory at which tests are made at cost of soils submitted for analysis and advice given on treatment necessary for best results.

Hospitals

At the University are located two state hospitals; the Wisconsin General Hospital, which was erected under legislation enacted in 1920, and the Wisconsin Orthopedic Hospital for Children, established in 1929. Both hospitals and also the Student Clinic and Infirmary, which is located in a wing of the Wisconsin General Hospital, are under the same management and are conducted as an integral part of the University.

The Student Clinic and Infirmary serves the students of the University and is supported by \$3.50 per semester of each student's general fee. The majority of the patients in the Wisconsin General Hospital are public patients, who are sent to the hospital upon order of the county judge of the county in which they reside, on the recommendation of a local physician, and upon proof that they are unable to pay for treatment. One-half the cost of the treatment and care of public patients is borne by the county and the other half by the state subject to a limitation inserted in the statutes by the 1933 Legislature, not more than two patients per thousand of population from any county may be treated at state expense in any year, except from counties in which there is no hospital. Persons who can pay a part of the cost of their treatment may also be admitted. The Orthopedic Hospital is an institution for the physical restoration of crippled children. Like the Wisconsin General Hospital, it draws its patients from all over the state and most of them receive treatment at public expense. A large percentage of all children treated are charges of the Department of Public Welfare, particularly children from the State Public School at Sparta.

Psychiatric Institute

The Psychiatric Institute was established in 1915 and was under the management of the Board of Control until 1925, when it was transferred to the University by legislative act. Its principal purpose is to investigate causes of insanity and to promote measures of relief and prevention. It conducts Wassermann and other blood tests for syphilis free of charge from samples sent in by physicians, and also makes tests of cerebro-spinal fluid and chemical blood examinations. Each year the institute makes more than 120,000 such tests and examinations. The institute also serves the Department of Public Welfare in the investigation of medical and medico-social problems arising in the administration of the state charitable and penal institutions. This institute has saved the state a considerable amount by reducing the cost of taking care of the mentally incompetent.

State Laboratory of Hygiene

The State Laboratory of Hygiene is a joint enterprise of the University and the State Board of Health. At this laboratory tests are made for communicable diseases, and vaccines are prepared for the treatment of various diseases. Three-fourths of all physicians of the state made use of the service of this laboratory in the last year.

During the past three-year period, the laboratory examined nearly half a million specimens and sent out more than 100,000 doses of vaccine in the fight against the spread of disease in Wisconsin. In dollars and cents, the good health of the citizens of Wisconsin is valued at thirty-three billion dollars, and it is the job of the laboratory to safeguard this greatest of the state's assets.

Forest Products Laboratory and United States Weather Bureau

These two scientific institutions are conducted by the United States government but are located on the University campus. Courses in these special fields are offered as part of the University curriculum and are taught by members of the staffs of these institutions.

ADMINISTRATION

The University is under the management of the Board of Regents of the University. This board consists of nine members appointed by the Governor and approved by the state senate, and the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, *ex officio*. The regents receive no salary but are reimbursed their expenses. Meetings are held periodically.

The regents select the president, the deans, and all other officers and employ the faculty and other employees. The president is the executive head of the entire institution; the deans of the several colleges; and the comptroller of the business offices. In 1938-39 the faculty consisted of a total of 1,287 persons, including those on leave of absence. Of this number, however, less than half were assistant professor or higher, and nearly one-half were employed on a part-time basis only.

BUILDING PROGRAM

During 1938-39 the University undertook on its own initiative a building program which it has carried on as far as its own resources permitted. The state has not provided the University with any appreciable building program during the last ten years. The current building program consists of nine construction projects, including eight men's and five women's dormitory units, the third wing of the Memorial Union building, a law library, a cancer research laboratory, and additions to the chemistry and bio-chemistry buildings and to the heating station. With the exception of several new boilers in the heating station addition and the small amount of \$5,000 for the chemistry addition, all of these building projects have been carried forward without the aid of state funds. Each project is paid for partially through federal PWA grants, with the remaining funds coming from gifts or from income to be derived from the buildings themselves. The total estimated cost of this entire building program is approximately \$4,000,000 of which only \$148,500 was supplied by an appropriation from the general fund of the state. Another building project in recent months is the addition of 7,000 seats to the

University stadium. This project is paid for partially through WPA, with the rest of the funds coming from the earned income of the athletic department. All of the building projects were scheduled to be completed during 1940.

STATE BOARD OF VOCATIONAL AND ADULT EDUCATION

Employer Members: JESSEL S. WHYTE, OTTO MOESER, THOMAS KATTNIG.

Employe Members: PETER T. SCHOEMANN, EMIL WALDOW, HILDING OLSON.

Farmer Members: J. E. LEVERICH, R. L. PIERCE, PAUL WEIS.

Ex Officio Members: JOHN CALLAHAN, VOYTA WRABETZ.

State Director: GEO. P. HAMBRECHT.

Secretary: C. L. GREIBER.

Supervisor of Trade and Industrial Education: R. L. WELCH.

Supervisor of Agricultural Education: L. M. SASMAN.

Supervisor of Rehabilitation: W. F. FAULKES.

Office: State Office Building; Rehabilitation Division Branch Office,
Milwaukee Vocational School.

Total personnel, January 1940: 38.

The State Board of Vocational and Adult Education is composed of nine members who are appointed by the Governor for six-year terms and two *ex officio* members, namely, the State Superintendent of Public Instruction and a member of the Industrial Commission selected by that body. Of the members appointed by the Governor, three must be employers of labor, three must be employes not having supervisory duties, and three must be practical farmers. Appointed members receive \$100 per year and are reimbursed their expenses when on official board business. This board is responsible for the "organization, plans, scope and development of vocational and adult education" in Wisconsin and employs a state director and assistants for the development and supervision of the program.

The program of education administered by the State Board of Vocational and Adult Education includes that carried on in the schools of vocational and adult education, and in rural vocational home economics and vocational agriculture in rural areas, and the administration of the program of rehabilitation of physically handicapped persons in Wisconsin.

Wisconsin is a pioneer in the field of vocational and adult education. The first law for part-time education for employed youth was passed in 1911. The present law requires every municipality of five thousand population or more to establish a school of vocational and adult education. Smaller communities may establish such schools if they choose.

Any person who resides in or is employed in a district which maintains a vocational and adult education school, and who is not indentured as an apprentice, has not completed the equivalent of four years of high school work, is not physically incapacitated, and

is not required by law to attend school full time, must attend school in the daytime for at least eight months in the year, and for such additional months or parts thereof as the full-time public schools in the district are in session in excess of eight months during the regular school year. The school must be a public, private, parochial, or vocational and adult education school; and attendance must be half-time from the end of the period of full-time compulsory education to the end of the school term, quarter, semester, or other division of the school year in which the person is sixteen years of age. After the age of sixteen he must attend school for at least eight hours a week if regularly, lawfully, and gainfully employed, half time if employed at home, and full time if unemployed, until the end of the division of the school year in which he is eighteen years of age. Parents of such minors shall compel such school attendance.

Indentured apprentices over sixteen must attend school at least four hours per week during the period of apprenticeship, and the employers must allow time during the day for the required school attendance.

Constructive federal legislation in the field of vocational education has been of aid to the states in the development of the program. In 1917 the Smith-Hughes Act provided federal aid in trades and industries, home economics, vocational agriculture, and for the training of teachers on the job. The George-Reed Act of 1929 granted federal aid for vocational agriculture and rural home economics and was replaced in 1934 by the George-Ellzey Act which provided additional federal aid in the same fields, and also aid in the field of trades and industries.

The 74th session of Congress in 1936 passed the George-Deen Act which authorized approximately a four-fold increase in the funds provided for each field included in the George-Ellzey Act and added two new fields, distributive occupations and teacher training. The establishment of new departments in vocational agriculture and home economics, new courses in the fields of trade and industry, and distributive occupations have absorbed the additional federal appropriation which was provided under this new authorization.

At the present time there are 37 day and 44 evening schools of vocational and adult education in the state, with a total enrollment of 121,315 students. In the early days, the employed youth coming into the day schools for part-time education under the requirements of the school law outnumbered the adults coming in the evening or the daytime on a voluntary basis. Today conditions are reversed. The voluntary attendance has grown far beyond the required attendance, being at this time approximately 106,891 adult students.

The program of the day and evening schools of vocational and adult education includes general cultural as well as vocational training. Opportunity is offered for general improvement and advancement through classes such as those in current problems, better English, foreign languages, dramatics, public speaking, science, mathematics, and through forum training and orchestral and choral music prac-

tice. Persons who have not completed the grades, high school, or college may continue their general education on a part-time basis.

Those desiring advancement in their chosen occupation or the vocational training necessary for entrance into an occupation may get the proper training. Apprentices receive instruction especially designed to supplement their shop training. Arrangements have been made by the State Board of Vocational and Adult Education for special vocational instructors to give classes in a number of cities in the same part of the state. They spend a day in each school, thereby affording workers the advantage of instruction by specialists at a minimum cost to the community. Instruction is given both apprentices and journeymen in many fields of industry such as barbering, plumbing, foundry work, salesmanship, cosmetology, and many others. At the present time there is a tremendous pressure by crafts in the state not served, to be supplied with this form of instruction.

Through federal aid provided under the George-Deen Act, 98 departments in rural vocational home economics have been established in schools of vocational and adult education and high schools. Three of these schools have departments devoting their full time to part-time and adult programs for farm girls and women; the others all carry on day school work for students regularly enrolled together with part-time and evening classes for out-of-school farm women and girls. Communities are reimbursed one-half of the salary of qualified teachers from federal George-Deen funds. Home projects, which include beautification of the home, grounds, and gardens, are carried on by the students with very worthwhile results. During the year 1938-39 a total enrollment in this program was 10,313 which included 6,148 attending all-day classes, 1,009 part-time classes, and 31,156 adult classes. Fifteen thousand and forty-three home projects were carried on by the girls enrolled in all-day and part-time classes.

Since the passage of the Smith-Hughes Act of 1917, departments of vocational agriculture have continually gained in favor with farmers and farm boys. From five schools in that year having a recognized vocational agricultural course there are now 184 with an enrollment of 8,994. In connection with their studies the pupils carry on supervised practice programs including projects which the boys own or partly own, improved practices which they try out on the farm, and practices and skills which the farmer should have. Projects include soil improvement, growing pure-bred grain, and developing dairy herds, swine, and poultry. Keeping farm records and repair and construction of farm machinery of all kinds are included in the improved practices. In 1938-39 over 13,487 improved practices were completed and the net income on these boys' individual projects was \$228,031.30.

In addition, teachers of vocational agriculture conduct part-time classes for farm boys and evening classes for farmers. These classes generally meet once or twice a week for ten to twenty weeks. Those attending select the subject which they wish to study, such as alfalfa, farm economics, crops and soils, herd improvement, etc. In 1938-39

there were 2,999 farmers and more than 3,898 farm boys enrolled in these part-time and evening schools.

Federal and state aids for vocational education, vocational agriculture, and rural home economics are distributed only after the annual reports of the different schools and departments have been audited and it is clear that they have complied with the rules and regulations set up by the state board. The State Board of Vocational and Adult Education through its staff assists in finding competent teachers and continues training them on the job. The meeting of the standards of qualifications demanded tends to place the quality of instruction on a basis which is suited to the needs of the various individuals and groups enrolled in the courses.

Another major activity is the rehabilitation of those physically disabled in industry or otherwise. Again Wisconsin pioneered, for work of this kind was started in the state three years before the federal act was passed in 1920, which provided federal aid to the states for vocational rehabilitation. The Wisconsin Legislature of 1921 adopted the federal act and according to terms placed the rehabilitation work under the administration and supervision of the State Board of Vocational and Adult Education. In the beginning, the rehabilitation work concerned principally the victims of industrial accidents. Now, although they still constitute a large number, the majority of those rehabilitated consists of those injured on the street, in the home, on the farm, and those handicapped from birth or through infantile paralysis. As soon as the injured person is able to think of the future, the board gets in touch with him and arranges for his training if he needs it and if he will react favorably to it. The instruction may be in a school or college or may be special vocational training in a shop or under a private instructor. Usually the costs of such instruction are met locally through school budgets, contributions of service clubs, etc. Efforts are made to find positions for these handicapped persons and to help them in readjusting themselves. In some cases, they are placed in jobs after being furnished with artificial appliances. This work is carried on in districts by a staff consisting of a state supervisor and seven assistant supervisors, who give individual attention to those in their charge.

WATER REGULATORY BOARD

Members: ADOLPH KANNEBERG, Public Service Commission, *chairman*; O. R. ZEASMAN, College of Agriculture; H. T. J. CRAMER, Conservation Commission.

Secretary and Administrative Officer: H. V. TENNANT.

Chapter 370, Laws of 1937, created the Water Regulatory Board which consists of three members—one designated by the College of Agriculture, one by the Conservation Commission, and one by the Public Service Commission. This board has power to supervise the operation, repair and maintenance of dams, dykes and other works in the interest of drainage control, water conservation, irrigation,

conservation, pisciculture, and to provide areas suitable for the nesting and breeding of aquatic wild bird life and the propagation of fur-bearing animals.

Behind the act lies an interesting development in land use in Wisconsin. The 216 dams over which the board now has jurisdiction are located in the drainage ditches and streams in 15 drainage districts organized under state laws. With the exception of the Three Lakes Drainage District in Oneida County, all are located in seven adjoining counties in the central part of the state. The combined area of the drainage districts is 391,300 acres. The drainage projects in most of the districts proved unsuccessful undertakings, mainly for the basic reason that the soil is unsuited for general farming purposes. As a consequence of the failure to generally develop farms in the districts containing poor soil, most of the land in such districts became tax delinquent for many successive years and such lands eventually reverted to the counties on tax deeds. The counties were then faced with the problem of what to do with the tax lands or how to use the lands for the benefit of the public. Some of the counties had no active drainage commissioners and some of the drainage districts had no funds.

The lands are located chiefly in the sandy bed of pre-glacial Lake Wisconsin. The sand is overlaid by peat varying from a few inches to three or four feet in thickness. Because the lands were drained and the soil is porous, forests and other vegetative cover would have difficulty in coming back unless the ground water level is restored. Peat fires were a constant menace and water fowl had largely abandoned the areas. The solution arrived at was to restore and control the former water table by means of dams in the ditches and streams for sub-irrigation, to devote such lands as are suitable to forestry, to general farming, to the growing of such special crops as cranberries, sphagnum moss, or possibly other special garden or agricultural crops, to the propagation of aquatic wild bird life and fur-bearing animals, and to such other purposes as are mentioned in the act.

The total cost of the 216 dams with their dykes and other works was \$514,955, of which the Federal Government contributed \$511,955, while the counties contributed approximately \$3,000. The dams are constructed of concrete of an approved design. The plans for the dams, except a few of the small ones and those which were constructed in connection with highway bridges in Portage County for which no plans were furnished, were submitted to the Public Service Commission for approval and were approved by that Commission.

The dams will require considerable maintenance, particularly during the first few years before the dykes have settled and the riprap is firmly imbedded. Moreover, the safety of the dams requires that the stop logs in the gate openings be promptly removed before heavy runoff or floods occur and be promptly closed after the floods have passed. The dams are frequently located less than one mile apart in order to facilitate raising the water into the vegetative root zones. The failure of one dam may cause the failure of a series of dams on

the same ditch or stream. One of the obstacles in the way of prompt operation of all the dams is the vast area in the seven counties in which the dams are located and the poor condition of some of the roads leading to the dams.

In the exercise of its powers the board is required by the act to consider the problems and needs of the several drainage districts as a unit and within the limits of its appropriation, to solve the problems in a manner which will be for the best interests of the district as a whole. The act also provides that the board confer with the drainage commissioners in each drainage district on the formation of policies for the operation and maintenance of the dams or with a committee appointed by the county board in drainage districts which have been dissolved.

The board may adopt general or special rules and regulations governing the operation, maintenance, and repair of the dams, dykes, and other works in the drainage district and employ such labor and purchase such materials and purchase or lease such machinery and equipment as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of the act.

The following table shows the drainage districts, the counties in which they are located, the number of dams and the acreage in each of the districts:

<i>Drainage District</i>	<i>County or Counties</i>	<i>Dams</i>	<i>Acres</i>
Beaver Creek -----	Juneau, Jackson -----	8	33,440
Clark County -----	Clark -----	16	93,000
Cranberry Creek -----	Juneau, Wood -----	26	18,360
Dandy Creek -----	Monroe -----	12	36,000
Jackson County -----	Jackson -----	5	26,880
Kert Creek -----	Wood -----	7	9,240
Leola -----	Adams, Waushara -----	26	16,600
Lewiston -----	Columbia -----	7	4,280
Little Yellow -----	Juneau -----	20	60,800
Portage County -----	Portage -----	55	53,000
Remington -----	Wood -----	16	25,500
Three Lakes -----	Oneida -----	3	3,440
Two Mile Creek -----	Wood -----	6	4,400
Waushara County -----	Waushara -----	5	1,120
Wood County -----	Wood -----	4	5,240
		<hr/> 216	<hr/> 391,300

DEEP WATERWAYS COMMISSION

Commissioners: WILLIAM GEORGE BRUCE, *chairman*; CHAS. A. HALBERT, *secretary*; HERMAN L. EKERN.

Secretary's address: State Capitol.

Total personnel, January 1940: None.

Publications: None.

Created in 1919, the Deep Waterways Commission cooperates with other states in promoting the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Waterway. Practically the entire appropriation for the year 1938-1939 was expended through the National Seaway Council. The secretary of the commission is the state chief engineer.

PROFESSIONAL EXAMINING BOARDS

The boards listed in this section are independent branches of the state government, but none of them have a separate office and most of them have no regular employees.

In addition to these boards which have an independent status, there are a number of licensing and regulatory divisions within state departments.

Six of these are connected with the Board of Health and are examining boards for barbers, cosmeticians, embalmers, nurses, public health nurses, and plumbers. Painters, decorators, and paper hangers are licensed by a committee of examiners appointed by the Industrial Commission; motor vehicle dealers, salesmen and sales finance companies, and collection agencies by the Banking Commission; regulation of the sale of home study or correspondence schools courses by the Department of Public Instruction; owners of certified domestic mink farms by the Conservation Commission; regulation and licensing of the rendering of dead animals by the Board of Health; licensing of certain solicitors of insurance by the Insurance Department; licensing of veterinarians, canneries of farm produce, manufacturers of limburger cheese, and dealers in poultry and poultry products by the Department of Agriculture. This department also regulates the sale of commercial feed and the registration of dealers in such feed.

BOARD OF ACCOUNTANCY

Members: A. W. KIMBALL, *secretary*; HAROLD B. REYER; CLARENCE H. LICHTFELDT.

Secretary's address: 119 Monona Avenue, Madison.

Total personnel, January 1940: One.

Publications: Annual Register.

The Board of Accountancy was created in 1911 and in 1935 the law administered by the board was amended. The board conducts examinations for certified public accountants as heretofore and is required to issue certificates of authority to practice as public accountants to all eligible persons other than certified public accountants who applied before December 1, 1935. In order to practice in Wisconsin as a certified public accountant or a public accountant, one must register annually with the board and pay an annual fee of five dollars. Those eligible to register are holders of unrevoked certificates as certified public accountants or unrevoked certificates of authority. Either type of certificate may be revoked for cause.

REGISTRATION BOARD OF ARCHITECTS AND PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERS

Members of Board:

Ex Officio: ROGER C. KIRCHHOFF; CHARLES A. HALBERT; F. ELLIS JOHNSON.

Representing Architects: JAMES R. LAW; PETER BRUST; G. J. DE GELLEKE.

Representing Engineers: ROBERT C. JOHNSON; JAMES L. FEREBEE; L. F. VAN HAGAN.

Secretary's address: Arthur Peabody, State Capitol, Madison.

Total personnel, January 1940: None.

Publications: Rules and Regulations; List of Registered Architects and Professional Engineers.

The board consists of three *ex officio* members: the State Architect, the State Engineer, and the Dean of the College of Engineering of the University of Wisconsin; and of three architects and three professional engineers who are appointed by the industrial commission from lists submitted by the state architectural and engineering societies. The appointed members hold office for three years. They receive no salary but are reimbursed their expenses. This board was organized as the Board of Examiners of Architects in 1917, and was broadened to include professional engineering in 1935. It examines and licenses architects and professional engineers and, after a hearing, revokes licenses for cause.

STATE BAR COMMISSIONERS

Commissioners: FERRIS M. WHITE, *president*; EDWARD J. DEMPSEY; JOHN O. CARBYS; PAUL N. GRUBB; RICHARD T. REINHOLDT.

Secretary: ARTHUR A. MCLEOD, *clerk* of the Supreme Court.

Secretary's address: State Capitol.

Total personnel, January 1940: None.

Publications: None.

The Board of State Bar Commissioners was organized in 1886. Members of the board are appointed by the Supreme Court for terms of five years and the clerk of the Supreme Court is *ex officio* secretary of the board. The Supreme Court supervises all activities of the board. The latter examines applicants for admission to the bar, qualifications for which are partly prescribed by statute and partly by rules and regulations of the Supreme Court. The board also investigates complaints of misconduct on the part of licensed attorneys. Causes for disbarment are stated in the statutes and after investigation and a hearing disbarment can be ordered only by the Supreme Court.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS IN THE BASIC SCIENCES

Members: ROBERT N. BAUER, *secretary*; M. F. GUYER; W. H. BARBER.

Secretary's address: 3414 West Wisconsin Avenue, Milwaukee.

Total personnel, January 1940: None.

Publications: None.

This board, organized in 1925, consists of three members appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the senate. Their term of office is for six years. The board conducts examinations and issues certificates of registration in basic sciences; passes upon qualifications of applicants who have been granted such certificates in other states, and revokes certificates of registration in basic sciences for cause. No examining board for any profession having for its object the treatment of the sick may admit to an examination any applicant who has not first presented a certificate of registration in the basic sciences.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS IN CHIROPRACTIC

Members: E. M. CARDELL, *secretary*; RAY A. NELSON; ALVIN D. FRANTZ.

Secretary's address: Kenosha.

Total personnel, January 1940: None.

Publications: None.

The Board of Examiners in Chiropractic was created in 1925. Its members are appointed by the Governor for six-year terms, subject to confirmation by the senate. It issues licenses to practice chiropractic and also revokes them for cause.

BOARD OF DENTAL EXAMINERS

Members: DR. W. I. MACFARLANE, *president*; DR. S. F. DONOVAN, *secretary-treasurer*; DR. WILLIAM HAUSMANN, SR.; DR. C. J. BAUMANN; DR. B. D. ISING.

Secretary's address: Tomah.

Total personnel, January 1940: One part-time employee.

Publications: New dental law and by-laws; annual report.

The above board, organized in 1885, is composed of five members appointed by the Governor for five-year terms. They receive a per diem salary of \$10 for each day actually spent in the performance of duties for the board. It is the duty of the board to conduct examinations for licenses to practice dentistry and dental hygiene, to admit dentists from other states after examining their qualifications, and to revoke licenses for cause.

PUBLIC LIBRARY CERTIFICATION BOARD

Members: HELEN S. MATHEWS, *chairman*; C. B. LESTER, *secretary*; MARGARET BIGGERT; GRAYSON KIRK; vacancy.

Secretary's address: State Capitol.

Total personnel, January 1940: None.

Publications: None.

The Public Library Certification Board issues certificates testifying to the qualifications of librarians for public library work, based on their education, professional training, and practical experience. Three of its five members are appointed by the Governor for five-year terms without confirmation of the senate; another member is selected by the president of the University; and the fifth, who is *ex officio* the secretary of the board, by the Free Library Commission.

BOARD OF MEDICAL EXAMINERS

Members: DR. GEORGE R. REAY, *president*; E. C. MURPHY, D. O., *secretary*; DR. HENRY H. CHRISTOFFERSON; DR. DONALD R. SEARLE; DR. ADAM J. GATES; DR. H. W. SHUTTER; DR. JESSIE P. ALLEN; DR. ROBERT E. FLYNN.

Secretary's address: Eau Claire.

Total personnel, January 1940: Two.

Publications: Rules and regulations; law.

The Board of Medical Examiners was created in 1897 for the purpose of licensing applicants to practice medicine, surgery, and osteopathy, and all other methods of treating the sick. Its eight members are appointed by the Governor for a term of four years and receive \$10 per day for time actually spent in performance of duties.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS IN OPTOMETRY

Members: THOMAS C. WEST, *president*; WILLIAM LEISSRING, *secretary*; HENRY R. TAVS; CHARLES F. BEHNKE; EARLE W. JOHNSON.

Secretary's address: 12 Plankinton Arcade Building, Milwaukee.

Total personnel, January 1940: One part-time employe.

Publications: None.

This board was organized in 1915 for the purpose of licensing applicants to practice optometry. It also investigates complaints of violation of the statutes on optometric practice and institutes prosecutions against violators.

Five members are appointed to it by the Governor for five-year terms. The secretary receives an annual salary of \$450, and the members receive \$8 for each day spent in the performance of their duties.

BOARD OF PHARMACY

Members: SYLVESTER H. DRETZKA, *secretary*; EDWIN SCHWEGER; J. P. LEE; EDITH C. SCHMITZ; EDWARD KREMERS.

Secretary's address: 773 North Prospect, Milwaukee.

Total personnel, January 1940: One full-time and one part-time employees.

Publications: Pharmacy laws; annual reports.

The Board of Pharmacy was organized in 1882, and consists of five pharmacists who are appointed by the Governor for terms of five years. They receive no salary, but are reimbursed their actual and necessary expenses. It is their duty to examine applicants for registration as pharmacists, enforce the pharmacy laws, and, after hearings, to revoke licenses for cause.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS IN WATCHMAKING

Members: B. W. HEALD, *secretary*; R. L. BRINGOLF; C. G. ANDERSON; R. LEES AVERY; vacancy.

Secretary's address: 339 North 35th Street, Milwaukee.

Total personnel, January 1940: Part-time secretary.

Publications: Statutes of Wisconsin regulating watchmaking.

The Board of Examiners in Watchmaking was created in 1937. Its members are appointed by the Governor for five-year terms. After passing an examination, an applicant is issued a certificate of registration which certificate may be revoked by the board for cause.

SOCIETIES

The following organizations are not state departments in the usual sense of the term. They are private organizations which are aided by state funds and which are required to turn all of their receipts into the state treasury as a condition of receiving state aid. They are membership organizations, whose members select the officers. The Historical Society is the only one of these organizations which employs a considerable personnel and which might, perhaps, be classified as a state department.

The state also pays aid to county agricultural societies for specified purposes. Such aid is used to pay a part of the premiums and prizes paid at the annual county fairs which are conducted by these societies.

AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT ASSOCIATION

Secretary: Professor E. D. HOLDEN, *College of Agriculture, Madison.*

Publications: Annual reports; Lists of improved seeds offered for sale by members; News Letter; Seed Improvement Work Circular.

The Agricultural Experiment association was organized in 1901, and in 1903 received its first appropriation from the legislature. The three lines of work on which the association concentrates its efforts are (1) cooperating with the state experiment station by carrying on tests of new crops and varieties in all parts of the state, (2) encouraging a large production of high grade seeds of superior varieties, and (3) promoting the marketing and use of these seeds on Wisconsin farms. Several county seed growers associations are allied to the state association.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

Secretary: CHARLES E. BROWN, *Historical Museum, Madison.*

Publications: The Wisconsin Archaeologist (quarterly); Wisconsin Archaeological Society publications.

The Archaeological Society was organized in 1903. Its purpose is the location, mapping, exploring, and preservation of Wisconsin's Indian mounds and other landmarks, and the recording of its Indian history and folk lore.

CENTRAL WISCONSIN CHEESE MAKERS, BUTTER MAKERS AND DAIRYMEN'S ADVANCEMENT ASSOCIATION

Secretary: M. H. PARSONS, *Dorchester.*

Publications: None.

This is an organization for the promotion of dairying and the protection of the interests of cheese makers and butter makers in central Wisconsin. It has received state aid since 1925.

FOREIGN TYPE CHEESE MAKERS ASSOCIATION

Secretary: FRED GLAUSER, *Monroe.*

Publications: None.

The Foreign Type Cheese Makers Association was organized in 1922. In 1934 it took over the Southern Wisconsin Cheese Makers and Dairymen's Association and is now receiving the state aid for-

merly received by the latter. It operates in the foreign cheese industry and maintains a laboratory at Monroe for studying the latest methods of producing quality cheese.

WISCONSIN CHEESE MAKERS ASSOCIATION

Secretary: C. J. EBERT, Gresham.

Publications: Annual proceedings; annual convention book.

The Wisconsin Cheese Makers Association was organized in 1893 and has been receiving state aid since 1913. Its purpose is to improve the quality of Wisconsin cheese thereby increasing its consumption and consequently enhancing the interests of the dairy farmer as well as that of the cheese manufacturer.

WISCONSIN DAIRYMEN'S ASSOCIATION

Secretary: A. C. THOMSON, Fort Atkinson.

Publications: The Herd Builder; Wisconsin Dairymen's Association Year Book.

The Wisconsin Dairymen's Association is one of the oldest organizations in the dairy field. It was organized in 1872 and has received state aid since 1913. Its chief purpose is to promote greater use of Dairy Herd Improvement Association materials through cooperative use of sires, production shows, breeding schools, junior dairymen activities, and educational meetings relating to the greater use of dairy farm records, including herd analysis, brood cow and proved sire summaries, and the planning of breeding programs with cooperative groups of dairy farmers.

HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF WISCONSIN

(Trustee for the State)

Superintendent: DR. JOSEPH SCHAFER, *Historical Library*, Madison.

Assistant Superintendent: ANNIE A. NUNNS.

Research Associate: DR. LOUISE P. KELLOGG.

Director of the Museum: CHARLES E. BROWN.

Total personnel, January 1940: 43.

Publications: The Wisconsin Magazine of History (quarterly); Checklist of Wisconsin Public Documents (bimonthly); Wisconsin Historical Society Proceedings (annual); Wisconsin Historical Society Publications (irregular).

The Historical Society was chartered by a special act of the legislature in 1853. It is a membership organization with a considerable endowment fund of its own, but functions as a state department.

The Board of Curators, elected at the annual meeting, is its governing body. They elect the officers, including the Superintendent, who is the administrative head of the society. The Governor, Secretary of State, the State Treasurer, and the Superintendent of the Society are permanent *ex officio* members.

The primary function of the Historical Society is to preserve and compile the history of the state. It collects manuscripts and records relating to the history of Wisconsin and makes historical studies and publishes these for distribution to its members and to exchanges. It also seeks to stimulate interest in the history of the state among its citizens, and promotes and keeps in close contact with local historical societies in many parts of Wisconsin.

The Historical Society has a library which ranks among the largest historical libraries in the entire country. It is housed in a building erected for the society. The University Library, which is a separate organization, is housed in the same building thereby making easily available the resources of both libraries to research students and others. The museum of the Historical Society, which contains a large collection of historical and archaeological relics of Wisconsin,¹ is also housed in the same building.

WISCONSIN HORSE BREEDERS ASSOCIATION

Secretary: J. G. FULLER, *College of Agriculture, Madison.*

Publications: None.

The Wisconsin Horse Breeders Association was organized in 1906 and has for its purpose the promotion and improvement of better farm horses.

WISCONSIN STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY

Secretary: H. J. RAHMLow, 424 University Farm Place, Madison.

Publications: Wisconsin Horticulture (monthly magazine); circulars on horticultural subjects.

The Horticultural Society was formed in 1865, and has received state aid since 1871. Its purpose is the advancement of all branches of horticulture in the state. The membership of the society totaling 4,600 is composed of 105 affiliated horticultural organizations, both state and local, and individual and life members, including fruit growers, nurserymen, florists, garden club members, and beekeepers.

¹For a description of the historical manuscripts belonging to the Historical Society, consult pages 1-17 of the 1933 Blue Book.

WISCONSIN LIVESTOCK BREEDERS ASSOCIATION

Secretary: ARLIE MUCKS, College of Agriculture, Madison.

Publications: Livestock Breeders Directory; Junior Livestock Exposition Catalog.

The Livestock Breeders Association was organized in 1902 and has received state aid since 1913. It seeks to improve the livestock of the state and to aid breeders directly in the sale of livestock.

WISCONSIN POTATO GROWERS ASSOCIATION

Secretary: Prof. J. G. MILWARD, College of Agriculture, Madison.

Publications: No regular reports.

The Wisconsin Potato Growers Association was organized in 1912 and has received state aid since that time. It is affiliated with the Department of Horticulture of the Wisconsin College of Agriculture and is therefore an extension agency of that college engaged in conducting field work in the interest of the potato improvement program.

VETERANS ORGANIZATIONS

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC

Department officers, 1939-40: A. R. KIBBE, New Richmond, *commander*; JOSEPH MILLER, Richland Center, *senior vice commander*; BARTH REGLI, Eau Claire, *junior vice commander*; HENRY HELD, West Allis, *chaplain and judge advocate*; IRA REED, Osseo, *patriotic instructor*; W. P. BRYANT, Milwaukee, *master of transportation and assistant adjutant general*; C. L. HOOKER, *chief of staff*; ALMA CHEESMAN, 5507 W. Roger Street, West Allis, *secretary*.

Custodian of Memorial Hall: J. STANLEY DIETZ.

Location of Memorial Hall: State Capitol.

The Grand Army of the Republic which is the national organization of Civil War Veterans was founded in 1866 and the Wisconsin department was organized in the same year. Wisconsin was the second state to organize such a group. With a population of only 800,000 in 1861, it supplied 91,379 soldiers and 1,000 sailors in the Civil War. A total of 10,752 men and women lost their lives in this struggle.

The members of the Grand Army of the Republic served their country well, not only in war, but in peace. Seven governors of Wisconsin were Civil War veterans. The ranks have thinned rapidly and there are very few left at the present time, but their records and achievements will last forever.

The state has given financial assistance to the Grand Army of the Republic for many years. A suite of rooms in the state capitol has been set aside as headquarters and as a memorial hall. These rooms house a valuable historical collection and are open to the public. The state pays the custodian and the entire cost of upkeep. In addition, it appropriated a sum not to exceed \$1,000 in 1939 for the annual state encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, including publication of its proceedings.

UNITED SPANISH WAR VETERANS

Department officers, 1939-40: J. J. McDEVITT, Milwaukee, commander; LEONARD P. LOKEN, Eau Claire, senior vice commander; HARVEY WASHBURN, Menominee, Michigan, junior vice commander; A. J. OBENBERGER, Milwaukee, adjutant; GEORGE C. BAUER, Milwaukee, quartermaster; E. W. SIMMONS, Milwaukee, chief of staff; MOSE BROOKER, Racine, judge advocate; ALBERT NOTT, Janesville, chaplain; WILLIAM F. BRUETT, Milwaukee, inspector; WILLIAM E. CALKINS, Tomahawk, historian; CHARLES SPRACKLING, Whitewater, marshal; GEORGE E. DENZIN, Marinette, patriotic instructor; A. E. MITCHELL, Monroe, musician; HANS HILSENHOFF, Madison, service officer; LEWIS B. LARSEN, West Allis, recruiting officer; DWIGHT W. TRESCOTT, Fond du Lac, publicity director.

Department headquarters: Milwaukee.

This organization of veterans served in the Spanish War of 1898, the Philippine Insurrection, and the China Relief Expedition. The Wisconsin department was organized in 1901 and encampments have been held annually since that time. The purpose of the organization is to inculcate patriotism, foster national defense, and aid comrades and their families when they need help.

AMERICAN LEGION

Department officers, 1939-40: FRANK L. GREENYA, Milwaukee, commander; WILLIAM J. HUEMPFNER, Beloit, WILLIAM R. KENNEY, Marshfield, KNUTE E. NEBY, Cumberland, MILLS RUTHERFORD, Columbus, vice commanders; G. H. STORDOCK, Milwaukee, adjutant; JAMES F. BURNS, Wood, service officer; PAUL J. VANDENBERG, Milwaukee, historian; HARRY HALBERG, Menomonie, ED JAHNS, Neenah, sergeants-at-arms; FRED M. EVANS, Madison, judge advocate; REV. JOHN E. ROWELL, Sturgeon Bay, chaplain.

State headquarters: Room 511, 225 East Michigan Street, Milwaukee.

The American Legion was organized and chartered by Act of Congress in September 1919 and has steadily increased in membership until it is the largest organization of World War veterans in both the state and nation. Any person who was accepted for and assigned to active duty in the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard of the United States or who served in the naval, military, or air forces of any allied nation and who was a citizen of the United States at the time of his entry into such service, is eligible for membership. At the present time it has the largest membership in the history of the organization.

VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS OF THE UNITED STATES

Department officers, 1939-40: E. A. "JACK" LEWIS, Manitowoc, department commander; ARMIN B. SCHEURLE, Appleton, senior vice commander; LYALL T. BEGGS, Madison, junior vice commander; REV. AUGUSTUS F. GEARHARD, Milwaukee, chaplain; GEORGE HOLMES, Madison, judge advocate; EDWARD J. SCHMIDT, Manitowoc, adjutant-quartermaster; LYALL T. BEGGS, Madison, legislative chairman; EDWARD J. SCHMIDT, inspector; CHARLES S. FELSKE, Racine, director rifle marksmanship; ALBERT R. FREEMAN, Veterans Administration, liaison officer.

The Wisconsin department of the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States was organized on June 6, 1921. It is an organization to which any honorably discharged veteran who served as an officer or enlisted soldier in any foreign war, insurrection, or expedition may belong. Most of its members are veterans of the World War who saw service in France, but it also numbers among its members veterans of other foreign wars of the United States. The official organ of the organization is the Wisconsin Veteran.

DISABLED AMERICAN VETERANS OF THE WORLD WAR

Department officers, 1939-40: HENRY A. FRIEDE, Eau Claire, commander; ARTHUR E. MASCH, Milwaukee, vice commander; PHILLIP W. UNTI, West Allis, treasurer; NORMAN MISWALD, Milwaukee, judge advocate; ROBERT W. BALDWIN, West Allis, past commander; FILO GARRISON, Milwaukee, 1st district commander; I. F. STATZ, Madison, 2nd district commander; ERNEST LA TOUR, Green Bay, 3rd district commander; E. S. CORMICAN, Menomonie, 4th district commander; MAT. P. MUELLER, Ashland, 5th district commander; VERNON FREIBURGER, Antigo, 6th district commander; ADOLPH LIBKE, Tomah, 7th district commander; HIRAM HANSEN, Stevens Point, 8th district commander; HELMER HAGEN, Chippewa Falls, adjutant; JAMES A. PLUMB, West Allis, sergeant-at-arms; R. B. LEWIS, Stevens Point, HERBERT J. MENARD, Green Bay, officers of the day; ROY SPARGUR, Milwaukee, J. W. HOFFMAN, Milwaukee, publicity directors; THEODORE CORRADO, Wood, national rehabilitation officer; ANTON AUGUSTINE, Milwaukee, chief of staff; F. A. SINGER, Kenosha, department service officer; DR. J. A. MAINUS, Racine, advisory council chairman; A. R. RILEY, Madison, child welfare chairman; G. EARL HEATH, Madison, legislative committee chairman; LAWRENCE P. WILSON, JR., Fond du Lac, patriotic instructor; MELVIN STOKKE, Chippewa Falls, chaplain; DR. GEO. H. REDDICK, Wabeno, surgeon.

The disabled American Veterans of the World War was organized in 1920 and has its national headquarters in Cincinnati. The Wisconsin department was organized in 1921 and reorganized in 1924 when it was incorporated under state law. For eligibility to membership, a man or woman must have been wounded, gassed, or injured during the World War.

A full-time service officer and an assistant have an office at the Veterans Administration at Wood to assist disabled veterans and their dependents with their claims.

The State Government

Judicial Branch

WISCONSIN COURTS

SUPREME COURT OF WISCONSIN

Name	Title	Term Expires
MARVIN B. ROSENBERRY.....	Chief Justice	January 1950
CHESTER A. FOWLER.....	Justice	January 1942
OSCAR M. FRITZ.....	Justice	January 1945
EDWARD T. FAIRCHILD.....	Justice	January 1947
JOHN D. WICKHEM.....	Justice	January 1944
GEORGE B. NELSON.....	Justice	January 1946
JOSEPH MARTIN.....	Justice	January 1948

ARTHUR A. MCLEOD, *Clerk of the Supreme Court.*

G. E. LANGDON, *Deputy Clerk.*

FRED L. DOAR, *Marshal.*

Other Employes: FRED C. SEIBOLD, *reporter*; J. H. BLIED, *assistant to reporter*; GILSON G. GLASIER, *librarian*; EDWIN C. JENSEN, *assistant*; ROY MARSDEN, *messenger*; L. WESTLAKE, H. C. HEANY, H. E. BELITZ, G. T. MERRIMAN, O. BENNETT, G. D. MEYERS, C. J. FRANTZ, *private secretaries* to the Supreme Court Justices.

Court Rooms: East Wing, State Capitol.

Terms of Court: January Term—Tuesday preceding the second Wednesday in January. August Term—Second Tuesday in August.

Publications: Calendar of the Supreme Court (each term); Wisconsin (Supreme Court) Reports (published by Callaghan and Company of Chicago and sold at \$2.65 per volume).

CIRCUIT COURTS

Term six years, expiring on the first Monday in January

Circuit	Judge	Address	Year Term Expires
First.....	Alfred L. Drury ¹	Kenosha.....	January 1944 ⁶
Second.....			
1st Branch.....	Otto H. Breidenbach.....	Milwaukee.....	January 1942
2nd Branch.....	Daniel W. Sullivan.....	Milwaukee.....	January 1942 ⁶
3rd Branch.....	Roland J. Steinele ²	Milwaukee.....	January 1946
4th Branch.....	Walter Schinz.....	Milwaukee.....	January 1942
5th Branch.....	Gustav G. Gehrz.....	Milwaukee.....	January 1945
6th Branch.....	John C. Kleczka.....	Milwaukee.....	January 1941
7th Branch.....	August E. Braun.....	Milwaukee.....	January 1944
8th Branch.....	Charles L. Aarons.....	Milwaukee.....	January 1944
9th Branch.....	William F. Shaughnessy.....	Milwaukee.....	January 1946 ²
Third.....	Henry P. Hughes.....	Oshkosh.....	January 1945
Fourth.....	Henry A. Detling.....	Sheboygan.....	January 1941
Fifth.....	Sherman E. Smalley.....	Cuba City.....	January 1943
Sixth.....	Robert S. Cowie.....	La Crosse.....	January 1943
Seventh.....	Herman J. Severson.....	Iola.....	January 1945
Eighth.....	George Thompson.....	Hudson.....	January 1945
Ninth.....			
1st Branch.....	Alvin C. Reis.....	Madison.....	January 1945
2nd Branch.....	August C. Hoppmann.....	Madison.....	January 1944
Tenth.....	Joseph R. McCarthy.....	Shawano.....	January 1946
Eleventh.....	Charles A. Taylor ⁴	Barron.....	January 1943 ⁶
Twelfth.....	Jesse Earle.....	Jefferson.....	January 1943
Thirteenth.....	Henry Lockney ⁵	Waukesha.....	January 1942 ⁶
Fourteenth.....	Henry Graass.....	Green Bay.....	January 1944
Fifteenth.....	Gullick N. Risjord.....	Ashland.....	January 1942
Sixteenth.....	George J. Leicht.....	Wausau.....	January 1946
Seventeenth.....	Emery W. Crosby.....	Neillsville.....	January 1946
Eighteenth.....	Clayton F. Van Pelt.....	Fond du Lac.....	January 1942
Nineteenth.....	James Wickham.....	Eau Claire.....	January 1946
Twentieth.....	Arnold F. Murphy.....	Oconto.....	January 1942

¹ Appointed to succeed Ellsworth B. Belden, deceased.² Term expires January 1, 1946.³ Appointed to succeed John J. Gregory, deceased.⁴ Appointed to succeed William R. Foley, deceased.⁵ Appointed to succeed Charles M. Davison, deceased.⁶ Appointive term expires 1st Monday of June 1940.

Terms of Court: Held at the county seat at the time designated by section 252.06 of the Wisconsin Statutes.

BOARD OF CIRCUIT JUDGES

Judge HENRY GRAASS, Green Bay, *president*; ROBERT E. HOCHTRIT, Green Bay, *secretary*.

COUNTY COURTS

For a list of the county judges see the list of County Officers for 1939-40 in this book. County judges have their offices and hold court at the county seats. All expenses of the county courts are paid by the counties.

SPECIAL COURTS

Term of office in all cases six years, expiring on the first Monday in January of the year indicated.

CIVIL COURT, MILWAUKEE COUNTY

	Judge	Year Term Expires
1st Branch	A. J. Hedding.....	January 1944
2nd Branch.....	Carl Runge.....	January 1946
3rd Branch.....	Thaddeus J. Pruss.....	January 1944
4th Branch.....	Francis J. Jennings.....	January 1942
5th Branch.....	Henry Cummings.....	January 1942
6th Branch.....	Joseph E. Cordes.....	January 1946
7th Branch.....	Edmund Gausewitz.....	January 1946

DISTRICT COURT, MILWAUKEE COUNTY

Judge	Year Term Expires
Harvey L. Neelan.....	January 1944

SUPERIOR COURTS

County	Judge	Year Term Expires
Dane County (Madison).....	Roy H. Proctor.....	January 1945
Douglas County (Superior).....	Archibald McKay.....	January 1941

MUNICIPAL COURTS

County	Where Held	Judge	Term and Expiration
Ashland.....	Ashland.....	Richard J. Prittie.....	4 years Jan. 1942
Barron, 1st.....	Barron.....	Arthur E. Coe.....	4 years May 1940
Barron, 2nd.....	Rice Lake.....	Lawrence S. Coe.....	4 years May 1943
Barron, 3rd.....	Cumberland.....	John Bauman.....	4 years May 1943
Bayfield, 1st.....	Washburn.....	Emerson C. Hart.....	4 years May 1943
Bayfield, 2nd.....	Iron River.....	Peter J. Savage.....	4 years May 1940
Brown*.....	Green Bay.....	Nicholas J. Monohan.....	4 years May 1940
Burnett.....	Grantsburg.....	Sherman J. Auringer.....	4 years May 1942
Douglas.....	Superior.....	Fred S. Parker.....	4 years May 1941
Dunn.....	Menomonie.....	Carl E. Peterson.....	4 years May 1940
Fond du Lac*.....	Ripon.....	Lester J. Burr.....	4 years May 1941
Fond du Lac*.....	Fond du Lac.....	Henry M. Fellenz.....	4 years May 1942
Kenosha*.....	Kenosha.....	Edward J. Ruetz.....	4 years May 1942
Lincoln.....	Tomahawk.....	Norman Fechtner.....	4 years May 1941
Manitowoc*.....	Manitowoc.....	Osuld T. Bredesen.....	4 years May 1941
Milwaukee*.....	Milwaukee.....	Max W. Nohl.....	6 years Jan. 1944
Outagamie*.....	Appleton.....	Thomas H. Ryan.....	6 years May 1943
Polk.....	Balsam Lake.....	Charles D. Madsen.....	4 years May 1941
Racine*.....	Racine.....	E. R. Burgess.....	6 years Jan. 1941
Rock*.....	Janesville.....	Ernest P. Agnew.....	6 years June 1941
Rock*.....	Beloit.....	Chester H. Christensen.....	6 years May 1942
Sawyer.....	Hayward.....	Harley O. Moreland.....	4 years May 1943
Vilas.....	Eagle River.....	Ronald M. Adams.....	4 years May 1943
Washburn.....	Spooner.....	Byron L. Kimball.....	4 years May 1943
Waukesha, East*.....	Waukesha.....	Austin J. Baird.....	6 years May 1943
Waukesha, West*.....	Oconomowoc.....	Newton W. Evans.....	6 years May 1943
Winnebago*.....	Oshkosh.....	S. J. Luchsinger.....	6 years Jan. 1944
Winnebago.....	Winneconne.....	Otto G. Ansgore.....	4 years May 1940

* Court of record.

All expenses of special and municipal courts are paid by the counties or cities in which they are located.

The constitution provides for a supreme court, circuit courts, county courts, and justices of the peace. There have also been established a considerable number of municipal and other special courts whose organization and jurisdiction depend entirely upon the statutes.

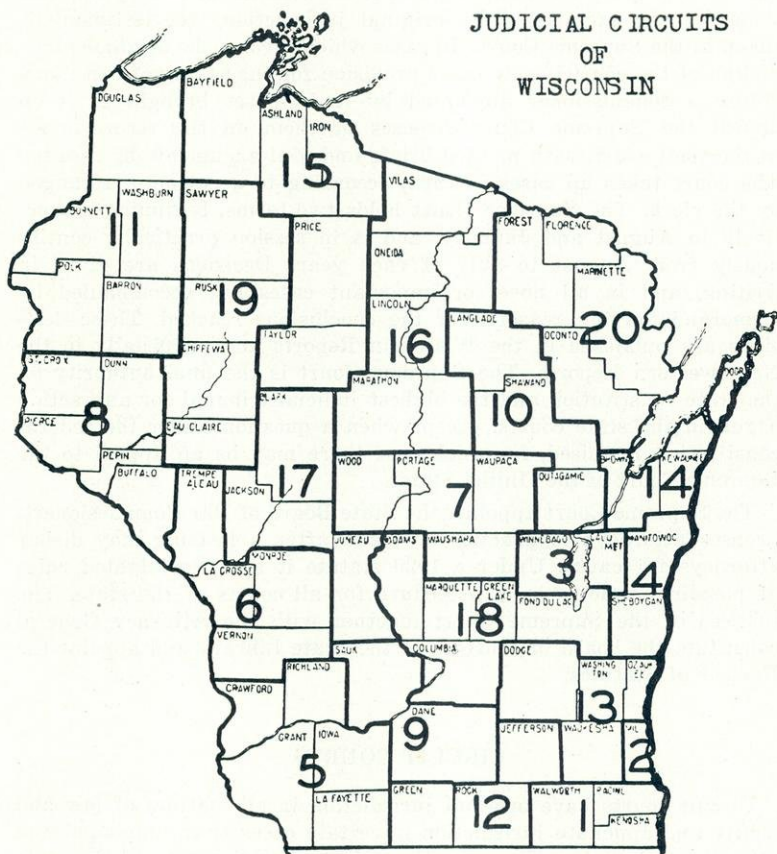
SUPREME COURT

The Supreme Court consists of seven justices elected by the people for ten-year terms. Such elections occur in April and only one justice is elected in any one year. Whenever vacancies occur the Governor fills them by appointment but such appointees must come up for election in the first year following the appointment when no other justice is to be elected. All judicial elections are strictly nonpartisan.

The justice who has been a member of the Supreme Court for the longest time serves as the chief justice. Salaries of the justices are fixed by statute at \$10,000 per year and the chief justice receives \$500 additional.

The Supreme Court appoints the clerk of the Supreme Court who is a constitutional officer. He keeps the court's records and serves as secretary of the Board of Bar Commissioners but receives no salary

JUDICIAL CIRCUITS
OF
WISCONSIN



except the statutory fees. In addition the court employs a marshal and a reporter, and each justice has a private secretary.

Under the constitution the Supreme Court has original jurisdiction in a limited number of important classes of cases and appellate jurisdiction in all other cases. Between four hundred and five hundred appeals come to it each year from the circuit and other courts on which it gives its decisions, and it receives about twenty applications for the exercise of its original jurisdiction. No testimony is taken in the Supreme Court. In cases which involve the original jurisdiction of the court it may make provision for the taking of testimony before a commissioner appointed by it. In cases brought to it on appeal the Supreme Court disposes of them on the record made in the trial court, with printed briefs and oral arguments by counsel. The court takes up cases in turn, according to a calendar arranged by the clerk. The Supreme Court holds two terms, beginning respectively in August and January, and is in session practically continuously from August to July of each year. Decisions are given in writing, and in all novel or important cases are accompanied by memoranda giving reasons for the conclusions reached. These decisions are published in the Wisconsin Reports and unofficially in the Northwestern Reports. The Supreme Court is the final authority on the state constitution and the highest judicial tribunal for any action begun in the state courts, except when a question under the federal constitution is raised, in which case there may be an appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States.

The Supreme Court appoints the State Board of Bar Commissioners, licenses attorneys to practice law, and after a hearing may disbar attorneys for cause. Under a 1929 statute it has promulgated rules of pleading, practice, and procedure for all courts of the state. The justices of the Supreme Court together with the Attorney General constitute the board of trustees of the State Library and appoint the Revisor of Statutes.

CIRCUIT COURTS

Circuit courts have original jurisdiction in all matters of law and equity and appellate jurisdiction in certain cases from municipal and other special courts. They are the principal trial courts of the state and any appeal from their decisions goes directly to the Supreme Court. Wisconsin is divided into twenty judicial circuits. Two circuits have more than one judge so that there is a total of twenty-nine circuit judges in the state. They are elected for six-year terms in the April preceding the January in which their terms commence. According to statute circuit judges receive \$8,000 per year from the state. Each county in a judicial circuit containing a city or cities having a population of not less than 40,000 nor more than 400,000 may pay the circuit judge such salary, in addition to that paid by the state, as the county board may determine. The salaries of circuit court

reporters and the traveling expenses of the judges and reporters are paid by the state.

Terms of the circuit court are held at least once each year in every county of the circuit. These terms are prescribed in the statutes and vary in number and length according to the usual business to come before the circuit court in the county.

BOARD OF CIRCUIT JUDGES

The Board of Circuit Judges has been organized to insure the efficient functioning of the circuit courts. This board consists of all of the circuit judges who, according to the statutes, meet once a year to consider the prompt administration of the judicial business of these courts. The board elects a chairman and a secretary, who is always the reporter of the circuit court judge who is the chairman of the board. At the present time the chairman is Judge Edgar V. Werner of Appleton. Each circuit judge reports to the chairman the condition of the judicial business in his circuit. When work falls behind in any circuit or when the judge thereof is for any reason unable to hold court, another circuit judge is assigned by the chairman of the board to assist in the trial of cases in such circuit.

COUNTY COURTS

There is a county court in each county of the state which is presided over by a county judge. In Milwaukee County there are two judges. The people of the county elect such judge for a term of six years. The salaries of the county judges¹ are fixed by the county board and paid by the county.

The county courts have jurisdiction over all probate matters. As of November 1, 1937 in 27 of the 71 counties the county judges administer the aid for dependent children and the old-age assistance law. In most counties they are also the juvenile judges. Criminal and civil jurisdiction has been conferred upon the county courts of forty counties by special acts of the legislature. This jurisdiction differs and can be ascertained by an examination of the statutes, as amended, which create these courts and which are to be found only in the Session Laws. In probate cases appeal from the county court goes directly to the Supreme Court except in counties having a population of fifteen thousand or less where such appeals go to the circuit court of the same county. In other cases, appeals go either to the Supreme Court or to the circuit courts, as the special acts conferring criminal and civil jurisdiction on the county courts may provide.

¹ For a list of the county judges see County Officers in this book.

MUNICIPAL AND SPECIAL COURTS

The constitution gives the legislature power to create municipal and other inferior courts, as well as to confer criminal and civil jurisdiction upon the county courts. Under this authority thirty-one municipal courts have been created, two superior courts, a civil court in Milwaukee County with seven branches, and a district court in the same county.

The statutes creating the municipal courts are all special acts to be found only in the session laws and confer varying jurisdiction. Some are not courts of record and do not have a jurisdiction much greater than that of justices of the peace. A larger number are courts of record and have an extensive civil and criminal jurisdiction. The terms of office of the judges are either four or six years, as prescribed in the act creating the particular court in question.

The two superior courts are in Madison and Superior and, except for the title, are similar to the municipal courts which exist elsewhere. The Civil Court of Milwaukee County has jurisdiction in civil cases only, but is the trial court for a large percentage of the civil actions arising in that county. The District Court of Milwaukee County is a criminal court for the trial of minor offenders.

JUSTICE COURTS

Justice courts, presided over by a justice of the peace, are constitutional courts which cannot be abolished without amendment to the constitution. They are not courts of record and their procedure is quite informal. Justices are elected annually in most towns and villages and in many cities, there being often a justice for each ward. They have jurisdiction throughout the county, but their civil jurisdiction is limited to cases involving \$200 or less and their criminal jurisdiction covers only local ordinances plus the power to bind over for trial persons charged with offenses in instances where the evidence indicates probable guilt. In counties where municipal or other special courts have been established, the jurisdiction of the justice courts is very often limited considerably by the acts creating these special courts. In Milwaukee there is only one justice and he has no jurisdiction in either civil or criminal cases, but all justice court cases are handled by the Civil Court of Milwaukee County which was established in 1909.

POLICE COURTS

Special courts known as police courts exist in a number of cities, having been established by the cities themselves or under old special charters issued many years ago. The jurisdiction of the police courts is confined to the trial of cases involving violations of municipal ordinances.

JUVENILE COURTS

The juvenile courts are not special courts. They consist of the judges of regular courts sitting in a special class of cases, with a special procedure. The judges of the courts of record in each county annually designate one of their number as juvenile judge. In this capacity, the judge has jurisdiction in all cases involving dependent and neglected children and delinquent children under eighteen years of age. He also has concurrent jurisdiction with the criminal courts in cases of delinquent children between sixteen and eighteen. The juvenile court procedure is confidential and the primary function is the protection and welfare of the children that come under their supervision.

COURT OF DOMESTIC RELATIONS

The Milwaukee Court of Domestic Relations was created by the 1933 Legislature. The group of judges in the nine branches of the Milwaukee Circuit Court select one of their number to preside over the Court of Domestic Relations for a period of not less than two years. This court receives all domestic complaints, investigates them, and exercises such supervision of these cases as the judge thereof may order.

COURT COMMISSIONERS

The judges of the circuit courts have authority to appoint not more than six court commissioners in each county except Milwaukee, in which each circuit judge may appoint not more than two. All county and municipal judges are *ex officio* court commissioners. These commissioners take depositions and testimony in matters pending before the circuit courts, fix bail in certain criminal cases, and have numerous other powers. Nearly all court commissioners are practicing attorneys and proceedings before them are ordinarily taken in their own offices.



The Federal Government

UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION

ARTICLE I

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT

SECTION

1. Legislative power, where vested.
2. House of representatives; how composed; eligibility; term; apportionment; officers; impeachment.
3. Senate; how composed; classification; eligibility; term; officers; impeachment.
4. Senators and representatives, election of; sessions of congress.
5. Membership; quorum; rules of order; discipline and expulsion; journals; yeas and nays; adjournments.
6. Compensation; privileges; ineligibility.
7. Revenue bills; how a bill becomes law; veto.
8. Powers of congress enumerated.
9. Limitations on power of congress; title of nobility.
10. Limitations on power of states.

ARTICLE II

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

SECTION

1. Executive power vested in president; term; election; eligibility; successor; compensation; oath.
2. President chief of army and navy; may require opinions from cabinet, grant pardons, make treaties, appoint ambassadors, judges, etc., and fill vacancies.
3. President's message; he may convene and adjourn congress, receive foreign ministers; execute laws; commission officers.
4. Removal of president, vice president and civil officers.

ARTICLE III

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT

SECTION

1. Judicial power; tenure and compensation of judges.
2. Jurisdiction; original and appellate; criminal trials, venue, jury.
3. Treason; proof and punishment.

ARTICLE IV

SECTION

1. Full faith and credit provision.
2. Privileges of citizens; extradition of criminals and slaves.

SECTION

3. New states; territories and property of United States.
4. Republican form of government and protection guaranteed to states.

ARTICLE V

Constitution, how amended.

ARTICLE VI

Public debt validated; supreme law defined; constitutional oath, who to take; no religious test.

ARTICLE VII

Adoption of constitution.

AMENDMENTS

ARTICLE

- I. State church; freedom of worship, of speech, of assemblage and of petition.
- II. Right to keep and bear arms.
- III. Quartering of soldiers.
- IV. Searches and seizures.
- V. Indictments; second jeopardy; self-incrimination; due process of law, private property for public use.
- VI. Conduct of criminal prosecutions.
- VII. Jury in civil cases.
- VIII. Excessive bail and fines and cruel punishments prohibited.
- IX. Rule of constitutional construction.
- X. Constitutional construction; rights of states.
- XI. Constitutional construction; judicial power limited.
- XII. Election of president and vice president.
- XIII. Slavery abolished.
- XIV. Citizenship; representatives apportioned; official disability; public debt validated; confederate debt repudiated.
- XV. Suffrage granted to negroes.
- XVI. Income taxes authorized.
- XVII. Popular election of senators; vacancies in senate.
- XVIII. Prohibition of intoxicating beverages.
- XIX. Suffrage granted to women.
- XX. Terms of president, vice president, senators and representatives; sessions of congress; successor to president and vice president.
- XXI. Repeal of eighteenth amendment; importation of intoxicating liquors in violation of state laws prohibited.

PREAMBLE

WE, THE people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

ARTICLE I

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT

SECTION 1. All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

SECTION 2. The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several states, and the electors in each state shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the state legislature.

No person shall be a representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state in which he shall be chosen.

Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several states which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each state shall have at least one representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the state of New-Hampshire shall be entitled to chuse three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New-York six, New-Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North-Carolina five, South-Carolina five, and Georgia three.

When vacancies happen in the representation from any state, the Executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

The House of Representatives shall chuse their Speaker and other officers; and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

SECTION 3. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two senators from each state, chosen by the legislature thereof, for six years; and each senator shall have one vote.

Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year, of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies happen by resignation, or otherwise, during the recess of the Legislature of any state, the Executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

No person shall be a senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state for which he shall be chosen.

The Vice-President of the United States shall be President of the senate, but shall have no vote, unless they be equally divided.

The Senate shall chuse their other officers and also a President pro tempore, in the absence of the Vice-President, or when he shall exercise the office of President of the United States.

The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside: And no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust or profit under the United States; but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment, according to law.

SECTION 4. The times, places and manner of holding elections for senators and representatives, shall be prescribed in each state by the legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of chusing Senators.

The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

SECTION 5. Each house shall be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner, and under such penalties as each house may provide.

Each house may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behaviour, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.

Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may in their judgment require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of either house on any question shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

Neither house, during the session of Congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

SECTION 6. The senators and representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the treasury of the United States. They shall in all cases, except treason, felony and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either house, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

No senator or representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States, shall be a member of either house during his continuance in office.

SECTION 7. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the house of representatives; but the senate may propose or concur with the amendments as on other bills.

Every bill which shall have passed the house of representatives and the senate, shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the president of the United States; if he approve he shall sign it, but if not he shall return it, with his objections to that house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such reconsideration two-thirds of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsid-

ered, and if approved by two-thirds of that house, it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by their adjournment prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

Every order, resolution, or vote to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment) shall be presented to the President of the United States; and before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him, or, being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

SECTION 8. The Congress shall have power

To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;

To borrow money on the credit of the United States;

To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states, and with the Indian tribes;

To establish an uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States;

To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures;

To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States;

To establish post offices and post roads;

To promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries;

To constitute tribunals inferior to the supreme court;

To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offences against the law of nations;

To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water;

To raise and support armies, but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years;

To provide and maintain a navy;

To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces;

To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions;

To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining, the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively, the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress;

To exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever, over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of the particular States, and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of the government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the legislature of the state in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock-yards, and other needful buildings;—And

To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by

this constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

SECTION 9. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the states now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

No bill of attainder or ex post facto law shall be passed.

No capitation, or other direct, tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration herein before directed to be taken.

No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any state. No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one state over those of another: nor shall vessels bound to, or from, one state, be obliged to enter, clear, or pay duties in another.

No money shall be drawn from the treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States:—And no person holding any office of profit or trust under them, shall, without the consent of the Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title, of any kind whatever, from any king, prince, or foreign state.

SECTION 10. No state shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make any thing but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobility.

No state shall, without the consent of the Congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws; and the net produce of all duties and imposts, laid by any state on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and controul of the Congress. No state shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty of tonnage, keep troops, or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another state, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

ARTICLE II

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

SECTION 1. The executive power shall be vested in a president of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and, together with the vice-president, chosen for the same term, be elected as follows:

Each state shall appoint, in such manner as the legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors, equal to the whole number of senators and representatives to which the state may be entitled in the Congress; but no senator or representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an elector.

The electors shall meet in their respective states, and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves. And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each; which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the president of the senate. The president of the senate shall, in the presence of the senate and house of representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall

then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the house of representatives shall immediately chuse by ballot one of them for president; and if no person have a majority, then from the five highest on the list the said house shall in like manner chuse the president. But in chusing the president, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. In every case, after the choice of the president, the person having the greatest number of votes of the electors shall be the vice-president. But if there should remain two or more who have equal votes, the senate shall chuse from them by ballot the vice-president.

The Congress may determine the time of chusing the electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes; which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

No person except a natural born citizen, or a citizen of the United States, at the time of the adoption of this constitution, shall be eligible to the office of president; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained to the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.

In case of the removal of the president from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the vice-president, and the Congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation or inability, both of the president and vice-president, declaring what officer shall then act as president, and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed, or a president shall be elected.

The president shall, at stated times, receive for his services, a compensation, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the United States, or any of them.

Before he enter on the execution of his office, he shall take the following oath or affirmation:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of president of the United States, and will to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the constitution of the United States."

SECTION 2. The president shall be commander in chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several States, when called into the actual service of the United States; he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offences against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.

He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the senate, shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the supreme court, and all other officers of the United States, whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law. But the Congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers, as they think proper, in the president alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments.

The president shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session.

SECTION 3. He shall from time to time give to the Congress information of the state of the union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both houses, or either of them, and in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper; he shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all the officers of the United States.

SECTION 4. The president, vice-president and all civil officers of the United States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

ARTICLE III

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT

SECTION 1. The judicial power of the United States, shall be vested in one supreme court, and in such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The judges, both of the supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behaviour, and shall, at stated times, receive for their services, a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

SECTION 2. The judicial power shall extend to all cases, in law and equity, arising under this constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more States, between a state and citizens of another state, between citizens of different States, between citizens of the same state claiming lands under grant of different States, and between a state, or the citizens thereof, and foreign States, citizens or subjects.

In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and those in which a state shall be a party, the supreme court shall have original jurisdiction. In all the other cases before mentioned, the supreme court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions, and under such regulations as the Congress shall make.

The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury; and such trial shall be held in the state where the said crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed with any state, the trial shall be at such place or places as the Congress may by law have directed.

SECTION 3. Treason against the United States, shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

The Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason, but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture except during the life of the person attainted.

ARTICLE IV

SECTION 1. Full faith and credit shall be given in each state to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other state. And the Congress may by general laws prescribe the manner in which such acts, records and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

SECTION 2. The citizens of each state shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several states.

A person charged in any state with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice, and be found in another state, shall, on demand of the executive authority of the state from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the state having jurisdiction of the crime.

No person held to service or labour in one state, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labour, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labour may be due.

SECTION 3. New states may be admitted by the Congress into this union; but no new state shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other state; nor any state be formed by the junction of two or more states, or parts of states, without the consent of the legislatures of the states concerned as well as of the Congress.

The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States, or of any particular state.

SECTION 4. The United States shall guarantee to every state in this union a Republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion; and on application of the legislature, or of the executive (when the legislature cannot be convened) against domestic violence.

ARTICLE V

The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this constitution, or, on the application of the legislatures of two-thirds of the several states, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this constitution, when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several states, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress; Provided, that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article; and that no state, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the senate.

ARTICLE VI

All debts contracted and engagements entered into, before the adoption of this Constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution, as under the confederation.

This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof; and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every state shall be bound thereby, any thing in the constitution or laws of any state to the contrary notwithstanding.

The senators and representatives beforementioned, and the members of the several state legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by oath or affirmation, to support this constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

ARTICLE VII

The ratification of the conventions of nine States, shall be sufficient for the establishment of this constitution between the States so ratifying the same.

AMENDMENTS TO THE UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION

ARTICLE I

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

ARTICLE II

A well regulated Militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear Arms, shall not be infringed.

ARTICLE III

No Soldier shall, in time of peace be quartered in any house, without the consent of the Owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

ARTICLE IV

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no Warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by Oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

ARTICLE V

No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the Militia, when in actual service in time of War or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

ARTICLE VI

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the Assistance of Counsel for his defence.

ARTICLE VII

In Suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury, shall be otherwise re-examined in any Court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

ARTICLE VIII

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

ARTICLE IX

The enumeration in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

ARTICLE X

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

ARTICLE XI

The Judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by Citizens of another State, or by Citizens or Subjects of any Foreign State.

ARTICLE XII

The Electors shall meet in their respective states, and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice-President, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice-President, and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate;—The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates and the votes shall then be counted;—The person having the greatest number of votes for President, shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President.—The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President, shall be the Vice-President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed, and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice-President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States.

ARTICLE XIII

SECTION 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

SECTION 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

ARTICLE XIV

SECTION 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

SECTION 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the Executive and Judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion, or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

SECTION 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath, as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

SECTION 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

SECTION 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

ARTICLE XV

SECTION 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

SECTION 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

ARTICLE XVI

The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes on incomes, from whatever source derived, without apportionment among the several States, and without regard to any census or enumeration.

ARTICLE XVII

The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, elected by the people thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote. The electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State legislatures.

When vacancies happen in the representation of any State in the Senate, the executive authority of such State shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies: *Provided*, That the legislature of any State may empower the executive thereof to make temporary appointments until the people fill the vacancies by election as the legislature may direct.

This amendment shall not be so construed as to affect the election or term of any Senator chosen before it becomes valid as part of the Constitution.

ARTICLE XVIII

SECTION 1. After one year from the ratification of this article the manufacture, sale, or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, the importation thereof into, or the exportation thereof from the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof for beverage purposes is hereby prohibited.

SECTION 2. The Congress and the several States shall have concurrent power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

SECTION 3. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of the several States, as provided in the Constitution, within seven years from the date of the submission hereof to the States by the Congress.

ARTICLE XIX

The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

ARTICLE XX

SECTION 1. The terms of the President and Vice President shall end at noon on the 20th day of January, and the terms of Senators and Representatives at noon on the 3d day of January, of the years in which such terms would have ended if this article had not been ratified; and the terms of their successors shall then begin.

SECTION 2. The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall begin at noon on the 3d day of January, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

SECTION 3. If, at the time fixed for the beginning of the term of the President, the President elect shall have died, the Vice President elect shall become President. If a President shall not have been chosen before the time fixed for the beginning of his term, or if the President elect shall have failed to qualify, then the Vice President elect shall act as President until a President shall have qualified; and the Congress may by law provide for the case wherein neither a President elect nor a Vice President elect shall have qualified, declaring who shall then act as President, or the manner in which one who is to act shall be selected, and such person shall act accordingly until a President or Vice President shall have qualified.

SECTION 4. The Congress may by law provide for the case of the death of any of the persons from whom the House of Representatives may choose a President whenever the right of choice shall have devolved upon them, and for the case of the death of any of the persons from whom the Senate may choose a Vice President whenever the right of choice shall have devolved upon them.

SECTION 5. Sections 1 and 2 shall take effect on the 15th day of October following the ratification of this article.

SECTION 6. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States within seven years from the date of its submission.

ARTICLE XXI

SECTION 1. The eighteenth article of amendment to the Constitution of the United States is hereby repealed.

SECTION 2. The transportation or importation into any State, Territory, or possession of the United States for delivery or use therein of intoxicating liquors, in violation of the laws thereof, is hereby prohibited.

SECTION 3. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by conventions in the several States, as provided in the Constitution, within seven years from the date of the submission hereof to the States by the Congress.

PENDING AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES

CHILD LABOR AMENDMENT*

SECTION 1. The Congress shall have power to limit, regulate, and prohibit the labor of persons under 18 years of age.

SECTION 2. The power of the several States is unimpaired by this article except that the operation of State laws shall be suspended to the extent necessary to give effect to legislation enacted by the Congress.

* By a vote of seven to two the United States Supreme Court, on June 5, 1939, held that the Child Labor Amendment was still subject to ratification by the states.

THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

UNITED STATES OFFICIALS

*President*¹

Franklin D. Roosevelt, New York

Term expires January 20, 1941

Salary \$75,000 per year

*Vice President*¹

John N. Garner, Texas

Term expires January 20, 1941

Salary \$15,000 per year

PRESIDENT'S CABINET²

Salary \$15,000 per year

Secretary of State ²	-----	Cordell Hull, Tennessee
Secretary of the Treasury ⁴	-----	Henry Morgenthau, Jr., New York
Secretary of War ⁵	-----	Harry H. Woodring, Kansas
Attorney General ⁶	-----	Robert H. Jackson, New York
Postmaster General ⁷	-----	James A. Farley, New York
Secretary of the Navy ⁸	-----	Charles Edison, New Jersey
Secretary of the Interior ⁹	-----	Harold L. Ickes, Illinois
Secretary of Agriculture ¹⁰	-----	Henry A. Wallace, Iowa
Secretary of Commerce ¹⁰	-----	Harry S. Hopkins, Iowa
Secretary of Labor ¹⁰	-----	Frances Perkins, New York

UNITED STATES SENATORS FROM WISCONSIN¹¹

Official address: Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C.

Robert M. La Follette, Jr. (Prog.), Madison

Term expires January 3, 1941

Alexander Wiley (Rep.), Chippewa Falls

Term expires January 3, 1945

¹ Elected for a term of four years.

² Appointed by the President.

³⁻⁹ Order of succession to the presidency.

¹⁰ Not eligible to presidential succession.

¹¹ Elected for a term of six years.

MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES FROM WISCONSIN¹

Official address: House Office Building, Washington, D. C.

Terms expire January 3, 1941

1st District	Stephen Bolles (Rep.)	Janesville
2nd District	Charles Hawks, Jr. (Rep.)	Horicon
3rd District	Harry W. Griswold ² (Rep.)	West Salem
4th District	John C. Schafer (Rep.)	Milwaukee
5th District	Lewis D. Thill (Rep.)	Milwaukee
6th District	Frank Bateman Keefe (Rep.)	Oshkosh
7th District	Reid F. Murray (Rep.)	Waupaca
8th District	Joshua Le Roy Johns (Rep.)	Appleton
9th District	Merlin Hull (Prog.)	Black River Falls
10th District	B. J. Gehrmann (Prog.)	Mellen

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT

Salary \$20,000 per year

Chief Justice receives \$500 additional

Mr. Chief Justice Hughes

Mr. Justice McReynolds

Mr. Justice Stone

Mr. Justice Roberts

Mr. Justice Black

Mr. Justice Reed

Mr. Justice Frankfurter

Mr. Justice Douglas

Mr. Justice Murphy

CIRCUIT COURTS OF APPEALS OF THE UNITED STATES³

SEVENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

Mr. Justice Frankfurter, Districts of Indiana, northern Illinois, eastern Illinois, southern Illinois, eastern Wisconsin, and western Wisconsin.

Circuit Judges⁴: Evan A. Evans, Madison, Wisconsin; William M. Sparks, Indianapolis, Indiana; J. Earl Major, Hillsboro, Illinois; Walter Treanor, Indianapolis, Indiana; Otto Kerner, Chicago, Illinois.

¹ Elected for a term of two years.

² Deceased July 4, 1939.

³ Ten appellate courts intermediate between the District Courts and the United States Supreme Court.

⁴ Salary \$12,500 per year.

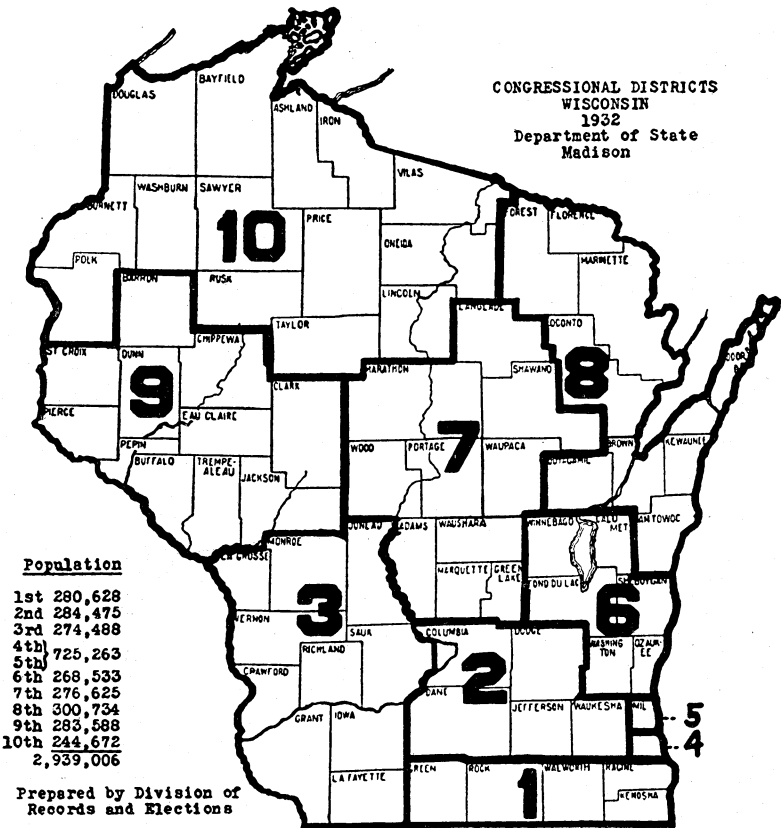
UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURTS IN WISCONSIN

	<i>Eastern District¹</i>	<i>Western District²</i>
District Judge ³ -----	F. Ryan Duffy Milwaukee	Patrick T. Stone Wausau
District Attorney -----	B. J. Husting Mayville	John J. Boyle Darlington
Marshal -----	A. J. Lukaszewicz Milwaukee	John M. Comeford Janesville
Clerk -----	B. H. Westfahl Milwaukee	H. C. Hale Madison
Referees in Bankruptcy --	Thomas F. Millane Milwaukee Milton J. Knoblock Racine Francis A. Yindra Manitowoc Charles H. Forward Oshkosh William L. Evans Green Bay	Miles Riley Madison C. L. Baldwin La Crosse Charles A. Wilson Superior
Court Commissioners ----	Floyd E. Jenkins Milwaukee James F. Watermolen Green Bay A. L. Aschenbrenner Shawano	J. J. McManamy Madison A. J. Sutherland Eau Claire H. J. Niehaus La Crosse Walter H. Cate Ashland Elizabeth Hawkes Washburn O. W. Fehlhaber Wausau C. W. Bishop Superior

INTERNAL REVENUE DEPARTMENT, WISCONSIN DISTRICT

Collector ----- Otto A. La Budde, Milwaukee

¹ Headquarters at Milwaukee.² Headquarters at Madison.³ Salary \$10,000 per year.



REORGANIZATION PLANS I AND II

EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 1939

BEFORE REORGANIZATION

AFTER REORGANIZATION

AGENCY OR FUNCTION	STATUS	TRANSFERRED TO	ABOLISHED AND FUNCTIONS TRANSFERRED TO	NAME CHANGED TO
American Printing House for the Blind (Federal Appropriations).....	Treasury.....	Federal Security Agency.		
Branch of Buildings Management— National Park Service.....	Interior.....	Federal Works Agency.....		Public Buildings Administration.
Bureau of Biological Survey.....	Agriculture.....	Interior.....		
Bureau of the Budget.....	Treasury.....	Executive Office of the President.		
Bureau of Fisheries.....	Commerce.....	Interior.....		
Bureau of Insular Affairs.....	War.....	Division of Territorial and Island Possessions (Interior).		
Bureau of Lighthouses.....	Commerce.....	Coast Guard (Treasury).		
Bureau of Public Roads.....	Agriculture.....	Federal Works Agency.....		Public Roads Administration.
Central Statistical Board.....	Independent.....	Bureau of the Budget (Executive Office of the President).		
Central Statistical Committee.....	Independent.....		Bureau of the Budget.	
Civilian Conservation Corps.....	Independent.....	Federal Security Agency.		
Codification Board.....	Independent.....		The National Archives.	
Commodity Credit Corporation.....	Independent.....	Agriculture.		
Director General of Railroads.....	Independent.....		Treasury.	
Disaster Loan Corporation.....	Independent.....	Federal Loan Agency.		
Electric Home and Farm Authority.....	Independent.....	Federal Loan Agency.		
Export-Import Bank of Washington.....	Independent.....	Federal Loan Agency.		
Farm Credit Administration.....	Independent.....	Agriculture.		
Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works.....	Independent.....	Federal Works Agency.....		Public Works Administration.
Federal Employment Stabilization Office.....	Commerce.....		National Resources Planning Board.	
Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation.....	F.C.A.....	Agriculture.		
Federal Home Loan Bank Board.....	Independent.....	Federal Loan Agency.		
Federal Housing Administration.....	Independent.....	Federal Loan Agency.		
Federal National Mortgage Association.....	Independent.....	Federal Loan Agency.		
Federal Prison Industries, Inc.....	Independent.....	Justice.		
Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation.....	F.H.L.B.B.....	Federal Loan Agency.		
Foreign Agricultural Service.....	Agriculture.....	Foreign Service Division (State).		
Foreign Commerce Service.....	Commerce.....	Foreign Service Division (State).		
Foreign Service Buildings Commission.....	Independent.....	State.		

Home Owners' Loan Corporation.....	F.H.L.B.B.	Federal Loan Agency.		
Inland Waterways Corporation.....	War.....	Commerce.		
Mount Rushmore National Memorial Commission.....	Independent.....	National Park Service (Interior).		
National Bituminous Coal Commission.....	Interior.....		Interior.....	Bituminous Coal Division.
National Emergency Council.....	Independent.....		Executive Office of the President.....	Office of Government Reports.
National Resources Committee.....	Independent.....		Executive Office of the President.....	National Resources Planning Board.
National Training School for Boys.....	Independent.....	Justice.		
National Youth Administration.....	W.P.A.	Federal Security Agency.		
Office of Consumers' Counsel of the N.B.C.C.....	Interior.....		Interior.....	
Office of Education.....	Interior.....	Federal Security Agency.		
Public Buildings Branch—Procurement Division.....	Treasury.....	Federal Works Agency.....		Public Buildings Administration.
Public Health Service.....	Treasury.....	Federal Security Agency.		
Radio Division.....	N.E.C.....	Office of Education (F.S.A.)		
Reconstruction Finance Corporation.....	Independent.....	Federal Loan Agency.		
RFC Mortgage Company.....	Independent.....	Agriculture.		
Rural Electrification Administration.....	Independent.....	Federal Security Agency.		
Social Security Board.....	Labor.....	Social Security Board (F.S.A.)		
United States Employment Service.....	N.E.C.....	Office of Education (F.S.A.)		
United States Film Service.....	Interior.....	Federal Works Agency.		
United States Housing Authority.....	Independent.....		Treasury.....	
War Finance Corporation.....	Independent.....	Federal Works Agency		Works Projects Administration.
Works Progress Administration.....				

COMPOSITION OF THE THREE AGENCIES ORGANIZED PURSUANT TO REORGANIZATION PLAN NO. 1

FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

American Printing House for the Blind
Civilian Conservation Corps
National Youth Administration
Office of Education
Radio Division
United States Film Service
Public Health Service
Social Security Board
United States Employment Service

FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY

Public Buildings Administration
Public Roads Administration
Public Works Administration
United States Housing Authority
Work Projects Administration

FEDERAL LOAN AGENCY

Disaster Loan Corporation
Electric Home and Farm Authority
Export-Import Bank of Washington
Federal Home Loan Bank Board
Home Owners' Loan Corporation
Federal Savings and Loan Corporation
Federal Housing Administration
Federal National Mortgage Association
Reconstruction Finance Corporation
RFC Mortgage Company

¹ From United States Government Manual, October 1939.

REORGANIZATION PLANS I AND II¹

EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 1939

AFTER REORGANIZATION

BEFORE REORGANIZATION

	AGENCY OR FUNCTION	FORMER STATUS	NOTES
Executive Office of the President:			
Bureau of the Budget.....	Bureau of the Budget.....	Treasury.	
Central Statistical Board.....	Central Statistical Board.....	Independent.	
	Central Statistical Committee.....	Independent.....	Abolished and Functions Transferred to the Director of the Bureau of the Budget.
	Federal Employment Stabilization Office.....	Commerce.....	Abolished and Functions Transferred to the Executive Office of the President.
National Resources Planning Board.....	National Resources Committee.....	Independent.	
Office of Government Reports.....	National Emergency Council.....	Independent.....	Council Abolished and All Functions, Other Than Those Relating to the Radio Division and the United States Film Service, Transferred to the Executive Office of the President.
Federal Security Agency:			
American Printing House for the Blind....	American Printing House for the Blind	Treasury.....	Transfer of Functions with Respect to the Administration of Federal Appropriations.
Civilian Conservation Corps.....	Civilian Conservation Corps.....	Independent.	
National Youth Administration.....	National Youth Administration.....	Works Progress Administration.	
Office of Education.....	Office of Education.....	Interior.	
Radio Division.....	Radio Division.....	National Emergency Council.	
United States Film Service.....	United States Film Service.....	National Emergency Council.	
Public Health Service.....	Public Health Service.....	Treasury.	
Social Security Board.....	Social Security Board.....	Independent.	
United States Employment Service.....	United States Employment Service.....	Labor.	
Federal Works Agency:			
Public Buildings Administration.....	Branch of Buildings Management, National Park Service.....	Interior.....	Consolidated with Former Public Buildings Branch, Department of the Treasury.
	Public Buildings Branch, Procurement Division.....	Treasury.....	Consolidated with Former Branch of Buildings Management, National Park Service.
Public Roads Administration.....	Bureau of Public Roads.....	Agriculture.	
Public Works Administration.....	Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works.....	Independent.	
United States Housing Authority.....	United States Housing Authority.....	Interior.	
Works Projects Administration.....	Works Progress Administration.....	Independent.	
Federal Loan Agency:			
Disaster Loan Corporation.....	Disaster Loan Corporation.....	Independent.	
Electric Home and Farm Authority.....	Electric Home and Farm Authority.....	Independent.	
Export-Import Bank of Washington.....	Export-Import Bank of Washington.....	Independent.	

Federal Home Loan Bank Board.....	Federal Home Loan Bank Board.....	Independent.	
Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation.....	Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation.....	Federal Home Loan Bank Board.	
Home Owners' Loan Corporation.....	Home Owners' Loan Corporation.....	Federal Home Loan Bank Board.	
Federal Housing Administration.....	Federal Housing Administration.....	Independent.	
Federal National Mortgage Association.....	Federal National Mortgage Association.....	Independent.	
Reconstruction Finance Corporation.....	Reconstruction Finance Corporation.....	Independent.	
RFC Mortgage Company.....	RFC Mortgage Company.....	Independent.	
Department of Agriculture:			
Commodity Credit Corporation.....	Commodity Credit Corporation.....	Independent.	
Farm Credit Administration.....	Farm Credit Administration.....	Independent.	
Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation.....	Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation.....	Independent.	
Rural Electrification Administration.....	Rural Electrification Administration.....	Independent.	
Department of Commerce:			
Inland Waterways Corporation.....	Inland Waterways Corporation.....	War.	
Department of Interior:			
Bureau of Biological Survey.....	Bureau of Biological Survey.....	Agriculture.	
Bureau of Fisheries.....	Bureau of Fisheries.....	Commerce.	
Division of Territories and Island Possessions.....	Bureau of Insular Affairs.....	War.....	Consolidated with Existing Division of Territories and Island Possessions.
Mount Rushmore National Memorial Commission.....	Mount Rushmore National Memorial Commission.....	Independent.	
Bituminous Coal Division.....	National Bituminous Coal Commission	Interior.....	Commission abolished, Functions Transferred to Newly Created Bituminous Coal Division.
	Office of Consumers' Counsel of the N.B.C.C.....	Interior.....	Office Abolished, Functions Transferred To and Administered in the Office of the Solicitor of the Department of the Interior.
Department of Justice.			
Federal Prison Industries, Inc.....	Federal Prison Industries, Inc.....	Independent.	
National Training School for Boys.....	National Training School for Boys.....	Independent.	
Department of State			
Foreign Service of the United States.....	Foreign Agricultural Service.....	Agriculture.....	Consolidated with Existing Foreign Service of the United States.
	Foreign Commerce Service.....	Commerce.....	Consolidated with Existing Foreign Service of the United States.
Foreign Service Buildings Commission.....	Foreign Service Buildings Commission.....	Independent.	
Department of the Treasury.			
Bureau of Lighthouses (Coast Guard).....	Bureau of Lighthouses.....	Commerce.	
	Director General of Railroads.....	Independent.....	Office Abolished, Functions Transferred to the Secretary of the Treasury.
	War Finance Corporation.....	Independent.....	Corporation Abolished, Affairs to be Completed by the Secretary of the Treasury.
The National Archives	Codification Board.....	Independent.....	Board Abolished, Functions to be Wound Up by the Archivist of the United States.

The Federal Security, Works, and Loan Agencies Were Organized Pursuant to Reorganization Plan No. 1.

¹ From United States Government Manual, October 1939.

THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

DIRECTORY OF FEDERAL AGENCIES IN WISCONSIN

January 15, 1940

NAME	ADDRESS	
	National	State
Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC)-----	J. J. McEntee 13th St. & Pennsylvania Ave. NW Washington, D. C.	P. D. Flanner 315 S. Carroll St. Madison, Wisconsin
Commodity Credit Corporation-----	Carl B. Robbins 1825 H St. NW Washington, D. C.	Southern Wisconsin F. M. Murchison 164 W. Jackson Blvd. Chicago, Illinois Northern Wisconsin Ben C. Maynard 2nd Ave., S & Fifth Sts. Minneapolis, Minnesota
Emergency Crop and Feed Loan Office----	U. S. Department of Agriculture The Mall Washington, D. C.	L. C. Streater 176 E. Fifth St. St. Paul, Minnesota
Farm Credit Administration of St. Paul... (FCA)	A. G. Black 1300 E St. NW Washington, D. C.	John D. Jones, Jr. 346 Jackson St. St. Paul, Minnesota
Farm Security Administration-----	Will W. Alexander 14th St. & Independence Ave., SW Washington, D. C.	H. S. Muir Milwaukee County Courthouse Milwaukee, Wisconsin
Federal Communications Commission----- (FCC)	James Lawrence Fly 12th St. and Pennsylvania Ave., NW Washington, D. C.	Northern Wisconsin C. W. Loeber 927 Main P. O. Bldg. St. Paul, Minnesota Southern Wisconsin H. D. Hayes 246 U. S. Courthouse Bldg. Chicago, Ill.
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation---- (FDIC)	Leo T. Crowley 14th & F Sts., NW Washington, D. C.	Raby L. Hopkins 540 University Avenue Madison, Wisconsin
Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation-----	F. F. Hill 1300 E St. NW Washington, D. C.	S. R. Day 346 Jackson Street St. Paul, Minnesota
Federal Home Loan Bank Board-----	John H. Fahey First St. & Indiana Avenue, NW Washington, D. C.	Lawrence D. Gard 105 W. Monroe St. Chicago, Illinois
Federal Housing Administration (FHA)---	Stewart McDonald Vermont Ave. & K St. Washington, D. C.	Albert G. Schmiedeman 161 W. Wisconsin Avenue Milwaukee, Wisconsin
Federal Intermediate Credit Bank of St. Paul-----	George M. Brennan 1300 E. St., NW Washington, D. C.	F. H. Klawon 346 Jackson Street St. Paul, Minnesota

DIRECTORY FEDERAL AGENCIES IN WISCONSIN—Continued

NAME	ADDRESS	
	National	State
Federal Land Bank of St. Paul.....	A. S. Goss 1300 E St. NW Washington, D. C.	F. W. Peck 346 Jackson Street St. Paul, Minnesota
Home Owners' Loan Corporation (HOLC)	John H. Fahey First St. & Indiana Ave., NW Washington, D. C.	J. R. McQuillan Federal Building Milwaukee, Wisconsin
National Labor Relations Board—12th Region (NLRB).....	J. Warren Madden Shoreham Bldg. Washington, D. C.	John G. Shott Madison Bldg. Milwaukee, Wisconsin
National Resources Planning Board.....	Frederic A. Delano State Dept. Bldg. Washington, D. C.	Lawrence W. Sheridan 1123 Carew Tower Cincinnati, Ohio
National Youth Administration (NYA) ...	Aubrey W. Williams Washington Bldg. Washington, D. C.	John H. Lasher 207 E. Michigan St. Milwaukee, Wisconsin
Office of Government Reports.....	Lowell Mellett 1405 G St. NW Washington, D. C.	Sveinbjorn Johnson Merchandise Mart Chicago, Illinois
Production Credit Corporation of St. Paul	S. M. Garwood 1300 E St. NW Washington, D. C.	George Susens 346 Jackson Street St. Paul, Minnesota
Public Works Administration (PWA) (FWA).....	John M. Carmody 18th & F Sts. NW Washington, D. C.	David R. Kennicott 20 N. Wacker Dr. Chicago, Illinois
Reconstruction Finance Corporation (RFC)	Jesse H. Jones 1825 H St. NW Washington, D. C.	Southern Wisconsin Frank M. Murchison 164 W. Jackson Blvd. Chicago, Illinois
		Northern Wisconsin Ben C. Maynard 2nd Ave., South & Fifth Streets Minneapolis, Minnesota
RFC Mortgage Company.....	George B. Williams 1825 H St. NW Washington, D. C.	Southern Wisconsin Frank M. Murchison 164 W. Jackson Blvd. Chicago, Illinois
		Northern Wisconsin Ben C. Maynard 2nd Ave. S. & 5th Sts. Minneapolis, Minnesota
Rural Electrification Administration (REA)	Harry Slattery 2000 Massachusetts Ave. NW Washington, D. C.	John A. Becker Tenney Bldg. Madison, Wisconsin
St. Paul Bank for Cooperatives.....	S. D. Sanders 1300 E St. NW Washington, D. C.	Hutzel Metzger 346 Jackson Street St. Paul, Minnesota
Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC)	Jerome N. Frank 1778 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW Washington, D. C.	W. McNeil Kennedy 105 W. Adams St. Chicago, Illinois
Social Security Board.....	Arthur J. Altmeyer 1712 G St. NW Washington, D. C.	H. L. McCarthy U. S. Courthouse Chicago, Illinois

DIRECTORY FEDERAL AGENCIES IN WISCONSIN—Continued

NAME	ADDRESS	
	National	State
Soil Conservation Service.....	Hugh H. Bennett 14th and Independence Avenue SW Washington, D. C.	R. H. Mosser 4650 N. Port Washington Road Milwaukee, Wisconsin
United States Employment Service.....	Arthur J. Altmeyer 1712 G St. NW Washington, D. C.	Harry Lippart Tenney Bldg. Madison, Wisconsin
Work Projects Administration (WPA)....	F. C. Harrington 1734 New York Ave. NW Washington, D. C.	P. D. Flanner 149 E. Wilson St. Madison, Wisconsin

Miscellaneous

WISCONSIN POST OFFICES

June 1, 1939

Office	County	Office	County
Abbotsford	Clark	Bayfield	Bayfield
Ableman	Sauk	Bear Creek	Outagamie
Abrams	Oconto	Beaver	Marinette
Adams	Adams	Beaver Brook	Washburn
Adell	Sheboygan	Beaver Dam	Dodge
Afton	Rock	Beetown	Grant
Albany	Green	Beldenville	Pierce
Albion	Dane	Belgium	Ozaukee
Algoma	Kewaunee	Belleville	Dane
Allen Grove	Walworth	Belmont	Lafayette
Allenton	Washington	Beloit	Rock
Allenville	Winnebago	Bennett	Douglas
Allouez (Ind. Sta. Superior)	Douglas	Benoit	Bayfield
Alma	Buffalo	Benton	Lafayette
Alma Center	Jackson	Berlin	Green Lake
Almena	Barron	Big Bend	Waukesha
Almond	Portage	Big Falls	Waupaca
Altoona	Eau Claire	Billings Park	Douglas
Alvin	Forest	(Sta. Superior)	
Amberg	Marinette	Birchwood	Washburn
Amery	Polk	Birnamwood	Shawano
Amherst	Portage	Blackcreek	Outagamie
Amherst Junction	Portage	Black Earth	Dane
Angus	Barron	Black River Falls	Jackson
Aniwa	Shawano	Blackwell	Forest
Antigo	Langlade	Blair	Trempealeau
Appleton	Outagamie	Blanchardville	Lafayette
Arbor Vitae	Vilas	Blenker	Wood
Arcadia	Trempealeau	Bloom City	Richland
Arena	Iowa	Bloomer	Chippewa
Argonne	Forest	Bloomington	Grant
Argyle	Lafayette	Blue Mounds	Dane
Arkansaw	Pepin	Blue River	Grant
Arkdale	Adams	Boardman	St. Croix
Arlington	Columbia	Boaz	Richland
Armstrong Creek	Forest	Bonduel	Shawano
Arpin	Wood	Boscobel	Grant
Ashippun	Dodge	Boulder Junction	Vilas
Ashland	Ashland	Bowler	Shawano
Astico	Dodge	Boyceville	Dunn
Athelstane	Marinette	Boyd	Chippewa
Athens	Marathon	Branch	Manitowoc
Atwater	Dodge	Brandon	Fond du Lac
Auburndale	Wood	Brantwood	Price
Augusta	Eau Claire	Breed	Oconto
Aurorahville	Waushara	Bridgeport	Crawford
Avalon	Rock	Briggsville	Marquette
Avoca	Iowa	Brill	Barron
		Brillion	Calumet
		Bristol	Kenosha
B (Ind. Sta. Superior)	Sawyer	Brodhead	Green
Babcock	Wood	Brokaw	Marathon
Bagley	Grant	Brookfield	Waukesha
Baileys Harbor	Door	Brooklyn	Green
Baldwin	St. Croix	Brooks	Adams
Balsam Lake	Polk	Brownsville	Dodge
Bancroft	Portage	Brownstown	Green
Bangor	La Crosse	Bruce	Rusk
Baraboo	Sauk	Brule	Douglas
Barksdale	Bayfield	Brussels	Door
Barneveld	Iowa	Bryant	Langlade
Barnum	Crawford	Burkhardt	St. Croix
Barron	Barron	Burlington	Racine
Barronett	Barron	Burnett	Dodge
Barton	Washington	Butler	Waukesha
Basco	Dane	Butte des Morts	Winnebago
Bassett	Kenosha	Butternut	Ashland
Bay City	Pierce	Byron	Fond du Lac

Office	County	Office	County
Cable	Bayfield	Dale	Outagamie
Cadott	Chippewa	Dallas	Barron
Calamine	Lafayette	Dalton	Green Lake
Caledonia	Racine	Danbury	Burnett
Calvary	Fond du Lac	Dancy	Marathon
Cambria	Columbia	Dane	Dane
Cambridge	Dane	Darien	Walworth
Cameron	Barron	Darlington	Lafayette
Campbellsport	Fond du Lac	Deerbrook	Langlade
Camp Douglas	Juneau	Deerfield	Dane
Camp Lake	Kenosha	Deer Park	St. Croix
Camp McCoy	Monroe	De Forest	Dane
(Ind. Branch of Sparta)		Delafield	Waukesha
Canton	Barron	Delavan	Walworth
Caroline	Shawano	Dellwood	Adams
Carrollville	Milwaukee	Delta	Bayfield
Carter	Forest	Denmark	Brown
Cascade	Sheboygan	De Pere	Brown
Casco	Kewaunee	Deronda	Polk
Cashton	Monroe	De Soto	Vernon
Cassville	Grant	Devil's Lake (Sta. Baraboo)	Sauk
Catawba	Price	Diamond Bluff	Pierce
Cataract	Monroe	Dickeyville	Grant
Catawba	Manitowoc	Disco	Jackson
Cavour	Forest	Dodge	Trempealeau
Cayuga	Ashland	Dodgeville	Iowa
Cazenovia	Richland	Doering	Lincoln
Cecil	Shawano	Donald	Taylor
Cedar	Iron	Dorchester	Clark
Cedarburg	Ozaukee	Dousman	Waukesha
Cedar Grove	Sheboygan	Downing	Dunn
Centuria	Polk	Downsville	Dunn
Chaseburg	Vernon	Doylestown	Columbia
Chelsea	Taylor	Dresser Junction	Polk
Chetek	Barron	Drummond	Bayfield
Chili	Clark	Dunbar	Marinette
Chilton	Calumet	Dunbarton	Lafayette
Chippewa Falls	Chippewa	Dundas	Calumet
City Point	Jackson	Durand	Pepin
Clam Falls	Polk		
Clam Lake	Ashland	Eagle	Waukesha
Clarno	Green	Eagle River	Vilas
Clayton	Polk	Earl	Washburn
Clear Lake	Polk	East Ellsworth	Pierce
Clearwater Lake	Oneida	East End	Douglas
Cleveland	Manitowoc	(Ind. Sta. Superior)	
Clinton	Rock	Eastman	Crawford
Clintonville	Waupaca	East Troy	Walworth
Cloverdale	Juneau	Eau Claire	Eau Claire
Clyman	Dodge	Eau Galle	Dunn
Cobb	Iowa	Eden	Fond du Lac
Cochrane	Buffalo	Edgar	Marathon
Coddington	Portage	Edgerton	Rock
Colby	Marathon	Edgewater	Sawyer
Coleman	Marinette	Edmund	Iowa
Colfax	Dunn	Egg Harbor	Door
Colgate	Washington	Eland	Shawano
College Camp	Walworth	Elcho	Langlade
Collins	Manitowoc	Elderon	Marathon
Coloma	Waushara	Eldorado	Fond du Lac
Columbus	Columbia	Eleva	Trempealeau
Combined Locks	Outagamie	Elkhart Lake	Sheboygan
Commonwealth	Florence	Elkhorn	Walworth
Comstock	Barron	Elk Mound	Dunn
Conover	Vilas	Ellison Bay	Door
Conrath	Rusk	Ellsworth	Pierce
Coon Valley	Vernon	Elm Grove	Waukesha
Cornell	Chippewa	Elmwood	Pierce
Cornucopia	Bayfield	Elroy	Juneau
Cottage Grove	Dane	Elton	Langlade
Couderay	Sawyer	Embarrass	Waupaca
Crandon	Forest	Emerald	St. Croix
Crivitz	Marinette	Endeavor	Marquette
Cross Plains	Dane	Ephraim	Door
Cuba City	Grant	Ettrick	Trempealeau
Cudahy	Milwaukee	Eureka	Winnebago
Cumberland	Barron	Evansville	Rock
Curtiss	Clark	Excelsior	Richland
Cushing	Polk	Exeland	Sawyer
Custer	Portage		
Cutler	Juneau		
Cylon	St. Croix		

POST OFFICES

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Office	County
Fairchild	Eau Claire
Fair Water	Fond du Lac
Fall Creek	Eau Claire
Fall River	Columbia
Fence	Florence
Fennimore	Grant
Fenwood	Marathon
Fern	Florence
Ferron Park	Burnett
Ferryville	Crawford
Fifield	Price
Finley	Juneau
Fish Creek	Door
Fitchburg	Dane
Florence	Florence
Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac
Fontana	Walworth
Footville	Rock
Forest Junction	Calumet
Forestville	Door
Fort Atkinson	Jefferson
Fountain City	Buffalo
Foxboro	Douglas
Foxlake	Dodge
Francis Creek	Manitowoc
Franksville	Racine
Frederic	Polk
Fredonia	Ozaukee
Fremont	Waupaca
Friendship	Adams
Friesland	Columbia

Gagen	Oneida
Galesville	Trempealeau
Galloway	Marathon
Gaslyn	Burnett
Gays Mills	Crawford
Genesee Depot	Waukesha
Genoa	Vernon
Genoa City	Walworth
Germantown	Washington
Gile	Iron
Gillett	Oconto
Gillingham	Richland
Gilman	Taylor
Gilmanton	Buffalo
Gleason	Lincoln
Glenbeulah	Sheboygan
Glen Flora	Rusk
Glenhaven	Grant
Glen Oak	Marquette
Glenwood City	St. Croix
Glidden	Ashland
Goodman	Marinette
Goodrich	Taylor
Gordon	Douglas
Gotham	Richland
Grafton	Ozaukee
Grandmarsh	Adams
Grandview	Bayfield
Granite Heights	Marathon
Granton	Clark
Grantsburg	Burnett
Granville	Milwaukee
Griatiot	Lafayette
Green Bay	Brown
Greenbush	Sheboygan
Greendale	Milwaukee
Green Lake	Green Lake
Greenleaf	Brown
Greenvally	Shawano
Greenville	Outagamie
Greenwood	Clark
Gresham	Shawano
Grimms	Manitowoc
Gurney	Iron

Office	County
Hammond	St. Croix
Hancock	Waushara
Hannibal	Taylor
Hanover	Rock
Harshaw	Oneida
Hartford	Washington
Hartland	Waukesha
Hatley	Marathon
Hauer	Sawyer
Haugen	Barron
Haven	Sheboygan
Hawkins	Rusk
Hawthorne	Douglas
Hayward	Sawyer
Hazel Green	Grant
Hazelhurst	Oneida
Heafford Junction	Lincoln
Helenville	Jefferson
Herbster	Bayfield
Hersey	St. Croix
Hertel	Burnett
Hewett	Wood
High Bridge	Ashland
Highcliff	Calumet
Highland	Iowa
Hika	Manitowoc
Hilbert	Calumet
Hiles	Forest
Hillpoint	Sauk
Hillsboro	Vernon
Hillsdale	Barron
Hines	Douglas
Hingham	Sheboygan
Hixton	Jackson
Holcombe	Chippewa
Hollandale	Iowa
Hollister	Langlade
Holmen	La Crosse
Honey Creek	Walworth
Horicon	Dodge
Hortonville	Outagamie
Hubbleton	Jefferson
Hubertus	Washington
Hudson	St. Croix
Humbird	Clark
Hurley	Iron
Hustisford	Dodge
Hustler	Juneau

Independence	Trempealeau
Ingram	Rusk
Iola	Waupaca
Irma	Lincoln
Iron Belt	Iron
Iron Ridge	Dodge
Iron River	Bayfield
Ironton	Sauk
Itasca (Ind. Sta. Superior)	Douglas
Ixonia	Jefferson

Jackson	Washington
Jacksonport	Door
Janesville	Rock
Jefferson	Jefferson
Jefferson Junction	Jefferson
Jewett	St. Croix
Jim Falls	Chippewa
Joel	Polk
Johnson Creek	Jefferson
Jonesdale	Iowa
Juda	Green
Jump River	Taylor
Junction City	Portage
Juneau	Dodge

Hager City	Pierce
Hales Corners	Milwaukee
Hamburg	Marathon

Kaiser	Price
Kansasville	Racine
Kaukauna	Outagamie
Kellnersville	Manitowoc

Office	County
Kempster	Langlade
Kendall	Monroe
Kennan	Price
Kenosha	Kenosha
Keshena	Shawano
Kewaskum	Washington
Kewaunee	Kewaunee
Kiel	Manitowoc
Kimball	Iron
Kimberly	Outagamie
Kingston	Green Lake
Klevenville	Dane
Knapp	Dunn
Knowles	Dodge
Knowlton	Marathon
Kohler	Sheboygan
Krakow	Shawano
Lac du Flambeau	Vilas
La Crosse	La Crosse
Ladysmith	Rusk
La Farge	Vernon
Lake Beulah	Walworth
Lake Delton	Sauk
Lake Geneva	Walworth
Lake Mills	Jefferson
Lake Nebagamon	Douglas
Lake Tomahawk	Oneida
Lakeview	Oconto
Lampson	Washburn
Lancaster	Grant
Land O'Lakes	Vilas
Lannon	Waukesha
Laona	Forest
La Pointe	Ashland
Larsen	Winnebago
La Valle	Sauk
Leadmine	Lafayette
Lebanon	Dodge
Lemington	Sawyer
Lena	Oconto
Leopolis	Shawano
Lewis	Polk
Lily	Langlade
Lima Center	Rock
Limeridge	Sauk
Linden	Iowa
Lindsey	Wood
Little Chute	Outagamie
Little Suamico	Oconto
Livingston	Grant
Lodi	Columbia
Loganville	Sauk
Lohrville	Waushara
Lomira	Dodge
London	Dane
Lone Rock	Richland
Long Lake	Florence
Loomis	Marinette
Loraine	Polk
Loretta	Sawyer
Louisburg	Grant
Lowell	Dodge
Loyal	Clark
Lublin	Taylor
Luck	Polk
Lugerville	Price
Luxemburg	Kewaunee
Lyndhurst	Shawano
Lyndon Station	Juneau
Lynxville	Crawford
Lyons	Walworth
McAllister	Marinette
McFarland	Dane
McNaughton	Oneida
Madison	Dane
Maiden Rock	Pierce
Malone	Fond du Lac
Manawa	Waupaca

Office	County
Manchester	Green Lake
Manitowish	Iron
Manitowoc	Manitowoc
Maple	Douglas
Maplewood	Door
Marathon	Marathon
Marengo	Ashland
Maribel	Manitowoc
Marinette	Marinette
Marion	Waupaca
Markesan	Green Lake
Markton	Langlade
Marquette	Green Lake
Marshall	Dane
Marshfield	Wood
Marshville	Dodge
Martell	Pierce
Mason	Bayfield
Mather	Juneau
Mattoon	Shawano
Mauston	Juneau
Mayville	Dodge
Mazomanie	Dane
Medford	Taylor
Medina	Outagamie
Mellen	Ashland
Melrose	Jackson
Melvina	Monroe
Menasha	Winnebago
Mendota	Dane
Menekaunee	Marinette
(Sta. Marinette)	
Menomonee Falls	Waukesha
Menomonie	Dunn
Mercer	Iron
Merrill	Lincoln
Merrillan	Jackson
Merrimack	Sauk
Merton	Waukesha
Middle Inlet	Marinette
Middleton	Dane
Mifflin	Iowa
Mikana	Barron
Milan	Marathon
Milladore	Wood
Millston	Jackson
Milltown	Polk
Milton	Rock
Milton Junction	Rock
Milwaukee	Milwaukee
Mindoro	La Crosse
Mineral Point	Iowa
Minnesota Junction	Dodge
Minocqua	Oneida
Minong	Washburn
Mishicot	Manitowoc
Modena	Buffalo
Mondovi	Buffalo
Monico	Oneida
Monroe	Green
Montello	Marquette
Montfort	Grant
Monticello	Green
Montreal	Iron
Moquah	Bayfield
Morse	Dane
Morrisonville	Ashland
Mosinee	Marathon
Mountain	Oconto
Mount Calvary	Fond du Lac
Mount Hope	Grant
Mount Horeb	Dane
Mount Sterling	Crawford
Mount Tabor	Vernon
Mukwonago	Waukesha
Muscoda	Grant
Muskego	Waukesha
Nashotah	Waukesha
Nashville	Forest
Naugart	Marathon

Office	County
Navarino	Shawano
Necedah	Juneau
Neenah	Winnebago
Neillsville	Clark
Nekoosa	Wood
Nelma	Forest
Nelson	Buffalo
Nelsonville	Portage
Neopit	Shawano
Neosho	Dodge
Neshkoro	Marquette
Newald	Forest
New Auburn	Chippewa
Newburg	Washington
New Diggings	Lafayette
New Franken	Brown
New Glarus	Green
New Holstein	Calumet
New Lisbon	Juneau
New London	Waupaca
New Munster	Kenosha
New Richmond	St. Croix
New Rome	Adams
Newton	Manitowoc
Niagara	Marinette
Nichols	Outagamie
Norlie	Marathon
North Bend	Jackson
Northfield	Jackson
North Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac
(Branch of Fond du Lac)	
North Freedom	Sauk
North Lake	Waukesha
North Prairie	Waukesha
Northwalk	Monroe
Nye	Polk

Oak Center	Fond du Lac
Oakdale	Monroe
Oakfield	Fond du Lac
Oakwood	Milwaukee
Oconomowoc	Waukesha
Oconto	Oconto
Oconto Falls	Oconto
Odanah	Ashland
Ogdensburg	Waupaca
Ogema	Price
Ojibwa	Sawyer
Okauchee	Waukesha
Okee	Columbia
Omro	Winnebago
Onalaska	La Crosse
Oneida	Outagamie
Ontario	Vernon
Oostburg	Sheboygan
Oregon	Dane
Orfordville	Rock
Osceola	Polk
Oshkosh	Winnebago
Osseo	Trempealeau
Owen	Clark
Oxford	Marquette

Packwaukee	Marquette
Palmyra	Jefferson
Pardeeville	Columbia
Park Falls	Price
Parrish	Langlade
Patch Grove	Grant
Patzau	Douglas
Pearson	Langlade
Peebles	Fond du Lac
Pelican Lake	Oneida
Pell Lake	Walworth
Pembine	Marinette
Pence	Iron
Pensaukee	Oconto
Pepin	Pepin
Perkinstown	Taylor
Peshtigo	Marinette

Office	County
Pewaukee	Waukesha
Phelps	Vilas
Phillips	Price
Phlox	Langlade
Pickerel	Langlade
Pickett	Winnebago
Pigeon Falls	Trempealeau
Pine River	Waushara
Pittsville	Wood
Plain	Sauk
Plainfield	Waushara
Plainville	Adams
Platteville	Grant
Pleasant Prairie	Kenosha
Plover	Portage
Plum City	Pierce
Plymouth	Sheboygan
Polar	Langlade
Polley	Taylor
Poplar	Douglas
Portage	Columbia
Port Edwards	Wood
Porterfield	Marinette
Port Washington	Ozaukee
Port Wine	Bayfield
Poskin	Barron
Potosi	Grant
Potter	Calumet
Pound	Marinette
Powell	Iron
Powers Lake	Kenosha
Poynette	Columbia
Poy Sippi	Waushara
Prairie du Chien	Crawford
Prairie du Sac	Sauk
Prairie Farm	Barron
Pray	Jackson
Prentice	Price
Prescott	Pierce
Princeton	Green Lake
Pulaski	Brown
Pulcifer	Shawano

Quarry	Manitowoc
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Racine	Racine
Racine Junction (Ind.)	Racine
Radisson	Sawyer
Randall	Burnett
Randolph	Columbia
Random Lake	Sheboygan
Readfield	Waupaca
Readstown	Vernon
Redgranite	Waushara
Reedsburg	Sauk
Reedsville	Manitowoc
Reeseville	Dodge
Reserve	Sawyer
Rewey	Iowa
Rhineland	Oneida
Rib Lake	Taylor
Rice Lake	Barron
Richfield	Washington
Richland Center	Richland
Richwood	Dodge
Ridgeland	Dunn
Ridgeway	Dunn
Riley	Iowa
Ringle	Dane
Rio	Marathon
Rio Creek	Columbia
Riplinger	Kewaunee
Ripon	Clark
River Falls	Fond du Lac
Roberts	Pierce
Rochester	St. Croix
Rockbridge	Racine
Rockdale	Richland
Rock Elm	Dane
Rock Falls	Pierce
	Dunn

Office	County	Office	County
Rockfield -----	Washington	Stevens Point -----	Portage
Rockland -----	La Crosse	Stiles -----	Oconto
Rolling Prairie -----	Dodge	Stitzer -----	Grant
Rome -----	Jefferson	Stockbridge -----	Calumet
Rosendale -----	Fond du Lac	Stockholm -----	Pepin
Rosholt -----	Portage	Stoddard -----	Vernon
Rothschild -----	Marathon	Stone Lake -----	Sawyer
Royalton -----	Waupaca	Stoughton -----	Dane
Rubicon -----	Dodge	Stratford -----	Marathon
Rudolph -----	Wood	Strong's Prairie -----	Adams
Rush Lake -----	Winnebago	Strum -----	Trempealeau
Rusk -----	Dunn	Sturgeon Bay -----	Door
		Sturtevant -----	Racine
Saint Cloud -----	Fond du Lac	Suamico -----	Brown
Saint Croix Falls -----	Polk	Sugar Bush -----	Outagamie
Saint Francis -----	Milwaukee	Sullivan -----	Jefferson
Saint Nazianz -----	Manitowoc	Summit Lake -----	Langlade
Salem -----	Kenosha	Sun Prairie -----	Dane
Sanborn -----	Ashland	Superior -----	Douglas
Sand Creek -----	Dunn	Suring -----	Oconto
Sarona -----	Washburn	Sussex -----	Waukesha
Sauk City -----	Sauk		
Saukville -----	Ozaukee	Tavera -----	Richland
Sawyer -----	Door	Taycheedah -----	Fond du Lac
(Ind. Branch, Sturgeon Bay)		Taylor -----	Jackson
Saxeville -----	Waushara	Theresa -----	Dodge
Saxon -----	Iron	Thiensville -----	Ozaukee
Sayner -----	Vilas	Thorp -----	Clark
Scandinavia -----	Waupaca	Three Lakes -----	Oneida
Schofield -----	Marathon	Tiffany -----	Rock
Sechlerville -----	Jackson	Tigerton -----	Shawano
Seneca -----	Crawford	Tilleda -----	Shawano
Sextonville -----	Richland	Tioga -----	Clark
Seymour -----	Outagamie	Tipler -----	Florence
Sharon -----	Walworth	Tisch Mills -----	Manitowoc
Shawano -----	Shawano	Tomah -----	Monroe
Sheboygan -----	Sheboygan	Tomahawk -----	Lincoln
Sheboygan Falls -----	Sheboygan	Tony -----	Rusk
Sheldon -----	Rusk	Townsend -----	Oconto
Shell Lake -----	Washburn	Trego -----	Washburn
Sheridan -----	Waupaca	Trempealeau -----	Trempealeau
Sherry -----	Wood	Trevor -----	Kenosha
Shierwood -----	Calumet	Tripoli -----	Oneida
Shiocton -----	Outagamie	Trout Lake -----	Vilas
Shorewood -----	Milwaukee	Troy Center -----	Walworth
(Branch of Milwaukee)		Truesdell -----	Kenosha
Shullsburg -----	Lafayette	Tunnell City -----	Monroe
Silverlake -----	Kenosha	Turtle Lake -----	Barron
Sinsinawa -----	Grant	Twin Bluffs -----	Richland
Siren -----	Burnett	Twin Lakes -----	Kenosha
Sister Bay -----	Door	Two Rivers -----	Manitowoc
Slades Corners -----	Kenosha		
Slinger -----	Washington	Underhill -----	Oconto
Sobieski -----	Oconto	Union Center -----	Juneau
Soldiers Grove -----	Crawford	Union Grove -----	Racine
Solon Springs -----	Douglas	Unity -----	Marathon
Somers -----	Kenosha	Upson -----	Iron
Somerset -----	St. Croix		
Soperton -----	Forest	Valders -----	Manitowoc
South Byron -----	Fond du Lac	Valley -----	Vernon
South Milwaukee -----	Milwaukee	Vandyne -----	Fond du Lac
South Range -----	Douglas	Verona -----	Dane
South Wayne -----	Lafayette	Vesper -----	Wood
Sparta -----	Monroe	Victory -----	Vernon
Spencer -----	Marathon	Viola -----	Richland
Spirit -----	Price	Viroqua -----	Vernon
Spirit Falls -----	Lincoln		
Spooner -----	Washburn	Wabeno -----	Forest
Sprague -----	Juneau	Waldo -----	Sheboygan
Spread Eagle -----	Florence	Wales -----	Waukesha
Springbrook -----	Washburn	Walworth -----	Walworth
Springfield -----	Walworth	Wanderoos -----	Polk
Spring Green -----	Sauk	Warrens -----	Monroe
Spring Valley -----	Pierce	Wascott -----	Douglas
Stanley -----	Chippewa	Washburn -----	Bayfield
Starks -----	Oneida	Washington Island -----	Door
Starlake -----	Vilas	Waterford -----	Racine
Star Prairie -----	St. Croix	Waterloo -----	Jefferson
Statesan -----	Waukesha		
Stetsonville -----	Taylor		
Steuben -----	Crawford		

POST OFFICES

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Office	County
Watertown	Jefferson
Waubeka	Ozaukee
(R. Sta. Fredonia)	
Waukau	Winnebago
Waukesha	Waukesha
Waumandee	Buffalo
Waunakee	Dane
Waupaca	Waupaca
Waupun	Fond du Lac
Wausau	Marathon
Wausaukee	Marinette
Wautoma	Waushara
Wauwatosa	Milwaukee
(Br. of Milwaukee)	
Wauzeka	Crawford
Wayside	Brown
Weblake	Burnett
Webster	Burnett
Wentworth	Douglas
West Allis	Milwaukee
(Br. of Milwaukee)	
West Bend	Washington
West Bloomfield	Waushara
Westboro	Taylor
Westby	Vernon
West De Pere	Brown
Westfield	Marquette
West Lima	Richland
Weston	Dunn
West Salem	La Crosse
West Wrightstown	Brown
Weyauwega	Waupaca
Weyerhaeuser	Rusk
Wheeler	Dunn
White Creek	Adams
Whitehall	Trempealeau
White Lake	Langlade
Whitelaw	Manitowoc
Whitewater	Walworth

Office	County
Whittlesey	Taylor
Wild Rose	Waushara
Willard	Clark
Williams Bay	Walworth
Wilnot	Kenosha
Wilson	St. Croix
Wilton	Monroe
Winchester	Vilas
Windsor	Dane
Winegar	Vilas
Winnebago	Winnebago
Winneconne	Winnebago
Winter	Sawyer
Wisconsin Dells	Columbia
Wisconsin Rapids	Wood
Wisconsin Veterans Home	Waupaca
Withee	Clark
Wittenberg	Shawano
Wolfcreek	Polk
Wonewoc	Juneau
Wood	Milwaukee
Woodford	Lafayette
Woodland	Dodge
Woodman	Grant
Woodruff	Oneida
Woodville	St. Croix
Woodworth	Kenosha
Wrightstown	Brown
Wyalusing	Grant
Wyeville	Monroe
Wyocena	Columbia
Yellowlake	Burnett
Yuba	Richland
Zachow	Shawano
Zenda	Walworth

WISCONSIN CITIES AND VILLAGES

City	County	Population 1930	Year In- corporated	Type of Government
First Class Cities (Over 150,000 Population)				
Milwaukee.....	Milwaukee.....	578,249	1846	Mayor-Council
Second Class Cities (39,000 to 150,000)				
Kenosha.....	Kenosha.....	50,262	1850	City Manager
La Crosse.....	La Crosse.....	39,614	1856	Mayor-Council
Madison.....	Dane.....	57,899	1856	Mayor-Council
Oshkosh.....	Winnebago.....	40,108	1853	Mayor-Council
Racine.....	Racine.....	67,542	1848	Mayor-Council
Sheboygan.....	Sheboygan.....	39,251	1853	Mayor-Council
Superior.....	Douglas.....	36,113 ¹	1858	Commission ²
Third Class Cities (10,000 to 39,000)				
Appleton.....	Outagamie.....	25,267	1857	Mayor-Council
Ashland.....	Ashland.....	10,622	1887	Mayor-Council
Beloit.....	Rock.....	23,611	1857	City Manager
Cudahy.....	Milwaukee.....	10,631	1906	Mayor-Council
Eau Claire.....	Eau Claire.....	26,287	1872	Commission
Fond du Lac.....	Fond du Lac.....	26,449	1852	Commission
Green Bay.....	Brown.....	37,415	1854	Mayor-Council ²
Janesville.....	Rock.....	21,628	1853	City Manager
Manitowoc.....	Manitowoc.....	22,963	1870	Mayor-Council
Marinette.....	Marinette.....	13,734	1887	Mayor-Council
South Milwaukee.....	Milwaukee.....	10,706	1897	Mayor-Council
Stevens Point.....	Portage.....	13,623	1858	Mayor-Council
Two Rivers.....	Manitowoc.....	10,083	1878	City Manager
Watertown.....	Dodge, Jefferson.....	10,613	1853	Mayor-Council
Waukesha.....	Waukesha.....	17,176	1895	Mayor-Council
Wausau.....	Marathon.....	23,758	1872	Mayor-Council
Wauwatosa.....	Milwaukee.....	21,194	1897	Mayor-Council
West Allis.....	Milwaukee.....	34,671	1906	Mayor-Council
Fourth Class Cities (under 10,000)				
Adams.....	Adams.....	1,231	1926	Mayor-Council
Algoma.....	Kewaunee.....	2,202	1879	Mayor-Council
Alma.....	Buffalo.....	1,009	1885	Mayor-Council
Altoona.....	Eau Claire.....	1,044	1887	Mayor-Council
Amery.....	Polk.....	1,354	1919	Mayor-Council
Antigo.....	Langlade.....	8,610	1885	Commission
Arcadia.....	Trempealeau.....	1,499	1925	Mayor-Council
Augusta.....	Eau Claire.....	1,359	1885	Mayor-Council
Baraboo.....	Sauk.....	5,545	1882	Mayor-Council
Barrou.....	Barron.....	1,863	1887	Mayor-Council
Bayfield.....	Bayfield.....	1,195	1913	Mayor-Council
Beaver Dam.....	Dodge.....	9,867	1856	Mayor-Council
Berlin.....	Green Lake, Waushara.....	4,106	1857	Mayor-Council
Black River Falls.....	Jackson.....	1,950	1883	Mayor-Council ¹
Bloomer.....	Chippewa.....	1,865	1920	Mayor-Council
Boscobel.....	Grant.....	1,762	1873	Mayor-Council
Brodhead.....	Green.....	1,533	1891	Mayor-Council
Buffalo.....	Buffalo.....	261	1859	Mayor-Council
Burlington.....	Racine.....	4,114	1900	Mayor-Council
Cedarburg.....	Ozaukee.....	2,055	1885	Mayor-Council
Chetek.....	Barron.....	1,076	1891	Mayor-Council
Chilton.....	Calumet.....	1,945	1877	Mayor-Council
Chippewa Falls.....	Chippewa.....	9,539	1869	Mayor-Council
Clintonville.....	Waupaca.....	3,572	1887	Mayor-Council
Colby.....	Clark, Marathon.....	849	1891	Mayor-Council
Columbus.....	Columbia.....	2,514	1874	Mayor-Council
Crandon.....	Forest.....	1,679	1898	Mayor-Council
Cuba City.....	Grant.....	1,157	1925	Mayor-Council
Cumberland.....	Barron.....	1,532	1885	Mayor-Council

¹Under the statutes, a city changes from one class to another, when after the official census is published, the city has enacted the legislation for such changed classification, and the mayor has proclaimed the change. This provision preserves to Superior its status as a second class city although it now has less than 39,000 population.

²Green Bay and Superior have a special form of commission government, which in many respects is more like the mayor-council form of government than the usual commission type.

WISCONSIN CITIES AND VILLAGES—Continued

City	County	Population 1930	Year In- corporated	Type of Government
Darlington.....	Lafayette.....	1,764	1877	Mayor-Council
Delavan.....	Walworth.....	3,301	1897	Mayor-Council
De Pere.....	Brown.....	5,521	1883	Mayor-Council
Dodgeville.....	Iowa.....	1,937	1889	Mayor-Council
Durand.....	Pepin.....	1,590	1887	Mayor-Council
Eagle River.....	Vilas.....	1,386	1937	Mayor-Council
Edgerton.....	Rock.....	2,906	1883	Mayor-Council
Elkhorn.....	Walworth.....	2,340	1897	Mayor-Council
Elroy.....	Juneau.....	1,546	1885	Mayor-Council
Evansville.....	Rock.....	2,269	1896	Mayor-Council
Fennimore.....	Grant.....	1,341	1919	Mayor-Council
Fort Atkinson.....	Jefferson.....	5,793	1878	City Manager
Fountain City.....	Buffalo.....	880	1889	Mayor-Council
Fox Lake.....	Dodge.....	901	1938	Mayor-Council
Glenwood.....	St. Croix.....	771	1895	Mayor-Council
Greenwood.....	Clark.....	651	1891	Mayor-Council
Hartford.....	Washington.....	3,754	1883	Mayor-Council
Hayward.....	Sawyer.....	1,207	1915	Mayor-Council
Horicon.....	Dodge.....	2,214	1897	Mayor-Council
Hudson.....	St. Croix.....	2,725	1856	Mayor-Council
Hurley.....	Iron.....	3,264	1918	Mayor-Council
Jefferson.....	Jefferson.....	2,639	1878	Mayor-Council
Juneau.....	Dodge.....	1,154	1887	Mayor-Council
Kaukauna.....	Outagamie.....	6,581	1885	Mayor-Council
Kewaunee.....	Kewaunee.....	2,409	1883	Mayor-Council
Kiel.....	Calumet, Manitowish.....	1,803	1920	Mayor-Council
Ladysmith.....	Rusk.....	3,493	1905	Commission
Lake Geneva.....	Walworth.....	3,073	1883	Mayor-Council
Lake Mills.....	Jefferson.....	2,007	1905	Mayor-Council
Lancaster.....	Grant.....	2,432	1878	Mayor-Council
Marshfield.....	Wood.....	8,778	1883	Mayor-Council
Mauston.....	Juneau.....	2,107	1883	Mayor-Council
Mayville.....	Dodge.....	2,521	1885	Mayor-Council
Medford.....	Taylor.....	1,918	1889	Mayor-Council
Mellen.....	Ashland.....	1,629	1907	Mayor-Council
Menasha.....	Winnebago.....	9,062	1874	Mayor-Council
Menomonie.....	Dunn.....	5,595	1882	Commission
Merrill.....	Lincoln.....	8,458	1883	Mayor-Council
Mineral Point.....	Iowa.....	2,274	1857	Mayor-Council
Mondovi.....	Buffalo.....	1,623	1889	Mayor-Council
Monroe.....	Green.....	5,015	1882	Mayor-Council
Montello.....	Marquette.....	1,245	1938	Mayor-Council
Montreal.....	Iron.....	1,819	1924	Mayor-Council
Mosinee.....	Marathon.....	1,229	1931	Mayor-Council
Neenah.....	Winnebago.....	9,151	1873	Mayor-Council
Neillsville.....	Clark.....	2,118	1882	Mayor-Council
Nekoosa.....	Wood.....	2,005	1926	Mayor-Council
New Holstein.....	Calumet.....	1,274	1926	Mayor-Council
New Lisbon.....	Juneau.....	1,076	1889	Mayor-Council
New London.....	Outagamie, Waupaca.....	4,661	1877	Mayor-Council
New Richmond.....	St. Croix.....	2,112	1885	Mayor-Council
Oconomowoc.....	Waukesha.....	4,190	1875	Mayor-Council
Oconto.....	Oconto.....	5,030	1869	Mayor-Council
Oconto Falls.....	Oconto.....	1,921	1919	Mayor-Council
Onalaska.....	La Crosse.....	1,408	1887	Mayor-Council
Owen.....	Clark.....	1,102	1925	Mayor-Council
Park Falls.....	Price.....	3,036	1912	Mayor-Council
Peshigo.....	Marquette.....	1,570	1903	Mayor-Council
Phillips.....	Price.....	1,901	1891	Mayor-Council
Pittsville.....	Wood.....	508	1887	Mayor-Council
Platteville.....	Grant.....	4,047	1876	Mayor-Council
Plymouth.....	Sheboygan.....	3,882	1877	Mayor-Council
Portage.....	Columbia.....	6,308	1854	Mayor-Council
Port Washington.....	Ozaukee.....	3,693	1882	Commission
Prairie du Chien.....	Crawford.....	3,943	1872	Mayor-Council

WISCONSIN CITIES AND VILLAGES—Continued

City	County	Population 1930	Year In- corporated	Type of Government
Prescott.....	Pierce.....	755	1857	Mayor-Council
Princeton.....	Green Lake.....	1,183	1920	Mayor-Council
Reedsburg.....	Sauk.....	2,967	1887	Mayor-Council
Rhineland.....	Oneida.....	8,019	1894	City Manager
Rice Lake.....	Barron.....	5,177	1887	Mayor-Council
Richland Center.....	Richland.....	3,632	1887	Mayor-Council
Ripon.....	Fond du Lac.....	3,984	1858	Mayor-Council
River Falls.....	Pierce, St. Croix.....	2,363	1875	Mayor-Council
Seymour.....	Outagamie.....	1,201	1879	Mayor-Council
Shawano.....	Shawano.....	4,188	1874	Mayor-Council
Sheboygan Falls.....	Sheboygan.....	2,934	1913	Mayor-Council
Shullsburg.....	Lafayette.....	1,041	1889	Mayor-Council
Sparta.....	Monroe.....	4,949	1883	Mayor-Council
Spooner.....	Washburn.....	2,426	1909	Mayor-Council
Stanley.....	Chippewa.....	1,988	1898	Mayor-Council
Stoughton.....	Dane.....	4,497	1882	Mayor-Council
Sturgeon Bay.....	Door.....	4,983	1883	Mayor-Council
Tomah.....	Monroe.....	3,354	1883	Mayor-Council
Tomahawk.....	Lincoln.....	2,919	1891	Mayor-Council
Viroqua.....	Vernon.....	2,792	1885	Mayor-Council
Washburn.....	Bayfield.....	2,238	1904	Mayor-Council
Waupaca.....	Waupaca.....	3,131	1875	Mayor-Council
Waupun.....	Fond du Lac, Dodge.....	5,768	1878	Mayor-Council
West Bend.....	Washington.....	4,760	1885	Mayor-Council
Westby.....	Vernon.....	1,366	1920	Mayor-Council
Weyauwega.....	Waupaca.....	1,067	1939	Mayor-Council
Whitewater.....	Walworth.....	3,465	1885	Mayor-Council
Wisconsin Dells.....	Columbia.....	1,489	1925	Mayor-Council
Wisconsin Rapids.....	Wood.....	8,726	1869	Mayor-Council

Villages¹

Villages	County	Population 1930	Year In- corporated
Abbotsford.....	Clark, Marathon.....	781	1894
Ableman.....	Sauk.....	470	1894
Adell.....	Sheboygan.....	262	1918
Albany.....	Green.....	728	1883
Alma Center.....	Jackson.....	383	1902
Almond.....	Portage.....	449	1905
Amherst.....	Portage.....	577	1899
Amherst Junction.....	Portage.....	210	1912
Aniwa.....	Shawano.....	296	1899
Arena.....	Iowa.....	273	1923
Argyle.....	Lafayette.....	692	1903
Athens.....	Marathon.....	935	1901
Auburndale.....	Wood.....	294	1881
Avoca.....	Iowa.....	342	1870
Bagley.....	Grant.....	284	1919
Baldwin.....	St. Croix.....	808	1875
Balsam Lake.....	Polk.....	315	1905
Bangor.....	La Crosse.....	835	1899
Barneveld.....	Iowa.....	301	1906
Barton.....	Washington.....	811	1925
Bay City.....	Pierce.....	290	1909
Bear Creek.....	Outagamie.....	411	1902
Belgium.....	Ozaukee.....	268	1922
Bell Center.....	Crawford.....	177	1901
Belleville.....	Dane.....	564	1892

¹All villages except the village of Shorewood are governed by a president and board of trustees. Shorewood has a village manager, but also has a president and board of trustees.

WISCONSIN CITIES AND VILLAGES—Continued

Villages	County	Population 1930	Year In- corporated
Belmont.....	Lafayette.....	452	1894
Benton.....	Lafayette.....	869	1892
Big Bend.....	Waukesha.....	309	1928
Big Falls.....	Waupaca.....	178	1925
Birchwood.....	Washburn.....	565	1921
Birnamwood.....	Shawano.....	557	1895
Biron.....	Wood.....	380	1910
Black Creek.....	Outagamie.....	526	1904
Black Earth.....	Dane.....	490	1857
Blair.....	Trempealeau.....	702	1894
Blanchardville.....	Lafayette.....	651	1890
Bloomington.....	Grant.....	591	1880
Blue Mounds.....	Dane.....	182	1912
Blue River.....	Grant.....	346	1916
Boaz.....	Richland.....	230	1939
Bonduel.....	Shawano.....	534	1916
Bowler.....	Shawano.....	318	1923
Boyceville.....	Dunn.....	573	1922
Boyd.....	Chippewa.....	540	1891
Brandon.....	Fond du Lac.....	646	1881
Brillion.....	Calumet.....	1,167	1885
Brokaw.....	Marathon.....	514	1903
Brooklyn.....	Dane, Green.....	406	1905
Browntown.....	Green.....	291	1890
Bruce.....	Rusk.....	548	1901
Butler.....	Waukesha.....	703	1913
Butternut.....	Ashland.....	604	1903
Cable.....	Bayfield.....	240	1920
Cadott.....	Chippewa.....	631	1895
Cambria.....	Columbia.....	671	1866
Cambridge.....	Dane.....	500	1891
Cameron.....	Barron.....	760	1894
Campbellsport.....	Fond du Lac.....	789	1902
Camp Douglas.....	Juneau.....	438	1893
Cascade.....	Sheboygan.....	286	1914
Casco.....	Kewaunee.....	246	1920
Cashton.....	Monroe.....	680	1901
Cassville.....	Grant.....	875	1882
Catawba.....	Price.....	282	1922
Cazenovia.....	Richland.....	466	1902
Cecil.....	Shawano.....	355	1905
Cedar Grove.....	Sheboygan.....	814	1899
Centuria.....	Polk.....	435	1904
Chaseburg.....	Vernon.....	218	1922
Chenequa.....	Waukesha.....	339	1928
Clayton.....	Polk.....	341	1909
Clear Lake.....	Polk.....	733	1894
Clinton.....	Rock.....	902	1882
Clyman.....	Dodge.....	200	1924
Cobb.....	Iowa.....	276	1902
Cochrane.....	Buffalo.....	418	1910
Coleman.....	Marinette.....	407	1903
Colfax.....	Dunn.....	919	1904
Coloma.....	Waushara.....	313	1939
Combined Locks.....	Outagamie.....	545	1920
Conrath.....	Rusk.....	97	1915
Coon Valley.....	Vernon.....	462	1907
Cornell.....	Chippewa.....	1,510	1913
Cottage Grove.....	Dane.....	261	1924
Couderay.....	Sawyer.....	171	1922
Cross Plains.....	Dane.....	302	1920
Curtiss.....	Clark.....	164	1917
Dallas.....	Barron.....	428	1903
Dane.....	Dane.....	280	1899
Deerfield.....	Dane.....	501	1891
Deer Park.....	St. Croix.....	187	1913
De Forest.....	Dane.....	540	1903
Denmark.....	Brown.....	779	1915
De Soto.....	Crawford, Vernon.....	322	1886
Dorchester.....	Clark.....	400	1901
Dousman.....	Waukesha.....	256	1917
Downing.....	Dunn.....	302	1909
Doylestown.....	Columbia.....	238	1907
Dresser Junction.....	Polk.....	285	1919

WISCONSIN CITIES AND VILLAGES—Continued

Villages	County	Population 1930	Year In- corporated
Eagle.....	Waukesha.....	392	1899
Eastman.....	Crawford.....	271	1909
East Troy.....	Walworth.....	800	1900
Eden.....	Fond du Lac.....	223	1912
Edgar.....	Marathon.....	667	1888
Eland.....	Shawano.....	319	1905
Elderon.....	Marathon.....	181	1917
Eleva.....	Trempealeau.....	357	1902
Elkhart Lake.....	Sheboygan.....	571	1894
Elk Mound.....	Dunn.....	376	1909
Ellsworth.....	Pierce.....	1,124	1887
Elmwood.....	Pierce.....	737	1905
Embarrass.....	Waupaca.....	256	1895
Ephraim.....	Door.....	191	1919
Exeland.....	Sawyer.....	196	1920
Fairchild.....	Eau Claire.....	634	1880
Fairwater.....	Fond du Lac.....	301	1921
Fall Creek.....	Eau Claire.....	528	1906
Fall River.....	Columbia.....	375	1903
Fenwood.....	Marathon.....	136	1904
Ferryville.....	Crawford.....	266	1912
Fontana.....	Walworth.....	385	1924
Footville.....	Rock.....	358	1918
Fox Point.....	Milwaukee.....	474	1926
Frederic.....	Polk.....	680	1903
Fredonia.....	Ozaukee.....	312	1922
Fremont.....	Waupaca.....	387	1882
Friendship.....	Adams.....	438	1907
Galesville.....	Trempealeau.....	1,069	1887
Gays Mills.....	Crawford.....	579	1900
Genoa.....	Vernon.....	374	1935
Genoa City.....	Walworth.....	683	1901
Germantown.....	Washington.....	255	1927
Gillett.....	Oconto.....	1,076	1900
Gilman.....	Taylor.....	414	1914
Glenbeulah.....	Sheboygan.....	284	1913
Glen Flora.....	Rusk.....	137	1915
Grafton.....	Ozaukee.....	1,065	1896
Granton.....	Clark.....	310	1916
Grantsburg.....	Burnett.....	777	1887
Gratiot.....	Lafayette.....	287	1891
Greendale.....	Milwaukee.....	1,217	1939
Green Lake.....	Green Lake.....	569	1871
Gresham.....	Shawano.....	310	1908
Hammond.....	St. Croix.....	395	1880
Hancock.....	Waushara.....	420	1902
Hartland.....	Waukesha.....	945	1891
Hatley.....	Marathon.....	251	1912
Haugen.....	Barron.....	249	1918
Hawkins.....	Rusk.....	372	1922
Hazel Green.....	Grant.....	601	1867
Highland.....	Iowa.....	739	1873
Hilbert.....	Calumet.....	519	1898
Hillsboro.....	Vernon.....	972	1885
Hixton.....	Jackson.....	270	1920
Hollandale.....	Iowa.....	241	1910
Hortonville.....	Outagamie.....	906	1894
Hustisford.....	Dodge.....	537	1870
Hustler.....	Juneau.....	161	1914
Independence.....	Trempealeau.....	866	1885
Ingram.....	Rusk.....	153	1907
Iola.....	Waupaca.....	763	1892
Iron Ridge.....	Dodge.....	260	1913
Ironton.....	Sauk.....	184	1914
Jackson.....	Washington.....	227	1912
Johnson Creek.....	Jefferson.....	457	1903
Junction City.....	Portage.....	275	1911
Kendall.....	Monroe.....	517	1894
Kennan.....	Price.....	194	1903
Kewaskum.....	Washington.....	799	1895

WISCONSIN CITIES AND VILLAGES—Continued

Villages	County	Population 1930	Year In- corporated
Kimberly.....	Outagamie.....	2,256	1910
Kingston.....	Green Lake.....	270	1923
Knapp.....	Dunn.....	424	1905
Kohler.....	Sheboygan.....	1,748	1912
Lac Labelle.....	Waukesha.....	-----	1931
La Farge.....	Vernon.....	756	1899
Lake Nebagamon.....	Douglas.....	367	1907
Lannon.....	Waukesha.....	434	1930
La Valle.....	Sauk.....	415	1883
Lena.....	Oconto.....	413	1921
Lime Ridge.....	Sauk.....	230	1910
Linden.....	Iowa.....	498	1900
Little Chute.....	Outagamie.....	2,833	1899
Livingston.....	Grant, Iowa.....	485	1914
Lodi.....	Columbia.....	1,065	1872
Loganville.....	Sauk.....	228	1917
Lohrville.....	Waushara.....	262	1910
Lomira.....	Dodge.....	603	1899
Lone Rock.....	Richland.....	424	1886
Lowell.....	Dodge.....	288	1894
Loyal.....	Clark.....	862	1893
Lublin.....	Taylor.....	159	1915
Luck.....	Polk.....	560	1905
Luxemburg.....	Kewaunee.....	475	1908
Lyndon Station.....	Juneau.....	276	1903
Lynxville.....	Crawford.....	230	1889
McFarland.....	Dane.....	313	1920
Maiden Rock.....	Pierce.....	311	1887
Manawa.....	Waupaca.....	711	1900
Maple Bluff.....	Dane.....	-----	Dec. 1930
Marathon.....	Marathon.....	808	1884
Marion.....	Waupaca.....	992	1898
Markesan.....	Green Lake.....	872	1858
Marshall.....	Dane.....	441	1905
Mason.....	Bayfield.....	153	1925
Mattoon.....	Shawano.....	508	1901
Mazomanie.....	Dane.....	747	1899
Melrose.....	Jackson.....	480	1914
Melvina.....	Monroe.....	143	1922
Menomonee Falls.....	Waukesha.....	1,291	1892
Merrillan.....	Jackson.....	554	1881
Merrimac.....	Sauk.....	250	1899
Merton.....	Waukesha.....	232	1922
Middleton.....	Dane.....	983	1905
Milladore.....	Wood.....	-----	1933
Milltown.....	Polk.....	450	1910
Milton.....	Rock.....	1,128	1904
Minong.....	Washburn.....	292	1915
Monona.....	Dane.....	1,085	1938
Montfort.....	Grant.....	554	1893
Monticello.....	Green.....	644	1891
Mount Hope.....	Grant.....	256	1919
Mount Horeb.....	Dane.....	1,425	1899
Mt. Sterling.....	Crawford.....	292	1936
Mukwonago.....	Waukesha.....	846	1905
Muscoda.....	Grant.....	900	1894
Necedah.....	Juneau.....	761	1870
Nelsonville.....	Portage.....	198	1913
Neosho.....	Dodge.....	262	1902
Neshkoro.....	Marquette.....	342	1906
New Auburn.....	Chippewa.....	376	1902
New Glarus.....	Green.....	1,010	1901
Niagara.....	Marinette.....	2,033	1914
North Fond du Lac.....	Fond du Lac.....	2,244	1908
North Freedom.....	Sauk.....	554	1893
North Hudson.....	St. Croix.....	625	1912
North Prairie.....	Waukesha.....	292	1910
Norwalk.....	Monroe.....	565	1894
Oakfield.....	Fond du Lac.....	577	1903
Ogdensburg.....	Waupaca.....	176	1912
Oliver.....	Douglas.....	167	1917
Omro.....	Winnebago.....	1,255	1857

WISCONSIN CITIES AND VILLAGES—Continued

Villages	County	Population 1930	Year In- corporated
Ontario.....	Monroe, Vernon.....	433	1890
Oostburg.....	Sheboygan.....	671	1909
Oregon.....	Dane.....	857	1883
Orfordville.....	Rock.....	502	1900
Osceola.....	Polk.....	607	1886
Osseo.....	Trempealeau.....	933	1893
Oxford.....	Marquette.....	397	1912
Palmyra.....	Jefferson.....	642	1866
Pardeeville.....	Columbia.....	873	1894
Park Ridge.....	Portage.....	173	1938
Patch Grove.....	Grant.....	243	1921
Pepin.....	Pepin.....	603	-----
Pewaukee.....	Waukesha.....	1,067	1876
Plain.....	Sauk.....	331	1912
Plainfield.....	Waushara.....	537	1882
Plover.....	Portage.....	326	1857
Plum City.....	Pierce.....	320	1909
Polaski.....	Brown.....	839	1910
Poplar.....	Douglas.....	449	1917
Port Edwards.....	Wood.....	938	1902
Potosi.....	Grant.....	447	1887
Pound.....	Marinette.....	246	1914
Poynette.....	Columbia.....	672	1892
Prairie du Sac.....	Sauk.....	949	1885
Prairie Farm.....	Barron.....	301	1901
Prentice.....	Price.....	437	1899
Randolph.....	Columbia, Dodge.....	1,161	1870
Random Lake.....	Sheboygan.....	576	1907
Readstown.....	Vernon.....	544	1898
Redgranite.....	Waushara.....	977	1904
Reedsville.....	Manitowoc.....	617	1892
Reeseville.....	Dodge.....	422	-----
Rewey.....	Iowa.....	249	1902
Rib Lake.....	Taylor.....	1,180	1902
Ridgeland.....	Dunn.....	197	1921
Ridgeway.....	Iowa.....	365	1902
Rio.....	Columbia.....	641	1887
River Hills.....	Milwaukee.....	-----	Apr. 1930
Rochester.....	Racine.....	246	1912
Rockdale.....	Dane.....	135	1914
Rockland.....	La Crosse.....	190	1919
Rosendale.....	Fond du Lac.....	305	1915
Rosholt.....	Portage.....	515	1907
Rothschild.....	Marathon.....	499	1917
St. Cloud.....	Fond du Lac.....	365	1909
St. Croix Falls.....	Polk.....	952	1888
Sauk City.....	Sauk.....	1,137	1854
Saukville.....	Ozaukee.....	399	1915
Scandinavia.....	Waupaca.....	350	1894
Schofield.....	Marathon.....	1,287	1904
Sharon.....	Walworth.....	733	1892
Sheldon.....	Rusk.....	161	1917
Shell Lake.....	Washburn.....	826	1908
Shiocton.....	Outagamie.....	506	1903
Shorewood.....	Milwaukee.....	13,479	1900
Shorewood Hills.....	Dane.....	347	1927
Silver Lake.....	Kenosha.....	356	1926
Sister Bay.....	Door.....	238	1912
Slinger.....	Washington.....	760	1869
Soldiers Grove.....	Crawford.....	710	1888
Solon Springs.....	Douglas.....	282	1920
Somerset.....	St. Croix.....	480	1915
South Wayne.....	Lafayette.....	316	1911
Spencer.....	Marathon.....	456	1902
Spring Green.....	Sauk.....	779	1869
Spring Valley.....	Pierce.....	896	1895
Star Prairie.....	St. Croix.....	250	1900
Steuben.....	Crawford.....	262	1900
Stockbridge.....	Calumet.....	377	1908
Stockholm.....	Pepin.....	205	1903
Stoddard.....	Vernon.....	316	1911
Stratford.....	Marathon.....	960	1910
Sturtevant.....	Racine.....	746	1907

WISCONSIN CITIES AND VILLAGES—Continued

Villages	County	Population 1930	Year In- corporated
Sullivan.....	Jefferson.....	323	1915
Sun Prairie.....	Dane.....	1,337	1868
Suring.....	Oconto.....	421	1914
Sussex.....	Waukesha.....	496	1924
Taylor.....	Jackson.....	339	1919
Theresa.....	Dodge.....	427	1898
Thiensville.....	Ozaukee.....	500	1910
Thorp.....	Clark.....	892	1893
Tigerton.....	Shawano.....	831	1896
Tony.....	Rusk.....	160	1911
Trempealeau.....	Trempealeau.....	541	1867
Turtle Lake.....	Barron.....	598	1898
Twin Lakes.....	Kenosha.....	425	1937
Union Center.....	Juneau.....	157	1913
Union Grove.....	Racine.....	755	1893
Unity.....	Clark, Marathon.....	319	1903
Valders.....	Manitowoc.....	504	1919
Verona.....	Dane.....	455	1920
Viola.....	Richland, Vernon.....	699	1899
Waldo.....	Sheboygan.....	315	1922
Wales.....	Waukesha.....	132	1922
Walworth.....	Walworth.....	920	1901
Waterford.....	Racine.....	739	1906
Waterloo.....	Jefferson.....	1,272	1859
Waunakee.....	Dane.....	640	1893
Wausaukee.....	Marinette.....	663	1924
Wautoma.....	Wausara.....	1,044	1901
Wauzeka.....	Crawford.....	519	1890
Webster.....	Burnett.....	501	1916
Westfield.....	Marquette.....	769	1902
West Milwaukee.....	Milwaukee.....	4,168	1906
West Salem.....	La Crosse.....	1,011	1893
Weyerhaeuser.....	Rusk.....	321	1906
Wheeler.....	Dunn.....	229	1922
Whitefish Bay.....	Milwaukee.....	5,362	1892
Whitehall.....	Trempealeau.....	915	1887
White Lake.....	Langlade.....	530	1926
Wild Rose.....	Wausara.....	512	1904
Williams Bay.....	Walworth.....	630	1910
Wilson.....	St. Croix.....	200	1911
Wilton.....	Monroe.....	449	1890
Winneconne.....	Winnebago.....	321	1871
Withee.....	Clark.....	380	1901
Wittenberg.....	Shawano.....	863	1893
Wonewoc.....	Juneau.....	717	1878
Woodman.....	Durant.....	101	1917
Woodville.....	St. Croix.....	403	1911
Wrightstown.....	Brown.....	612	1901
Wyeville.....	Monroe.....	140	1923
Wyocena.....	Columbia.....	490	1909
Yuba.....	Richland.....	152	1935

COUNTY OFFICERS

County	County Seat	Population 1930	County Board	
			Chairman ¹	Number of Members
Adams	Friendship	8,003	Gilbert S. Pease	20
Ashland	Ashland	21,054	R. W. Gustafson	27
Barron	Barron	34,301	Edward Jensen	50
Bayfield	Washburn	15,006	S. E. Squires	37
Brown	Green Bay	70,249	August Thomas	49
Buffalo	Alma	15,330	Chris Branger	28
Burnett	Grantsburg	10,233	Andrew Lind	23
Calumet	Chilton	16,848	Edward Bonk	20
Chippewa	Chippewa Falls	37,342	Clarence Baltz	44
Clark	Neillsville	34,165	Elmer F. Anderson	52
Columbia	Portage	30,503	E. W. Judd	41
Crawford	Prairie du Chien	16,781	Pearl P. Herold	29
Dane	Madison	112,737	Frank Stewart	81
Dodge	Juneau	52,092	Charles Mann	67
Doo	Sturgeon Bay	18,182	Harry Schuyler	20
Douglas	Superior	46,583	James D. Lavelle	30
Dunn	Menomonie	27,037	E. W. Hanson	35
Eau Claire	Eau Claire	41,087	W. S. Kelley	31
Florence	Florence	3,768	Arthur Peterson	8
Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac	59,883	William Seffern	56
Forest	Crandon	11,118	Clyde Spencer	19
Grant	Lancaster	38,469	Foster B. Porter	65
Green	Monroe	21,870	Ernest J. Hoesly	27
Green Lake	Green Lake	13,913	Louis Leigh	21
Iowa	Dodgeville	20,039	Carl Rowe	31
Iron	Hurley	9,993	W. F. Rugee	20
Jackson	Black River Falls	16,468	Emil G. Gilbertson	29
Jefferson	Jefferson	36,785	Art Mussehl	45
Juneau	Mauston	17,264	Lester Palmer	31
Kenosha	Kenosha	63,277	Martin Schenning	22
Kewaunee	Kewaunee	16,037	Arthur C. Walecka	18
La Crosse	La Crosse	54,455	R. W. Davis	38
Lafayette	Darlington	18,649	Wm. Ayers	28
Langlade	Antigo	21,544	F. J. Pawlitschek	24
Lincoln	Merrill	21,072	L. B. Emerich	28
Manitowoc	Manitowoc	58,674	George W. Kiel	38
Marathon	Wausau	70,629	W. H. McNeight	69
Marinette	Marinette	33,530	L. E. Ness	30
Marquette	Montello	9,388	Robert Long	21
Milwaukee	Milwaukee	725,263	Lawrence J. Timmerman	20
Monroe	Sparta	28,739	R. G. Lahm	38
Oconto	Oconto	26,386	H. E. Muehl	34
Oneida	Rhineland	15,899	Adolph Kushman	27
Outagamie	Appleton	62,790	Mike Mack	53
Ozaukee	Port Washington	17,394	Al Krier	21
Pepin	Durand	7,450	Wm. Pittman	13
Pierce	Ellsworth	21,043	W. H. Tously	27
Polk	Balsam Lake	26,567	Paul O. Pederson	36
Portage	Stevens Point	33,827	Charles F. Martin	33
Price	Phillips	17,284	Hugo Kandutsch	27
Racine	Racine	90,217	Joseph Smerchek	32
Richland	Richland Center	19,525	E. E. Brindley	23
Rock	Janesville	74,206	Lester L. Thompson	62
Rusk	Ladysmith	16,081	O. J. Falge	39
St. Croix	Hudson	25,445	C. A. Heebink	37
Sauk	Baraboo	32,030	H. L. Wischoff	38
Sawyer	Hayward	8,878	James H. Wilson	21
Shawano	Shawano	33,516	Robert Rose	38
Sheboygan	Sheboygan	71,235	James Gannon	36
Taylor	Medford	17,685	Daniel C. Boeckler	22
Trempealeau	Whitehall	23,910	Wm. F. Raichle	25
Vernon	Viroqua	28,537	Charles Nixon	37
Vilas	Eagle River	7,294	Emil Sheddell	18
Walworth	Elkhorn	31,058	Horace Millis	34
Washburn	Shell Lake	11,103	Dr. J. D. Eastwood	29
Washington	West Bend	26,551	Guido Schroeder	24
Waukesha	Waukesha	52,358	Vernon M. Gaspar	49
Waupaca	Waupaca	33,513	L. W. Eastling	46
Waushara	Wautoma	14,427	Fred Weymouth	26
Winnebago	Oshkosh	76,622	J. F. Shea	44
Wood	Wisconsin Rapids	37,865	M. R. Laird	47

¹ Elected as chairman for 1939-40.

COUNTY OFFICERS—Continued

County	County Seat	Voting Precincts	County Superintendent of Schools ¹	County Judge ²
Adams.....	Friendship.....	20	Irvin S. Jones.....	Chas. H. Gilman
Ashland.....	Ashland.....	27	Dwight Kenyon.....	James McCully
Barron.....	Barron.....	41	Enoch J. Fuller.....	Earl L. Risberg
Bayfield.....	Washburn.....	37	Daniel L. Brace.....	Hartvig P. Axelberg
Brown.....	Green Bay.....	49	Joseph L. Donovan.....	Carlton Merrill
Buffalo.....	Alma.....	28	Rosalie Ganz.....	G. L. Pattison
Burnett.....	Grantsburg.....	23	E. J. Adams.....	August J. Christianson
Calumet.....	Chilton.....	15	Francis J. Flanagan.....	George M. Goggins
Chippewa.....	Chippewa Falls.....	43	Theo. A. Sorenson.....	Dayton E. Cook
Clark.....	Neillsville.....	53	Laurence M. Millard.....	O. W. Schoengarth
Columbia.....	Portage.....	41	Jay W. Packard.....	Elton J. Morrison
Crawford.....	Prairie du Chien.....	28	Leonore Feldman.....	J. O'Neil
Dane.....	Madison.....	81	Esther Krakow (1st).....	
			T. S. Thompson (2nd).....	George Kroncke
Dodge.....	Juneau.....	65	Paul L. Kaiser.....	Wm. C. O'Connell
Door.....	Sturgeon Bay.....	20	Harvey H. Cornell.....	Grover M. Stapleton
Douglas.....	Superior.....	47	Vera C. Rehstrand.....	Robert E. Curran
Dunn.....	Menomonie.....	33	Archie A. Shafer.....	John W. Macauley
Eau Claire.....	Eau Claire.....	31	Mildred D. Wilcox.....	Merrill R. Farr
Florence.....	Florence.....	8	Winnifred Warring	
			Robinson.....	Verle E. Sells
Fond du Lac.....	Fond du Lac.....	56	Hallie F. Hornby.....	Lawson E. Lurvey
Forest.....	Crandon.....	19	Ann Gray.....	Walter S. Rowlinson
Grant.....	Lancaster.....	69	Frank E. Ralph.....	Roy D. Walker
Green.....	Monroe.....	27	Alta R. Rouse.....	Marshall L. Peterson
Green Lake.....	Green Lake.....	21	Louis Bosman.....	George E. Ostrander
Iowa.....	Dodgeville.....	31	Lillian M. Ellis.....	James E. O'Neill
Iron.....	Hurley.....	20	Ida B. Bradley.....	R. C. Trembath
Jackson.....	Black River Falls.....	29	Grace Webb.....	Harry M. Perry
Jefferson.....	Jefferson.....	46	Eva N. Bock.....	Lorenzo L. Darling
Juneau.....	Mauston.....	32	Otto W. Lund.....	Robert P. Clark
Kenosha.....	Kenosha.....	34	C. Lee Eggert.....	Robert V. Baker
Kewaunee.....	Kewaunee.....	14	John G. Stoffel.....	George H. Crowns
La Crosse.....	La Crosse.....	38	Hazel Brown Leicht.....	R. V. Ahlstrom
Lafayette.....	Darlington.....	28	Kathryn A. Cullen.....	Floyd E. Olson
Langlade.....	Antigo.....	25	Frank J. Nimtz.....	Ami N. Whiting
Lincoln.....	Merrill.....	28	Nellie Evjue.....	Max Van Heck
Manitowoc.....	Manitowoc.....	40	E. S. Mueller.....	Edward S. Schmitz
Marathon.....	Wausau.....	78	William E. Moore.....	Frank P. Regner
Marinette.....	Marinette.....	35	Christine Christenson.....	William F. Haase
Marquette.....	Montello.....	18	Samuel Long.....	Kevin John Callahan
Milwaukee.....	Milwaukee.....	483	Edward T. Griffin.....	Michael S. Sheridan
				Charles A. Hansen ³
Monroe.....	Sparta.....	38	Grace M. Cassels.....	Otto W. Sprecher
Oconto.....	Oconto.....	35	Adolph I. Winther.....	Frank P. Megan
Oneida.....	Rhineland.....	26	Jesse M. Reed.....	H. F. Steel
Outagamie.....	Appleton.....	46	Henry J. Van Straten.....	Fred M. Heinemann
Ozaukee.....	Port Washington.....	21	Richard Beger.....	Peter M. Hufas
Pepin.....	Durand.....	13	Wilbur M. Gibson.....	W. C. Richardson
Pierce.....	Ellsworth.....	27	Mark L. Saxton.....	W. G. Haddow ⁴
Polk.....	Balsam Lake.....	36	Kenneth L. Outcalt.....	Howard D. Blanding
Portage.....	Stevens Point.....	33	Marion E. Bannach.....	Byron J. Carpenter
Price.....	Phillips.....	27	Glen E. Ehle.....	Asa K. Owen
Racine.....	Racine.....	44	Edith L. McEachron.....	J. Allan Simpson
Richland.....	Richland Center.....	22	Earl L. Anderson.....	Levi H. Bancroft
Rock.....	Janesville.....	58	Mauree Applegate.....	Harry S. Fox
Rusk.....	Ladysmith.....	39	Autie C. Sanford.....	Glenn H. Williams
St. Croix.....	Hudson.....	39	Raymond J. Sorenson.....	Thomas E. Garrity
Sauk.....	Baraboo.....	40	Marshall Canaan.....	Henry J. Bohn
Sawyer.....	Hayward.....	22	Bertina B. Schroeder.....	Walter J. Duffy
Shawano.....	Shawano.....	40	Arthur L. Pahr.....	Charles B. Dillet
Sheboygan.....	Sheboygan.....	45	Theodore N. Nelson.....	Ferdinand H. Schlichting
Taylor.....	Medford.....	28	Roy J. Forehand.....	M. A. Buckley
Trempealeau.....	Whitehall.....	25	Laura Little.....	John C. Gaveney
Vernon.....	Viroqua.....	36	Elsie Thompson.....	Lincoln Neprud
Vilas.....	Eagle River.....	16	Opal Weigand.....	Frank W. Carter
Walworth.....	Elkhorn.....	34	Laura McDougall.....	Roscoe R. Luce
Washburn.....	Shell Lake.....	29	Irving E. Crowell.....	Albert C. Barrett
Washington.....	West Bend.....	25	Michael T. Buckley.....	Frank W. Bucklin
Waukesha.....	Waukesha.....	44	Arthur Tews.....	David W. Agnew
Waupaca.....	Waupaca.....	46	Carl H. Bacher.....	A. M. Scheller
Waushara.....	Wautoma.....	25	Arthur Dietz.....	Gad Jones
Winnebago.....	Oshkosh.....	45	Eva C. Monson.....	D. E. McDonald
Wood.....	Wisconsin Rapids.....	49	Silas G. Corey.....	Frank W. Calkins

¹ Term expires July 1941.² Term expires 1st Monday, January 1944.³ Appointive term expires, 1st Monday of June 1940.⁴ Term expires 1st Monday of January 1946.

COUNTY OFFICERS—Continued

County	County Seat	Voting Pre- cincts	District Attorney ¹	Sheriff ¹
Adams	Friendship	20	Fulton Collipp	Frank Hollman
Ashland	Ashland	27	G. Arthur Johnson	Lyle A. Freeman
Barron	Barron	41	Amund Nelson	Lee C. Youngman
Bayfield	Washburn	37	Walter Norlin	Clifford Kellner
Brown	Green Bay	50	Cletus G. Chadek	Edw. Frostman
Buffalo	Alma	28	Belmont H. Schlosstein	Henry Rhyner
Burnett	Grantsburg	23	Oliver J. Strang	Bertha K. Iverson
Calumet	Chilton	15	Donald E. Bonk	Gerhard B. Jensen
Chippewa	Chippewa Falls	43	I. E. Rasmus	Frank J. Pepin
Clark	Neillsville	52	Hugh F. Gwin	Herman J. Olson
Columbia	Portage	41	William Leitsch	Harry N. Hibner
Crawford	Prairie du Chien	28	James P. Cullen	Ulysses Day
Dane	Madison	82	Norris E. Maloney	Edward Ace Fischer
Dodge	Juneau	65	Clarence Traeger	Harold Hammer
Door	Sturgeon Bay	20	Herbert W. Johnson	Walter C. Olson
Douglas	Superior	47	Thomas W. Foley	Frank Carlson
Dunn	Menomonie	33	Lloyd C. Ellingson	John H. Harmon
Eau Claire	Eau Claire	31	Connor Hansen	Emil Pepin
Florence	Florence	8	Allen C. Wittkopf	Ode N. Christensen
Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac	56	George M. St. Peter	Lowell H. Thalheim
Forest	Crandon	19	Frances W. Horne	Frank R. Sturzl
Grant	Lancaster	65	Richard W. Orton	Harry E. Greer
Green	Monroe	27	Rudolph Regez	John T. Syvrud
Green Lake	Green Lake	21	Clarence Wirth	Leo T. Bartol
Iowa	Dodgeville	31	George J. Larkin	Verl Poad
Iron	Hurley	20	Joseph C. Raineri	Sam Giavanoni
Jackson	Black River Falls	29	Ralph S. Lund	Olaf R. Waldum
Jefferson	Jefferson	46	William H. Rogers	Harry B. O'Brien
Juneau	Mauston	31	Charles P. Curran	Preston McEvoy
Kenosha	Kenosha	34	John P. McEvoy	Leo Schend
Kewaunee	Kewaunee	14	Leo W. Bruemmer	Thomas M. O'Konski
La Crosse	La Crosse	38	Wm. H. Stevenson	L. G. Schaefer
Lafayette	Darlington	28	William K. McDaniel	George E. Alderson
Langlade	Antigo	24	Thomas E. McDougal	Elmer H. Frey
Lincoln	Merrill	28	Donald E. Schnabel	Emil Krueger
Manitowoc	Manitowoc	41	Patrick A. Sweane	Norman M. Berkedal
Marathon	Wausau	78	Elmer E. Hohmann	Ralph Gunzel
Marinette	Marinette	35	Norman B. Langill	Arthur J. Wouff
Marquette	Montello	18	Burton E. Hoffman	William A. Negner
Milwaukee	Milwaukee	492	Herbert J. Steffes	Edward J. Mitten
Monroe	Sparta	38	Lambert A. Hansen	Hallet T. Jenkins
Oconto	Oconto	35	Harold W. Krueger	Joseph J. Foral
Oneida	Rhinelander	26	George A. Richards	Hans Rodd
Outagamie	Appleton	50	Raymond P. Dohr	John F. Lappen
Ozaukee	Port Washington	21	Frances X. Didier	Ben F. Runkel
Pepin	Durand	13	Joseph H. Riedner	Victor Seline
Pierce	Ellsworth	27	Theodore A. Waller	Martin L. Kjelstad
Polk	Balsam Lake	36	Melvin J. McDonald	John Helstern
Portage	Stevens Point	33	John A. Meleski	Joe Heitzinger
Price	Phillips	27	Ray J. Haggerity	John Boyer
Racine	Racine	45	Richard G. Harvey, Jr.	Miles Hulett
Richland	Richland Center	23	Sidney J. Hanson	J. B. McClaren
Rock	Janesville	58	John H. Matheson	Owen M. Rex
Rusk	Ladysmith	39	Emory O. Ellingson	Ellsworth Wilson
St. Croix	Hudson	39	Wade Halvorson	Carl M. Simonson
Sauk	Baraboo	40	John H. Rouse	Charles Mattice
Sawyer	Hayward	21	Jay C. Davis	George Seehuettler
Shawano	Shawano	40	James H. Larson	Carl R. Druckrey
Sheboygan	Sheboygan	46	Fulton H. Leberman	Ernest C. Zehms
Taylor	Medford	28	Lewis J. Charles	Herbert C. Curran
Trempealeau	Whitehall	25	Clarence E. Fugina	Martin D. Brom
Vernon	Viroqua	37	J. Henry Bennett	John E. Hassler
Vilas	Eagle River	16	Edmund H. Drager	Julius G. Seyfer
Walworth	Elkhorn	34	Robert C. Bulkley	Joseph A. Dorr
Washburn	Shell Lake	29	Sylvas C. Johnson	Robert H. Willis
Washington	West Bend	25	Milton Meister	Leo R. Burg
Waukesha	Waukesha	45	Scott Lowry	Alvin J. Redford
Waupaca	Waupaca	45	Paul E. Roman	Duncan R. Campbell
Waukesha	Wautoma	25	Earl F. Kileen	Robert H. Boyson
Winnebago	Oshkosh	45	Lewis C. Magnusen	Paul Neubauer
Wood	Wisconsin Rapids	49	Charles M. Pors	Henry J. Becker

¹Terms expire January 2, 1941.

COUNTY OFFICERS—Continued

County	County Seat	Voting Pre- cincts	Register of Deeds ¹	Clerk of Court ¹
Adams	Friendship	20	Clara R. Smith	Marvin L. Nelson
Ashland	Ashland	21	Ralph H. Wiezorek	Thomas N. Upthegrove
Barron	Barron	41	Alfred Mickelson	Ernest R. Salsbury
Bayfield	Washburn	37	Nels Myhre	Percy E. Newhouse
Brown	Green Bay	50	Rigney L. Dwyer	Leo Ruel
Buffalo	Alma	28	Charles H. Kaste	Darwin W. Ulrich
Burnett	Grantsburg	23	Agnes Olsen	Clarence V. Johnson
Calumet	Chilton	15	Charles M. Luther	Michael Schwartz
Chippewa	Chippewa Falls	43	Mary T. Emerson	R. J. Emerson
Clark	Neillsville	52	Henry E. Rahn	Ben Frantz
Columbia	Portage	41	Lewis B. Moore	David R. Owen
Crawford	Prairie du Chien	28	Marguerite Rogers	Hubert C. Freeman
Dane	Madison	82	Albert O. Barton	Myrtle L. Hanson
Dodge	Juneau	65	J. E. Hickey	John Witte
Door	Sturgeon Bay	20	Bert Carmody	Herbert A. Gaeth
Douglas	Superior	47	William McDougal	Peter E. Johnson
Dunn	Menomonie	33	Fred C. Pauly	Levern G. Ketchpaw
Eau Claire	Eau Claire	31	Leonard P. Loken	Harlan Niebuhr
Florence	Florence	8	Clarence Bomberg	Chase O. Youngs
Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac	56	John G. Brunkhorst	George E. McConahey
Forest	Crandon	19	Edson O. Woodbury	Paul R. Pichotta
Grant	Lancaster	65	M. Ethel Utt	Fred C. Burr
Green	Monroe	27	Belle Burke	Roger Stephans
Green Lake	Green Lake	21	Guy M. Folsom	Lillian A. Leigh
Iowa	Dodgeville	31	Herbert E. Becker	Ina M. Patterton
Iron	Hurley	20	C. D. Waller	J. Paul Spraggia
Jackson	Black River Falls	29	Arthur J. Gruennert	Oliver T. Ristuben
Jefferson	Jefferson	46	Lawrence Larson	Irving A. Siewert
Juneau	Mauston	31	John F. Schmitt	John Holland
Kenosha	Kenosha	34	Joseph L. Crabb	G. Adolph Strangberg
Kewaunee	Kewaunee	14	Charles J. Wachs	Louis P. Kasal
La Crosse	La Crosse	38	Roy O'Neill	Lars H. Instenes
Lafayette	Darlington	28	Adela Friedeman	Norbert H. DeMuth
Langlade	Antigo	24	Fremont C. Woller	Dulcia Fraley
Lincoln	Merrill	28	Joseph M. Zahorik	Theodore Lokmoen
Manitowoc	Manitowoc	41	Andrew Miller	Harvey F. Strouf
Marathon	Wausau	78	Marian Hunting	Neal E. Jones
Marinette	Marinette	35	Edith B. Wall	Warner A. Lund
Marquette	Montello	18	Phillip C. Westfahl	Sam B. Robinson
Milwaukee	Milwaukee	492	Persis R. Smith	Fred J. Jaeger
Sparta	Sparta	38	John Wesner	Oliver A. Hanson
Oconto	Oconto	35	Agnes J. Verage	Floyd Hodgins
Oneida	Rhinelander	26	Stephen M. Peeters	William J. Hack
Outagamie	Appleton	50	Louis J. Deppisch	Sydney M. Shannon
Ozaukee	Port Washington	21	W. C. Thompson	Wm. Schuknecht
Pepin	Durand	13	John L. Swanson	Reuben Anderson
Pierce	Ellsworth	27	John H. Towers	Einat C. Jurgenson
Polk	Balsam Lake	36	Edward D. Haka	Walter T. Peterson
Portage	Stevens Point	33	Walter F. Koch	Charles P. Dineen
Price	Phillips	27	Louis L. Peterson	Henry Niebauer
Racine	Racine	45	Alice N. Poole	Mildred E. Mertins
Richland	Richland Center	23	Etta E. Hallis	J. M. Hoke
Rock	Janesville	58	Selma J. Conklin	Sidney J. Thronson
Rusk	Ladysmith	39	Gertrude Anderson	Charles D. Swaim
St. Croix	Hudson	39	Otto Arndt	Simon Lovas
Sauk	Baraboo	40	Roy Olson	Herbert H. Prange
Sawyer	Hayward	21	Albert F. Wendt	Harold Gobler
Shawano	Shawano	40	Alice M. Adams	Clifton A. Perry
Sheboygan	Sheboygan	46	Glen A. Gowey	Eugene A. Hickey
Taylor	Medford	28	Lester Brennom	Rosabell Hempel
Trempealeau	Whitehall	25	William Kotvis	Clarence H. Johnson
Vernon	Viroqua	37	Albia Heal	Ernest Everson
Vilas	Eagle River	16	Frank G. Homes	J. F. Habrich
Walworth	Elkhorn	34	Katharine Keeler	Harry D. Dunbar
Washburn	Shell Lake	29	Edwin Pick	Jessie S. McCulloch
Washington	West Bend	25	Marie L. Lattner	Albert L. Bandle
Waukesha	Waukesha	45	Alice Larkee	Samuel D. Connell
Waupaca	Waupaca	45	James L. Anderson	Paul Ovrom
Waushara	Wautoma	25	George B. Young	Roy L. Booth
Winnebago	Oshkosh	45	Henry Ebbe	Edward C. Abell
Wood	Wisconsin Rapids	49		Jasper C. Johnson

¹ Terms expire January 2, 1941.

COUNTY OFFICERS—Continued

County	County Seat	Voting Pre- cincts	County Clerk ¹	Treasurer ¹
Adams.....	Friendship.....	20	Willis H. Kurth.....	Lloyd W. Morley
Ashland.....	Ashland.....	27	Edwin H. Quistorff.....	H. D. Klein
Barron.....	Barron.....	41	Tobias T. Hazelberg.....	Verna I. Timblin
Bayfield.....	Washburn.....	37	Ludwig Tranmal.....	J. O. Bodin
Brown.....	Green Bay.....	50	Omer F. Rothe.....	Joseph Le Fevre
Buffalo.....	Alma.....	28	James O. Holmes.....	Esther Brevick
Burnett.....	Grantsburg.....	23	Dorthea G. Lidbom.....	Ida Ortendahl
Calumet.....	Chilton.....	15	Roland E. Miller.....	Jacob J. Grimm, Jr.
Chippewa.....	Chippewa Falls.....	43	Louis M. Eslinger.....	John F. Kelly
Clark.....	Neillsville.....	52	Calvin Mills.....	James H. Fradette
Columbia.....	Portage.....	41	H. Roy Tongen.....	Mary L. Diehl
Crawford.....	Prairie du Chien.....	28	Lester R. Daugherty.....	Carl Anderson
Dane.....	Madison.....	82	Austin N. Johnson.....	Clarence L. Femrite
Dodge.....	Juneau.....	65	Walter Oberdiek.....	Allen Henke
Door.....	Sturgeon Bay.....	20	Ralph Herlache.....	Emil Miller
Douglas.....	Superior.....	47	Stephen P. Gray.....	William C. Smith
Dunn.....	Menomonie.....	33	Leonard Kingsley.....	Anna C. Nesseth
Eau Claire.....	Eau Claire.....	31	John H. Nygaard.....	Joseph Figlmiller
Florence.....	Florence.....	8	Wallace T. O'Connor.....	Charles R. Tierman
Fond du Lac.....	Fond du Lac.....	56	Arthur J. Kremer.....	Loretta Bertram
Forest.....	Crandon.....	19	Alton B. Ison.....	Vie John
Grant.....	Lancaster.....	65	Alonzo Aupperle.....	Rolla Rech
Green.....	Monroe.....	27	Clarence W. Lengacher.....	Emanuel G. Stauffacher
Green Lake.....	Green Lake.....	21	Gustave Doepeke.....	Walter Mendieski
Iowa.....	Dodgeville.....	31	Elizabeth Mitchell.....	Frances Chappell
Iron.....	Hurley.....	20	Eugene Darin.....	Nellie La Valle
Jackson.....	Black River Falls.....	29	Hans K. Hanson.....	Carl G. Monsofs
Jefferson.....	Jefferson.....	46	Elton G. Rice.....	William H. Nevins
Juneau.....	Mauston.....	31	Willard Franke.....	John Felland
Kenosha.....	Kenosha.....	34	John C. Niederprim.....	George H. Lauer
Kewaunee.....	Kewaunee.....	14	Walter J. Wessely.....	Joseph Baierl
La Crosse.....	La Crosse.....	38	Esther M. Domke.....	Marvin Johnson
Lafayette.....	Darlington.....	28	Frank D. Goodrich.....	Louis E. Boll
Langlade.....	Antigo.....	24	Ronald M. Moss.....	John Callahan
Lincoln.....	Merrill.....	28	Beatrice E. Goetsch.....	Orville G. Schaffner
Manitowoc.....	Manitowoc.....	41	Albert W. Tetzlaff.....	Ray McCarthy
Marathon.....	Wausau.....	78	Edward H. Kuhlmann.....	Everett J. Freeman
Marinette.....	Marinette.....	35	George E. Costello.....	Bernard M. Steble
Marquette.....	Montello.....	18	James C. Bennett.....	Edward Gelhar
Milwaukee.....	Milwaukee.....	492	George F. Bretzbach.....	Clarence M. Sommers
Monroe.....	Sparta.....	38	Loren E. Austin.....	Roland E. Wildes
Oconto.....	Oconto.....	35	Jessie M. Cook.....	Allan Ehlers
Oneida.....	Rhinelander.....	26	Lloyd D. Verage.....	Anna Moe Gruper
Outagamie.....	Appleton.....	21	John E. Hantschel.....	Marie Ziegenhagen
Ozaukee.....	Port Washington.....	13	Henry J. Adam.....	Max M. Gunther
Pepin.....	Durand.....	13	John Gilmore.....	Guy H. Miller
Pierce.....	Ellsworth.....	27	Theodore J. Thoreson.....	William M. Moran
Polk.....	Balsam Lake.....	36	Victor A. Hansen.....	Edward Anderson
Portage.....	Stevens Point.....	33	Fritz A. Kremts.....	Earl Newby
Price.....	Phillips.....	27	Joshua Jones.....	Margaret Corrigan
Racine.....	Racine.....	45	Lennie Hardie.....	John M. Carls
Richland.....	Richland Center.....	23	Turon M. Pease.....	Lena Hart
Rock.....	Richsville.....	58	Sylvia Fero.....	Arthur M. Church
Rusk.....	Ladysmith.....	39	Elmer W. Hill.....	Yelmar V. Sims
St. Croix.....	Hudson.....	39	S. N. Swanson.....	John C. Bogut
Sauk.....	Baraboo.....	40	Ernest J. Maulwerf.....	Clayton H. Wilcox
Sawyer.....	Hayward.....	21	Adolph Sandstrom.....	Robert Bjorkquist
Shawano.....	Shawano.....	40	Ralph J. Kuckuk.....	Grover W. Beversdorf
Sheboygan.....	Sheboygan.....	46	William W. Birkle.....	John Bruggink
Taylor.....	Medford.....	28	Mark J. Hirsch.....	Joseph J. Fleischmann
Trempealeau.....	Whitehall.....	25	Roy H. Matson.....	Palmer Lee
Vernon.....	Viroqua.....	37	Berlie Moore.....	H. V. Rabbitt
Vilas.....	Eagle River.....	16	Mary Thomas.....	Edmund C. Espeseth
Walworth.....	Elkhorn.....	34	Leo D. Dunlap.....	Volney A. Lackey
Washburn.....	Shell Lake.....	29	Ole S. Soholt.....	George L. Cott
Washington.....	West Bend.....	25	Louis Kuhaupt.....	Paul L. Justman
Waukesha.....	Waukesha.....	45	William Koehler.....	Daniel J. Pierner
Waupaca.....	Waupaca.....	45	Leland J. Stieger.....	Leonard J. Stadler
Waushara.....	Wautoma.....	25	Jesse J. Johnson.....	Ward B. Kent
Winnebago.....	Oshkosh.....	45	Arthur E. Hedke.....	Earl E. Fuller
Wood.....	Wisconsin Rapids.....	49	Joachim A. Schindler.....	Vernon M. Kelly

¹ Terms expire January 2, 1941

COUNTY OFFICERS—Continued

County	County Seat	Voting Pre- cincts	Surveyor ¹	Coroner ¹
Adams	Friendship	20	John W. Purvis	Robert W. Roseberry
Ashland	Ashland	27		George H. Wartman
Barron	Barron	41	Herbert C. Johnson	Albin J. Hyllengren
Bayfield	Washburn	37	R. W. Smith	Alvin E. Bratley
Brown	Green Bay	50	Harry R. Alberts	Orlen Miller
Buffalo	Alma	28		H. F. Stohr
Burnett	Grantsburg	23	Darius Connor	Oscar E. Broberg
Calumet	Chilton	15	Henry Gremmer, Sr.	John J. Minahan
Chippewa	Chippewa Falls	43	Henry Yaver	J. A. Kelly
Clark	Neillsville	52	Clarence L. Mathewson	Peter C. Ludovic
Columbia	Portage	41	Harry J. Corning	Frank W. Fenner
Crawford	Prairie du Chien	29	Gordon Hurlbut	Amos E. Sutton
Dane	Madison	83	Andrew Dahlen	Wayne Fisher
Dodge	Juneau	65	E. Earl Morse	E. C. Quackenbush
Door	Sturgeon Bay	20	Richard Rasmussen	Calmer Nelson
Douglas	Superior	47	Le Roy B. Bartlett	Herbert L. Smith
Dunn	Menomonie	35	William A. Harding	Lauren F. Miller
Eau Claire	Eau Claire	32	George Peterson	Robert H. Stokes
Florence	Florence	8	Clarence Roberts	Harold S. Peters
Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac	5	George W. Marshall	Alvin C. Florin
Forest	Crandon	19	Charles E. Walker	Oscar S. Tenley
Grant	Lancaster	65	John T. Buser	George B. Harrower
Green	Monroe	27		Frank A. Shriner
Green Lake	Green Lake	21	John Roberts	Mark Egbert
Iowa	Dodgeville	31	T. Harry Arthur	George W. Tyson
Iron	Hurley	20		Harry Meier
Jackson	Black River Falls	59	David A. Blencoe	August H. Kieck
Jefferson	Jefferson	46	Charles A. Rockwell	Clarence Sorenson
Juneau	Mauston	31	Fred Bennett	James A. Crossin
Kenosha	Kenosha	34	Hugh Southmayd	Paul Cornette
Kewaunee	Kewaunee	14		Melford Nelson
La Crosse	La Crosse	38	Walter S. Woods	Peter W. Leitzell
Lafayette	Darlington	28	A. F. Anderson	Frank Doucette
Langlade	Antigo	24	Malcolm Hutchinson	Arthur E. Taylor
Lincoln	Merrill	28	Francis X. Fuchs	Gerald A. Rau
Manitowoc	Manitowoc	41	George V. Kapitz	Harold H. Fechtner
Marathon	Wausau	78	Calvin E. Cook	Robert L. Thompson
Marquette	Marquette	35	Roy Kippert	Howard Schultz
Marquette	Montello	21	Raymond Phillips	Henry J. Grundman
Milwaukee	Milwaukee	548	Frank P. Zeidler	Walter R. Ninneman
Monroe	Sparta	38	Henry F. Schroeder	Joseph S. Dougherty
Oconto	Oconto	35	Harry A. Hall	Albert G. Onson
Oneida	Rhinelander	27	Vernon M. Maine	Herbert E. Ellsworth
Outagamie	Appleton	52	Robert M. Connelly	Clarence C. Stein
Ozaukee	Port Washington	21	Wilmer Blong	C. A. Van Brunt
Pépin	Durand	13	Jack Harris	Roland Hoyer
Pierce	Ellsworth	27	Herman Hagestad	John C. Park
Polk	Balsam Lake	36	Christian P. A. Genssen	Victor S. Prais
Portage	Stevens Point	35		Walter W. Blume
Price	Phillips	27	Frank Henry	Edward B. Yanny
Racine	Racine	45	Charles B. Cape	R. C. Hoskins
Richland	Richland Center	23	Alvin Bannister	Edmund J. Overton
Rock	Janesville	58	Benjamin J. Sunny	Ole B. Ellingboe
Rusk	Ladysmith	39	John Diamond	Andrew J. Vanasse
St. Croix	Hudson	39	J. Moen	Otto V. Pawlish
Sauk	Baraboo	40		Lester L. Anderson
Sawyer	Hayward	21	Cecil B. Noyes	Leonard A. Hartwig
Shawano	Shawano	40		Wesley Van Zanten
Sheboygan	Sheboygan	46	Jerry Donohue	Theodore C. Hartwig
Taylor	Medford	28	Anton B. Anderson	J. E. Rhode
Trempealeau	Whitehall	25		Ole Jackson
Vernon	Viroqua	37		P. J. Gaffney
Vilas	Eagle River	18	Claude W. Fisher	William F. Best
Walworth	Elkhorn	34	Lloyd L. Jensen	Harry W. Dahl
Washburn	Shell Lake	29	Richard Andrews	Raymond O. Frankow
Washington	West Bend	25	William T. Liens	Martin E. Fromm
Waukesha	Waukesha	48	Edward H. Hoffman	A. M. Christofferson
Waupaca	Waupaca	45	Walter E. Hoyord	George A. Blader
Waushara	Waupaca	25	Harold H. Dettmann	George A. Steele
Winnebago	Oshkosh	45	A. E. McMahon	Patrick E. Wright
Wood	Wisconsin Rapids	49	George W. Severns	

¹ Term expires January 2, 1941

STATE-WIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN¹

Miscellaneous

	Address correspondence to	
American Association of University Women.....	Mrs. Wyeth Allen.....	2977 N. Summit Ave., Milwaukee
American Automobile Association of Wisconsin.....	B. F. Knotts.....	730 University Ave., Madison
Badger State Advancement Association of the Blind.....	Mabel C. Leedom.....	912 N. Hawley Rd., Milwaukee
Children's Aid Society of Wisconsin.....	I. Evelyn Smith.....	2835 W. Kilbourn Ave. Milwaukee
Daniel Boone Hunters League, Inc.....	Elroy J. Behling.....	3151 N. Buffum St. Milwaukee
Izaak Walton League of Wisconsin.....	Frank N. Graass.....	Sturgeon Bay
United Taxpayers' Cooperative Association of Wisconsin.....	Lucian O. Holman.....	P. O. Box 84, Janesville
Wisconsin Anti-Saloon League.....	Warren G. Jones.....	118 W. Wilson St., Madison
Wisconsin Anti-Tuberculosis Association.....	Oscar Lotz.....	1018 N. Jefferson St. Milwaukee
Wisconsin Association for the Disabled.....	T. Arthur Turner.....	119 Monona Avenue Madison
Wisconsin Conference of Social Work.....	Frank M. Vicroy.....	313 University Extension Division, Madison
Wisconsin Council of Catholic Women.....	Mrs. John J. Arvey.....	441 South Van Buren Green Bay
Wisconsin Council of Churches.....	Hal Earl Norton.....	5564 N. Lydell Ave. Milwaukee
Wisconsin Federation of Humane Societies.....	Mrs. J. L. Fruit.....	Waukesha
Wisconsin Federation of Music Clubs.....	Mrs. Edwin C. Thompson.....	1111 W. Johnson St. Madison
Wisconsin Federation of Stamp Clubs.....	Claude W. Degler.....	2114 N. 49th St., Milwaukee
Wisconsin Federation of Women's Clubs.....	Mrs. J. W. Carow.....	Ladysmith
Wisconsin Friends of Our Native Landscape.....	Franz A. Aust.....	2202 Commonwealth Ave. Madison
Wisconsin Garden Club Federation.....	H. J. Rahmlow.....	424 University Farm Pl. Madison
Wisconsin Humane Society.....	Walter J. Dethloff.....	713 S. 10th Street Milwaukee
Wisconsin League of Women Voters.....	Mrs. F. A. Marshall.....	Hotel Astor, Milwaukee
Wisconsin Pleasure Horse Association.....	Lowell T. Thronson.....	251 Langdon, Madison
Wisconsin Race Conservation Committee.....	Mrs. Anna E. Morehouse.....	101 Ely Place, Madison
Wisconsin Society for Mental Hygiene.....	Dr. Esther H. de Weerd.....	110 E. Wisconsin Ave. Milwaukee
Wisconsin State Conference on Social Legislation.....	Thomas E. Casey.....	3125 Plankinton Bldg. Milwaukee

¹This list was compiled as of January 1940 from a questionnaire sent to all known state-wide associations other than religious, fraternal, and similar organizations. Organizations not included in this list are requested to communicate with the Legislative Reference Library, Blue Book Editor, State Capitol, Madison.

STATE-WIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN—Continued

	Address correspondence to	
Wisconsin State Horticultural Society.....	H. J. Rahmlow.....	424 University Farm Pl. Madison
Wisconsin Taxpayers Alliance.....	Paul N. Reynolds.....	908 Tenney Building Madison
Wisconsin Travelers Club.....	I. M. Schloss.....	152 W. Wisconsin Ave. Milwaukee
Wisconsin Wildlife Federation.....	C. J. Ballam.....	1819 Helena St. Madison
Wisconsin Women's Legislative Council.....	Mrs. Harold E. Marsh...	141 Lathrop Street, Madison
Wisconsin Women's Press Club.....	Mrs. Charles E. Brown ..	2011 Chadbourne Ave. Madison

Agricultural

Brown Swiss Cattle Breeder's Association.....	Ira Inman.....	Beloit
Central Wisconsin Cheesemakers, Buttermakers, and Dairymen's Advancement Association.....	Martin Parsons.....	Dorchester
Consolidated Badger Cooperative.....	G. W. Ruppel.....	Shawano
Equity Cooperative Livestock Sales Association....	C. F. Clafin.....	104 S. Muskego Avenue Milwaukee
Farm Holiday Association.....	Chas. F. Goldamer.....	Box 272, Abbotsford
Farmers Equity Union.....	K. W. Hones.....	5 E. Spring Street Chippewa Falls
Fruit Growers Cooperative.....	A. K. Frederick.....	Sturgeon Bay
Holstein-Friesian Association of Wisconsin.....	A. O. Collentine.....	1113 Vilas Avenue Madison
Land O'Lakes Creameries, Inc.....	Emil G. Johnson.....	2201 Kennedy St., N. E. Minneapolis, Minn.
Northeastern Wisconsin Cheese and Butter Makers Association.....	Obert Raasch.....	Shawano
Northern Wisconsin Cooperative Tobacco Pool.....	.....	Viroqua
Progressive Farmers of Wisconsin.....	Jay Lutsey.....	Pulaski
Pure Milk Association.....	Arthur H. Lauterbach ..	608 S. Dearborn St. Chicago, Ill.
Pure Milk Products Cooperative.....	.....	111 King Street, Madison
Southeastern Wisconsin Cheese Association.....	E. A. Indermuehle.....	Woodland
Western Wisconsin Ayrshire Association.....	Mrs. Henry C. Schultz...	Route 2, Galesville
Wisconsin Aberdeen Angus Breeders Association ..	James G. Fuller.....	Agricultural Hall, U. of W. Madison
Wisconsin Berkshire Swine Breeders Association....	Rex Whitmore.....	Burlington
Wisconsin Buttermakers Association.....	E. R. Eckwright.....	Spooner
Wisconsin Cheese Producers' Cooperative.....	E. H. Bruggink.....	Plymouth
Wisconsin Cheesemakers Association.....	C. J. Ebert.....	Gresham
Wisconsin Chester White Swine Breeders Association.....	Wm. Brewer.....	Albany
Wisconsin Co-operative Creamery Association.....	J. M. Smith.....	Shell Lake
Wisconsin Co-operative Milk Pool.....	H. F. Dries.....	509-9th Street, Oshkosh

STATE-WIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN—Continued

	Address correspondence to	
Wisconsin Co-operative Poultry Improvement Association.....	F. V. Winegar.....	Clinton
Wisconsin Co-operative Wool Growers Association ..	Roy E. Richards.....	Portage
Wisconsin Council of Agriculture.....	Milo Swanton.....	Loraine Hotel, Madison
Wisconsin Dairy Herd Improvement Association...	Glen W. Vergeront.....	College of Agriculture, U. of W., Madison
Wisconsin Dairy Industries Association.....	Fred Huntzicker.....	Greenwood
Wisconsin Dairymen's Association.....	A. C. Thomson.....	Fort Atkinson
Wisconsin Duroc Jersey Breeders Association.....	Bryce Bartholf.....	Burlington
Wisconsin Farm Bureau Federation.....	L. F. Roherty.....	744 Williamson St. Madison
Wisconsin Guernsey Breeders Association.....	Gavin W. McKerrow.....	Pewaukee
Wisconsin Hampshire Swine Breeders Association ..	Oscar Behling.....	Lake Beulah
Wisconsin Hereford Breeders Association.....	Homer Graber.....	Mineral Point
Wisconsin Horse Breeders Association.....	James G. Fuller.....	Agricultural Hall, U. of W., Madison
Wisconsin Jersey Cattle Club.....	Stewart Barlass.....	Janesville
Wisconsin Junior State Fair Board.....	Martha Bubeck.....	State Board of Vocational and Adult Education Madison
Wisconsin Livestock Breeders Association.....	Arlie Mucks.....	Agricultural Hall, U. of W., Madison
Wisconsin Livestock Marketing Federation Cooperative.....	Peter Leykauf.....	Sauk City
Wisconsin Poland China Breeders Association.....	Charles Maas.....	Evansville
Wisconsin Potato Growers Association.....	J. G. Milward.....	Horticulture Building, U. of W., Madison
Wisconsin Sheep Breeders Association.....	Roy E. Richards.....	Portage
Wisconsin Shorthorn Breeders Association.....	J. J. McCann.....	507 S. Bluff St. Janesville
Wisconsin State Beekeepers Association.....	H. J. Rahmlow.....	424 University Farm Pl. Madison
Wisconsin State Cranberry Growers Association...	Clare S. Smith.....	R. 3, Box 296 Wisconsin Rapids
Wisconsin State Drainage Association.....	O. R. Zeasman.....	Soils Building, U. of W. Madison
Wisconsin State Grange.....	Niel Peck.....	Peshtigo
Wisconsin Swine Breeders Association.....	Bryce Bartholf.....	Burlington
Wisconsin Swiss and Limburger Producers Association.....	Al. Stoldt.....	Monroe
Wisconsin Yorkshire Swine Breeders Association ...	R. T. Wiswell.....	Elkhorn

Educational

Association of Wisconsin Presidents and Deans.....	J. Clark Graham.....	Ripon
Association of Wisconsin State Teachers Colleges...	Nels O. Reppen.....	Stevens Point
County Normal Principals Association.....	M. C. Palmer.....	816 Fourth St., Wausau

STATE-WIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN—Continued

	Address correspondence to	
Southern Wisconsin Education Association.....	P. H. Falk.....	Waukesha
Wisconsin Alumni Association.....	Howard T. Greene.....	Genesee Depot
Wisconsin Association for Nursery Education.....	Jane Garrison.....	Baraboo
Wisconsin Association for Vocational and Adult Education.....	Wm. A. Brazier.....	3031 N. 36th St. Milwaukee
Wisconsin Association of County Superintendents of Schools.....	H. F. Hornby.....	County Supt. of Schools Fond du Lac
Wisconsin Association of Deans of Women.....	Amy M. Gilbert.....	Milwaukee-Downer College, Milwaukee
Wisconsin Association of School Boards.....	R. W. Mills.....	Box 909, Fond du Lac
Wisconsin Association of Vocational Agricultural Instructors.....	Harry M. Nelson.....	931 Wylie Street Wisconsin Rapids
Wisconsin City Superintendents Association.....	J. H. Murphy.....	New Holstein
Wisconsin Congress of Parents and Teachers.....	Mrs. H. P. Stoll.....	421 Insurance Bldg. Madison
Wisconsin Education Association.....	O. H. Plenzke.....	404 Insurance Bldg. Madison
Wisconsin Federation of Teachers.....	Howard Aker.....	West Division H. S. Milwaukee
Wisconsin Home Economics Association.....	Teresa McDonough.....	Senior High School Kenosha
Wisconsin League of Classroom Teachers.....	Anne L. Nagel.....	811-14th Street Racine
Wisconsin Music Teachers Association.....	Lucene Marceaux.....	35 E. Cotton St. Fond du Lac
Wisconsin Vocational and Adult Schools Directors Association.....	E. M. Bowler.....	Rhineland

Patriotic

American Legion.....	Frank L. Greenya.....	2812 W. Pierce St. Milwaukee
American Legion Auxiliary.....	Cora E. Brown.....	225 E. Michigan St. Milwaukee
Daughters of Founders and Patriots of America.....	Mrs. Robert J. Lacy.....	East Troy
Daughters of the American Revolution.....	Mrs. F. G. Wheeler.....	810 E. College Ave. Appleton
Daughters of the Grand Army of the Republic.....	Julia Lavin.....	308 Hubbard St. Racine
Daughters of Union Veterans of the Civil War.....	Mrs. Alda Binder.....	1346 Annie Ct. Sheboygan
Disabled American Veterans of the World War.....	Henry A. Friede.....	Eau Claire
Grand Army of the Republic.....	Mrs. Alma Cheesman.....	5507 W. Rogers St. West Allis
Hereditary Order of Descendants of Colonial Governors in Wisconsin.....	Mrs. John W. Mariner.....	411 East Mason St. Milwaukee
Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic.....	Maude Martin.....	Kenosha

STATE-WIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN—Continued

	Address correspondence to	
National Society of the Children of the American Revolution.....	Mrs. Milton J. Shoemaker	3433 Sunset Drive Madison
National Society of the Colonial Dames of America in the State of Wisconsin.....	Mrs. A. P. Wettstein.....	2718 E. Kenwood Blvd. Milwaukee
Regular Veterans Association.....	Will F. Bauchler.....	Box 283, Beloit
Reserve Officers Association of the United States....	Col. Stephen A. Park.....	312 E. Wisconsin Ave.. Milwaukee
Service Star Legion of Wisconsin.....	Mrs. Thomas Coxon.....	2121 Madison St. Madison
Society of Mayflower Descendants in the State of Wisconsin.....	Mrs. Frank L. Pillsbury..	2744 N. Farwell Ave. Milwaukee
Sons of Union Veterans in the Civil War.....	Benjamin G. Haag.....	R. 4, Chippewa Rd. Eau Claire
Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War Auxiliary.....	Mary A. Holland.....	1525 Tower Ave. Superior
Thirty-second Division Veterans Association.....	Byron Beveridge.....	Adjutant General's Dept. Madison
United Spanish War Veterans.....	J. J. McDevitt.....	3035 W. Wisconsin Ave. Milwaukee
United Spanish War Veterans Auxiliary of Wisconsin.....	Ella Dunbar.....	Footville
United States Daughters of 1812.....	Mrs. Sydney James Lane	4254 N. Ardmore Ave. Milwaukee
Veterans of Foreign Wars of United States.....	Edward J. Schmidt.....	Box 262, Manitowoc
Veterans of Foreign Wars of United States Auxiliary.....	Mrs. Hattie Ullmer.....	5902 W. Rogers St. West Allis
Wisconsin National Defense Council.....	Col. Stephen A. Park.....	312 E. Wisconsin Ave. Milwaukee
Wisconsin Citizens Military Training Camp Association.....	Col. Stephen A. Park.....	312 E. Wisconsin Ave. Milwaukee
Wisconsin Regular Veterans Association.....	Claude E. Dyer.....	757 University Ave. Madison
Woman's Relief Corps.....	Mrs. Caroline Schuh.....	317½ S. Pearl St. New London

Public Officials and Public Employees

American Waterworks Association.....	Leon A. Smith.....	City Hall, Madison
Board of Circuit Judges.....	August C. Hoppmann.....	Madison
Board of County Judges.....	F. H. Schlichting.....	Sheboygan
County Highway Committee Members Association of Wisconsin.....	Arthur W. Perkins.....	Woodruff
International Association of Electrical Inspectors....	J. E. Wise.....	Industrial Commission State Office Bldg. Madison
League of Wisconsin Municipalities.....	Frederick N. MacMillin..	30 E. Johnson St. Madison
Assessors Section.....	H. L. McCarthy.....	City Offices, Beloit
Attorneys Section.....	T. C. Dwyer.....	Minahan Bldg. Green Bay

STATE-WIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN—Continued

	Address correspondence to	
Building Inspectors Section.....	R. L. Peterson.....	City Hall, Kenosha
Clerks and Finance Officers Section.....	John Tease.....	City Hall, Green Bay
Engineering and Public Works Section.....	A. G. Prunuske.....	City Hall, Neenah
Mayors and Aldermen's Section.....	Bryn Ostby.....	City Hall, Superior
Parks and Recreation Section.....	B. A. Solbraa.....	City Hall, Racine
Plumbing Inspectors Section.....	Wm. G. Nern.....	City Hall, Milwaukee
Village Section.....	William Nesemann.....	Kohler
Trustees, Superintendents and Matrons of County Asylums.....	L. A. Peters.....	Waukesha
Wisconsin Association of Postmasters.....	Frank J. Horak.....	P. O. Box 3, Oconto
Wisconsin Association of Public Welfare Officials...	Ann Christman.....	Eagle River
Wisconsin Chiefs of Police Association.....	R. H. McCarty.....	Kaukauna
Wisconsin Clerks of Courts Association.....	E. C. Jurgensen.....	Ellsworth
Wisconsin County Boards Association.....	Frank A. Stewart.....	Verona
Wisconsin County Clerks Association.....	John E. Hantschel.....	Courthouse, Appleton
Wisconsin County Highway Commissioners Association.....	LaVern Kohn.....	Juneau
Wisconsin County Treasurers Association.....	Marie Ziegenhagen.....	Appleton
Wisconsin District Attorneys Association.....	John H. Rouse.....	Baraboo
Wisconsin Municipal Utilities Association.....	John Jedwabny.....	Menasha
Wisconsin Paid Firemen's Association.....	George Johnson.....	Racine Fire Department Racine
Wisconsin Policemen's Protective Association.....	Thomas King.....	Police Department Kenosha
Wisconsin Recorders Association.....	Lawrence Larson.....	Mauston
Wisconsin Sheriffs Association.....	Fred T. Finn.....	810 W. Lakeside St. Madison
Wisconsin Society of Plumbing Supervisors and Sanitary Inspectors.....	William G. Nern.....	City Hall, Milwaukee
Wisconsin State Employees Association.....	Roy E. Kubista.....	448 W. Washington Ave. Madison
Wisconsin State Fire Chiefs Association.....	August Simon.....	Fire Department Ladysmith
Wisconsin Branch of National League of District Postmasters.....	L. F. Pallister.....	Brandon

Trade and Professional

American Institute of Architects of Wisconsin.....	Alexander Bauer.....	606 W. Wisconsin Ave. Milwaukee
American Institute of Decorators.....	Marjorie Fiedler.....	1105 N. Waverly Pl. Milwaukee
American Photo-Engravers Club of Wisconsin.....	Louis Flader.....	166 W. Van Buren St. Chicago, Illinois
Associated Master Barbers of Wisconsin.....	Edward Wood.....	2511 Greenfield Ave. Milwaukee

STATE-WIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN—Continued

	Address correspondence to	
Associated Wisconsin Contractors	Henry G. Meigs	135 West Wells St. Milwaukee
Central Wisconsin Association of Credit Men	Charles D. Breon	311-312 First Nat'l Bank Bldg. Oshkosh
Central Wisconsin Traffic Association	A. E. Solie	715 First Central Bldg. Madison
Committee on Public Relations	Walter W. Belson	210 E. Michigan St. Milwaukee
Engineering Society of Wisconsin	C. A. Willson	State Capitol Madison
Independent Theatres Protective Association of Wisconsin and Upper Michigan	Edward F. Maertz	709 N. 11th Street Milwaukee
Insurance Federation of Wisconsin	Walter W. Belson	210 E. Michigan St. Milwaukee
Kiwanis International	A. J. Goeckerman	3422 N. 47th St. Milwaukee
Master Builders Association of Wisconsin	Richard Ferge	611 N. Broadway Milwaukee
Master Sheet Metal, Heating, Ventilating, and Air Conditioning Contractors Association, Inc.	Paul L. Biersach	225 E. Michigan St. Milwaukee
Northern Hemlock and Hardwood Manufacturers Association	O. T. Swan	Box 1040, Oshkosh
Professional Photographers Association of Wisconsin	P. G. Elster	Waupun
Retail Gasoline Dealers Association of Wisconsin	O. V. Hanson	1258 S. 34th St. Milwaukee
Retailers Tallow and Calf Skin Association of Wisconsin, Inc.	Jacob Herman	225 S. Muskego Ave. Milwaukee
Rotary International Southern Wisconsin	Walter C. Rhodes	110 E. Main, Madison
Northern Wisconsin	Wm. C. Crosland	Antigo
Southwestern Wisconsin Lumbermen's Club	Albert Eustice	Cuba City
State Association of Wisconsin Architects	Arthur L. Siedenschwartz	152 W. Wisconsin Ave. Milwaukee
State Bar Association of Wisconsin	Gilson G. Glasier	State Capitol, Madison
State Medical Society of Wisconsin	J. G. Crownhart	119 E. Washington Ave. Madison
Travelers Protective Association of America Wisconsin Division	William F. Schad	6000 Plankinton Bldg. Milwaukee
United Commercial Travelers	E. J. Pepin	228 Mansfield St. Chippewa Falls
United Commercial Travelers Auxiliary	Mrs. Eva B. Erickson	913 N. 13th Superior
Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts, and Letters	Loyal Durand, Jr.	Science Hall, U. of W. Madison
Wisconsin Archeological Society	Charles E. Brown	State Historical Museum Madison

STATE-WIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN—Continued

	Address correspondence to	
Wisconsin Association of Commercial Organization Secretaries.....	Harold B. Woodlief.....	625 57th Street Kenosha
Wisconsin Association of Fairs.....	J. F. Malone.....	Beaver Dam
Wisconsin Association of Ice Cream Manufacturers.....	P. C. Carver.....	Box 645, Oshkosh
Wisconsin Association of Ice Industries.....	Norbert T. Berry.....	1300 E. Locust St. Milwaukee
Wisconsin Association of Insurance Agents.....	John G. Seidel.....	207 E. Michigan St. Milwaukee
Wisconsin Association of Life Underwriters.....	Robert Hesse.....	Beaver Bldg., Madison
Wisconsin Association of Memorial Craftsmen of America, Inc.....	Elmer Schmidt.....	2901 W. Forest Home Ave., Milwaukee
Wisconsin Association of Nurse Anesthetists.....	Melva Werking.....	St. Joseph's Hospital Milwaukee
Wisconsin Association of Optometrists.....	Dr. Archie E. Harte.....	Evansville
Wisconsin Association of Personal Finance Companies, Inc.....	J. H. Hendee.....	2309 N. 36th St. Milwaukee
Wisconsin Association of Real Estate Brokers.....	John J. Roache.....	740 N. Plankinton Ave. Milwaukee
Wisconsin Association of Taxicab Owners.....	Robert L. Bender.....	450 N. Baldwin St. Madison
Wisconsin Automotive Trades Association.....	Louis Milan.....	135 W. Wells Street Milwaukee
Wisconsin Bakers Association, Inc.....	Fred H. Laufenburg.....	2918 N. Farwell Ave. Milwaukee
Wisconsin Bankers Association.....	Wall G. Coapman.....	312 E. Wisconsin Ave. Milwaukee
Wisconsin Bottlers of Carbonated Beverages.....	Thomas E. Nills.....	Black River Falls
Wisconsin Building and Loan League.....	Carl Taylor.....	1900 Wisconsin Tower Milwaukee
Wisconsin Canners Association.....	M. P. Verhulst.....	1003 Tenney Bldg. Madison
Wisconsin Cemetery Owners and Representatives Association.....	Mrs. Grace L. Saenke.....	1 Langdon St. Madison
Wisconsin Chiropractic Association.....	R. H. Richardson.....	231 Goodwin Block Beloit
Wisconsin Commercial Fishermen's Association.....	Everett Lafond.....	1820 Jackson St. Two Rivers
Wisconsin Council of Master Painters and Decorators.....	Edward Klug.....	2204 N. Booth St. Milwaukee
Wisconsin Daily Newspaper League.....	C. F. Karstaedt.....	P. O. Box 741, Beloit
Wisconsin Electrical Contractors Association.....	E. H. Herzberg.....	1602 W. Wells St. Milwaukee
Wisconsin Federation of Business and Professional Womens Clubs, Inc.....	Norma M. Howarth.....	1555 Adams St. Madison
Wisconsin Fire Underwriters Association.....	H. G. Busack.....	828 N. Broadway Milwaukee

STATE-WIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN—Continued

	Address correspondence to	
Wisconsin Funeral Directors and Embalmers Association.....	Willmer Schmidt.....	5050 W. Vliet St. Milwaukee
Wisconsin Greenkeepers Association.....	Ray Rolfs.....	327 Park Avenue Menomonee Falls
Wisconsin Hairdressers and Cosmetologists Association.....	Gladys Bratz.....	Weyauwega
Wisconsin Highway Carriers Conference.....	Walter W. Belson.....	210 E. Michigan St. Milwaukee
Wisconsin Hospital Association.....	Dr. E. T. Thompson.....	Mt. Sinai Hospital Milwaukee
Wisconsin Implement Dealers Association, Inc.....	M. R. Williams.....	Whitewater
Wisconsin Journeymen Barbers' Association.....	John A. Billie.....	Manitowoc
Wisconsin Leaf Tobacco Dealers and Growers Association.....	Elmer Hoffland.....	Soldiers Grove
Wisconsin League of Nursing.....	Helen L. Bunge.....	Wisconsin Gen. Hospital Madison
Wisconsin Library Association.....	E. E. Seebach.....	Milwaukee Pub. Library Milwaukee
Wisconsin Locally Owned Telephone Group.....	L. M. Lamkins.....	Manawa
Wisconsin Manufacturers Association.....	G. F. Kull.....	1 S. Pinckney Madison
Wisconsin Master Plumbers Association.....	Noble P. Janelle.....	774 N. Broadway Milwaukee
Wisconsin Mutual Insurance Alliance.....	J. E. Kennedy.....	219-220 Washington Bldg., Madison
Wisconsin Osteopathic Association.....	Edwin J. Elton.....	208 E. Wisconsin Ave. Milwaukee
Wisconsin Paper Merchants Association.....	Harry Newton.....	1224 W. Pierce St. Milwaukee
Wisconsin Petroleum Association.....	Roy L. Brecke.....	329 E. Wisconsin Ave. Milwaukee
Wisconsin Pharmaceutical Association.....	Jennings Murphy.....	625 N. Milwaukee St. Madison
Wisconsin Press Association.....	Carl A. Zielke.....	235 Washington Bldg. Madison
Wisconsin Railroad Association.....	A. R. McDonald.....	Wis. Power & Lt. Bldg. Madison
Wisconsin Restaurant Association.....	Elmer Conforti.....	5066 Plankinton Bldg. Milwaukee
Wisconsin Retail Dry Goods Association.....	H. L. Ashworth.....	125 E. Wells St. Milwaukee
Wisconsin Retail Furniture Dealers Association.....	Theo. E. Stickle.....	125 E. Wells St. Milwaukee
Wisconsin Retail Grocers Association.....	A. E. Gesch.....	342 N. Water St. Milwaukee
Wisconsin Retail Hardware Association.....	H. A. Lewis.....	200 Strongs Ave. Stevens Point
Wisconsin Retail Harness and Leather Goods Dealers Association.....	John Betlach.....	Sun Prairie
Wisconsin Retail Jewelers Association, Inc.....	A. W. Anderson.....	104 E. Wisconsin Ave. Neenah

STATE-WIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN—Continued

	Address correspondence to	
Wisconsin Retail Lumbermens Association.....	D. S. Montgomery.....	501 Milwaukee Gas Co. Bldg., Milwaukee
Wisconsin Rural Letter Carriers Association.....	Manifee Burris.....	Platteville
Wisconsin Sanatorium Trustees Association.....	Charles L. Burnham.....	1018 N. Jefferson St. Milwaukee
Wisconsin Shoe Travelers Association.....	Fred E. Schmidt.....	8709 Jackson Park Blvd. Milwaukee
Wisconsin Society of Certified Public Accountants..	Daniel A. Murray.....	735 N. Water St. Milwaukee
Wisconsin Society of Chiropodists.....	Allan G. Hansen.....	2627 W. National Ave. Milwaukee
Wisconsin Society of X-Ray Technicians.....	Etola Darrow.....	538 N. Superior St. Appleton
Wisconsin State Association of Dyers and Cleaners.....	Franklin Schneider.....	235 W. Reservoir Ave. Milwaukee
Wisconsin State Association of Mutual Insurance Companies.....	Theo. R. Schmidt.....	Kewaskum Kenosha
Wisconsin State Association of Power Engineers....	Chas. W. Spahr.....	7833 27th Avenue Kenosha
Wisconsin State Association of Retail Meat Dealers.....	Harvey L. Wickert.....	1659 Oregon St. Oshkosh
Wisconsin State Bowling Association.....	Clarence H. Jonen.....	739 N. Second St. Milwaukee
Wisconsin State Brewers' Association.....	L. A. Miller.....	231 W. Wisconsin Ave. Milwaukee
Wisconsin State Chamber of Commerce.....	Karl S. Reynolds.....	208 E. Wisconsin Ave. Milwaukee
Wisconsin State Conference Journeymen Painters ..	Claude Downes.....	Lake Geneva
Wisconsin State Council of Carpenters.....	Fred R. Gastrow.....	15 W. Main St. Madison
Wisconsin State Dental Society.....	Ruth Kroger.....	1233 Bankers Bldg. Milwaukee
Wisconsin State Federation of Labor.....	J. J. Handley.....	1012 N. Third St. Milwaukee
Wisconsin State Hotel Association.....	H. L. Ashworth.....	125 E. Wells St. Milwaukee
Wisconsin State Nurses Association.....	Mrs. C. D. Partridge.....	3727 E. Layton Ave. Cudahy
Wisconsin Tavernkeepers Association.....	Herbert F. Stoltz.....	1018 N. Jackson Milwaukee
Wisconsin Title Association.....	Charles S. Voigt.....	830 N. 8th Street Sheboygan
Wisconsin-Upper Michigan Florists Association....	Carl Menger.....	1618 N. 27th St. Milwaukee
Wisconsin-Upper Michigan Fruit Jobbers Association.....	Fred J. Leonard.....	P. O. Box 199 Appleton
Wisconsin Utilities Association.....	A. F. Herwig.....	135 W. Wells St. Milwaukee

STATE-WIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN—Continued

	Address correspondence to	
Wisconsin Veterinary Medical Association.....	B. A. Beach.....	Genetics Bldg., U. of W. Madison
Wisconsin Warehousemen's Association.....	H. S. Ashworth.....	125 E. Wells St. Milwaukee
Wisconsin Well Drillers Association.....	W. F. Brittle.....	Kenosha
Wisconsin Wholesale Food Distributors Association	E. J. Malloy.....	342 N. Water St. Milwaukee
Wisconsin Women's Bowling Association.....	Mrs. Jean Knepprath.....	1618 W. Lloyd St. Milwaukee
Wisconsin Workers Alliance.....	Harlan Fenske.....	617 N. Second St. Milwaukee

PRINCIPAL WISCONSIN PUBLICATIONS¹

Post Office	County	Name	Issued	Editor or Publisher
Abbotsford.....	Clark.....	Tribune.....	Thurs.....	R. J. Janda
Adams.....	Adams.....	Adams County Times.....	Fri.....	Ralph E. Klinefelter
Albany.....	Green.....	Herald.....	Thurs.....	Jos. N. Blackburn
Algoma.....	Kewaunee.....	Record-Herald.....	Fri.....	H. H. Heidmann
Alma.....	Buffalo.....	Buffalo County Journal.....	Thurs.....	Theodore Buehler, Jr.
Almena.....	Barron.....	Broadcaster.....	Thurs.....	A. T. Grimsrud
Amery.....	Polk.....	Free Press.....	Thurs.....	Robert A. Broad
Amherst.....	Portage.....	Advocate.....	Thurs.....	J. L. Moberg
Antigo.....	Langlade.....	Journal.....	Dly. ex. Sun.....	Fred L. Berner
Appleton.....	Outagamie.....	Badger Legionnaire.....	Monthly.....	Erik L. Madisen
Appleton.....	Outagamie.....	Lawrentian.....	Thurs.....	Students of Lawrence College
Appleton.....	Outagamie.....	Post-Crescent.....	Daily.....	V. I. Minahan
Arcadia.....	Trempealeau.....	Leader.....	Fri.....	A. Hess
Argyle.....	Lafayette.....	Atlas.....	Thurs.....	E. E. Schober
Ashland.....	Ashland.....	Press.....	Dly. ex. Sun.....	John C. Chapple
Ashland.....	Ashland.....	Student Life.....	Biweekly.....	Students of Northland College
Athens.....	Marathon.....	Record.....	Thurs.....	A. Neuenschwander
Augusta.....	Eau Claire.....	Cooperative Common- wealth.....	Thurs.....	Alvin M. Amundson
Augusta.....	Eau Claire.....	Union.....	Thurs.....	E. G. Herrell
Baldwin.....	St. Croix.....	Bulletin.....	Fri.....	W. E. Hawley
Balsam Lake.....	Polk.....	Polk County Ledger.....	Thurs.....	E. E. Husband
Bangor.....	La Crosse.....	Independent.....	Thurs.....	Gertrude Gessler
Baraboo.....	Sauk.....	News-Republic.....	Dly. ex. Sun.....	Harland K. Page and Sons
Baraboo.....	Sauk.....	Weekly News.....	Thurs.....	Harland K. Page and Sons
Barron.....	Barron.....	Barron County News- Shield.....	Thurs.....	R. C. Peck and R. Holman
Bayfield.....	Bayfield.....	Bayfield County Press.....	Thurs.....	Wm. G. Reque
Beaver Dam.....	Dodge.....	Argus.....	Thurs.....	James B. Sherman
Beaver Dam.....	Dodge.....	Citizen.....	Dly. ex. Sun.....	J. E. Helfert
Belleville.....	Dane.....	Recorder.....	Thurs.....	James Joseph Sullivan
Belmont.....	Lafayette.....	Success.....	Thurs.....	Donald Benedict
Beloit.....	Rock.....	News.....	Dly. ex. Sun.....	Mason H. Dobson
Beloit.....	Rock.....	Round Table.....	Biweekly during sch. yr.....	Students of Beloit College
Benton.....	Lafayette.....	Advocate.....	Friday.....	C. M. Vail
Berlin.....	Green Lake.....	Journal.....	Dly. ex. Sun.....	W. H. Patey
Biramwood.....	Shawano.....	News.....	Wed.....	Marcus M. Keller
Black Earth.....	Dane.....	Dane County News.....	Fri.....	Arthur W. Pickering
Black River Falls.....	Jackson.....	Banner-Journal.....	Wed.....	Merlin Hull
Blair.....	Trempealeau.....	Press.....	Wed.....	H. C. Kirkpatrick
Blanchardville.....	Lafayette.....	Blade.....	Thurs.....	W. F. McGuigan
Bloomer.....	Chippewa.....	Advance.....	Thurs.....	Frank E. Andrews
Bloomington.....	Grant.....	Record.....	Wed.....	C. J. Slaats
Bonduel.....	Shawano.....	Times.....	Thurs.....	H. C. Van Vuren
Boscobel.....	Grant.....	Dial.....	Wed.....	H. J. Johnson
Boyceville.....	Dunn.....	Press.....	Fri.....	Herman K. Halvorson
Boyd.....	Chippewa.....	Transcript.....	Fri.....	H. W. Brochtrup
Brandon.....	Fond du Lac.....	Times.....	Thurs.....	Gordon Hamley
Brillion.....	Calumet.....	News.....	Fri.....	Otto J. Zander
Brodhead.....	Green.....	Independent-Register.....	Thurs.....	Merlin Matzke
Brooklyn.....	Green and Dane.....	Teller.....	Fri.....	H. D. Hanson
Bruce.....	Rusk.....	News-Letter.....	Thurs.....	Gordon McConnell
Burlington.....	Racine.....	Free Press.....	Thurs.....	Kirchner and Koch
Burlington.....	Racine.....	Standard Democrat.....	Fri.....	Louis H. Zimmermann
Butternut.....	Ashland.....	Bulletin.....	Thurs.....	Matthew J. Hart
Cadott.....	Chippewa.....	Sentinel.....	Fri.....	A. T. Nabbefeld
Cambria.....	Columbia.....	News.....	Thurs.....	Mrs. B. W. Hughes
Cambridge.....	Dane.....	News.....	Fri.....	H. N. Slater
Cameron.....	Barron.....	Echo.....	Weekly.....	Merton Martenson
Campbellsport.....	Fond du Lac.....	News.....	Thurs.....	Harlow L. Roate
Cashton.....	Monroe.....	Record.....	Fri.....	Martin E. Hagen
Cedarburg.....	Ozaukee.....	News.....	Wed.....	Adlai S. Horn
Chetek.....	Barron.....	Alert.....	Weekly.....	Merton Martenson
Chilton.....	Calumet.....	Times-Journal.....	Thurs.....	William J. McHale
Chippewa Falls.....	Chippewa.....	Farmers Equity Union News.....	Monthly.....	K. W. Hones

¹ This list was compiled as of January 1940.

PRINCIPAL WISCONSIN PUBLICATIONS—Continued

Post Office	County	Name	Issued	Editor or Publisher
Chippewa Falls	Chippewa	Herald-Telegram	Daily	W. H. Gharitty
Clayton	Polk	Advance	Thurs.	D. H. Bitney
Clear Lake	Polk	Star	Fri.	C. K. Towley
Clinton	Rock	Times-Observer	Thurs.	Mary Mayhew
Clintonville	Waupaca	Dairyman-Gazette	Thurs.	A. A. Washburn
Clintonville	Waupaca	Tribune	Fri.	F. A. Moldenhauer
Cochrane	Buffalo	Recorder	Thurs.	D. I. Hammergren
Colby	Marathon			
	and Clark	Phonograph	Thurs.	R. H. Markus
Colfax	Dunn	Messenger	Thurs.	P. H. Swift
Columbus	Columbia	Journal	Thurs.	W. R. Larson
Columbus	Columbia	Republican	Fri.	J. B. Roberts
Cornell	Chippewa	Chippewa Valley Courier	Thurs.	Mrs. Florence Howard
Crandon	Forest	Forest Republican	Thurs.	Jack Kronschnabl
Cuba City	Grant	News-Herald	Thurs.	W. H. Goldthorpe
Cudahy	Milwaukee	Enterprise	Thurs.	Geo. O. Bauman
Cudahy	Milwaukee	Reminder	Thurs.	Leo R. Stonek
Cumberland	Barren	Advocate	Thurs.	Alvin Serkland
Darlington	Lafayette	Democrat	Thurs.	Riley and Howery
Darlington	Lafayette	Republican-Journal	Thurs.	Merton P. Peavy
Deerfield	Dane	Independent	Fri.	E. T. Schultz
De Forest	Dane	Times	Fri.	Earl N. Emerson
Delavan	Walworth	Advertiser	Thurs.	Chester A. Dorschner
Delavan	Walworth	Enterprise	Wed.	Chester A. Dorschner
Delavan	Walworth	Republican	Thurs.	Edward Morrissey
Denmark	Brown	Press	Thurs.	J. R. Satran
De Pere	Brown	Journal-Democrat	Thurs.	John A. Kuypers
De Pere	Brown	St. Norbert Times	Biwkly	Students of St. Norbert College
Dodgeville	Iowa	Chronicle	Thurs.	L. R. Kessler
Dorchester	Clark	Clarion	Thurs.	B. Dayton Merriman
Dousman	Waukesha	Index	Fri.	F. C. Krueger
Durand	Pepin	Courier-Wedge	Wed.	A. F. Ender
Eagle	Waukesha	Quill	Fri.	Henry M. Loibi
Eagle River	Vilas	Vilas County News-Review	Thurs.	Joyce M. Larkin
			Wed.	O. R. Kurzrok
East Troy	Walworth	News	Dly. ex. Mon.	Eau Claire Press Co.
Eau Claire	Eau Claire	Leader	Dly. ex. Sun.	Eau Claire Press Co.
Eau Claire	Eau Claire	Telegram	Thurs.	Waldemar Ager
Eau Claire	Eau Claire	Reform	Biwkly during sch. yr.	Students of State Teachers College
Eau Claire	Eau Claire	Spectator	Fri.	Cletus J. Greisch
Edgar	Marathon	News		
Edgerton	Rock	Wisconsin Tobacco Reporter	Thurs.	C. A. Hoen
Eleva	Trempealeau	Tri-County News	Thurs.	J. H. Smith
Elkhorn	Walworth	Independent	Thurs.	F. H. Eames and Co.
Ellsworth	Pierce	Pierce County Herald	Thurs.	H. F. Doolittle
Ellsworth	Pierce	Record	Thurs.	O. A. Halls
Elmwood	Pierce	Argus	Thurs.	Pierce Co. Printing Co.
Elroy	Juneau	Leader-Tribune	Thurs.	O. D. Whitehill
Etrick	Trempealeau	Advance	Fri.	Elmer E. Gilbertson
Evansville	Rock	Review	Thurs.	William B. Antes
Fennimore	Grant	Times	Wed.	Roethe Brothers
Florence	Florence	Mining News	Sat.	Chase O. Youngs
Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac	Commonwealth Reporter	Dly. ex. Sun.	Charles F. Coffman
Fort Atkinson	Jefferson	Hoard's Dairyman	Semimonthly	W. D. Hoard and Sons Co.
Fort Atkinson	Jefferson	Jefferson County Union	Friday	W. D. Hoard and Sons Co.
Fort Atkinson	Jefferson	News	Thurs.	A. F. Mueller
Fountain City	Buffalo	Buffalo County Republican	Thurs.	M. H. Johnson
Fox Lake	Dodge	Representative	Thurs.	F. H. Baker
Frederic	Polk	Inter-County Leader	Thurs.	Bennie Bye
Frederic	Polk	Star	Thurs.	Harvey J. Oleson
Friendship	Adams	Reporter	Thurs.	Harry S. Pierce
Galesville	Trempealeau	Republican	Thurs.	Bert A. Gipple
Guys Mills	Crawford	Independent	Thurs.	Leonard E. Wetmore
Genoa City	Walworth	Broadcaster	Thurs.	Mrs. Hattie Dahlke
Gillett	Oconto	Times	Thurs.	W. E. Clough
Gilman	Taylor	Herald	Fri.	H. W. Brochtrup
Glenwood City	St. Croix	Tribune	Thurs.	Ross DeWitt
Glidden	Ashland	Enterprise	Fri.	Matthew J. Hart
Granton	Clark	Sentinel	Wed.	A. Reinert
Grantsburg	Burnett	Journal of Burnett Co.	Thurs.	F. B. Huth

PRINCIPAL WISCONSIN PUBLICATIONS—Continued

Post Office	County	Name	Issued	Editor or Publisher
Green Lake.....	Green Lake...	Green Lake County Reporter.....	Thurs.....	Herbert F. Heidel
Green Bay.....	Brown.....	Press-Gazette.....	Dly. ex. Sun.....	Victor I. Minahan
Greendale.....	Milwaukee...	Greendale Review.....	Biweekly.....	Greendale Review Publishing Assn.
Greenwood.....	Clark.....	Gleaner.....	Thurs.....	Neuenfeldt and O'Connell
Hales Corners.....	Milwaukee...	Tri-Town News.....	Thurs.....	Richard H. Crosse
Hammond.....	St. Croix.....	News.....	Thurs.....	F. E. Hartwig
Hancock.....	Waushara...	News.....	Thurs.....	Roy L. Thompson
Hartford.....	Washington ..	Times-Press.....	Fri.....	John J. Shinnars
Hartland.....	Waukesha...	News.....	Fri.....	Carl B. Hansen
Hawkins.....	Rusk.....	Chronicle.....	Fri.....	E. W. Richardson
Hayward.....	Sawyer.....	Sawyer County Record ..	Thurs.....	F. J. Schweger
Highland.....	Iowa.....	Press.....	Fri.....	Geo. W. Dilley
Hilbert.....	Calumet.....	Favorite.....	Wed.....	Frank E. Pieper
Hillsboro.....	Vernon.....	Sentry-Enterprise.....	Thurs.....	Edwin W. Shear
Hollandale.....	Iowa.....	Review.....	Thurs.....	Bert Day
Horicon.....	Dodge.....	Reporter.....	Thurs.....	Harry E. Roate
Hudson.....	St. Croix.....	Star Observer.....	Thurs.....	C. J. Reiter
Humbird.....	Clark.....	Enterprise.....	Sat.....	E. T. Hale
Hurley.....	Iron.....	Iron County News.....	Fri.....	F. A. Emunson
Hurley.....	Iron.....	Montreal River Miner ..	Fri.....	Martin Vickers
Hustisford.....	Dodge.....	News.....	Fri.....	Willie Kaul
Independence.....	Traverseau...	News-Wave.....	Weekly.....	G. L. Kirkpatrick
Iowa.....	Waupaca...	Herald.....	Thurs.....	John Burnham
Iron River.....	Bayfield.....	Pioneer.....	Thurs.....	P. J. Savage
Janesville.....	Rock.....	Gazette.....	Dly. ex. Sun.....	Sidney H. and Robert W. Bliss
Jefferson.....	Jefferson...	Banner.....	Thurs.....	C. J. Mueller
Juneau.....	Dodge.....	Independent.....	Fri.....	Clifford Brothers
Kaukauna.....	Outagamie...	Times.....	Wed. and Fri.....	C. J. Hansen
Kendall.....	Monroe.....	Keystone.....	Fri.....	Oliver R. Witte
Kenosha.....	Kenosha...	News.....	Dly. ex. Sun.....	Ernest F. Marlatt
Kenosha.....	Kenosha...	Telegraph-Courier.....	Thurs.....	Ernest F. Marlatt
Kewaskum.....	Washington ..	Statesman.....	Fri.....	D. J. Harbeck
Kewaunee.....	Kewaunee...	Enterprise.....	Fri.....	John Read Karel
Kiel.....	Manitowoc...	Tri-County Record.....	Thurs.....	Winford H. Johnson and B. A. Cox
Kingston.....	Green Lake...	Spy.....	Thurs.....	Mrs. A. G. Stiles
La Crosse.....	La Crosse...	Business.....	Monthly.....	Hugh Corbett
La Crosse.....	La Crosse...	Hokah Chief.....	Thurs.....	H. E. Wheaton
La Crosse.....	La Crosse...	Racquet.....	Biweekly.....	Students of State Teachers College
La Crosse.....	La Crosse...	Tribune and Leader Press.	Dly.....	W. T. Burgess
Ladysmith.....	Rusk.....	News.....	Thurs.....	Mark R. Bell
Ladysmith.....	Rusk.....	Rusk County Reporter.....	Fri.....	Chester P. Burt
La Farge.....	Vernon.....	Enterprise.....	Thurs.....	John F. Herman
Lake Geneva.....	Walworth...	Regional News.....	Thurs.....	R. M. Nall
Lake Mills.....	Jefferson...	Leader.....	Thurs.....	William Haight
Lancaster.....	Grant.....	Grant County Herald.....	Wed.....	A. L. Sherman
Lancaster.....	Grant.....	Grant Co. Independent ..	Thurs.....	H. M. Schermerhorn
Lodi.....	Columbia...	Enterprise.....	Thurs.....	Cassius L. Coward
Lomira.....	Dodge.....	Review.....	Fri.....	R. E. Bump
Lone Rock.....	Richland...	Journal.....	Thurs.....	Einar O. Hammer
Loyal.....	Clark.....	Tribune.....	Thurs.....	L. V. Cowles and J. R. Steiner
Luck.....	Polk.....	Enterprise.....	Thurs.....	Vernie R. Jensen
Luxemburg.....	Kewaunee...	News.....	Fri.....	C. F. Temby
Madison.....	Dane.....	American Political Science Review.....	Bimonthly.....	Frederic A. Ogg
		Bulletin of the State Bar Assn. of Wis.....	Quarterly.....	Gilson G. Glasier
		Capital Area Ruralist.....	Thurs.....	Marshall F. Browne
		Capital Times.....	Daily.....	William T. Evjue
		Daily Cardinal.....	Dly. ex. Mon.....	Students of U. of W.
		Dairyland News.....	Semimonthly ..	Paul Weis
		East Side News.....	Thurs.....	Marshall F. Browne
		Farm Power.....	Monthly.....	E. W. Hamilton
		Monatshefte fur Deutschen Unterricht ..	Mo. Oct.-June ..	R. O. Roseler
		Monumental News.....	Monthly.....	B. S. Whitaker
		Municipality.....	Monthly.....	F. N. MacMillin
		Professional Art Magazine	Bimonthly.....	Ben Duggar
		Progressive.....	Sat.....	William T. Evjue

PRINCIPAL WISCONSIN PUBLICATIONS—Continued

Post Office	County	Name	Issued	Editor or Publisher
Madison—cont.		Temperance Education Journal.....	Quarterly.....	Edgar G. Doudna
		Wisconsin Alumnus.....	Quarterly.....	Harry C. Thoma
		Wis. Archeologist.....	Quarterly.....	Chas. E. Brown
		Wis. Beekeeping.....	Monthly.....	H. J. Rahmlow
		Wis. Congregational Church Life.....	Bimonthly.....	Wis. Cong. Conference
		Wis. Country Magazine.....	Monthly.....	Students of the U. W.
			Oct.—June.....	Col. of Agriculture
		Wisconsin Engineer.....	Mo. Oct.—May.....	Wis. Eng. Journal Assn
		Wisconsin Horticulture.....	Monthly.....	H. J. Rahmlow
		Wis. Journal of Education.....	Mo. Sept.—May.....	O. H. Plenzke
		Wisconsin Law Review.....	Quarterly.....	U. of W. Law School
		Wis. Magazine of History.....	Quarterly.....	Joseph Schafer
		Wis. Medical Journal.....	Monthly.....	State Med. Soc. of Wis.
		Wisconsin Octopus.....	Monthly.....	Students of U. of W.
		Wisconsin Sportsman.....	Monthly.....	Hugh Jackson
		Wis. State Employee.....	Monthly.....	Roy E. Kubista
		Wisconsin State Journal.....	Daily.....	A. M. Brayton
Manawa.....	Waupaca.....	Advocate.....	Thurs.....	A. C. Walch
Manitowoc.....	Manitowoc.....	Herald-Times.....	Dly. ex. Sun.....	R. T. Bayne
Marathon.....	Marathon.....	Times.....	Fri.....	A. P. Gertschen
Marinette.....	Marinette.....	Eagle-Star.....	Dly. ex. Sun.....	Frank E. Noyes
Marinette.....	Marinette.....	Times-Union.....	Fri.....	F. J. Dilleit
Marion.....	Waupaca.....	Advertiser.....	Thurs.....	Elmer Byers
Markesan.....	Green Lake.....	Herald.....	Thurs.....	Roy P. Van Vuren
Marshall.....	Dane.....	Record.....	Fri.....	C. V. Lake
Marshfield.....	Wood.....	Journal.....	Thurs.....	Gauger and Witt
Marshfield.....	Wood.....	News-Herald.....	Dly. ex. Sun.....	Howard A. Quirt
Mauston.....	Juneau.....	Juneau County Chronicle.....	Thurs.....	Robert J. Temple
Mauston.....	Juneau.....	Star.....	Thurs.....	John B. Hanson
Mayville.....	Dodge.....	Dodge County Pioneer.....	Thurs.....	Conrad Mueller
Mayville.....	Dodge.....	News.....	Wed.....	O. A. Gehrke
Mayville.....	Dodge.....	Trade and Farm News.....	Monthly.....	Edgar G. Mueller
Mazomanie.....	Dane.....	Sickle.....	Thurs.....	M. F. Browne
Medford.....	Taylor.....	Taylor County Star News.....	Thurs.....	W. H. Conrad
Mellen.....	Ashland.....	Record.....	Thurs.....	I. A. Kenyon
Melrose.....	Jackson.....	Chronicle.....	Thurs.....	Helmer L. Gilbertson
Menasha.....	Winnebago.....	Record.....	Daily.....	Ira H. Clough
Menominee Falls.....	Waukesha.....	News.....	Thurs.....	Mrs. W. H. Rintelman
Menomonie.....	Dunn.....	Dunn County News.....	Wed.....	J. T. Flint
Menomonie.....	Dunn.....	Stoutonia.....	Weekly during sch. yr.....	Students of Stout Institute
Merrill.....	Lincoln.....	Herald.....	Daily.....	W. B. Chilsen
Middleton.....	Dane.....	Times-Tribune.....	Fri.....	T. R. Daniels
Milltown.....	Polk.....	Herald.....	Thurs.....	Vernie R. Jensen
Milton.....	Rock.....	College Review.....	Semimonthly.....	Students of Milton College
Milton.....	Rock.....	News.....	Thurs.....	Orlando H. Frantz
Milton Junction.....	Rock.....	Telephone.....	Thurs.....	Orlando H. Frantz
Milwaukee.....	Milwaukee.....	Advance.....	Biweekly.....	B. C. Korn
Milwaukee.....	Milwaukee.....	American School Board Journal.....	Monthly.....	William George Bruce
		Appeal.....	Weekly.....	William D. McKoin and Sons
		Badger De Molay.....	Monthly.....	W. D. Isham
		Bay View Press.....	Thurs.....	Andrew R. Campbell
		Brooms, Brushes & Mops.....	Monthly.....	H. A. Apple
		Catholic Herald Citizen.....	Weekly.....	Humphrey E. Desmond
		Catholic School Journal.....	Monthly.....	Edward A. Fitzpatrick
		Church Times.....	Monthly.....	Rev. William Dawson
		Columbia.....	Wed.....	Dr. H. E. Fritsch
		Czechoslovak.....	Sat.....	John V. Klabouch
		Deutsche Zeitung.....	Daily.....	Hellmuth Karl Falk
		Die Hausfrau.....	Monthly.....	H. H. Coleman
		Echo.....	Wkly. during sch. yr.....	Students of State Teachers College
		Evening Post.....	Dly. ex. Sun.....	Wis. Guardian Pub. Co.
		Excelsior.....	Thurs.....	Jos. Springob
		Feed Bag.....	Monthly.....	David K. Steenbergh
		Flour and Feed.....	Monthly.....	W. R. Anderson
		Ford Dealer and Service Field.....	Monthly.....	Harry Apple
		Herold.....	Sun.....	National Weeklies

PRINCIPAL WISCONSIN PUBLICATIONS—Continued

Post Office	County	Name	Issued	Editor or Publisher
Milwaukee—cont.		Hospital Progress.....	Monthly	Rev. Alphonse M. Schwitalla
		Ice Cream Review.....	Monthly	E. K. Slater
		Industrial Arts and Vocational Education..	Monthly	John J. Metz
		Journal.....	Daily	L. A. Webster
		Jugoslavenski Obzor.....	Thurs.	Frank R. Staut
		Kodak.....	Quarterly	Students of Milwaukee Downer College
		Kurier Polski.....	Daily	Col. Peter F. Piasecki
		La Tribuna Italiana.....	Monthly	Filbert E. Cacchione
		Living Church.....	Weekly	Clifford P. Morehouse
		Lumber and Building Material Dealer.....	Monthly	W. H. Badeaux
		Marquette Engineer.....	Quarterly	Students of the Col. o Eng. Marquette U.
		Marquette Law.....	Dec., Feb., Apr. and June	Students and Faculty of Marquette University Law School
		Marquette Journal.....	Quarterly	Marquette University Col. of Journalism
		Marquette Tribune.....	Weekly	Students of Marquette University
		Masonic Tidings.....	Monthly	J. A. Fetterly
		Medical Times.....	Monthly	R. W. Blumenthal
		Melting Pot.....	Monthly	Mrs. A. B. Vajda
		Mid-Western Banker.....	Monthly	Howard W. Clark
		Milk Dealer.....	Monthly	E. K. Slater
		Mount Mary Times.....	Weekly	Students of Mount Mary College
		National Butter and Cheese Journal.....	Monthly	E. K. Slater
		Northwestern Confectioner.....	Monthly	Gertrude B. Kluck
		Nowiny Polskie.....	Dly. ex. Sun.	Nowiny Publishing
		Observer.....	Semimonthly	E. P. Zillman
		Reporter.....	Dly. ex. Sun.	J. F. Woodmansee
		Retail Journal.....	5 times a yr.	The Journal Co.
		Sanitation.....	Monthly	Edmund C. Kratsch
		School Science and Mathematics.....	Monthly	Glen W. Warner
		Sentinel.....	Daily	James J. Colby
		Shorewood Herald.....	Thurs.	Harvey J. Kitz
		Sonntagspost.....	Sun.	Leo Luedke
		Times.....	Thurs.	Harold Towell
		Western Builder.....	Thurs.	C. H. Fox
		Whitefish Bay Herald.....	Thurs.	H. J. Kitz
		Wisconsin Catholic Clubwoman.....	Quarterly	Grace E. Miller
		Wisconsin Enterprise-Blade.....	Sat.	J. Anthony Josey
		Wisconsin Jewish Chronicle.....	Weekly	Nathan J. Gould
		Wisconsin Magyarsag.....	Fri.	Charles Klein
		Wisconsin Odd Fellow.....	Monthly	A. M. Arveson
		Wisconsin Restaurateur.....	Monthly	A. C. Wagner
		Wisconsin Retail Grocer.....	Monthly	A. E. Gesch
		Wisconsin Telephone News.....	Monthly	Ray H. Angove
		Wisconsinsky Slovak.....	Fri.	Michael Holasek, Jr.
		Woehenblatt.....	Fri.	Isador S. Horwitz
Mineral Point.....	Iowa.....	Iowa Co. Democrat and Mineral Point Tribune.	Thurs.	D. M. Morgan, A. V. Jacobs
Minocqua.....	Oneida.....	Lakeland Times.....	Fri.	Enos E. Fisher
Mondovi.....	Buffalo.....	Herald-News.....	Fri.	F. L. St. John
Monroe.....	Green.....	Green Co. Herald.....	Wed.	Fred L. Kohli
		Times.....	Dly. ex. Sun.	Emery A. Odell
Montello.....	Marquette.....	Express.....	Fri.	Chas. Barry
Montfort.....	Grant.....	Mail.....	Thurs.	R. D. Quick
Monticello.....	Green.....	Messenger.....	Thurs.	C. M. Wittenwyler
Morrisonville.....	Dane.....	Tribune.....	Sat.	Chas. Eldredge
Mosinee.....	Marathon.....	Times.....	Wed.	Francis F. Schweinler
Mt. Horeb.....	Dane.....	Mail.....	Thurs.	A. C. Krohn
Mukwonago.....	Waukesha.....	Chief.....	Thurs.	Mary D. Small

PRINCIPAL WISCONSIN PUBLICATIONS—Continued

Post Office	County	Name	Issued	Editor or Publisher
Muscoda	Grant	Progressive	Thurs.	Kenneth Galer
Necedah	Juneau	Republican	Thurs.	LeRoy Eaton
Neenah	Winnebago	Friend & Guide & Messenger	Monthly	Equitable Reserve Association
Neenah	Winnebago	News-Times	Daily	Clara A. Bloom
Neillsville	Clark	Clark County Press	Thurs.	Wells F. Harvey
New Glarus	Green	Post	Wed.	Arthur J. Theiler
New Holstein	Calumet	Reporter	Thurs.	Everett M. Cooley
New Lisbon	Juneau	Times & Juneau Co. Argus	Thurs.	C. A. Leicht
New London	Waupaca & Outagamie	Press-Republican	Thurs.	W. T. Comstock
New Richmond	St. Croix	News	Wed. Fri.	Franc. A. R. Van Meter
Niagara	Marinette	Journal	Fri.	Martin Boerner
Norwalk	Monroe	Star Herald News	Fri.	Lloyd D. Hesselgrave
Oakfield	Fond du Lac	Trade Journal	Monthly	M. R. Sloggy
Oconomowoc	Waukesha	Enterprise	Fri.	C. W. Brown
Oconomowoc	Waukesha	Liguorian	Monthly	Rev. D. F. Miller
Oconto	Oconto	Oconto Co. Reporter	Thurs.	W. M. Comstock
Oconto Falls	Oconto	Herald	Thurs.	E. G. Shellman
Ojibwa	Sawyer	Courier	Thurs.	Lyle Sheed
Omro	Winnebago	Herald	Thurs.	F. A. Siebensohn
Onalaska	La Crosse	La Crosse Co. Record	Thurs.	E. G. Showers
Oregon	Dane	Observer	Wed.	E. F. Kramer
Oxfordville	Rock	Journal & Footville News	Wed.	Ward A. Stewart
Osceola	Polk	Sun	Thurs.	F. C. Letch
Oshkosh	Winnebago	Advance	Biwkly.	Students of State Teachers College
.....	.....	Fox Valley Free Press	Fri.	W. J. Van Allen
.....	.....	Northwestern	Dly. ex. Sun.	O. J. Hardy
.....	.....	Winnebago Citizen Farmer	Monthly	R. N. Senn
Osseo	Trempealeau	Tri-County News	Thurs.	J. H. Smith
Owen	Clark	Enterprise	Thurs.	J. R. Barager
Palmyra	Jefferson	Enterprise	Thurs.	Kenneth Elwood
Pardeeville	Columbia	Pardeeville-Wyocena Times	Thurs.	H. P. Thompson
Park Falls	Price	Herald	Fri.	Alan M. Young
Pepin	Pepin	Herald	Thurs.	R. E. Portmann
Peshigo	Marinette	Times	Thurs.	L. J. Pesch
Phillips	Price	Bee	Thurs.	Geo. R. Foster
Phillips	Price	Wisconsin Homestead	Monthly	Felix A. Kremer
Pittsville	Wood	Record	Thurs.	D. M. McKee
Plainfield	Waushara	Sun	Thurs.	W. H. Fields
Platteville	Grant	Exponent	Biwkly.	Leslie H. Janke
Platteville	Grant	Grant County News	Fri.	R. I. Dugdale
Platteville	Grant	Journal	Wed.	H. A. Brockman
Plum City	Pierce	News	Thurs.	Ken F. Neill
Plymouth	Sheboygan	Mission House Mirror	Biwkly.	Students of Mission House College
Plymouth	Sheboygan	Post	Fri.	Wandersleben and Schmidt
Plymouth	Sheboygan	Review	Mon. & Thurs.	Ben L. Harper
Portage	Columbia	Register-Democrat	Daily	A. A. Porter
Portage	Columbia	Wisconsin State Register	Wed.	A. A. Porter
Pt. Washington	Ozaukee	Herald	Wed.	W. B. Krause
Pt. Washington	Ozaukee	Pilot	Thurs.	Norbert A. Sauer
Poynette	Columbia	Press	Fri.	C. M. Butler
Prairie du Chien	Crawford	Campionette	Biwkly. during sch. yr.	Students of Campion Jesuit High School
Prairie du Chien	Crawford	Courier	Tues.	H. E. Howe
Prairie du Chien	Crawford	Crawford County Press	Thurs.	J. Alvin Dru'yor
Prairie du Sac	Sauk	Sauk County News	Thurs.	Bert Giegerich
Prentice	Price	News	Thurs.	Ralph E. Nehls
Prescott	Pierce	Journal	Thurs.	W. H. Hansen
Princeton	Green Lake	Times-Republic	Thurs.	H. H. Hobart
Racine	Racine	Day	Daily	Frederick S. Gram
Racine	Racine	Journal-Times	Daily	F. R. Starbuck
Racine	Racine	Wisconsin Agriculturist and Farmer	Biwkly.	F. B. Swingle
Randolph	Dodge	Advance	Thurs.	L. E. Williams
Random Lake	Sheboygan	Times	Thurs.	H. C. Scholler
Reedsburg	Sauk	Free Press	Fri.	Ina Seamans
Reedsburg	Sauk	Times	Thurs.	T. C. Ninman

PRINCIPAL WISCONSIN PUBLICATIONS—Continued

Post Office	County	Name	Issued	Editor or Publisher
Reeseville.....	Dodge.....	Review.....	Thurs.....	Emil Klentz
Rhineland.....	Oneida.....	New North.....	Thurs.....	Harry Slosson
Rhineland.....	Oneida.....	News.....	Dly. ex. Sun.	Clifford G. Ferris
Rib Lake.....	Taylor.....	Herald.....	Fri.....	R. J. Voemastek
Rice Lake.....	Barron.....	Chronotype.....	Wed.....	Warren D. Leary
Rice Lake.....	Barron.....	Bulletin.....	Thurs.....	George W. Erickson
Richland Center.....	Richland.....	Republican Observer.....	Thurs.....	S. W. Fogo
Richland Center.....	Richland.....	Democrat.....	Thurs.....	Lela P. Andrews
Rio.....	Columbia.....	Journal.....	Thurs.....	Bakken and Stroebel
Ripon.....	Fond du Lac.....	College Days.....	Tues.....	Students of Ripon Col.
Ripon.....	Fond du Lac.....	Commonwealth.....	Thurs.....	Luck and Inversetti
Ripon.....	Fond du Lac.....	Press.....	Thurs.....	R. S. Howe
River Falls.....	Pierce.....	Journal.....	Thurs.....	Clarence E. White
River Falls.....	Pierce.....	Student Voice.....	Wed.....	Students of State Teachers College
St. Croix Falls.....	Polk.....	Standard-Press.....	Thurs.....	David Hammergren, Jr.
St. Francis.....	Milwaukee.....	Our Young People.....	Monthly.....	St. Johns Institute for Deaf Mutes
Sauk City.....	Sauk.....	Pioneer Press.....	Thurs.....	Charles F. Ninman
Seymour.....	Outagamie.....	Press.....	Thurs.....	C. A. Van Vuren
Sharon.....	Walworth.....	Reporter.....	Thurs.....	J. Luverne Howell
Shawano.....	Shawano.....	Leader.....	Daily.....	Byron F. Heal
Shawano.....	Shawano.....	Shawano County Journal.....	Thurs.....	Harold A. Meyer
Sheboygan.....	Sheboygan.....	Amerika.....	Wed.....	Walter Knippel
Sheboygan.....	Sheboygan.....	Liberty Mail Order Digest.....	Monthly.....	Max Schneck
Sheboygan.....	Sheboygan.....	Press.....	Dly. ex. Sun.	C. E. Broughton
Sheboygan.....	Sheboygan.....	Times.....	Thurs.....	Elmer Beck
Sheboygan Falls.....	Sheboygan.....	Cheese Reporter.....	Fri.....	F. W. Zimmerman
Sheboygan Falls.....	Sheboygan.....	Sheboygan County News.....	Thurs.....	N. J. Hennen
Shell Lake.....	Washburn.....	Washburn County Register.....	Thurs.....	W. M. Kommerstad
Shullsburg.....	Lafayette.....	Pick and Gad.....	Thurs.....	H. T. Law
Siren.....	Polk.....	Burnett County Siren.....	Thurs.....	Bennie Bye
Slades Corners.....	Kenosha.....	Mugwump.....	Thurs.....	Paul J. Sauer
Soldiers Grove.....	Crawford.....	Kickapoo Scout.....	Thurs.....	H. R. Poetmann
Somerset.....	St. Croix.....	Reveille.....	Thurs.....	Donald LaGrandeur
So. Milwaukee.....	Milwaukee.....	Driller.....	Monthly.....	Arnold Andrews
		Excavating Engineer.....	Monthly.....	Arnold Andrews
		Journal.....	Fri.....	Fred L. Hook & C. A. Fish
		Voice.....	Thurs.....	F. P. Neumann & A. M. Huebner
South Wayne.....	Lafayette.....	Homestead.....	Thurs.....	Hough & Smith
Sparta.....	Monroe.....	Herald.....	Tues.....	Theo. C. Radde
		Monroe Co. Democrat.....	Thurs.....	T. C. Radde
Spencer.....	Marathon.....	Record.....	Thurs.....	L. L. Quimby
Spooner.....	Washburn.....	Advocate.....	Thurs.....	E. M. Bardill
		Washburn Co. Leader.....	Thurs.....	Bennie Bye
Spring Green.....	Sauk.....	Home News.....	Thurs.....	Mrs. R. H. Purdy
Spring Valley.....	Pierce.....	Sun.....	Thurs.....	Chas. Lowater
Stanley.....	Chippewa.....	Republican.....	Fri.....	W. H. Bridgman
Stevens Point.....	Portage.....	Gwiazda Polarna.....	Sat.....	Paul Klimowicz
		Journal.....	Daily.....	Frank W. Leahy
		Pointer.....	Wed.....	Florence M. Smith
		Rolnik.....	Sat.....	Paul Klimowicz
Stoughton.....	Dane.....	Courier-Hub.....	Dly. ex. Sun.	H. W. Quirt
Stratford.....	Marathon.....	Journal.....	Thurs.....	D. D. Hale
Sturgeon Bay.....	Door.....	Door County Advocate.....	Fri.....	H. J. Sanderson & A. T. Harris
		Door County News.....	Thurs.....	Earl M. LaPlant
Sun Prairie.....	Dane.....	Countryman.....	Thurs.....	Theron G. Stone
Superior.....	Douglas.....	Co-operative Builder.....	Sat.....	Co-operative Publishing Ass'n
		Peptomist.....	Biwkly. during sch. yr.....	Students of State Teachers College
		Telegram.....	Dly. ex. Sun.	Evening Telegram Co.
		Tidende.....	Fri.....	Anna D. Fuhr
		Tyomies.....	Dly. ex. Mon.	Matt Wiitala
		Tyovaen.....		
		Osuustoimintalehti.....	Thurs.....	Co-operative Publishing Ass'n
Thorp.....	Clark.....	Wisconsin Journal.....	Fri.....	Marshall Finstad
Three Lakes.....	Oneida.....	Courier.....	Thurs.....	Wm. Wagner
Tigerton.....	Shawano.....	News.....	Thurs.....	Joyce Larkin
		Chronicle.....	Fri.....	O. R. Weygand

PRINCIPAL WISCONSIN PUBLICATIONS—Continued

Post Office	County	Name	Issued	Editor or Publisher
Tomah.....	Monroe.....	Journal and Monitor-Herald.....	Weekly.....	L. W. Kenny
		Reminder.....	Fri.....	F. W. Walcup
Tomahawk.....	Lincoln.....	Leader.....	Thurs.....	Osborne Bros.
Turtle Lake.....	Barron.....	Times.....	Thurs.....	Alton T. Grimsrud
Two Rivers.....	Manitowoc.....	Reporter.....	Dly. ex. Sun.....	Two Rivers Reporter
Union Grove.....	Racine.....	Sun.....	Wed.....	J. J. Page
Unity.....	Marathon.....	Marathon Co. Register.....	Fri.....	E. A. Quimby
Vesper.....	Wood.....	State Center.....	Thurs.....	Elmer Trickey
Viola.....	Richland.....	News.....	Thurs.....	W. B. Van Winter
Viroqua.....	Vernon.....	Vernon Co. Broadcaster.....	Thurs.....	L. R. Lawton
		Vernon Co. Censor.....	Wed.....	H. E. Goldsmith
Wabeno.....	Forest.....	Northern Wisconsin News.....	Fri.....	J. W. Norris
Walworth.....	Walworth.....	Times.....	Thurs.....	Frank J. McCay
Washburn.....	Bayfield.....	Times.....	Thurs.....	Paul L. Robinson
Waterford.....	Racine.....	Post.....	Thurs.....	M. J. Chapman
Waterloo.....	Jefferson.....	Courier.....	Thurs.....	L. E. Perry
Watertown.....	Jefferson.....	Black and Red.....	Monthly.....	Students of North-western College
		Brueder-Botschafter.....	Biwkly.....	Bishop Karl A. Mueller
		Times.....	Dly. ex. Sun.....	John D. Clifford
Waukesha.....	Waukesha.....	Burning Bush.....	Thurs.....	Chas. L. Capsel
		Echo.....	Fri.....	Students of Carroll College
		Freeman.....	Dly. ex. Sun.....	Henry A. Youmans
		Waukesha Co. Tribune.....	Fri.....	Leo J. Miller
		Wisconsin Clubwoman.....	Bimonthly.....	Jennie T. Schrage
Waunakee.....	Dane.....	Tribune.....	Thurs.....	A. F. & F. J. Roessler
Waupaca.....	Waupaca.....	Motor.....	Monthly ex. July.....	Woman's Christian Temperance Union
		Waupaca Co. Post.....	Thurs.....	Waupaca Leader Co.
Waupun.....	Fond du Lac.....	Leader-News.....	Thurs.....	Geo. W. Greene
Wausau.....	Marathon.....	American Nat'l. Fur and Market Journal.....	Monthly.....	F. E. Bump, Jr.
		Marathon County Farm Journal & Wausau Trade Extension.....	Monthly.....	F. E. Gritzmacher
		Pilot.....	Thurs.....	Eugene B. Thayer, Jr.
		Record-Herald.....	Dly. ex. Sun.....	J. C. Sturtevant
Wausaukee.....	Marinette.....	Independent.....	Fri.....	Geo. E. Bogrand
Wautoma.....	Waushara.....	Waushara Argus.....	Thurs.....	R. W. Harmon
Wauwatosa.....	Milwaukee.....	American Poetry Magazine.....	Six times per yr.	Clara Catherine Prince
		Modelmaker.....	Bimonthly.....	Frank Taylor
		Model Railroader.....	Monthly.....	A. C. Kalmbach
		News.....	Thurs.....	C. L. Benoy
Wauzeka.....	Crawford.....	Chief.....	Thurs.....	Harry C. Craig
Webster.....	Burnett.....	Burnett Co. Enterprise.....	Thurs.....	LeRoy T. Huth
West Allis.....	Milwaukee.....	Star.....	Thurs.....	Jack D. Grace
West Bend.....	Washington.....	News.....	Thurs.....	Mrs. Jos. J. Huber
West Bend.....	Washington.....	Pilot.....	Thurs.....	H. B. Kaempfer & Son
Westby.....	Vernon.....	Times.....	Wed.....	J. T. Hage
Westfield.....	Marquette.....	Central Union.....	Thurs.....	Charles D. Fuller
West Salem.....	La Crosse.....	Nonpareil-Journal.....	Thurs.....	Mrs. G. W. Garlock
Weyauwega.....	Waupaca.....	Chronicle.....	Wed.....	A. J. Rieck
Whitehall.....	Trempealeau.....	Times.....	Thurs.....	Scott B. Nichols
Whitewater.....	Walworth.....	Press.....	Thurs.....	W. C. Hearst
		Register.....	Thurs.....	R. K. Coe
		Royal Purple.....	Mon.....	Students of State Teachers College
		Wisconsin Implement Dealer.....	Monthly.....	M. R. Williams
Winter.....	Sawyer.....	Sawyer Co. Gazette.....	Thurs.....	Thomas E. Noyes
Wisconsin Dells.....	Columbia.....	Events.....	Thurs.....	W. A. Drumb
Wisconsin Rapids.....	Wood.....	Tribune.....	Daily.....	Wisconsin Rapids Tribune Co.
Wittenberg.....	Shawano.....	Enterprise.....	Thurs.....	John Englund
		For Gammel Og Ung.....	Wkly.....	Homme Orphan Home
Wonewoc.....	Juneau.....	Reporter.....	Thurs.....	V. O. Fuller
Woodville.....	St. Croix.....	Leader.....	Fri.....	N. C. Little
		Midland Cooperator.....	Monthly.....	Joseph Gilbert

Parties and Elections

State Party Platforms

DEMOCRATIC STATE PLATFORM

1938

Preamble

WE, THE Democrats of Wisconsin, stand four-square behind our great President, Franklin Delano Roosevelt, as the Nation's greatest leader for the advancement of Social Security and economic betterment, for the clear enunciation and patriotic practice of the doctrine of strict American neutrality toward all European and other foreign controversies and conflicts. We love Roosevelt because he loves peace and abhors war; he is against the practice that creates prosperity for a small class and dire necessity for the great democratic mass; because of his influential leadership and his strenuous efforts for the preservation of peace, thereby averting world-wide calamity.

The Democratic Party of Wisconsin highly commends, approves and endorses the record of United States Senator F. Ryan Duffy, and his loyal support of our President Franklin D. Roosevelt. Senator Duffy in his campaign for election promised the people of Wisconsin that he would aid and assist in every possible way the humane program of recovery to be proposed by President Roosevelt. He has loyally carried out that pledge. He has also been diligent in his constant efforts in behalf of Wisconsin farmers, labor and businessmen.

We warn the laborer and the farmer and the small businessman against tying up with the Republican Party in the State of Wisconsin. The success of the Republican Party in the State will mean the destruction of labor unions, the destruction of farm cooperatives and for a greater impetus to chain stores and foreign business, driving the small businessman to the walls. Its candidates have the moral endorsement and extravagant financing of big business. Its program is that of saving taxes for the rich by the abolition of various governmental agencies for public works, relief, and redress, with the inevitable return of the soup kitchen, bread line, and flophouse in their places.

We warn the laborer and the farmer and the small businessman against aligning themselves with the Progressive Party because the Third Party is without a single democratic principle. Through all its declarations runs the motif of selfishness of its leader and candidates for reelection who seek to emulate the dictators of Europe. The Third Party seeks to defeat democracy by dividing its forces.

We warn labor against the present state administration and Third Party because they have divided organized labor, and by the enactment of the so-called "Little Wagner Act," Chapter 51, Laws of 1937, they have fomented jurisdictional fights in their ranks, have played the A. F. of L. against the C. I. O. and vice versa, to the great

inconvenience of the consuming public and to the loss of the wage earner.

We warn the farmer against the present state administration and the Third Party because they have disorganized the farmers by failing to keep their promises of reorganizing the Department of Markets and Agriculture under a single head, instead of three, and by increasing its personnel to seven, thus making it Wisconsin's political football.

We warn the people of Wisconsin against the present state administration and a Third Party because they have created a situation whereby Wisconsin has lower wages and higher taxes than any other industrial state in the Union, rather than higher wages and lower taxes.

We warn labor and farmers against the present administration and the Third Party because they have shouldered the burden of taxes on the farmers and the laborers without any just benefits to the unemployed and the superannuated.

We warn the people already over-burdened with high taxes against the present state administration and its party, because they have created a large number of bureaus and filled them with incompetent political henchmen, and gave us the Buckman and other terrible examples of incompetency and dishonesty in the State of Wisconsin.

We warn the unemployed and the dependent against the present state administration and the Third Party because they have adopted the ideology of the dictator by purging their political opponents and throwing all economic dependents to the dogs.

Their candidate, the Governor, gave utterance to the following:

"We flatly oppose every form of coddling or spoon-feeding the American people, whether it be those on relief, whether it be farmers or workers, whether it be business or industry. . . . Whatever it may cost, so help us God, we shall use the power of these United States to restore to every American the opportunity to help himself. After that, we can sink or swim."

In that utterance we find a ruthless, brutal disposal of suffering humanity never before expounded. It is a denial of social and economic security and it is a plan for turning out the old and the helpless, the blind and the weak and the poor to shift for themselves, to let them sink or swim.

We warn business against the present state administration and its party because they have sacrificed the small businessman and have permitted chain stores to thrive through inadequate taxation notwithstanding their promise to give the small businessman relief from unfair chain-store competition.

We warn the people of Wisconsin against the present state administration and its party because they have violated the state constitution, usurped executive power in the call for the 1937 special session of the legislature to pass a reorganization bill, without any emergency, at a wasteful expense to the tax payers of Wisconsin. Its sole purpose was to put men of their own political color in office and employment, and those opposed, out.

We warn those who believe in democracy and academic freedom against the present state administration and its party because they have packed the University Board of Regents and have given us an example in Wisconsin of how Moscow conducts the trials of those opposed to Stalin.

The time has come when the inner clique and the Madison ring of the present state administration must be banished from the capitol, or we cease to be a free state.

We, the Democrats of Wisconsin, believe in private business and private ownership of property, and we, therefore, endorse the National Administration's efforts to care for the unemployed and the farmer and to assist the small businessman during these trying periods of depression and recession until the normal shall be restored and private business and enterprise can stand on its own feet.

Agriculture

The welfare of the state depends primarily upon the prosperity of our farmers. The present administration has been favoring the distributor when it should serve the farmer and the consumer.

We, therefore, favor the reorganization of the Department of Agriculture under one head, to the end that it will be more responsive to the interests of the farmers. We are opposed to tariff tinkering and reciprocal trade agreements unless they embrace matters of benefit to the Wisconsin farmer.

We favor the improvement of the quality of our dairy and agricultural products to the end that both our home and foreign market therefor will be materially increased.

We favor a permanent program for the advertisement of things produced upon the farm. We favor an annual appropriation of not less than \$100,000.00 and we recommend that any unspent part of the appropriation be not returned to the general fund, but kept for such expenditures as from time to time may be necessary.

We favor that milk be declared a public utility. Milk is the staff of life. Human life may exist without the convenience of electric power, but not without milk.

We therefore favor a price for milk to the farmer that will earn for him the cost of his product plus a reasonable profit.

Labor

We believe in the democratic enunciation that labor of a human being is not a commodity or article of commerce.

We favor the short work day and work week.

We favor collective bargaining by representatives of labor's own choosing.

We regret any division in the ranks of labor and call upon organized labor in Wisconsin to present a united front and to rid itself of the many "isms" grafted upon it and rid some of its labor unions of

their false leadership constantly fostering legislation intended to undermine our concept of government, solely for their propaganda. Communism and fascism are destructive of trade unions. Labor's hope is in the democracy of the Democratic party and the maintenance inviolate of the free institutions of our country.

We regret that professional so-called labor leaders for their selfish interests and gains, saw fit to foist upon the state of Wisconsin the "Little Wagner Act". Had the legislature adopted the amendments to the labor relations act proposed by the democrats, we would not today have the disconcerting spectacle of jurisdictional fights, of business and industry being picketed by two factions, one declaring the place is fair, and the other unfair to organized labor, to the great loss to business, the consumer and labor.

Compulsory arbitration is coercion and un-American, and we believe in voluntary relationships between organized labor and capital, with the least governmental interference, except as the last resort, to save life and property, as the only American democratic means of serving the public. Over-government or state regulation leads to regimentation, and in the end in the destruction of both union and business, as witnessed in the lands of European dictators.

We favor that employers' associations and labor unions follow the system originally enunciated by the late respected and beloved labor leader, Samuel Gompers, now adopted as the English system, based on moral force and mutual understanding rather than upon legal compulsion, of recognizing each other as an integral part of a collective bargaining system, in which they respect one another and mutually attribute real value to the agreement and relations that they have built up between them, and provide in such collective bargaining agreement, that there shall be no strikes nor lock-outs until the procedure of negotiating basic changes or grievances has been completed.

Unemployment

The National Democratic Platform states:

"We believe that unemployment is a national problem, and that it is an inescapable obligation of our government to meet it in a national way. Due to our stimulation of private business, more than five million people have been reemployed; and we shall continue to maintain that the first objective of a program of economic security is maximum employment in private industry at adequate wages. Where business fails to supply such employment, we believe that work at prevailing wages should be provided in cooperation with state and local government on useful public projects to the end that the national wealth may be increased, the skill and energy of the worker may be utilized, his morale maintained, and the unemployed assured the opportunity to earn the necessities of life."

We are heartily in accord with this statement of principles. We are opposed to the attempt of the present state administration to belittle and delay the operations of the national democratic program at the expense of Wisconsin's unemployed.

Social Security

We favor old-age pensions, unemployment insurance and social security.

We will end the policy of the present state administration of enacting social security laws supported by your property taxes.

The Democratic Party placed upon the statute books of the state of Wisconsin the first old-age assistance law enacted in the United States, which met the requirements of the federal government, in order to secure federal aid.

We favor further liberalization of our Social Security laws to the end and that all of the aged and unfortunate of this state may secure the full protection of the security act intended to be enjoyed by all of our people, making this benefit keep step with the ever increasing capacity of America to provide a high standard of living for all of us citizens.

We pledge ourselves to the policy of more liberally contributing to the support of our aged people over sixty years, and providing for monthly assistance of Sixty Dollars, one-half of which is to come from the funds of the Nation and one-half from the funds of the State. We believe in raising the necessary revenue therefor by a tax other than real estate. We ask for legislation for the creation of a proper state agency for its administration.

Taxation

The Democratic Party is opposed to the hit and miss taxation policy of the present state administration, which has resulted in an increase of more than 50% in our real estate taxes since its advent into office. We favor a program of tax revision which will relieve property of its present excessive tax burden, to the end that homesteads will only be taxed for the direct services they receive from their respective local unit of government.

This tax reduction on real estate will result from our economical administration of state bureaus and commissions. We will provide full state aid for schools and federal social security. We will terminate the present state policy of dictating local expenditures. We will provide large state support of local roads and streets; federal aid for schools, social security and highways; and a continuation of the democratic plan of levying and collecting state taxes and returning the entire proceeds thereof to the local government for property tax relief.

We advocate a program that will result in a reduction of local real estate taxes, having in mind that there has been a general decline in real estate values and earnings.

Education

We are for academic freedom and we are opposed to interference with our university and other schools of learning by either office holders or other meddlers.

We favor the extension of increased education facilities to everyone—in the city and on the farm.

We oppose any tampering with the teachers' retirement law and fund, and condemn the loaning of money from its fund on inadequate securities for political favoritism.

Highways

We favor the extension and improvement of our highway system to all parts of the state, not only for the convenience and pleasure of our own people, but to provide farm-to-market roads, build up our tourist trade industry and increase employment and home markets. We must terminate the present policy of diverting highway revenues to other state purposes by setting up a separate highway fund, a plan which was defeated by the present state administration in the last legislative session. We will also inaugurate a program to provide for the repayment of some eighteen million dollars now owing the state highway funds, to the end that property may be relieved of its present excessive burden for the support of local roads and streets by increasing state support.

We will promote safety on our highways, to the end that traffic hazards may be eliminated and traffic casualties reduced.

Conservation

We propose to make Wisconsin a state of real beauty and profit in all its recreational aspects.

We condemn the attitude of the present governor and his party in their opposition to advertising the recreational facilities of our state in order to improve our second largest industry, the tourist business. We favor a more extensive advertising program with an increased appropriation.

We favor:

(1) State assistance and full state cooperation with the federal program of conservation which has for its purpose the building up of our forests by means of adequate planting and fire protection;

(2) A method of scientific rough fish removal entirely diassociated from carp farming;

(3) Appropriation of necessary funds to provide the best protection possible for all forest and marsh areas of the state, and to create nurseries of sufficient size to provide trees for reforestation areas that have been burned, and to provide sufficient trees for shelter belts and tree plantations to prevent the drifting of soils on farm lands.

(4) Production of the maximum of fish and game that is possible for distribution in our lakes and streams, and forests and fields, so that they can be used by our great public both for recreation and food.

(5) An intensive educational program for schools, sportsmen's groups, and among the people generally, to create a better understanding of reasons for the protection of the natural resources of the state.

(6) Adequate protection to our forests, our fish and our game through an adequate conservation enforcement agency, with strict enforcement of all our conservation laws.

(7) Ways and means to create a service that will prevent the erosion by both wind and water of all our lands, including farm lands.

(8) The establishment of public hunting and fishing grounds.

(9) Correction of abuses in the commercial fishing industry.

(10) A more extensive program of conservation to enable our people to enjoy to its fullest the benefits of our great natural resources without impairing them for future generations.

(11) Adequate funds for all of these services so that they may return to the people values a hundred fold for the investment made. Let us make Wisconsin beautiful and profitable.

Banking

We criticize the various state departments for their lack of supervision of public investments and for the permitting of losses to be sustained by the public by reason of their negligent conduct.

We commend the action of president Roosevelt last June in insisting that banks hereafter be examined as to their solvency instead of their liquidity, thereby restoring the market for farm mortgages which were destroyed by the republican rule that declared farm mortgages as frozen assets, and denied the right to bankers to investment in local bonds unless they were listed on the stock exchange and were redeemable within ten years, and denied commercial loans a life of more than nine months, a rule which caused bankruptcy and failure to thousands of bankers throughout the United States, and untold distress and misery to depositors and to the people.

We favor a liberalization of the loaning policy of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation so as to make small loans more readily available to small businessmen.

We favor an increased guaranty of bank deposits to the end that bank failure no longer can create a panic and cause distress and bankruptcy to an entire neighborhood.

Utilities

We fully endorse the democratic stand on public utilities, and we are for the continued and speedy electrification of all parts of Wisconsin and we are against having its program tainted with politics.

We believe in an efficient and effective regulation of all utilities for the public good and in the public right to own any such utility.

We believe that our utility rates are in most places too high, and we pledge ourselves to all reasonable efforts to bring about a lowering of the same.

Veterans

We favor the impartial administration of our civil service law with respect to veterans, and deplore the tendency of the present state

administration to discriminate against veterans in order to favor political henchmen.

We condemn the circularizing of veterans and others at public expense for political exploitation.

Board of Control

We take credit for placing the employees of our state charitable and penal institutions on an eight-hour day.

Civil Service

The present state administration has not only failed to correct, but has increased abuses of the state civil service practices, especially in the use of oral examination for political favorites, and we most heartily condemn trick questions, the answers to which are impertinent to qualifications for the post, and its markings are left to the examiner, so that he may favor those of his political color, in fraud upon the public.

We take credit for strengthening the civil service law by insuring faithful and efficient employees a tenure in office by assuring them protection against unjust discharges and suspensions. The Democratic Party is the first party to advocate civil service and we adhere to its principles and demand that it be conducted with fairness and equality to all, regardless of party affiliations.

State and local employees are entitled to the same protection and consideration from the state which the state demands that industry give its employees. In line with our stand for old age pensions and in view of the fact that state and local employees are excluded from the provisions of the national social security act, we pledge adequate retirement legislation for aged public employees.

Bureaus

The constant increase of the number of bureaus in the state of Wisconsin shows an anti-democratic and uneconomical trend. It is contrary to the American concept of democracy that a bureau, not directly responsible to the people, shall be complainant, advocate, and judge of matters before it, and that its judgment shall be final and not subject to review except for fraud. It is an autocracy from which flows multiple abuses. We believe that a number of bureaus may be economically and efficiently dispensed with.

We believe that each bureau's power be limited to that of fact-searching only, that all fact-finding shall be made by judicial tribunals, with the right of appeal and review as guaranteed by the constitution and the laws of this state to any litigant in a court of law.

State Projects

We object to any method of money borrowing by the state or the planning of any project that will deprive the local communities of any of their natural advantages or the benefits derived from local taxation and government projects.

Primary Laws

The primary law was originally conceived and enacted for the purpose of eliminating party boss control. The present time set apart between the primary and the election is wholly inadequate for proper campaign purposes, and the party in power is thereby given an undue advantage.

We, therefore, favor that the date of the primary be set back to an earlier date.

Our government is founded upon the two party system without which democracy is not safe. To safe-guard our government it is essential that there be integrity in our party system. To prevent an occurrence in the future against ambitious and unscrupulous politicians betraying party principles we favor a closed primary law, that is: No voter of one party shall be permitted to vote in another party's primary and foist upon it an unwanted and undesired candidate.

STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE

WILLIAM D. CARROLL, *Prairie du Chien, Chairman*

MRS. HENRY V. SCHWALBACH, *Milwaukee, Vice-Chairman*

First District:

Joseph Wilke, Racine
Grace Cunningham, Burlington
Jacob Herrman, Kenosha
C. A. Hoen, Edgerton

Second District:

Palmer F. Daugs, Fort Atkinson
Paul A. Hemmy, Sr., Juneau
Mrs. J. C. McCarten, Portage
John McGonigle, Sun Prairie

Third District:

Mrs. John J. Boyle, Darlington
Katherine H. Schultz, La Crosse
Charles Nixon, Ontario
John Burris, Platteville

Fourth District:

Mrs. Estelle Keena, Milwaukee
Mrs. Earl Judkins, Milwaukee
Clemens Michalski, Milwaukee
Elmer Brown, South Milwaukee

Fifth District:

Mrs. Anne Smith, Milwaukee
Mrs. Irene Griffin, Milwaukee
Frank Basili, Milwaukee
Clarence Neumann, Milwaukee

Sixth District:

George Berger, Chilton
Oscar Nimmer, Fond du Lac
Dr. F. M. Corry, Menasha
A. S. Horn, Cedarburg

Seventh District:

A. J. Aschenbrenner, Stevens
Point
John Ringle, Jr., Wausau
Mrs. James Carew, Waupaca
Mrs. Wallace Milsap, Shawano

Eighth District:

Gerald Jolin, Appleton
Mrs. John Dunn, Green Bay
Bert Larkin, Two Rivers
James Martineau, Oconto

Ninth District:

Matt Quinn, Ellsworth
Lawrence Bonnes, Hudson
Dr. R. L. Barnes, Greenwood
Mrs. A. C. Hirsch, Eau Claire

Tenth District:

William Alexander, Hayward
George Meyer, Medford
Francis Golden, Merrill
Fred A. Russell, Superior

National Chairman:

James A. Farley, New York

National Committeemen:

Charles E. Broughton,
Sheboygan
Mrs. George N. Givan,
Milwaukee

PROGRESSIVE STATE PLATFORM

1938

THE Progressive Party was organized in Wisconsin in 1934 to provide the people with an effective political instrument to promote the welfare of all. On December 1, 1935, Wisconsin liberal political and economic groups joined to unite all state liberal forces in the Progressive column on the ballot. We pledge ourselves to a political realignment on a national front which will serve the people of the nation as the Progressive Party has done, is doing, and proposes to do in this state.

FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES

Progressives in their first Wisconsin campaign declared their allegiance to these fundamental principles:

First. The right of every American to worship God according to the dictates of his conscience; to express his opinion through a free press and free assemblage; and to have an effective voice in his political and economic life.

Second. The right of every American on the farm and in the city to earn his living by useful work and to receive for this work an income which the full productive capacity of society can afford.

Third. The right of American youth to develop their talents through public education, adequately supported, and to find a place in the life and work of their country.

Fourth. The right of men and women whose industry has helped to build the nation to face their declining years free from the fear of want.

Fifth. The right of every citizen to join with his fellows in cooperative efforts and to bargain collectively through representatives of his own choosing.

Sixth. The right of every American to live under a government strong enough to suppress the lawless, wise enough to see beyond the selfish desires of the moment, and just enough to consider the welfare of the people as a whole.

Today we reaffirm these principles and again declare that it is the obligation of society to safeguard these rights.

NEW ERA MAKES A PROGRESSIVE PROGRAM IMPERATIVE

There is and can be no dispute that the depression (and recession) arises solely from man's mismanagement of our abundant resources. We have the natural resources, the machinery, the raw materials and the most skilled population to produce and distribute plenty for all. We have suffered no natural catastrophe which we can hold

responsible for hunger, distress, insecurity and want in the midst of potential abundance. Being man-made, the depression can only be cured by intelligent, fearless, correction of the errors which produced it.

Destruction of wealth, prevention of production, and planned scarcity are wrong answers to this problem.

We believe that the people acting collectively, through government, can restore universal opportunity and an acceptable and improved standard of living for all.

We can produce, but we cannot consume. We must remedy the system at the source of its greatest weakness—the breakdown of exchange and distribution.

We pledge ourselves to the basic objective of restoring to our people the opportunity of useful, wealth-creating work, and the maintenance of the American people's purchasing power which will enable them to consume what they can produce. Specifically we favor:

(1) A program of expanded and modernized education to provide every boy and girl, and every young man and young woman with opportunity for the training of his gifts of hand or mind so that he may find a useful place in the life of the nation.

(2) A program of assistance for the aged that will provide them decently and without humiliation, the comforts that our great wealth makes possible.

(3) A wealth-creating work program large enough to provide every unemployed person, whether or not certified for relief, with useful work at normal hours and adequate wages.

(4) An assured, definite, minimum annual income for those employed in the office, shop, store and factory.

(5) An assured, definite, minimum annual income for the American farmer, based on the production of wealth.

AGRICULTURE

Depressed agriculture is fatal to the national welfare.

The most effective way to increase the prices of farm products is to increase the demand for those products. An adequate market for most farm products, particularly dairy products, could readily be had if people had purchasing power with which to provide themselves sufficient food.

The farm problem must be attacked by eliminating speculation in farm products through publicly owned or cooperatively owned exchanges where the price of farm products is set.

Cooperative marketing of farm products, and cooperatives are essential.

The government, both state and federal, must assist the farmer in an orderly marketing of his produce.

The prices of farm machinery have been excessive as a result of monopolistic control and have been a real burden on the farmer.

Farm cooperative organizations should be encouraged and assisted through legislation and financial aid to manufacture and distribute farm machinery to farmers at cost.

No farmer should lose his farm because of economic conditions over which he has no control. Farm mortgages must be refinanced on a plan identical or similar to the original Frazier-Lemke bill. Farmers are entitled to as much assistance in the form of federal credit and low interest as are the railroads and banks and insurance companies.

Farmers must have the same rights to organize as workers.

A tax reform program based on ability to pay will lighten the tax burden upon the farmer.

Cost of Production

We recommend the immediate enactment, by the federal government, of appropriate legislation that will guarantee to farmers a price for their products, including dairy products, which is at least equal to the average cost of production, including the reasonable value of farm labor, interest on the investment, taxes and other necessary items of cost of production.

Give Our Farmers the Home Markets

The Progressives believe that the policy of permitting importation of foreign dairy and other farm products and at the same time restricting production by reduction of farm acreage here at home is neither sound nor plausible. Under the present Republican tariff act of 1930, rates on importation of foreign dairy and other farm products are fixed so low that the products of millions of acres of land in foreign countries have flooded our principal markets, displacing domestic products and fixing prices below their cost of production. The Democratic administration had continued the rates fixed by the Republican tariff act except in the numerous instances of reduction of such rates by reciprocal trade agreements. We demand that our farmers shall be given the full benefit of the markets of our own country to the exclusion of the products of foreign countries of cheaper costs of production. To the end that such unfair competition shall be eliminated we propose that—

First—That tariffs shall be increased to prevent importation of foreign dairy and other farm products which compete with domestic production.

Second—Dairy farmers in the United States, in conjunction with the federal and state governments have, in the past twenty years, expended hundreds of millions of dollars to eradicate tuberculosis and other bovine diseases. We therefore condemn the policy which has been pursued by the federal government, both under Republican and Democratic administrations, of permitting the importation of foreign dairy products produced from dairy herds which are infected with these diseases. While we insist that the American market for all agricultural products should be preserved for American farmers,

we also demand that until the tariff policy is changed to give this protection we should not permit importation of any dairy products of a lower sanitary standard than we prescribe for our own producers.

Third—That no importation of farm products shall be permitted from countries whose governments directly or indirectly control the export or sales of their own farm products.

Fourth—Pending the enactment of new tariff laws fixing proper protective rates on dairy and other farm products, we demand that the flexible rate provision of the present tariff law shall be used to increase rates to the limit which such flexible rate provisions permit.

Fifth—We are opposed to any reciprocal trade agreements which serve the lower tariff rates or permit the greater importation of foreign farm products.

Congressmen Commended

The recently enacted Federal Farm Act discriminates against the dairy industry, by providing for direct subsidies paid out of the federal treasury to farmers who reduce their acreage planted to certain other farm commodities and divert a large part of their acreage to dairy farming, indirect competition with farmers who have been engaged in dairying without government subsidy. We commend the action of the Wisconsin Progressives of Congress in defending the dairy industry in connection with the consideration of said federal farm legislation and for voting against the Federal Farm Act, which in its final form, actually discriminates against Wisconsin dairy farmers.

Purchasing of Surplus Commodities

As a temporary and emergency measure governments should relieve glutted farm markets and malnutrition by the direct purchase and disposition of farm products. Such a program has been in operation to some degree but it has been *too much* dominated by the vested interest of middlemen.

During the present Progressive administration in Wisconsin, the Wisconsin Agricultural Authority was established. This is a public corporation empowered to promote quality production at home and better markets outside the state. We commend this program and promise to give it our continued support.

Investigation of Dairy Monopolies

We commend the investigation by the Federal Trade Commission, under congressional authorization, of the monopolistic control of the markets for dairy products by corporations which have made enormous profits at the expense of both farmers and consumers. It is our hope that the investigation will result in the complete exposure of the methods of such corporations and that it may be followed by the rigid application of the anti-trust law.

AMENDMENT

Moratorium Legislation

To insure the farmer possession of his farm, the worker possession of his home, and the small business man possession of his property, we urge further strengthening of existing state moratorium legislation. We praise the action of Progressives in the special session when they brought HOLC and Federal Land Bank loans under the state moratorium law, thereby enabling many workers and farmers to remain in continued possession of their property.

Conclusion

We believe that the farmer in this country is the victim of a vicious monopoly system which charges him high prices for the things he buys, reaps large profit on the things he sells, and undermines his market with unemployment.

A decent solution of the farm problem requires a program of increased production in industry and an equitable distribution of the industrial product. An adequate public investment in an employment on essential works, the income and inheritance tax and such other measures as are outlined in this platform or as may be necessary to provide full employment, capacity production, equitable distribution are the sound solution of the farmers' problem. We stand for such a program.

LABOR

Civil Rights of Labor

Progressives favor the right of labor to organize and to bargain collectively through representatives of its own choosing. Progressives condemn autocratic and arrogant employers who have refused to recognize state and federal laws dealing with this subject. This anarchy on the part of the employer, if continued, is bound to breed violence.

The Wisconsin Labor Relations Act, after several defeats at the hands of reactionary Republican and Democratic legislators, became law at the last regular session of the legislature. This Act outlawed fake unions organized by employers (company unions) and established for labor certain civil rights including the right to join unions of its own choosing without discrimination. It set up an agency to enforce these rights and minimize industrial friction. This great achievement for labor and the public is under attack by reactionaries and we pledge our best efforts to defend it.

Construction Program to Relieve Unemployment and Raise Standards

We believe the federal government with the aid of the states should launch a far more vigorous housing, health, and electrification program. Such a program can be made to pay for itself, provide opportunity, and produce vast quantities of the essentials of modern living.

Maximum Hours and Minimum Wages

Wisconsin Progressives supported and helped to pass the federal minimum wages and hours bill which set minimum standards for labor by federal legislation.

SOCIAL SECURITY

Old age pensions, unemployment insurance, and accident compensation should be made more adequate. Sickness and maternity insurance should be established by joint state and national legislation.

Wisconsin under Progressive leadership has always led the way in social security legislation. We were the first to provide workmen's compensation and unemployment compensation and as early as 1925 we initiated legislation to eliminate the poorhouse and substitute a modern system of old age assistance. It has always been necessary to begin these programs gradually and with inadequate benefits. We have stood consistently for the improvement of these laws and for more generous standards. We have made steady progress.

In the case of old age assistance regular cash payments were made compulsory and statewide in 1931. Payments to the aged have increased from \$156,000 in 1930 under Governor Kohler to \$459,000 in 1934 under Governor Schmedeman and \$8,538,000 in 1937 under Governor La Follette. In 1937 under *Progressive* leadership the existing law was liberalized to provide that no lien should become enforceable because of any old age payment unless the property passes to heirs who do not need such property.

Our present state and federal old age assistance laws are only a beginning. We favor further liberalization of the present old age assistance law by eliminating the lien provision entirely and by increasing the benefits that our great wealth makes possible.

The unemployment compensation law should be amended to make the benefits greater and to shorten the waiting period.

PUBLIC CREDIT

In our modern day it is credit rather than money which is the lifeblood of our exchange system. Credit is essential to enable people and resources to produce wealth and distribute that wealth. Upon credit depends the prosperity and welfare of all—farmer, worker, manufacturer, merchant and businessman. Credit therefore should be used and controlled *by* the public and *for* the public.

We pledge ourselves unequivocally to the public control and use of credit, through government owned and operated central banks, to initiate programs which will produce and increase public wealth through useful work.

To the extent that such programs are not self-liquidating they must ultimately be financed upon the basic principle of income taxation, ability to pay. The financing should be done largely by the federal government but the administration should so far as possible be left to the several states and local subdivisions of government.

TAXATION

Should Be Based on Ability to Pay

Progressives reaffirm that taxes whether national, state, or local should be levied according to the fundamental principle of ability to pay. Not only is this the most fair and equitable rule of taxation, but it is also the rule which makes for wider distribution of income upon which recovery from the depression depends and upon which permanent prosperity must be built.

The general property tax from which most of our public revenue is derived is not in accord with ability to pay. The property tax as administered is mainly a tax upon real estate. Most real estate is owned by farmers, home owners and small businessmen. The principal form of concentrated wealth in the community is in stocks, bonds and mortgages. The general property tax has been a total failure in reaching this kind of wealth.

Property Tax Relief

Progressives favor a tax program to lighten the tax burden upon farms, homes and places of business, and to pay a larger share of the expenses of governmental services by taxes upon incomes and inheritances.

In Wisconsin Progressives are pledged to the two things which the state can do to reduce local property taxes. Since 1931 due to Progressive policies no state property tax has been levied. We pledge a continuation of that policy. The other is to grant large state aids to the localities. Central units of government—the state and federal governments—are the only units which can successfully administer taxes based on ability to pay. On the other hand the local governments are the ones mainly responsible for the most important and the most costly functions of government, namely, education, highways and relief.

We favor adequate aid for education as a sound program of property tax relief. When the schools are supported mainly by the income tax and roads by the gasoline tax and license fees, very little property tax problem will remain.

Oppose Unfair Exemptions and Loopholes

Progressives are opposed to tax exempt securities and tax exempt salaries.

Progressives favor the taxation of dividends.

Progressives favor a gift tax to prevent evasion of the inheritance tax.

The revenues from state and federal income and inheritance taxes can be increased not only through increasing rates, but also through the plugging of the loopholes which have been shown to exist in these taxes. The spectacle of multi-millionaires, such as Morgan, paying no income taxes while enjoying tremendous cash incomes during the years of the depression is a disgraceful picture. Progressives

pledge themselves to close the loopholes so that tax evasion of this kind is no longer possible.

We object to legislation passed by the last Congress reopening several loopholes in the tax laws.

Oppose Sales Tax

Progressives are opposed to the sales tax. The sales tax is an income tax upside down, that is, it levies a high percentage of tax on the smaller income and levies a smaller percentage of tax on the higher income.

EDUCATION

The American system of free education was established over a hundred years ago by a great victory of organized workers, farmers and the common folks over the forces of reaction. Progressives are pledged to protect and foster this great American tradition.

We maintain that the progress and security of mankind depend upon the dissemination of knowledge. Our democracy can survive and advance only through the enlightenment of its people. This is a recognized principle of the Progressive party. We favor the continuance of our policy of adequate financing of our educational institutions. The quality of the public, vocational and high schools should be maintained and improved by providing competent teachers attracted to educational work by adequate pay and security. We favor the retention and safeguarding of teachers' retirement fund systems. We favor the extension of full elementary and secondary school advantages for rural and urban children.

The Progressive Party is proud of its record in educational support.

The Progressive Party favors an educational system in which the doors of opportunity in all state educational institutions, from the lowest to the highest, are open to all, both children and adults.

School Aids

We commend the Progressive members of the 1935 and 1937 legislature for restoring aids to the public schools curtailed at previous sessions.

Education should not be forced to rely mainly on the general property tax. The taxing power of the state and federal government should be its main support. Adequate safeguards to protect local autonomy in the control of schools should be provided. The present Progressive administration raised the state aid to high schools by eight times its previous amount. We favor increased state aids to maintain and improve vocational, high schools, and common schools.

CONSERVATION

Public ownership of water powers is an essential and indispensable part of conservation.

Progressives favor a broad and intelligent conservation policy which will include the conservation of our human as well as natural resources.

Land must be zoned for forestry, recreation and agricultural purposes. Progressives favor the rapid conversion of large quantities of marginal agricultural land into forest areas.

Fire protection for our forest resources and the extension of the erosion program to save agricultural soil values are urgent necessities.

The re-establishment of water levels in those areas necessary to successful agriculture, the re-establishment of water levels in the unwisely drained marsh, thus recreating the ancient nesting place and home for migratory and upland birds and a vigorous program to end stream and lake pollution are vital.

We favor the full development of the state's facilities for the propagation, planting and protection of fish and game. We favor an independent fishing bureau to deal with conservation in outlying waters.

WAR

Reactionaries are always willing and sometimes eager to trust America and its future to the bloody but inconclusive arbitrament of the sword. Progressives are opposed to policies that provoke war and favor a permanent and strict neutrality policy.

Progressives are pledged to end conditions which make for war. Therefore, Progressives declare that the manufacture and sale of munitions and armaments must be placed exclusively in the hands of the government so that none may profit from human slaughter.

Progressives favor legislation which would require a referendum before our country could enter any war except to repel an invasion.

Legislation which would levy an income tax of 95 per cent on all incomes in excess of \$10,000 automatically upon a declaration of war is the most effective economic vaccination against war.

CIVIL SERVICE

We favor the maintenance and extension of the merit system in federal, state and local government and adequate compensation for employes. State and local employes are entitled to the same consideration and protection from the state and its political subdivisions which the state demands that industry give its employes. In line with our stand for old age pensions and in view of the fact that state, county and city employes are excluded from the provisions of the national Social Security Act, we pledge adequate retirement legislation for aged public employes.

In Wisconsin Progressives condemn the reactionary Republicans' and reactionary Democrats' opposition to all civil service legislation. Again Progressives point out *that in 1933* when the Republican and Democratic reactionary legislators controlled both houses of the legislature and the governor, *that* the legislature and executive favored complete repeal of civil service and repeal was only blocked in the legislature by the Progressive use of the constitutional two-thirds rule.

CIVIL RIGHTS

Progressives re-affirm our faith in our democratic form of government and demand that the right of free speech, free worship, free assembly, the inviolability of the home and security against unreasonable searches and seizures be safeguarded; and that equal political, civil and economic rights be assured for all citizens of the United States. We commend the outstanding work of the committee, of which Senator La Follette is chairman, in exposing the wholesale violation of civil rights which has prevailed in the United States.

PUBLIC CORPORATIONS

Progressives favor the establishment of public corporations similar to the TVA, the Wisconsin Development Authority and the Wisconsin Agricultural Authority to perform such functions of government as the Welfare of the people makes necessary. These corporations shall pay taxes as private corporations and shall have all powers necessary to carry out the functions for which they were established. Especially are these corporations necessary to furnish electric power to industry, home and farm. They can do much to solve the relief problem by putting idle men to work on useful public works. They can provide transportation and can extract and distribute natural resources without waste.

During the last two years under Progressive leadership the Wisconsin Development Authority was created. Although several of its best teeth were extracted by the State Supreme Court it will serve as an educational agency to present the facts on public power to the public, as a planning agency to lay the ground work for cheaper power for more people, and as an advisory agency, to assist public and cooperative utility projects. Even with the Supreme Court's decision this represents a real landmark in governmental aid to the electricity consumer in Wisconsin. We pledge ourselves to maintain and develop this program.

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Progressives believe that public utilities should be publicly owned. *Especially* is this necessary in the case of electricity, where private ownership has robbed the investor and deprived the people of the full use of electricity on the farm and in the home.

Electric Power

In Wisconsin Progressives favor the necessary constitutional and statutory changes so that the citizens of our state may have either publicly owned or privately owned power—as they choose.

Progressives favor granting municipalities the right to compete with privately owned plants. The right is now enjoyed by municipi-

palities in most states of the union. Reactionary Republican and reactionary Democratic legislators have voted to deny municipalities this right in our state.

Rural Electrification

Progressives favor a rural electrification program. We point out that Governor La Follette obtained a special grant of funds from President Roosevelt after the reactionary state senate voted against any cooperation with the Federal Government. This emergency grant enabled Governor La Follette to begin a rural electrification program in our state under the direction of Senator Loomis. In spite of the obstruction, rural electrification has made steady progress in Wisconsin. We highly commend this work and pledge our continued support for it.

St. Lawrence Waterway

We favor ratification of a treaty to make possible the construction of the St. Lawrence Waterway.

WORKING LEGISLATURES

In Wisconsin Progressives pledge every Progressive legislature to stay in session five days a week. The record shows that legislators of the reactionary parties for many years have conspired to waste the taxpayers' money and defeat legislation in the public interest by endless delay. The majority of reactionary legislators are unwilling to work in the legislatures more than an average of two and a half days a week. This delay is particularly serviceable to the lobbyists of the special interests. We commend the action of Governor La Follette and the Progressive legislators in the Special Session of 1937, who put a stop to these tactics by a unified demand for action on important legislation. Democracy must offer an adequate opportunity for a hearing but it must also display the capacity to act when the occasion requires.

VETERANS

Progressives stand and have always stood for fair and generous legislation for veterans. We believe that the nation should count the full cost of war (including the human cost) before it fights. In accordance with this view our federal representatives supported the payment of adjusted service certificates. We favor legislation placing the burden of proof in disability cases upon the government. We favor adequate hospitalization for needy veterans and adequate support for needy widows and orphans of deceased soldiers.

STATE INSTITUTIONS

In Wisconsin Progressives favor support of state institutions adequate to insure safety for the public, respectable working conditions for the employes, and humane treatment for the wards of the state. A Progressive administration has eliminated the twelve hour day at state institutions and the establishment for the first time of a uniform eight hour day, 48 hour week which has resulted in much better care for patients and inmates of the institutions.

INITIATIVE AND REFERENDUM

In Wisconsin Progressives favor the adoption of a constitutional amendment for the initiative and referendum. The necessary resolution to make this possible was killed by reactionary Republicans and reactionary Democrats in the last legislature.

INDUSTRY

In 1937 as a result of Progressive legislation a State Department of Commerce was created to further the cooperation of government and industry. We commend this action and pledge ourselves to support all legitimate aid to industry both to attract new concerns to Wisconsin and to make old ones more prosperous in this state.

We commend the active cooperation of employer and labor groups in the administration and improvement of laws concerning unemployment compensation, child labor, and safety.

EFFICIENCY IN GOVERNMENT

Under the present Progressive administration a modernization of the machinery of state government has been accomplished. About forty improvements in the machinery of state government have been accomplished and these changes become permanent unless they are revoked by the next legislature. Every citizen who has faith in government must seek constantly to improve its performance. Every citizen who believes in true economy must applaud this accomplishment.

Democracy is under attack all over the world. Its twin enemies, communism and fascism, both seek to establish class dictatorships which would destroy our institutions and our liberties. Progressives are unalterably opposed to both fascism and communism. We reaffirm our unswerving allegiance to the fundamental institutions and principles of American democracy.

STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE

J. K. KYLE, Whitewater, *Chairman**Vice Chairmen*

GEORGE HAMPEL, Milwaukee
 MRS. MARGARET KEENAN ICKS,
 Green Bay
 KENNETH W. HONES, Colfax
 WILLIAM M. LAYLAND, La Crosse

HARRY JACK, Hortonville
 HENRY OHL, JR., Milwaukee
 MILES McMILLIN, Madison
 SAMUEL LEGHORN, Ripon

First District:

Henry I. Noe, Racine
 Mrs. John Milward, Kenosha
 William Seymour, Elkhorn
 J. K. Kyle, Whitewater
 Mrs. T. B. Swale, Beloit
 Mrs. Elsmere Howe, Monroe

Second District:

Mrs. Ella Downey, Portage
 C. H. Crownhart, Jr., Madison
 Mrs. Pius J. Matt, Waukesha
 Harry Abendroth, Reeseville
 Mrs. Charles E. Kading,
 Watertown
 Alex McCullough, Wales

Third District:

J. D. Semrad, Sauk City
 William M. Gleiss, Sparta
 Mrs. John Campbell, Dodgeville
 Mrs. Verne Edwards, Platteville
 Mrs. Arthur Schultz, Mauston

Fourth District:

Albert Janicki, Milwaukee
 Herbert Kuechle, Milwaukee
 William Tesch, Milwaukee
 Mrs. Helen Grozalski,
 Milwaukee
 Mrs. John W. Grobschmidt,
 So. Milwaukee
 Mrs. Robert F. Picken,
 Milwaukee

Fifth District:

Christ Holz, Milwaukee
 Mrs. Jerry Klepetka, Milwaukee
 John Wartchow, Milwaukee
 Mrs. Lennie M. Ross,
 Milwaukee
 Jerome Posner, Milwaukee
 Mrs. Irma Zumach, Milwaukee

Sixth District:

Mrs. Nevin S. James, Oshkosh
 Mrs. Carl Rhodes, Hartford
 Walter D. Corrigan, Sr.,
 Cedarburg
 David Rabinovitz, Sheboygan
 Mrs. Alfred Lawonn, Chilton
 Reinhold Kinas, Ripon

Seventh District:

Walter A. Graunke, Wausau
 Louis Maloney, Stevens Point
 Mrs. Amanda Willott, Antigo
 Mrs. Rose Knapp, Hancock
 Mrs. Pauline Blomquist, Adams
 Tom A. Browne, Waupaca

Eighth District:

Mrs. Lyman Fischer, Two
 Rivers
 Albin Peterson, Peshtigo
 Roy Empey, Green Bay
 Mrs. Oscar Berg, Algoma
 Samuel Sigman, Appleton
 Mrs. John Magnin, Lena

Ninth District:

Mrs. Mabel Nelson, Eleva
 Mrs. Vera Anderson, New
 Richmond
 Mrs. Ole Halvorsen,
 Menomonie
 William E. Stein, Eau Claire
 C. D. Hunter, Chippewa Falls
 Guy Stearns, Canton

Tenth District:

Carl Daley, Superior
 L. Anderson McDowell,
 Winegar
 John Hauser, Bayfield
 Mrs. A. N. Nelson, Clear Lake
 Mrs. Laura Spoolhoff,
 Ladysmith
 Mrs. Richard Akey, Merrill

REPUBLICAN STATE PLATFORM

1938

PREAMBLE

WE, THE qualified members of the Republican Platform Convention, do pledge ourselves as follows:

1. We favor the right of the Wisconsin farmer to cost and a fair profit and protection against government-aided competition in other states.

2. We favor the sound principle of a tariff for protection of the Wisconsin farmer, laborer and manufacturer. We oppose unfair reciprocal trade treaties which have permitted the dumping of products from foreign countries in competition with our own farm and factory, and have destroyed the Wisconsin market for milk and its products and meat.

3. We favor the right of workers to organize and bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing, without coercion from any source.

4. We favor elimination of government meddling in business and the recognition of the principle of private ownership and private initiative and the protection of private property.

5. We believe in real jobs for the able-bodied and real relief for the needy under local supervision.

6. The present Wisconsin old-age assistance law and the National old-age security law are alike inadequate and unsatisfactory. We therefore favor the immediate enactment by Congress, of a National Old-Age Security Law as a major step toward recovery. We favor the immediate hearing of the bill now pigeon-holed in Congress. We favor liberalization of the Wisconsin old-age pension law with provision for such immediate and continuous monthly payments to deserving elderly people as will provide for their care and comfort.

In conclusion, we quote these words of Julius Heil, our Republican nominee for governor:

"Old age security? Sure, I believe in it with all my heart. Let me say to all the older and needy people that I am for you and **WILL DO ALL I CAN TO HELP YOU.**"

7. We favor actual and absolute neutrality in all foreign wars. We demand a referendum before entering any war except in case of armed attack or invasion of the United States.

We believe that those who honorably serve their country and state in time of war are entitled to special consideration for the sacrifices made. We endorse the stand of Veterans' organizations that profits should be removed from war.

8. We favor rigid economy in all governmental expenditures, resulting in lowered taxes for the farmer, home owner, worker and small business man.

9. We favor a comprehensive plan for payment of all annual taxes on the installment basis.

10. We favor the elimination of useless tax-eating commissions and spending agencies.

11. We favor a pay-as-you-go basis for state expenditures, with an annual audit and a compulsory publication of state finances at the end of each fiscal year.

12. We oppose additional direct or indirect tax burdens on local units of government and favor the repeal of laws interfering with home rule.

13. We favor the administration of civil service on a merit basis and not a political basis.

14. We propose to stop the further appointment of members of the legislature or elected executive state officers to any state office during the term for which they were elected. We denounce the scandalous violation of this principle by the Progressive state administration.

15. We favor honest and competent administration of the regulation of securities and banking. The present state administration has failed the people in the prosecution of banking and security cases.

16. We favor a substantial reduction in automobile license fees, the segregation and use of highway revenues strictly for highway purposes. We favor a definite plan for payment of truck license fees on the installment basis and the revision of interstate trucking regulations to eliminate unfair discrimination against Wisconsin truckers.

17. We favor increased school aids.

18. An adequate conservation program must include Recreation, Agriculture, Industry; forests are the cornerstone of all. We favor:

(1) An enlarged program for reforestation, with unlimited fire prevention and suppression.

(2) Acquisition by the State of lands and waters, particularly near centers of population, for use as free Public Hunting and Fishing Areas.

(3) Rewarding and encouraging the farmer, the indispensable guardian of all game, in cooperative program of increasing and protecting the supply of game.

(4) The preservation of clean waters by enforcement of existing laws; the dissemination of conservation information in the schools and to the public; appropriate expenditures for advertising Wisconsin's great recreational values; and

(5) A non-partisan, non-political scientific control of all conservation activities, on a long time basis of continuity of purpose and policy.

19. We favor defending the State and Federal Constitutions against unlawful attack. Changes must come from the people by amendment.

20. We favor the completion of the St. Lawrence Waterway to aid the commerce of the Northwest.

21. We favor a Public Hearing for every bill and resolution introduced in the legislature.

22. We pledge support to the county fairs of the state, believing that the educational work they are doing with the young people through 4-H Clubs is of great value in molding the moral and intellectual growth of our boys and girls.

23. The Republican Party pledges its support to the farm marketing cooperatives in their quality improvement and marketing programs. We insist these farm cooperatives shall have equal opportunity with other economic groups.

To these ends we pledge the Republican Party.

STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE

Dr. F. L. GULLICKSON, West Salem, *Chairman*

EDWARD A. BACON, Milwaukee, *Vice-Chairman*

First District:

Mrs. Marion Freytag, Williams Bay
Mrs. Annette Thompson, Monroe
Paul E. Jorgenson, Racine
Emil E. Jones, Kenosha
Stephen Bolles, Janesville

Second District:

Laurence Lewis, Poynette
Oscar C. Wertheimer, Watertown
Mrs. Bert Hopkins, Beaver Dam
Fred M. Evans, Madison
Mrs. Lila Burton, Eagle

Third District:

Mrs. Edna Hedeman, Bloomington
Mrs. Barbara Chapman, South Wayne
M. P. McGinty, Mauston
Marion Qualy, Richland Center
August Smith, Virroqua

Fourth District:

Herman Melms, Milwaukee
Herbert A. Braun, Wauwatosa
Frank Wabieseowski, Milwaukee
Mrs. Rose Luetzow, Milwaukee
Peter Piasecki, Milwaukee

Fifth District:

Edward Bacon, Milwaukee
Mrs. Margaret Wilson, Milwaukee
Mrs. C. Wesley Tuttle, Milwaukee
Edward Millot, Milwaukee
Lawrence Donovan, Milwaukee

Sixth District:

Charles Barnard, Oshkosh
Theodore Holtebeck, West Bend
Lawrence Gooding, Fond du Lac
Mrs. Walter Jungers, Grafton
Mrs. Margaret Hess, Adell

Seventh District:

Arthur W. Prehn, Wausau
Mrs. Levi Peterson, Waupaca
Michael G. Eberlein, Shawano
Mrs. Burr Crockett, Westfield
Henry Brezinski, Stevens Point

Eighth District:

Elmer Houkamp, Appleton
Mrs. H. L. Wiesner, Sturgeon Bay
Mrs. Eva Blood, Green Bay
Chas. MacColman, Manitowoc
Orville Hegner, Appleton

Ninth District:

Andrew Jacobson, Chippewa Falls
Kurth Stubenvoll, Eau Claire
Dr. C. A. Dawson, River Falls
Mrs. Pearl Bowen, Augusta
Mrs. Adelin Maccauley, Menomonie

Tenth District:

A. W. Richardson, Ladysmith
Peter Skamser, Superior
Mrs. Mabel Gross, Stone Lake
J. L. McRae, Iron River
L. W. Allen, Shell Lake

National Chairman:

John Hamilton, Topeka, Kansas

National Committeemen:

Pierpont J. E. Wood, Janesville
Mrs. Harry Thomas, Sheboygan



During the annual smelt carnival at Marinette.



Load of smelt taken during the carnival.

Parties and Elections

The Primary Elections

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS

September 1938

District	Fox (Dem.)	Henry (Dem.)	Ihlen- feldt (Dem.)	La Fol- lette (Prog.)	Turner (Prog.)	Heil (Rep.)	Henry (Rep.)	Miller (Rep.)	Peter- son (Rep.)
ADAMS CO.									
Adams.....	0	2	1	48	25	0	2	1	0
Big Flats.....	0	1	0	32	1	0	2	0	1
Colburn.....	0	0	0	23	3	1	1	0	3
Dell Prairie.....	0	1	0	35	6	3	4	0	3
Easton.....	0	2	0	33	12	3	6	5	2
Jackson.....	0	2	0	19	9	5	8	0	3
Leola.....	0	0	0	12	4	0	1	1	1
Lincoln.....	0	0	0	18	17	2	4	1	2
Monroe.....	0	1	0	11	5	2	3	2	8
New Chester.....	1	1	0	20	5	5	5	0	2
New Haven.....	6	3	0	17	5	14	5	1	9
Preston.....	0	0	0	27	12	1	6	1	1
Quincy.....	2	0	0	33	10	2	1	1	3
Richfield.....	0	1	0	9	6	1	2	0	0
Rome.....	1	0	0	33	5	3	1	0	4
Springville.....	1	7	0	8	6	9	3	3	6
Strongs Prairie.....	7	5	0	92	14	6	6	0	15
Friendship, vil.....			0	64	37	5	10	1	3
Adams, city:									
1st ward.....	5	1	1	109	17	5	3	1	1
2nd ward.....	3	7	0	156	31	3	3	0	2
Totals.....	28	34	2	799	230	70	76	18	69
ASHLAND CO.									
Agenda.....	5	3	5	59	9	10	5	0	1
Ashland.....	0	0	0	120	13	5	3	0	7
Butternut.....	2	2	2	38	6	29	9	1	7
Gingles.....	1	1	0	39	10	15	6	0	11
Gordon.....	1	1	0	71	32	14	8	0	5
Jacobs.....	14	4	3	27	19	54	18	1	28
La Pointe.....	0	0	1	24	3	7	4	1	2
Marengo.....	0	0	1	94	18	6	6	0	3
Morse.....	11	2	1	70	20	7	3	0	3
Pecksville.....	3	0	1	14	8	5	9	0	14
Sanborn.....	8	2	3	55	4	4	6	0	7
Shanagolden.....	1	1	0	32	13	3	2	0	4
White River.....	1	2	2	50	17	25	7	1	15
Butternut, vil.....	14	1	1	55	13	60	15	1	4
Ashland, city:									
1st ward.....	5	3	1	122	25	83	38	4	19
2nd ward.....	5	6	0	162	26	99	30	3	38
3rd ward.....	1	5	0	105	11	146	54	1	34
4th ward.....	2	2	1	73	17	50	27	1	14
5th ward.....	1	6	1	119	16	69	48	0	19
6th ward.....	21	8	2	125	22	58	37	0	24
7th ward.....	6	4	2	159	30	40	11	1	7
8th ward.....	1	6	1	158	21	20	8	1	4
9th ward.....	6	4	2	171	36	8	3	1	2
10th ward.....	1	3	3	189	27	17	4	1	4
Mellen, city:									
1st ward.....	14	3	1	50	26	15	5	0	5
2nd ward.....	5	4	4	39	7	10	4	1	6
3rd ward.....	8	1	0	28	5	5	3	1	0
Totals.....	137	74	38	2,248	454	864	373	20	287
BARRON CO.									
Almena.....	3	5	1	84	43	4	4	2	1
Arland.....	1	0	0	130	52	6	4	2	3
Barron.....	0	0	1	122	40	6	4	4	8
Bear Lake.....	0	1	0	35	11	0	0	2	1
Cedar Lake.....	0	0	2	15	8	3	21	5	3
Chetek.....	0	1	0	47	45	10	5	6	5
Clinton.....	0	1	1	142	21	3	3	3	1
Crystal Lake.....	0	1	1	84	16	5	2	2	5
Cumberland.....	0	2	0	90	15	6	6	4	4
Dallas.....	0	0	1	51	33	12	3	5	3
Dovre.....	0	0	0	42	11	7	3	2	2
Doyle.....	1	0	0	39	12	0	0	0	2
Lakeland.....	0	0	0	65	14	2	1	1	1

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Fox (Dem.)	Henry (Dem.)	Ihlen- feldt (Dem.)	La Fol- lette (Prog.)	Turner (Prog.)	Heil (Rep.)	Henry (Rep.)	Miller (Rep.)	Peter- son (Rep.)
BARRON CO.—Cont.									
Maple Grove.....	1	2	0	73	54	13	13	9	10
Maple Plain.....	0	1	0	45	6	0	3	5	2
Oak Grove.....	0	2	1	30	14	3	6	0	2
Prairie Farm.....	0	1	0	81	19	4	3	1	0
Prairie Lake.....	1	0	0	58	30	8	2	2	7
Rice Lake.....	1	3	2	72	27	1	4	1	6
Sioux Creek.....	0	2	1	52	13	1	9	1	4
Stanford.....	1	1	1	60	11	1	0	1	3
Stanley.....	1	1	0	62	23	6	12	4	3
Sumner.....	1	1	1	197	26	4	4	4	3
Turtle Lake.....	1	2	0	45	7	0	0	1	0
Vance Creek.....	0	0	0	76	14	3	4	3	3
Cameron, vil.....	0	2	0	85	30	21	15	6	11
Dallas, vil.....	3	2	0	33	13	23	7	4	6
Haugen, vil.....	0	1	0	19	4	0	6	2	0
Prairie Farm, vil.....	1	1	0	29	9	17	7	0	0
Turtle Lake, vil.....	4	3	1	37	12	4	7	7	5
Barron, city.....	0	10	2	316	190	17	25	5	4
Chetek, city.....	4	9	3	69	79	31	16	4	15
Cumberland, city.....	4	12	1	137	71	48	23	11	7
Rice Lake, city:									
1st ward.....	2	7	1	111	51	17	17	1	9
2nd ward.....	2	7	0	74	35	7	10	2	2
3rd ward.....	4	6	2	95	45	15	26	5	6
4th ward.....	1	7	2	101	48	15	9	2	11
5th ward.....	4	3	2	99	46	7	11	1	5
6th ward.....	4	4	1	65	37	12	10	2	1
7th ward.....	4	1	1	79	20	5	1	3	2
8th ward.....	1	2	0	68	30	14	1	3	1
Totals.....	50	104	29	3,214	1,285	361	307	128	167
BAYFIELD CO.									
Barksdale.....	3	2	0	45	5	13	5	3	12
Barnes.....	9	2	0	15	3	4	9	3	4
Bayfield.....	1	2	0	83	17	14	8	0	7
Bay View.....	2	0	0	36	5	12	7	0	7
Bell.....	0	1	0	66	10	2	1	0	6
Cable.....	4	1	0	10	5	12	7	3	3
Clover.....	6	4	0	60	4	3	3	2	4
Delta.....	0	0	1	19	1	0	1	1	3
Drummond.....	5	1	1	46	0	28	9	2	13
Eileen.....	1	0	0	45	3	12	4	1	6
Hughes.....	1	5	0	9	6	6	5	0	5
Iron River.....	5	7	1	124	32	39	18	0	20
Kelly.....	2	0	0	36	10	6	5	1	10
Keystone.....	4	2	0	47	5	5	2	1	5
Lincoln.....	0	3	0	27	2	3	1	1	7
Mason.....	0	4	0	77	4	8	6	1	12
Nomekagon.....	4	0	0	16	0	17	3	0	3
Orienta.....	1	0	0	25	0	5	8	0	9
Oulu.....	2	2	2	65	8	12	12	5	30
Pilsen.....	1	3	0	40	4	5	4	0	3
Port Wing.....	0	2	0	75	10	7	5	2	33
Pratt.....	2	2	2	66	9	15	14	0	20
Russell.....	0	1	0	41	7	6	5	1	2
Tripp.....	1	0	1	20	3	5	4	1	3
Washburn.....	0	0	0	23	5	5	6	1	9
Cable, vil.....	14	2	0	19	4	8	9	1	4
Mason, vil.....	0	1	0	11	1	2	8	0	5
Bayfield, city:									
1st ward.....	1	2	0	22	8	7	5	0	7
2nd ward.....	0	0	1	15	6	8	3	0	1
3rd ward.....	2	0	0	40	9	4	0	1	7
4th ward.....	1	1	0	29	11	3	6	1	1
Washburn, city:									
1st ward.....	7	2	1	47	7	39	15	1	6
2nd ward.....	1	3	0	28	5	12	5	0	6
3rd ward.....	3	3	0	29	3	7	2	0	7
4th ward.....	0	5	1	38	7	15	5	0	8
5th ward.....	1	0	1	40	6	13	7	1	3
6th ward.....	1	0	0	31	2	3	0	1	3
Totals.....	85	63	11	1,465	227	365	217	36	294

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Fox (Dem.)	Henry (Dem.)	Ihlen- feldt (Dem.)	La Fol- lette (Prog.)	Turner (Prog.)	Heil (Rep.)	Henry (Rep.)	Miller (Rep.)	Peter- son (Rep.)
BROWN CO.									
Allouez.....	103	140	9	26	4	84	100	2	12
Ashwaubenon.....	9	15	4	17	0	19	16	1	9
Bellevue.....	13	71	11	1	1	2	9	2	1
Depere.....	46	50	16	9	1	8	9	1	2
Eaton.....	40	57	13	1	0	4	2	0	1
Glenmore.....	45	70	29	10	1	9	4	0	9
Green Bay.....	1	17	4	15	2	15	9	0	6
Hobart.....	18	24	9	13	2	1	13	0	4
Holland.....	60	27	2	24	0	8	3	0	0
Howard.....	36	82	12	6	3	8	12	1	2
Humboldt.....	23	31	4	7	1	4	10	3	7
Lawrence.....	24	23	5	22	0	15	15	2	2
Morrison.....	39	59	25	36	8	23	14	1	6
New Denmark.....	48	57	14	22	1	23	11	3	16
Pittsfield.....	39	33	11	14	2	5	4	0	2
Preble:									
1st pct.....	19	97	7	10	3	12	18	2	4
2nd pct.....	36	150	11	15	0	14	22	1	8
Rockland.....	39	34	12	6	1	8	8	0	1
Scott.....	15	62	4	12	4	15	19	1	8
Suamico.....	22	40	5	26	8	10	15	2	3
Wrightstown.....	79	34	15	21	1	34	13	3	5
Denmark, vil.....	39	48	14	15	3	36	11	0	5
Pulaski, vil.....	45	72	21	7	1	18	9	1	4
Wrightstown, vil.....	53	28	10	10	0	10	4	1	3
Depere, city:									
1st ward.....	81	78	8	18	3	55	112	2	17
2nd ward.....	123	95	15	27	4	28	27	2	12
3rd ward.....	138	116	16	51	19	32	35	7	6
4th ward.....	30	51	14	27	12	10	10	1	8
Green Bay, city:									
1st ward.....	63	126	6	24	1	80	155	0	5
2nd ward:									
1st pct.....	51	127	8	47	5	125	186	5	7
2nd pct.....	63	122	20	34	1	34	67	3	8
3rd ward.....	61	83	9	21	5	85	116	2	5
4th ward.....	62	111	22	22	1	91	116	8	7
5th ward.....	84	167	46	53	3	61	63	8	7
6th ward.....	28	105	11	15	2	25	69	0	4
7th ward.....	34	100	5	22	0	25	43	1	6
8th ward.....	52	136	14	38	0	38	72	3	16
9th ward.....	58	120	18	18	1	23	68	3	7
10th ward.....	46	91	12	24	0	14	35	5	3
11th ward.....	49	123	20	37	1	21	34	3	5
12th ward.....	54	52	10	30	1	19	46	1	2
13th ward.....	64	97	4	53	1	33	69	3	9
14th ward.....	47	99	12	58	2	42	41	1	8
15th ward.....	69	97	6	34	0	73	101	2	8
16th ward.....	66	95	7	45	4	59	69	0	5
17th ward.....	47	129	18	55	3	76	75	5	17
18th ward.....	35	75	7	47	2	24	50	2	13
19th ward.....	25	52	15	58	5	16	44	0	0
20th ward.....	42	110	18	47	4	35	57	2	3
21st ward.....	35	126	25	26	0	29	27	3	11
22nd ward.....	58	116	9	26	1	40	52	0	2
Totals.....	2,456	4,120	642	1,302	128	1,578	2,189	99	321
BUFFALO CO.									
Alma.....	0	2	0	62	10	2	26	1	8
Belvidere.....	2	6	0	34	1	2	16	2	3
Buffalo.....	0	2	0	12	3	0	9	1	2
Canton.....	0	0	0	36	3	2	7	4	1
Cross.....	0	1	0	26	2	1	5	1	1
Dover.....	0	0	0	30	1	7	9	2	5
Gilmanton.....	1	2	1	43	7	10	39	2	3
Glencoe.....	2	2	0	41	6	3	5	1	1
Lincoln.....	0	1	0	21	6	1	10	2	1
Maxville.....	1	0	1	19	3	0	8	1	3
Milton.....	1	0	0	96	11	1	4	1	2
Modena.....	0	0	0	48	6	6	10	8	13
Mondovi.....	0	1	0	14	3	5	11	6	5
Montana.....	0	2	0	48	9	0	3	0	0
Naples.....	0	1	1	89	9	9	8	6	7

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Fox (Dem.)	Henry (Dem.)	Ihlen- feldt Dem.()	La Fol- lette (Prog.)	Turner (Prog.)	Heil (Rep.)	Henry (Rep.)	Miller (Rep.)	Peter- son (Rep.)
BUFFALO CO.—Cont.									
Nelson.....	3	3	1	23	3	13	36	13	15
Waumandee.....	0	0	0	24	3	2	11	2	1
Cochrane, vil.....	2	0	0	13	3	23	35	4	2
Alma, city:									
1st ward.....	2	1	0	45	17	6	25	1	0
2nd ward.....	2	1	1	29	5	0	22	1	1
3rd ward.....	0	0	0	49	14	1	29	6	1
Buffalo, city.....	0	2	0	19	5	5	11	2	1
Fountain City, city:									
1st ward.....	0	1	0	18	3	5	29	2	0
2nd ward.....	1	5	1	28	0	3	13	2	2
Mondovi, city:									
1st ward.....	2	3	0	49	3	29	41	4	8
2nd ward.....	2	6	1	49	11	32	15	3	3
3rd ward.....	0	1	0	32	7	15	11	0	3
4th ward.....	0	0	0	15	3	4	15	3	3
Totals.....	21	43	7	1,012	157	187	463	80	98
BURNETT CO.									
Anderson.....	0	1	0	96	14	2	1	0	1
Blaine.....	1	1	0	37	3	1	0	0	0
Daniels.....	2	0	3	113	19	1	0	1	5
Dewey.....	0	1	0	40	1	5	10	0	2
Grantsburg.....	0	2	0	105	12	1	1	0	0
Jackson.....	0	0	0	29	1	2	2	1	1
La Follette.....	1	3	0	39	12	1	5	1	1
Lincoln.....	0	0	1	32	1	1	0	0	1
Neenon.....	7	3	1	49	9	4	5	6	2
Oakland.....	4	1	1	57	10	11	2	2	6
Roosevelt.....	2	0	1	38	9	4	2	0	0
Rusk.....	0	0	0	19	1	1	2	1	0
Sand Lake.....	0	1	1	21	1	1	2	0	0
Scott.....	1	0	0	17	8	0	0	1	0
Siren.....	3	1	1	96	21	18	2	6	7
Swiss.....	10	0	0	82	8	3	4	2	2
Trade Lake.....	1	3	0	222	35	3	1	0	5
Union.....	0	0	0	10	10	0	4	1	4
Webb Lake.....	0	0	0	8	2	2	3	2	0
West Marshland.....	1	0	0	38	3	1	0	0	0
Wood River.....	3	0	1	174	18	1	2	0	4
Grantsburg, vil.....	4	1	1	246	43	9	2	2	4
Webster, vil.....	45	1	0	44	14	5	6	1	8
Totals.....	85	19	11	1,612	255	77	56	27	53
CALUMET CO.									
Brillion.....	36	4	1	26	8	46	17	2	7
Brothertown.....	71	2	4	15	2	12	0	0	1
Charlestown.....	102	8	3	40	7	21	1	0	2
Chilton.....	108	6	3	14	16	22	5	0	1
Harrison.....	142	32	3	59	21	13	6	2	1
New Holstein.....	26	10	1	24	1	13	0	1	2
Rantoul.....	69	8	3	15	3	71	15	0	8
Stockbridge.....	76	7	3	26	14	17	0	2	5
Woodville.....	69	16	0	17	8	19	7	1	2
Brillion, vil.....	55	10	4	17	3	76	32	3	9
Hilbert, vil.....	36	4	0	12	1	53	5	1	1
Stockbridge, vil.....	40	4	0	4	3	12	5	0	0
Chilton, city.....	557	21	4	48	15	75	7	0	0
Kiel, city, 2nd pct.....	10	1	0	7	0	4	0	0	3
New Holstein, city.....	154	39	7	103	6	165	17	0	9
Totals.....	1,551	172	36	437	109	619	117	12	51
CHIPPEWA CO.									
Anson.....	0	3	0	38	6	92	34	7	11
Arthur.....	2	3	0	29	4	36	11	2	13
Auburn.....	0	1	0	35	3	15	3	0	3
Biroh Creek.....	2	0	0	39	3	28	3	4	7
Bloomer.....	1	2	0	34	6	50	16	4	12
Cleveland.....	2	2	0	24	8	36	8	3	4
Colburn.....	4	1	0	70	5	26	13	5	9
Cooks Valley.....	0	0	0	28	1	23	17	6	6

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Fox (Dem.)	Henry (Dem.)	Ihlen- feldt (Dem.)	La Fol- lette (Prog.)	Turner (Prog.)	Heil (Rep.)	Henry (Rep.)	Miller (Rep.)	Peter- son (Rep.)
CHIPPEWA CO.—Cont.									
Delmar.....	4	3	0	37	5	31	12	7	10
Eagle Point.....	4	3	0	131	25	72	35	5	11
Edson.....	1	1	0	21	4	54	27	10	8
Estella.....	0	0	0	28	2	31	6	2	3
Goetz.....	1	3	0	19	1	53	24	6	12
Hallie.....	2	3	1	38	3	52	6	3	3
Holcombe.....	3	4	1	17	7	24	18	7	11
Howard.....	2	0	0	35	6	20	5	3	2
LaFayette.....	3	1	0	74	18	129	25	8	11
Ruby.....	1	2	0	54	3	15	8	7	9
Sampson.....	4	1	1	27	0	25	10	4	5
Sigel.....	3	1	1	15	7	16	13	1	5
Tilden.....	1	0	0	16	8	54	17	3	2
Wheaton.....	0	0	0	19	9	24	9	2	3
Woodmohr.....	5	0	0	18	8	64	21	5	30
Boyd, vil.....	11	0	0	26	2	49	28	7	1
Cadott, vil.....	12	3	0	16	8	58	18	6	14
Cornell, vil.....	4	8	0	43	3	76	40	4	4
New Auburn, vil.....	0	1	0	24	1	36	11	3	8
Bloomer, city:									
1st ward.....	3	0	1	8	0	51	17	3	12
2nd ward.....	1	0	0	21	1	54	22	6	11
3rd ward.....	3	0	0	17	1	69	34	8	27
4th ward.....	0	0	0	9	1	39	12	5	6
Chippewa Falls, city:									
1st ward.....	3	2	1	121	21	126	28	6	10
2nd ward.....	4	1	3	124	37	89	16	4	4
3rd ward.....	5	3	0	92	26	95	18	5	6
4th ward.....	8	2	1	61	17	119	21	1	7
5th ward, 1st pct.....	9	0	0	136	23	127	23	6	11
5th ward, 2nd pct.....	7	2	0	57	7	165	17	3	6
6th ward.....	6	1	0	55	24	130	22	7	8
7th ward.....	2	5	1	65	23	110	7	1	4
8th ward.....	5	0	2	92	30	132	15	4	6
9th ward.....	6	1	1	73	15	82	18	6	8
10th ward.....	5	3	1	78	15	98	15	2	5
Stanley, city:									
1st ward.....	13	4	0	31	4	47	25	3	17
2nd ward.....	2	3	0	24	4	27	11	5	6
3rd ward.....	1	0	0	14	1	33	17	4	21
4th ward.....	0	1	0	12	0	44	19	3	10
Totals.....	155	74	15	2,045	406	2,826	795	206	402
CLARK CO.									
Beaver.....	2	1	0	30	15	7	4	2	8
Butler.....	1	2	2	13	7	5	6	1	5
Colby.....	5	1	0	28	18	8	3	1	20
Dewhurst.....	0	2	0	8	4	1	5	0	1
Eaton.....	10	7	1	21	1	21	12	4	30
Foster.....	0	0	0	6	2	0	1	1	2
Fremont.....	1	0	0	34	13	25	21	1	47
Grant.....	2	2	1	53	8	11	6	0	4
Green Grove.....	0	3	0	45	12	1	4	0	9
Hendren.....	4	4	0	49	14	4	1	0	1
Hewett.....	0	0	1	8	8	1	5	0	8
Hixon.....	11	4	1	52	15	11	13	0	7
Hoard.....	1	6	0	29	13	6	1	1	23
Levis.....	3	1	0	41	16	5	3	0	4
Longwood.....	5	9	0	26	6	13	8	0	18
Loyal.....	7	3	0	16	12	7	7	0	13
Lynn.....	1	3	1	17	12	9	3	0	18
Mayville.....	1	5	0	43	11	1	10	1	24
Mead.....	2	0	2	16	7	4	2	1	6
Mentor.....	1	4	0	22	8	10	14	0	5
Pine Valley.....	0	2	0	42	12	4	4	1	8
Reseburg.....	4	5	0	49	15	3	4	1	7
Seif.....	0	0	0	17	3	2	2	0	2
Sherman.....	1	2	0	19	10	16	12	1	12
Sherwood.....	0	0	0	12	7	3	0	0	3
Thorp.....	8	3	0	44	7	16	2	2	9
Unity.....	4	4	0	18	10	12	7	1	44

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Fox (Dem.)	Henry (Dem.)	Ihlen- feldt (Dem.)	La Fol- lette (Prog.)	Turner (Prog.)	Heil (Rep.)	Henry (Rep.)	Miller (Rep.)	Peter- son (Rep.)
CLARK CO.—Cont.									
Warner.....	3	0	2	15	2	7	7	0	26
Washburn.....	1	4	0	30	9	1	4	0	5
Weston.....	2	1	0	70	20	1	7	0	8
Withee.....	5	6	4	55	11	0	1	0	7
Worden.....	5	2	0	21	10	20	5	4	24
York.....	5	1	0	54	21	13	11	2	19
Abbotsford, vil.....	5	3	0	20	3	25	16	2	15
Curtiss, vil.....	5	2	0	4	2	8	5	0	9
Dorchester, vil.....	0	4	0	5	8	10	7	0	18
Granton, vil.....	4	8	0	17	12	20	18	1	21
Loyal, vil.....	12	13	1	38	34	30	9	1	16
Thorp, vil.....	15	7	1	112	49	21	9	0	16
Unity, vil.....	0	1	0	7	0	14	3	1	9
Withee, vil.....	7	2	1	20	7	30	8	0	4
Colby, city:									
2nd ward.....	3	0	0	6	2	12	7	0	6
3rd ward.....	9	1	0	6	2	3	8	0	14
Greenwood, city.....	29	10	0	17	5	36	16	1	37
Neillsville, city:									
1st ward.....	3	9	1	44	27	11	13	1	10
2nd ward.....	10	11	0	45	27	16	27	0	14
3rd ward.....	3	12	1	37	12	12	32	0	10
4th ward.....	1	7	0	33	14	16	21	0	9
Owen, city:									
1st ward.....	0	0	0	4	1	4	1	0	2
2nd ward.....	3	0	0	8	6	8	2	0	8
3rd ward.....	3	0	0	19	5	5	3	0	5
4th ward.....	4	1	0	17	6	6	1	3	6
Totals.....	211	178	20	1,462	561	535	401	35	656
COLUMBIA CO.									
Arlington.....	1	2	1	40	2	16	8	1	2
Caledonia.....	1	1	0	13	3	22	15	4	2
Columbus.....	1	9	1	11	1	6	0	1	1
Courtland.....	0	4	0	19	1	0	6	3	4
Dekorra.....	1	3	0	20	3	16	19	3	1
Fort Winnebago.....	1	7	0	23	14	7	11	0	1
Fountain Prairie.....	7	8	2	25	4	4	6	1	7
Hampden.....	1	4	0	36	10	3	3	0	0
Leeds.....	0	1	0	53	3	2	7	1	0
Lewiston.....	1	4	0	8	4	16	12	5	2
Lodi.....	2	3	0	19	0	1	20	1	0
Lowville.....	3	1	0	34	4	15	8	5	0
Marcellon.....	0	1	0	6	3	17	15	1	0
Newport.....	1	1	0	15	2	7	1	0	4
Otsego.....	8	8	1	28	6	9	4	5	1
Pacific.....	1	8	0	7	7	8	2	2	1
Randolph.....	2	4	0	29	3	19	16	10	3
Scott.....	0	0	0	14	2	9	4	6	0
Springvale.....	1	3	0	14	3	5	13	2	2
West Point.....	1	1	0	20	4	4	11	0	0
Wycocena.....	4	9	0	14	3	12	9	1	3
Cambria, vil.....	8	8	0	33	4	8	62	4	5
Doylestown, vil.....	8	39	1	1	0	4	5	1	1
Fall River, vil.....	3	2	0	5	2	14	10	3	2
Lodi, vil.....	4	11	0	37	4	24	76	2	1
Pardeeville, vil.....	10	2	2	108	25	52	53	19	2
Poynette, vil.....	15	20	2	93	21	44	56	15	9
Randolph, vil.....	3	5	0	2	1	19	23	4	0
Rio, vil.....	5	11	0	30	8	51	14	3	6
Wycocena, vil.....	3	4	1	20	4	25	20	4	5
Columbus, city:									
1st ward.....	6	13	1	8	1	78	31	6	4
2nd ward.....	1	11	1	15	1	34	26	1	6
3rd ward.....	10	11	0	12	0	51	23	3	2
Portage, city:									
1st ward.....	10	9	0	41	5	15	21	8	0
2nd ward.....	13	30	0	86	16	95	51	5	7
3rd ward.....	4	19	0	39	7	59	60	7	3
4th ward.....	12	47	1	99	11	127	60	4	4
5th ward.....	16	49	0	141	18	121	78	15	7

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Fox (Dem.)	Henry (Dem.)	Ihlen- feldt (Dem.)	La Fol- lette (Prog.)	Turner (Prog.)	Heil (Rep.)	Henry (Rep.)	Miller (Rep.)	Peter- son (Rep.)
COLUMBIA CO.—Cont.									
Wisconsin Dells, city:									
1st ward.....	2	8	0	12	2	11	10	3	6
2nd ward.....	4	6	0	10	3	21	14	3	1
3rd ward.....	2	7	0	13	3	10	10	2	1
Totals.....	176	394	14	1,253	218	1,091	893	164	106
CRAWFORD CO.									
Bridgeport.....	7	13	0	2	0	14	6	2	2
Clayton.....	25	25	2	12	1	60	26	9	22
Eastman.....	31	30	4	4	1	11	7	1	16
Freeman.....	14	10	0	15	0	37	15	0	21
Haney.....	20	13	1	7	0	9	11	3	10
Marietta.....	15	41	4	12	1	12	5	2	15
Prairie du Chien.....	12	20	2	2	1	5	5	0	5
Scott.....	10	18	0	5	0	17	20	0	7
Seneca.....	63	73	9	6	0	12	11	4	26
Utica.....	36	37	1	26	1	36	17	2	23
Wauzeka.....	14	4	0	12	1	3	16	0	9
Bell Center, vil.....	3	7	1	1	0	3	5	1	8
DeSoto, vil.....	3	1	0	2	0	6	3	1	1
Eastman, vil.....	13	19	3	3	0	25	12	0	4
Ferryville, vil.....	7	8	1	6	0	12	9	1	3
Gays Mills, vil.....	21	33	2	6	0	22	47	1	9
Lynxville, vil.....	4	8	1	2	1	14	7	3	6
Mt. Sterling, vil.....	1	11	2	19	0	11	13	1	13
Soldiers Grove, vil.....	10	28	0	4	2	57	44	1	38
Steuben, vil.....	9	12	3	2	0	11	10	3	8
Wauzeka, vil.....	21	16	1	1	0	51	23	1	17
Prairie du Chien, city:									
1st ward.....	19	35	1	1	1	4	3	1	5
2nd ward.....	31	59	1	3	0	22	15	0	7
3rd ward.....	26	41	4	5	0	20	10	1	5
4th ward.....	19	23	2	4	1	8	2	2	9
5th ward.....	12	39	0	6	0	6	4	1	4
6th ward.....	23	53	2	1	0	18	3	0	6
7th ward.....	16	45	3	2	0	22	11	2	4
8th ward.....	21	30	3	1	0	18	6	1	5
Totals.....	506	752	53	172	11	546	366	44	308
DANE CO.									
Albion.....	3	2	2	88	27	31	19	1	7
Berry.....	1	1	0	58	14	3	0	1	1
Black Earth.....	1	1	0	17	19	2	1	1	3
Blooming Grove:									
1st district.....	7	12	4	274	134	28	34	4	3
2nd district.....	2	2	1	60	48	1	8	2	0
Blue Mounds.....	0	3	0	28	19	4	4	0	8
Bristol.....	1	3	0	27	25	7	5	2	1
Burke.....	3	8	0	170	59	10	16	1	5
Christiana.....	1	6	0	121	31	8	23	1	1
Cottage Grove.....	6	5	1	55	18	7	8	0	0
Cross Plains.....	3	12	2	61	29	3	1	0	0
Dane.....	0	7	0	20	5	2	0	0	2
Deerfield.....	2	0	0	69	20	6	3	0	0
Dunkirk.....	1	0	0	56	27	10	22	1	7
Dunn.....	5	2	0	45	29	10	10	0	4
Fitchburg.....	4	15	0	69	10	9	16	0	3
Madison.....	13	19	0	260	92	44	83	25	7
Masomante.....	5	5	0	12	11	3	14	0	0
Medina.....	3	6	0	14	15	7	1	0	2
Middleton.....	1	2	0	57	24	24	23	2	10
Montrose.....	1	7	0	30	19	0	10	0	1
Oregon.....	5	3	0	26	9	0	7	1	1
Perry.....	0	2	0	38	9	9	6	0	1
Pleasant Springs.....	0	2	0	83	23	21	14	1	9
Primrose.....	0	0	0	42	10	1	3	0	1
Roxbury.....	1	3	1	40	5	1	0	0	0
Rutland.....	2	3	0	51	19	3	9	0	5
Springdale.....	1	6	0	58	26	5	3	0	2
Springfield.....	5	11	2	32	23	6	3	0	2
Sun Prairie.....	1	8	0	30	8	11	12	0	1
Vermont.....	7	4	0	41	14	6	4	0	5

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Fox (Dem.)	Henry (Dem.)	Ihlen- feldt (Dem.)	La Fol- ette (Prog.)	Turner (Prog.)	Heil (Rep.)	Henry (Rep.)	Miller (Rep.)	Peter- son (Rep.)
DANE CO.—Cont.									
Verona.....	1	6	0	36	11	2	8	0	3
Vienna.....	1	5	1	37	17	4	2	0	2
Westport.....	5	16	0	124	31	20	10	2	2
Windsor.....	1	3	2	65	21	14	14	0	1
York.....	8	2	0	24	15	3	4	0	0
Belleville, vil..	5	18	0	14	10	13	14	0	0
Black Earth, vil.	7	7	0	55	20	13	17	2	3
Blue Mounds, vil.	2	3	0	15	9	1	2	0	3
Brooklyn, vil..	0	2	0	11	2	2	6	0	3
Cambridge, vil..	0	10	1	108	23	17	21	8	1
Cottage Grove, vil.	1	1	1	49	6	3	7	2	0
Cross Plains, vil.	7	15	1	30	15	7	5	0	1
Dane, vil.....	4	2	0	18	7	13	13	0	1
Deerfield, vil..	3	9	1	81	30	12	34	1	3
De Forest, vil..	7	11	1	53	12	19	22	0	5
Maple Bluff, vil.	0	11	1	46	4	28	89	1	1
Marshall, vil..	3	6	1	25	9	17	13	0	2
Mazomanie, vil.	6	12	1	22	17	28	19	2	6
McFarland, vil..	4	5	0	51	18	1	19	1	3
Middleton, vil..	10	10	0	81	26	40	32	2	29
Mount Horeb, vil.	10	27	2	143	38	44	70	2	4
Oregon, vil.....	11	11	0	55	23	18	25	0	3
Rockdale, vil..	1	15	2	22	4	4	6	1	0
Shorewood Hills, vil.	1	8	1	92	9	12	60	1	8
Sun Prairie, vil.	20	26	3	49	21	28	23	2	6
Verona, vil.....	2	12	0	27	16	9	10	0	2
Waunakee, vil..	15	18	1	23	26	11	20	1	3
Madison, city:									
1st ward.....	38	51	0	407	67	84	199	16	5
2nd ward.....	22	47	1	395	93	40	144	7	1
3rd ward.....	20	30	0	323	118	50	94	8	4
4th ward.....	78	61	0	332	92	62	148	11	1
5th ward.....	48	46	1	385	95	49	98	5	5
6th ward.....	21	32	2	459	137	81	130	6	7
7th ward.....	25	29	3	354	70	81	120	6	4
8th ward.....	33	38	1	379	92	51	70	3	1
9th ward.....	19	28	2	255	65	29	37	7	2
10th ward.....	16	30	0	318	51	93	308	9	2
11th ward.....	30	39	2	355	81	51	85	3	5
12th ward.....	11	34	0	215	52	47	82	2	5
13th ward.....	24	49	2	364	52	94	255	12	1
14th ward.....	20	30	0	246	47	40	52	9	2
15th ward.....	8	27	1	348	101	53	81	5	9
16th ward.....	32	45	1	460	106	80	80	4	7
17th ward.....	14	7	4	251	62	34	38	5	0
18th ward.....	10	27	1	389	134	38	75	6	5
19th ward.....	20	32	1	301	53	67	260	6	1
20th ward.....	33	49	1	288	59	101	297	4	4
Stoughton, city:									
1st ward.....	4	7	0	55	78	15	26	0	1
2nd ward.....	4	8	1	93	146	13	28	0	1
3rd ward.....	1	5	1	77	109	20	20	0	4
4th ward.....	1	15	2	99	69	22	73	2	8
Totals.....	752	1,201	60	10,517	3,288	1,954	3,731	208	272
DODGE CO.									
Ashippun.....	11	27	2	24	4	95	15	1	4
Beaver Dam.....	32	117	10	33	10	30	9	1	3
Burnett.....	20	46	8	34	8	9	7	0	2
Calamus.....	9	34	4	14	0	35	9	0	1
Chester.....	10	14	3	26	2	4	12	0	2
Clyman.....	64	138	24	30	11	6	0	0	0
Elba.....	20	25	1	14	3	17	11	0	0
Emmet.....	8	36	7	15	4	31	6	1	2
Fox Lake.....	4	22	1	5	1	12	5	0	3
Herman.....	11	35	7	15	4	65	23	3	10
Hubbard.....	16	32	4	44	12	26	3	1	3
Hustisford.....	26	34	14	22	6	24	3	2	1
Lebanon.....	22	27	12	30	3	46	8	1	5
LeRoy.....	75	65	8	55	20	14	3	0	1
Lomira.....	41	94	7	20	4	26	10	1	2
Lowell.....	11	25	10	80	26	23	5	0	0
Oak Grove.....	26	65	6	93	27	29	10	0	5

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Fox (Dem.)	Henry (Dem.)	Ihlen- feldt (Dem.)	La Fol- lette (Prog.)	Turner (Prog.)	Heil (Rep.)	Henry (Rep.)	Miller (Rep.)	Peter- son (Rep.)
DODGE CO.—Cont.									
Portland.....	5	22	3	28	15	8	10	1	3
Rubicon.....	31	40	3	18	5	31	4	2	1
Shields.....	12	24	7	11	1	7	1	0	0
Theresa.....	25	36	5	21	6	35	2	3	1
Trenton.....	6	40	4	21	4	20	7	0	1
Westford.....	3	23	8	4	0	6	1	0	0
Williamstown.....	31	27	4	22	7	21	0	1	1
Clyman, vil.....	12	23	5	4	2	2	0	0	0
Hustisford, vil.....	13	31	4	9	4	46	9	1	0
Iron Ridge, vil.....	11	7	5	9	1	27	4	1	0
Lomira, vil.....	16	32	1	16	0	37	7	0	2
Lowell, vil.....	7	14	1	23	9	3	3	1	0
Neosho, vil.....	19	7	2	5	1	9	2	0	0
Randolph, vil.....	5	27	0	11	4	28	26	3	1
Reeseville, vil.....	5	15	1	48	10	11	4	0	1
Theresa, vil.....	13	31	7	7	1	26	7	0	2
Beaver Dam, city:									
1st ward.....	25	42	4	8	0	12	4	0	2
2nd ward.....	17	65	9	13	2	33	2	3	8
3rd ward.....	21	45	10	13	6	24	7	2	0
4th ward.....	38	95	9	18	4	43	4	0	1
5th ward.....	17	70	12	11	2	51	6	2	2
6th ward.....	30	85	6	19	3	42	12	0	1
7th ward.....	30	75	8	16	5	71	21	1	0
8th ward.....	16	50	2	14	2	103	43	2	2
9th ward.....	16	78	3	18	2	65	20	2	1
10th ward.....	16	51	5	27	3	80	16	0	0
11th ward.....	17	77	5	17	4	66	27	0	2
12th ward.....	21	42	7	24	9	51	6	1	0
13th ward.....	9	37	5	21	6	57	0	9	0
14th ward.....	31	58	8	48	4	62	8	0	1
Fox Lake, city:									
1st ward.....	11	26	2	7	3	14	4	0	0
2nd ward.....	8	15	1	4	0	9	14	0	0
3rd ward.....	4	27	1	5	0	37	13	0	1
Horicon, city:									
1st ward.....	38	62	5	19	9	41	15	0	14
2nd ward.....	34	42	65	26	0	35	10	0	5
3rd ward.....	23	60	6	24	7	83	10	1	13
Juneau, city:									
1st ward.....	59	48	4	23	4	20	2	0	0
2nd ward.....	30	49	4	29	10	14	0	0	1
3rd ward.....	25	53	1	23	5	8	5	0	2
Mayville, city:									
1st ward.....	37	20	2	49	21	44	7	0	2
2nd ward.....	31	15	7	17	6	30	3	0	0
3rd ward.....	70	61	10	31	14	77	3	1	3
Watertown, city:									
5th ward.....	19	38	8	20	9	59	6	0	1
6th ward.....	21	43	7	26	4	43	1	0	1
13th ward.....	7	35	6	26	21	50	8	12	1
14th ward.....	16	23	4	10	0	33	11	0	1
Waupun, city:									
1st ward.....	8	31	0	23	6	78	35	0	4
2nd ward.....	9	20	1	29	3	60	30	4	3
3rd ward.....	11	13	0	4	3	22	10	3	1
4th ward.....	5	13	0	6	0	20	12	0	0
Totals.....	1,390	2,799	415	1,479	392	2,346	601	67	131
DOOR CO.									
Baileys Harbor.....	5	5	3	23	0	17	7	2	1
Brussels.....	0	9	0	7	0	15	25	1	1
Clay Banks.....	0	0	0	14	0	8	9	0	2
Egg Harbor.....	2	9	0	21	4	22	33	1	8
Forestville.....	4	23	0	16	0	30	31	3	3
Gardner.....	0	34	1	8	3	26	39	7	5
Gibraltar.....	2	7	0	19	0	27	28	2	2
Jacksonport.....	0	4	1	12	0	36	21	3	2
Liberty Grove.....	2	2	0	23	3	23	32	1	1
Nasewaupsee.....	8	6	0	35	1	29	27	5	5
Sevastopol.....	2	15	1	8	1	49	46	4	4
Sturgeon Bay.....	0	6	0	4	0	14	13	0	7
Union.....	1	11	1	6	0	5	23	1	0

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Fox (Dem.)	Henry (Dem.)	Ihlen- feldt (Dem.)	La Fol- lette (Prog.)	Turner (Prog.)	Heil (Rep.)	Henry (Rep.)	Miller (Rep.)	Peter- son (Rep.)
DOOR CO.—Cont.									
Washington.....	3	1	0	7	3	8	18	1	4
Ephraim, vil.....	1	1	0	3	0	36	5	0	2
Sister Bay, vil.....	1	27	0	0	0	12	27	0	6
Sturgeon Bay, city:									
1st ward.....	2	9	1	9	1	89	106	6	10
2nd ward.....	0	5	0	9	0	58	89	5	5
3rd ward.....	5	8	1	13	1	70	85	1	6
4th ward.....	1	12	0	18	1	75	71	1	10
Totals.....	39	192	9	255	18	649	735	44	100
DOUGLAS CO.									
Amnicon.....	2	1	0	113	25	7	4	1	6
Bennett.....	2	4	1	65	16	13	5	2	4
Brule.....	3	3	1	142	9	9	12	1	0
Cloverland.....	1	0	0	84	15	5	3	0	5
Dairyland.....	0	2	0	65	12	4	3	1	7
Gordon.....	5	2	0	92	4	5	9	2	3
Hawthorne.....	6	5	1	130	19	14	3	2	8
Highland.....	3	4	0	14	3	3	2	0	2
Lakeside.....	9	6	2	109	11	4	2	0	6
Maple.....	3	4	1	116	17	12	8	2	3
Oakland.....	0	5	0	68	25	10	15	2	10
Parkland.....	0	11	1	146	31	17	9	3	12
Solon Springs.....	4	2	1	47	11	29	4	0	9
Summit.....	2	5	1	103	52	5	7	1	2
Superior.....									
1st pct.....	3	6	2	205	52	17	6	0	8
2nd pct.....	0	4	0	44	20	6	2	1	11
Wascott.....	4	6	2	38	13	8	8	1	8
Lake Nebagamon, vil.....	3	2	1	50	7	30	3	1	6
Oliver, vil.....	0	1	0	30	8	2	5	0	0
Poplar, vil.....	3	11	0	70	19	14	3	1	8
Solon Springs, vil.....	9	2	2	50	13	23	2	0	4
Superior, city:									
1st ward, east pct.....	13	19	1	188	102	46	20	4	24
1st ward, west pct.....	8	9	1	257	101	48	34	5	33
2nd ward, east pct.....	10	13	1	229	93	50	41	2	33
2nd ward, west pct.....	9	13	1	227	79	77	54	10	29
3rd ward, east pct.....	9	3	0	290	61	24	18	2	24
3rd ward, west pct.....	17	11	4	262	84	13	7	2	8
4th ward, 1st pct.....	45	17	6	225	57	6	8	2	9
4th ward, 2nd pct.....	21	16	7	213	75	8	0	0	19
5th ward, 1st pct.....	33	17	2	306	115	33	30	2	26
5th ward, 2nd pct.....	19	20	2	288	102	61	31	5	27
5th ward, 3rd pct.....	6	36	2	222	70	80	36	8	11
5th ward, 4th pct.....	9	3	0	167	56	74	21	3	31
5th ward, 5th pct.....	12	11	0	236	56	46	17	3	20
6th ward, east pct.....	36	15	1	340	128	31	27	2	26
6th ward, west pct.....	23	16	0	260	87	21	28	2	13
7th ward, 1st pct.....	18	9	5	237	65	59	47	5	28
7th ward, 2nd pct.....	15	22	4	342	100	38	24	1	13
7th ward, 3rd pct.....	18	5	1	218	76	56	34	7	25
7th ward, 4th pct.....	25	10	1	218	71	57	30	2	34
7th ward, 5th pct.....	11	9	0	265	78	53	26	4	32
8th ward, east pct.....	1	4	0	126	43	44	28	0	33
8th ward, west pct.....	16	5	1	165	73	61	20	0	20
9th ward, east pct.....	10	14	5	350	72	33	16	5	50
9th ward, west pct.....	13	11	1	396	67	44	29	2	43
10th ward, east pct.....	2	8	1	114	11	18	5	0	3
10th ward, west pct.....	23	35	2	313	77	12	11	1	8
Totals.....	484	437	65	8,235	2,381	1,330	757	100	744
DUNN CO.									
Colfax.....	0	0	0	40	6	3	3	2	3
Dunn.....	1	1	0	32	8	11	10	4	12
Eau Galle.....	0	3	0	18	6	8	6	6	1
Elk Mound.....	0	0	0	31	1	7	4	6	2
Grant.....	0	0	0	69	4	1	2	4	3
Hay River.....	0	0	0	42	27	2	9	2	10
Lucas.....	0	4	0	17	6	10	10	5	2
Menomonie.....	0	0	0	62	24	25	13	5	6
New Haven.....	3	1	2	39	5	5	7	4	5

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Fox (Dem.)	Henry (Dem.)	Ihlen- feldt (Dem.)	La Fol- lette (Prog.)	Turner (Prog.)	Heil (Rep.)	Henry (Rep.)	Miller (Rep.)	Peter- son (Rep.)
DUNN CO.—Cont.									
Otter Creek.....	0	0	0	54	6	0	4	3	0
Peru.....	0	0	0	14	2	6	4	2	1
Red Cedar.....	0	0	0	50	10	14	6	4	1
Rock Creek.....	0	3	0	23	3	16	6	2	3
Sand Creek.....	0	0	0	96	22	9	5	4	12
Sheridan.....	1	0	0	28	8	4	5	5	2
Sherman.....	0	1	0	22	1	5	7	1	5
Spring Brook.....	1	0	0	42	6	18	10	2	7
Stanton.....	1	3	0	12	8	10	11	8	2
Tainter.....	0	0	0	28	1	6	5	5	7
Tiffany.....	0	1	0	42	4	11	8	4	4
Weston.....	0	1	0	19	17	11	18	4	1
Wilson.....	0	1	1	65	17	3	4	4	1
Boyceville, vil.....	2	3	1	17	6	26	16	10	4
Colfax, vil.....	2	5	0	71	15	22	21	7	8
Downing vil.....	1	2	0	9	3	6	8	5	3
Elk Mound, vil.....	2	2	1	21	3	9	14	4	6
Knapp, vil.....	9	10	0	25	3	6	20	8	1
Ridgeland, vil.....	0	0	0	17	24	2	6	0	0
Wheeler, vil.....	1	3	1	26	6	1	8	2	
Menomonie, city:									
1st ward.....	0	3	0	101	19	11	20	6	
2nd ward.....	1	15	0	58	15	43	62	6	4
3rd ward.....	2	14	0	136	14	90	89	18	8
4th ward.....	1	10	1	133	32	44	53	17	8
Totals.....	28	86	7	1,459	312	445	474	169	143
EAU CLAIRE CO.									
Bridge Creek.....	0	4	0	19	3	9	8	0	1
Brunswick.....	1	2	2	15	1	11	7	0	2
Clear Creek.....	2	1	0	31	1	23	4	0	2
Drammen.....	0	0	0	38	0	8	4	2	6
Fairchild.....	0	1	0	13	7	9	6	0	2
Lincoln.....	0	0	0	43	0	6	2	0	0
Ludington.....	0	1	0	35	4	19	2	1	2
Otter Creek.....	1	2	0	12	5	8	6	0	1
Pleasant Valley.....	2	1	0	30	5	19	4	0	9
Seymour.....	1	5	1	49	17	17	7	0	2
Union.....	1	2	1	41	6	55	17	0	9
Washington.....	0	2	0	38	5	34	14	1	6
Wilson.....	3	2	2	24	3	27	6	0	0
Fairchild, vil.....	1	5	2	16	1	36	18	0	6
Fall Creek, vil.....	1	2	0	61	7	31	4	1	0
Altoona, city:									
1st ward.....	3	3	0	42	0	8	3	0	0
2nd ward.....	1	3	2	68	5	7	3	1	2
Augusta, city:									
1st ward.....	0	0	0	8	2	7	4	0	2
2nd ward.....	2	6	2	21	5	17	15	0	0
3rd ward.....	2	2	1	11	9	18	6	0	1
4th ward.....	1	3	1	12	3	16	9	0	1
Eau Claire, city:									
1st ward.....	12	5	3	89	16	55	10	4	5
2nd ward.....	3	7	2	109	20	118	63	5	14
3rd ward, 1st pct.....	6	7	0	103	18	359	198	5	13
3rd ward, 2nd pct.....	3	6	1	105	10	79	26	1	1
4th ward.....	3	5	2	82	7	47	11	2	9
5th ward.....	17	10	3	118	19	212	58	3	13
6th ward.....	40	13	5	143	22	187	88	2	12
7th ward.....	11	4	5	109	25	94	38	3	19
8th ward.....	5	10	1	194	18	77	28	0	11
9th ward.....	6	7	9	267	28	159	46	8	19
10th ward.....	20	15	6	336	44	166	51	4	30
Totals.....	150	134	51	2,282	316	1,938	766	43	200
FLORENCE CO.									
Aurora.....	3	0	1	141	36	14	17	1	15
Commonwealth.....	15	4	2	52	2	4	5	2	9
Fence.....	1	6	0	32	5	9	11	0	5
Fern.....	3	5	1	14	2	8	3	1	4

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Fox (Dem.)	Henry (Dem.)	Ihlen- feldt (Dem.)	La Fol- lette (Prog.)	Turner (Prog.)	Heil (Rep.)	Henry (Rep.)	Miller (Rep.)	Peter- son (Rep.)
FLORENCE CO.—Cont.									
Florence.....	8	21	2	100	14	90	127	20	35
Homestead.....	1	2	0	42	7	9	7	1	9
Long Lake.....	3	4	0	31	4	13	4	1	4
Tipler.....	0	5	0	47	4	3	5	1	2
Totals.....	34	47	6	459	74	150	179	27	83
FOND DU LAC CO.									
Alto.....	4	4	0	10	1	39	21	2	5
Ashford.....	33	29	6	64	17	50	21	3	8
Auburn.....	8	12	3	20	5	49	18	2	2
Byron.....	34	49	5	9	1	44	32	0	8
Calumet.....	49	29	10	8	3	38	6	2	2
Eden.....	83	55	12	9	0	31	20	2	5
Eldorado.....	94	54	9	32	3	30	34	4	8
Empire.....	64	54	6	6	4	33	21	7	10
Fond du Lac.....	88	94	14	13	1	73	40	7	8
Forest.....	36	25	10	5	0	49	16	0	9
Friendship.....	25	28	3	36	5	54	33	5	9
Lamartine.....	20	37	8	6	0	62	55	5	20
Marshfield.....	109	66	8	4	0	44	27	1	3
Metomen.....	0	3	0	17	2	20	18	3	3
Oakfield.....	9	10	2	17	2	17	11	0	4
Osceola.....	54	61	11	14	4	25	12	1	6
Ripon.....	6	4	4	17	1	34	22	2	2
Rosendale.....	4	11	2	14	0	19	20	1	6
Springvale.....	12	13	2	8	1	21	21	4	3
Taycheedah.....	76	69	8	18	3	36	16	4	3
Waupun.....	5	6	0	3	1	21	7	4	2
Brandon, vil.....	17	19	3	45	3	37	37	11	6
Campbellsport, vil.....	43	58	5	24	4	89	18	4	3
Eden, vil.....	34	18	2	10	0	18	12	1	1
Fairwater, vil.....	7	5	2	1	1	15	6	0	1
North Fond du Lac, vil.....	70	61	20	159	7	49	33	6	9
Oakfield, vil.....	15	29	4	12	0	32	46	5	2
Rosendale, vil.....	2	5	0	6	0	30	32	0	1
St. Cloud, vil.....	41	7	3	3	0	17	3	0	0
Fond du Lac, city:									
1st ward.....	46	33	4	49	1	47	13	13	6
2nd ward.....	59	41	16	37	4	43	22	8	13
3rd ward.....	62	49	15	44	4	136	33	4	11
4th ward.....	73	83	24	45	11	79	33	10	15
5th ward.....	70	48	18	47	2	50	28	7	8
6th ward.....	79	64	15	32	3	65	30	9	6
7th ward.....	61	46	11	27	2	119	30	11	13
8th ward.....	113	107	29	45	1	158	65	12	16
9th ward.....	95	64	21	45	0	88	20	17	10
10th ward.....	119	94	20	33	4	59	24	4	7
11th ward.....	85	57	11	15	0	74	57	5	6
12th ward.....	73	50	9	26	0	98	75	7	6
13th ward.....	91	73	7	18	3	99	41	12	5
14th ward.....	83	50	10	34	4	104	38	9	10
15th ward.....	69	55	15	57	8	135	37	15	16
16th ward.....	72	74	15	53	3	117	42	9	6
17th ward.....	111	34	17	39	2	83	22	8	2
18th ward.....	61	39	14	11	1	88	68	4	10
19th ward.....	73	48	13	21	0	84	70	5	18
20th ward.....	88	53	18	28	6	115	49	10	19
21st ward.....	63	45	9	39	4	100	27	7	8
Ripon, city:									
1st ward.....	7	9	3	19	4	23	26	1	0
2nd ward.....	9	29	6	22	1	39	101	0	4
3rd ward.....	10	22	2	19	1	37	76	1	4
4th ward.....	12	26	3	24	6	58	101	1	3
Waupun, city:									
5th ward.....	9	14	1	13	1	29	8	1	1
6th ward.....	15	20	3	23	0	67	23	0	4
Totals.....	2,708	2,213	492	1,455	145	3,270	1,826	272	376
FOREST CO.									
Alvin.....	1	42	1	7	3	4	9	1	3
Argonne.....	21	70	10	51	12	12	11	1	0
Armstrong Creek.....	11	41	9	35	1	2	3	0	0

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Fox (Dem.)	Henry (Dem.)	Ihlen- feldt (Dem.)	La Fol- lette (Prog.)	Turner (Prog.)	Heil (Rep.)	Henry (Rep.)	Miller (Rep.)	Peter- son (Rep.)
FOREST CO.—Cont.									
Blackwell.....	11	20	7	5	1	3	0	0	1
Caswell.....	0	19	0	25	6	6	2	1	1
Crandon.....	7	40	3	19	2	7	5	1	2
Freedom.....	9	20	0	11	0	4	4	0	0
Hiles.....	5	35	0	13	5	26	3	0	2
Laona.....	55	105	23	124	25	20	9	0	1
Lincoln.....	15	51	8	10	1	7	1	0	1
Nashville.....	22	44	2	18	2	49	12	1	8
Popple River.....	4	14	1	6	1	5	3	2	1
Ross.....	4	10	6	19	4	0	2	0	1
Wabeno.....	51	72	14	153	29	13	20	2	4
Crandon, city:									
1st ward.....	14	39	1	35	9	31	13	0	1
2nd ward.....	5	18	0	13	3	5	4	0	0
3rd ward.....	15	47	0	35	7	15	17	1	1
4th ward.....	3	21	2	16	2	16	2	0	0
5th ward.....	11	31	7	15	0	19	5	0	3
Totals.....	264	739	94	610	113	244	125	10	31
GRANT CO.									
Beetown.....	0	6	0	17	1	11	43	7	10
Bloomington.....	4	2	0	17	1	4	7	6	4
Boscobel.....	0	0	0	4	0	3	7	1	5
Cassville.....	0	1	0	4	1	1	7	0	2
Castle Rock.....	2	4	1	13	2	7	17	2	6
Clifton.....	0	1	0	21	0	20	34	1	10
Ellenboro.....	2	2	0	15	2	15	28	4	5
Fennimore.....	1	5	4	30	0	7	5	4	9
Glen Haven.....	0	7	0	21	0	5	23	3	5
Harrison.....	0	10	0	2	0	11	22	5	4
Hazel Green.....	1	16	1	1	0	3	24	2	5
Hickory Grove.....	1	0	0	24	0	5	3	2	7
Jamestown.....	2	7	0	18	2	1	18	3	3
Liberty.....	1	2	1	14	2	6	31	6	5
Lima.....	3	4	1	8	1	19	23	3	3
Little Grant.....	0	1	2	4	0	7	21	7	5
Marion.....	0	0	0	5	0	2	3	1	1
Millville.....	0	2	0	4	0	4	15	1	1
Mt. Hope.....	1	11	1	3	0	6	20	4	3
Mt. Ida.....	0	2	0	22	4	6	6	6	3
Muscoda.....	4	4	1	4	5	4	6	1	3
No. Lancaster.....	0	0	1	11	0	12	29	7	8
Paris.....	2	13	2	7	5	5	25	6	0
Patch Grove.....	1	4	0	2	1	10	14	3	5
Platteville.....	2	6	2	11	3	24	31	4	12
Potosi.....	1	8	0	8	0	5	63	0	5
Smelser.....	0	3	0	10	1	7	38	2	11
So. Lancaster.....	1	2	1	28	3	16	53	5	10
Waterloo.....	0	1	0	16	5	8	18	3	4
Watterstown.....	0	0	0	4	1	0	7	1	6
Wingville.....	0	5	0	18	3	6	12	2	7
Woodman.....	0	7	2	1	0	6	8	0	1
Wyalusing.....	3	5	0	9	1	7	14	6	3
Bagley, vil.....	4	2	1	11	0	3	38	4	0
Bloomington, vil.....	4	9	0	7	7	18	70	5	7
Blue River, vil.....	3	35	1	19	5	5	35	2	7
Cassville, vil.....	12	12	0	24	2	13	31	2	1
Hazel Green, vil.....	7	3	0	14	0	8	62	5	4
Livingston, vil.....	6	4	0	15	2	36	38	1	8
Montfort, vil.....	8	17	7	54	3	46	58	18	16
Mt. Hope, vil.....	1	4	0	5	1	18	31	6	4
Muscoda, vil.....	9	19	6	64	9	19	16	4	2
Patch Grove, vil.....	1	1	0	7	3	5	18	3	2
Potosi, vil.....	4	8	1	16	4	9	38	2	9
Woodman, vil.....	0	4	0	4	1	3	6	3	2
Boscobel, city:									
1st ward.....	2	15	0	22	1	20	23	3	12
2nd ward.....	1	5	0	22	3	28	29	2	16
3rd ward.....	1	0	0	17	2	7	10	5	2
4th ward.....	8	6	1	18	2	14	23	0	3
Cuba City, city:									
1st ward.....	1	7	0	3	2	12	41	0	4
2nd ward.....	2	5	0	11	0	12	26	1	2

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Fox (Dem.)	Henry (Dem.)	Ihlen- feldt (Dem.)	La Fol- lette (Prog.)	Turner (Prog.)	Heil (Rep.)	Henry (Rep.)	Miller (Rep.)	Peter- son (Rep.)
GRANT CO.—Cont.									
3rd ward.....	4	11	0	12	1	6	17	0	1
4th ward.....	0	4	0	8	1	2	32	1	2
Fennimore, city:									
1st ward.....	0	0	0	18	0	12	18	4	6
2nd ward.....	2	4	0	17	1	22	23	1	6
3rd ward.....	2	0	0	12	0	12	14	2	3
4th ward.....	12	5	2	23	4	3	20	0	5
Lancaster, city:									
1st ward.....	0	3	0	11	0	30	86	5	8
2nd ward.....	4	5	1	21	3	30	89	15	18
3rd ward.....	1	5	0	27	6	40	120	13	16
4th ward.....	0	10	0	26	0	36	120	9	19
Platteville, city:									
1st ward.....	11	19	1	31	6	68	84	9	26
2nd ward.....	14	29	1	39	11	74	121	6	24
3rd ward.....	21	11	2	32	1	54	146	9	17
4th ward.....	12	8	4	19	1	52	80	8	14
Totals.....	181	411	48	1,005	121	970	2,238	256	437
GREEN CO.									
Adams.....	2	1	0	13	5	5	12	0	2
Albany.....	0	1	0	20	5	10	31	0	8
Brooklyn.....	0	2	0	13	1	8	4	2	1
Cadiz.....	1	2	0	18	4	16	15	1	0
Clarno.....	0	0	0	25	6	24	19	0	0
Decatur.....	0	2	0	24	6	10	9	2	2
Exceter.....	0	1	0	33	2	2	6	0	1
Jefferson.....	1	5	0	37	1	27	30	0	4
Jordan.....	0	2	0	10	4	7	11	2	3
Monroe.....	0	5	1	13	5	19	30	3	0
Mt. Pleasant.....	0	1	0	23	5	18	11	0	0
New Glarus.....	0	0	0	50	5	0	2	0	2
Spring Grove.....	0	2	0	17	3	7	11	0	4
Sylvester.....	0	1	0	10	3	10	6	1	4
Washington.....	0	0	0	25	8	14	12	0	1
York.....	0	0	0	61	11	9	7	0	5
Albany, vil.....	0	9	0	18	6	25	98	1	6
Brooklyn, vil.....	2	4	0	9	4	5	14	2	1
Browntown, vil.....	2	2	0	6	4	13	19	0	5
Monticello, vil.....	1	1	1	42	10	34	38	0	2
New Glarus, vil.....	1	4	0	153	30	12	10	0	1
Brodhead, city:									
1st ward.....	1	12	0	32	1	54	41	1	12
2nd ward.....	5	5	1	50	4	69	52	3	16
Monroe, city:									
1st ward.....	0	5	0	110	47	112	172	9	5
2nd ward.....	0	10	0	107	56	83	98	2	8
3rd ward.....	2	5	0	119	44	49	81	3	8
4th ward.....	0	3	0	68	34	76	150	2	9
Totals.....	18	86	3	1,106	314	718	989	34	110
GREEN LAKE CO.									
Berlin.....	2	3	1	3	0	10	11	1	1
Brooklyn.....	3	9	0	11	2	58	24	1	11
Green Lake.....	1	5	4	27	0	19	2	0	0
Kingston.....	4	6	0	8	20	9	21	0	6
Mackford.....	0	4	0	5	2	14	6	0	2
Manchester.....	0	9	1	9	0	5	2	0	2
Marquette.....	0	1	1	18	2	10	5	0	0
Princeton.....	12	4	1	6	3	14	7	0	1
Seneca.....	4	6	1	3	2	5	1	0	1
St. Marie.....	5	3	0	4	0	2	3	0	1
Green Lake, vil.....	11	20	0	4	2	81	30	3	18
Kingston, vil.....	0	7	2	5	0	27	10	0	1
Markesan, vil.....	11	13	0	10	1	48	36	1	7
Berlin, city:									
1st ward.....	12	55	0	8	2	39	40	1	2
2nd ward.....	11	24	0	15	9	64	68	1	5
3rd ward.....	15	17	1	10	2	44	54	1	5
4th ward.....	12	17	0	13	3	14	13	0	1
5th ward.....	6	22	0	8	4	24	16	0	2

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Fox (Dem.)	Henry (Dem.)	Ihlen- feldt (Dem.)	La Fol- lette (Prog.)	Turner (Prog.)	Heil (Rep.)	Henry (Rep.)	Miller (Rep.)	Peter- son (Rep.)
GREEN LAKE CO.—Cont.									
Princeton, city:									
1st ward.....	7	10	0	9	0	41	16	2	1
2nd ward.....	8	12	1	14	2	28	9	1	5
3rd ward.....	10	12	0	6	1	18	8	1	1
Totals.....	134	259	13	196	57	574	382	13	73
IOWA CO.									
Arena.....	3	3	0	60	31	5	18	0	10
Brigham.....	2	3	0	94	25	12	13	0	8
Clyde.....	0	1	0	24	1	0	5	0	2
Dodgeville.....	2	2	0	48	11	10	24	3	26
Eden.....	0	1	1	8	1	15	21	3	14
Highland.....	2	10	2	29	1	14	14	2	21
Linden.....	0	1	0	20	7	7	21	1	10
Mifflin.....	1	1	1	8	1	22	27	4	13
Mineral Point.....	3	3	1	24	3	16	38	0	10
Moscow.....	3	0	1	59	23	7	30	0	10
Pulaski.....	2	0	0	9	1	1	7	0	3
Ridgeway.....	7	9	0	21	28	2	19	0	13
Waldwick.....	5	3	1	11	2	9	11	0	12
Wyoming.....	2	2	1	15	9	5	7	0	8
Arena, vil.....	1	1	0	14	7	10	21	1	6
Avoca, vil.....	5	7	0	16	0	5	32	0	4
Barneveld, vil.....	5	2	0	44	24	3	24	0	6
Cobb, vil.....	2	6	2	8	0	9	16	1	7
Highland, vil.....	33	27	4	16	2	31	34	2	10
Hollandale, vil.....	5	6	1	39	3	12	6	1	7
Linden, vil.....	1	9	0	21	6	34	33	3	17
Livingston, vil.....	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Rewey, vil.....	1	1	0	9	5	3	8	0	3
Ridgeway, vil.....	5	3	2	23	32	7	15	1	5
Dodgeville, city:									
1st ward.....	2	1	1	38	5	8	37	0	8
2nd ward.....	4	9	0	43	9	33	118	2	18
3rd ward.....	3	2	2	26	4	16	70	1	21
Mineral Point, city:									
1st ward.....	4	9	1	26	6	28	46	0	10
2nd ward.....	5	8	1	21	6	35	60	1	6
3rd ward.....	0	2	2	13	3	7	20	1	7
4th ward.....	1	3	0	5	2	14	24	1	5
Totals.....	109	135	24	794	278	380	819	28	300
IRON CO.									
Anderson.....	6	12	0	24	4	0	6	1	0
Carey.....	2	4	0	64	7	1	2	1	3
Gurney.....	3	2	0	49	4	3	11	2	6
Kimball.....	9	18	1	143	8	10	18	4	4
Knight.....	6	9	2	224	17	2	5	0	1
Mercer.....	6	32	2	49	5	43	91	16	7
Oma.....	0	4	0	119	6	3	3	3	21
Pence.....	2	4	0	188	5	1	4	4	5
Saxon.....	3	15	1	154	19	7	38	11	5
Sherman.....	4	9	4	29	6	2	5	1	0
Hurley, city:									
1st ward.....	7	21	0	133	16	12	55	4	8
2nd ward.....	2	13	1	91	14	10	41	8	3
3rd ward.....	18	24	2	100	17	6	31	4	1
4th ward.....	6	28	4	82	15	12	34	2	5
5th ward.....	1	2	0	52	4	6	12	1	2
6th ward.....	0	9	0	83	5	4	14	1	1
Montreal, city:									
1st ward.....	2	10	0	69	7	3	9	0	2
2nd ward.....	4	11	0	63	2	8	13	2	2
3rd ward.....	4	16	1	92	7	9	25	7	2
4th ward.....	0	3	1	79	4	2	8	2	4
Totals.....	85	246	19	1,896	172	144	425	74	80
JACKSON CO.									
Albion.....	1	15	2	194	74	3	10	0	1
Alma.....	0	2	0	79	24	6	5	0	5
Bear Bluff.....	1	0	0	2	0	1	8	0	0

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Fox (Dem.)	Henry (Dem.)	Ihlen- feldt (Dem.)	La Fol- lette (Prog.)	Turner (Prog.)	Heil (Rep.)	Henry (Rep.)	Miller (Rep.)	Peter- son (Rep.)
JACKSON CO.—Cont.									
Brockway.....	3	5	2	62	46	2	5	0	0
City Point.....	1	5	1	38	5	0	2	0	0
Cleveland.....	0	5	0	49	11	11	2	0	0
Curran.....	0	2	0	102	22	0	1	0	0
Franklin.....	1	1	1	51	23	2	9	1	4
Garden Valley.....	0	3	0	38	16	7	5	1	2
Garfield.....	0	0	0	55	9	1	5	0	3
Hixton.....	0	10	0	48	11	2	5	0	0
Irving.....	0	4	0	100	29	1	5	0	3
Knapp.....	0	0	0	13	5	0	1	1	0
Komensky.....	0	1	0	23	11	0	0	0	0
Manchester.....	0	5	2	28	7	3	9	0	1
Melrose.....	0	5	1	14	1	1	2	0	0
Millston.....	2	4	0	14	5	4	1	1	0
North Bend.....	0	5	0	56	33	2	7	0	2
Northfield.....	0	0	1	181	33	2	8	0	4
Springfield.....	2	10	0	116	31	3	10	2	5
Alma Center, vil.....	4	9	0	34	17	9	11	2	3
Hixton, vil.....	2	15	2	20	16	2	13	1	1
Melrose, vil.....	5	9	0	17	25	3	39	0	1
Merrillan, vil.....	11	14	1	68	24	6	13	0	1
Taylor, vil.....	3	2	0	57	10	7	4	0	4
Black River Falls, city:									
1st ward.....	3	11	0	97	64	12	41	2	3
2nd ward.....	0	16	1	109	53	3	15	0	1
3rd ward.....	0	3	2	53	21	7	5	1	1
4th ward.....	3	6	0	121	49	6	7	1	0
Totals.....	42	167	16	1,839	675	106	238	13	45
JEFFERSON CO.									
Astalan.....	7	36	2	33	0	11	10	0	3
Cold Spring.....	1	12	1	5	1	10	16	0	0
Concord.....	7	21	2	26	5	11	6	0	0
Farmington.....	10	38	14	26	0	10	7	2	1
Hebron.....	1	18	1	13	0	30	5	1	1
Ixonia.....	6	17	12	33	4	53	9	0	2
Jefferson:									
1st pct.....	18	136	10	11	0	9	21	0	0
2nd pct.....	17	52	5	9	2	15	2	0	1
Koshkonong.....	16	63	2	38	3	12	26	1	1
Lake Mills.....	8	4	2	38	2	27	11	0	1
Milford.....	4	5	8	31	2	28	11	2	0
Oakland.....	2	56	3	80	9	26	28	0	0
Palmyra.....	1	7	1	13	0	22	6	0	0
Sullivan.....	9	19	7	14	0	29	3	0	0
Summer.....	1	13	2	20	0	17	15	0	1
Waterloo.....	1	3	1	18	7	10	4	0	0
Watertown.....	10	23	9	26	2	33	6	1	0
Johnson Creek, vil.....	29	37	3	14	0	28	15	1	1
Palmyra, vil.....	9	25	0	17	0	44	20	0	0
Sullivan, vil.....	9	16	5	18	0	9	6	1	0
Waterloo, vil.....	18	48	4	32	3	70	48	1	6
Fort Atkinson, city:									
1st ward.....	7	119	4	9	0	33	52	1	0
2nd ward.....	28	174	10	10	0	30	45	3	3
3rd ward.....	12	100	6	10	2	23	44	2	2
4th ward.....	8	100	5	15	0	21	23	0	1
5th ward.....	17	75	8	11	0	16	16	3	0
6th ward.....	9	91	22	11	2	13	28	3	2
7th ward.....	18	87	7	15	1	35	38	1	3
8th ward.....	11	109	7	9	2	37	32	4	1
Jefferson, city:									
1st ward.....	9	133	5	6	0	16	44	1	1
2nd ward.....	13	116	3	3	0	11	47	0	0
3rd ward.....	14	190	8	4	1	21	47	0	0
4th ward.....	7	133	3	10	0	11	23	0	0
Lake Mills, city:									
1st ward.....	11	14	3	14	0	89	22	0	0
2nd ward.....	4	6	0	18	1	80	18	0	4
3rd ward.....	5	11	1	37	0	82	22	1	1
Watertown, city:									
1st ward.....	14	46	9	15	2	64	17	0	1
2nd ward.....	13	63	14	30	2	44	6	0	1

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Fox (Dem.)	Henry (Dem.)	Ihlen- feldt (Dem.)	La Fol- lette (Prog.)	Turner (Prog.)	Heil (Rep.)	Henry (Rep.)	Miller (Rep.)	Peter- son (Rep.)
JEFFERSON CO.—Cont.									
Watertown city—Cont.									
3rd ward	19	51	12	25	0	60	14	1	0
4th ward	28	59	12	28	2	44	6	1	0
7th ward	0	53	21	67	2	42	6	2	2
8th ward	18	44	8	15	2	72	13	1	0
9th ward	15	47	6	15	0	79	22	0	1
10th ward	16	58	16	32	5	98	27	2	3
11th ward	19	84	18	56	6	127	20	0	3
12th ward	17	46	3	28	2	21	8	0	1
Totals	516	2,658	305	1,008	72	1,673	915	36	48
JEUENAU CO.									
Armenia	1	2	0	32	6	4	5	2	4
Clearfield	1	6	0	20	4	2	11	1	4
Cutler	3	4	0	13	3	6	4	0	5
Finley	0	1	1	9	1	0	0	0	3
Fountain	5	1	1	88	22	6	4	2	3
Germantown	3	0	0	14	6	0	2	0	0
Kildare	13	15	1	4	6	3	3	1	0
Kingston	1	1	0	10	2	0	2	0	0
Lemonweir	35	23	3	28	4	8	11	4	1
Lindina	15	23	0	53	14	5	7	1	6
Lisbon	0	2	0	49	20	4	1	0	7
Lyndon	7	6	0	18	3	5	8	2	0
Marion	5	5	0	10	1	5	1	0	1
Necedah	4	1	1	16	4	2	15	2	7
Orange	1	1	0	50	11	2	2	0	2
Plymouth	8	7	1	46	10	3	10	6	3
Seven Mile Creek	15	9	1	19	7	3	0	0	0
Summit	7	7	0	9	5	3	7	0	1
Wonewoc	14	25	0	25	6	6	8	2	0
Camp Douglas, vil.	3	10	0	41	12	18	17	0	2
Hustler, vil.	2	2	0	37	20	3	5	0	0
Lyndon Station, vil.	26	8	0	18	5	11	10	1	1
Necedah, vil.	15	18	1	47	4	30	38	3	10
Union Center, vil.	16	18	3	6	5	6	5	1	0
Wonewoc, vil.	7	12	1	25	18	29	24	2	2
Elroy, city:									
1st ward	19	8	0	65	24	36	38	2	1
2nd ward	17	8	2	57	16	15	22	3	6
Mauston, city:									
1st ward	35	21	2	48	24	29	21	3	2
2nd ward	52	27	1	118	19	105	51	6	13
New Lisbon, city:									
1st ward	11	9	0	64	27	11	11	1	1
2nd ward	1	3	1	63	16	15	12	1	7
Totals	342	283	20	1,102	325	375	355	44	92
KENOSHA CO.									
Brighton	8	11	6	8	2	25	16	1	3
Bristol	5	14	1	15	2	64	53	1	12
Paris	6	12	1	8	0	33	20	3	4
Pleasant Prairie	18	42	23	115	11	170	45	4	6
Randall	4	4	2	8	2	6	14	2	8
Salem	23	62	15	26	2	73	33	4	9
Somers:									
1st pct.	4	15	4	47	7	98	39	5	6
2nd pct.	3	8	4	41	12	51	21	0	1
Wheatland	5	21	1	9	9	12	29	1	2
Silver Lake, vil.	10	27	4	9	0	25	4	2	2
Twin Lakes, vil.	18	15	12	7	1	14	17	4	5
Kenosha, city:									
1st ward, 1st pct.	75	121	18	192	57	119	42	6	7
1st ward, 2nd pct.	35	49	16	141	31	63	21	7	10
2nd ward, 1st pct.	33	60	19	78	15	77	19	4	12
2nd ward, 2nd pct.	31	59	25	163	20	40	13	4	8
3rd ward, 1st pct.	65	53	29	114	24	110	39	5	13
3rd ward, 2nd pct.	41	51	25	74	10	289	65	4	28
4th ward, 1st pct.	61	49	17	87	21	355	76	4	17
4th ward, 2nd pct.	21	33	13	62	27	100	27	4	17
5th ward, 1st pct.	48	118	26	284	51	158	40	5	26
5th ward, 2nd pct.	7	23	9	221	27	43	8	0	3

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Fox (Dem.)	Henry (Dem.)	Ihlen- feldt (Dem.)	La Fol- lette (Prog.)	Turner (Prog.)	Heil (Rep.)	Henry (Rep.)	Miller (Rep.)	Peter- son (Rep.)
KENOSHA CO.—Cont.									
Kenosha city—Cont.									
6th ward, 1st pct.....	26	36	12	220	43	69	15	2	6
6th ward, 2nd pct.....	16	31	14	336	27	52	16	2	3
7th ward, 1st pct.....	24	59	16	146	36	69	20	3	4
7th ward, 2nd pct.....	16	42	10	383	36	75	22	5	6
8th ward, 1st pct.....	40	35	23	141	29	145	31	4	37
8th ward, 2nd pct.....	28	30	23	159	37	99	24	7	13
9th ward, 1st pct.....	26	32	16	176	20	144	19	10	12
9th ward, 2nd pct.....	38	58	19	109	16	161	26	3	16
10th ward, 1st pct.....	33	42	15	177	15	128	40	9	47
10th ward, 2nd pct.....	32	46	21	135	19	239	32	8	26
11th ward, 1st pct.....	24	37	17	207	40	98	42	3	11
11th ward, 2nd pct.....	22	47	12	137	35	147	40	3	21
12th ward, 1st pct.....	13	23	12	144	20	104	19	5	22
12th ward, 2nd pct.....	24	34	21	217	27	130	26	5	18
Totals.....	880	1,399	501	4,396	731	3,585	1,013	139	441
KEWAUNEE CO.									
Ahnapee.....	4	35	12	33	6	21	25	2	3
Carlton.....	12	62	38	6	0	18	10	0	3
Casco.....	31	73	15	3	0	13	9	1	1
Franklin.....	65	98	21	3	0	2	2	2	3
Lincoln.....	26	31	4	4	0	6	9	1	0
Luxemburg.....	13	37	12	5	0	13	16	5	2
Montpelier.....	15	50	22	13	1	27	16	3	7
Pierce.....	11	35	14	5	1	14	17	2	2
Red River.....	8	13	5	6	0	7	4	1	0
West Kewaunee.....	20	70	32	7	0	37	41	1	5
Albion, vil.....	21	42	7	0	0	5	2	1	0
Luxemburg, vil.....	9	28	8	1	1	23	27	2	3
Algoma, city.....	46	106	33	68	9	63	101	13	10
Kewaunee, city.....	78	211	52	25	3	79	137	12	12
Totals.....	359	891	275	179	21	328	416	49	51
LA CROSSE CO.									
Bangor.....	1	2	1	11	1	9	14	0	4
Barre.....	1	7	1	16	1	6	8	1	2
Burns.....	0	3	1	13	3	15	23	2	2
Campbell.....	7	3	4	128	15	44	38	1	11
Farmington.....	1	5	2	34	3	27	19	2	11
Greenfield.....	3	5	5	9	2	7	7	2	1
Hamilton.....	0	1	2	49	4	43	42	4	12
Holland.....	0	6	1	47	1	29	72	3	14
Onalaska.....	3	1	0	35	5	23	16	3	8
Shelby.....	1	11	4	36	8	46	24	1	5
Washington.....	2	5	1	15	3	12	8	3	1
Bangor, vil.....	0	12	3	17	14	29	47	1	5
Rockland, vil.....	0	2	0	8	5	5	22	2	6
West Salem, vil.....	5	14	1	41	2	80	63	5	14
Onalaska, city:									
1st ward.....	0	0	2	18	0	9	9	0	2
2nd ward.....	2	4	2	34	7	11	20	2	10
3rd ward.....	4	2	0	22	2	15	16	0	6
La Crosse, city:									
1st ward.....	10	18	4	149	21	74	47	3	14
2nd ward.....	6	25	5	56	9	39	16	1	3
3rd ward.....	18	22	6	156	16	60	28	2	2
4th ward.....	12	26	2	69	10	84	76	3	13
5th ward.....	5	9	1	154	20	23	25	2	15
6th ward.....	9	15	5	76	8	125	100	1	19
7th ward.....	11	23	9	131	12	134	102	2	14
8th ward.....	21	43	7	198	29	106	100	5	13
9th ward.....	2	6	1	171	25	66	45	0	16
10th ward.....	8	7	3	219	21	66	50	1	23
11th ward.....	6	22	5	128	14	80	50	2	12
12th ward.....	4	8	3	27	3	41	20	1	2
13th ward.....	4	19	0	111	15	48	41	1	8
14th ward.....	14	35	12	97	79	245	174	3	17
15th ward.....	2	8	3	161	21	37	19	0	6
16th ward.....	14	26	4	70	13	165	203	1	11

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Fox (Dem.)	Henry (Dem.)	Ihlen- feldt (Dem.)	La Fol- lette (Prog.)	Turner (Prog.)	Heil (Rep.)	Henry (Rep.)	Miller (Rep.)	Peter- son (Rep.)
LA CROSSE CO.—Cont.									
La Crosse city—Cont.									
17th ward	10	54	4	133	9	66	60	4	2
18th ward	9	26	4	134	12	55	40	4	10
19th ward	11	18	5	151	36	39	31	2	12
20th ward	2	14	3	287	29	76	41	2	22
21st ward	13	28	7	212	32	54	57	4	8
Totals	221	535	123	3,423	510	2,093	1,773	76	356
LAFAYETTE CO.									
Argyle	2	5	0	44	8	6	3	0	8
Belmont	5	3	2	8	2	1	1	0	3
Benton	4	5	0	31	5	19	18	4	19
Blanchard	1	3	0	39	16	5	5	1	2
Darlington	25	18	2	45	22	18	27	1	10
Elk Grove	1	5	0	9	1	7	13	1	13
Fayette	8	13	0	35	12	3	9	0	7
Gratiot	7	6	1	20	5	12	12	2	11
Kendall	17	5	1	7	2	3	3	0	1
Lamont	1	2	2	39	13	10	9	0	11
Monticello	3	1	1	5	1	5	1	1	5
New Diggings	6	2	1	31	6	10	51	2	17
Seymour	15	6	1	14	3	7	13	1	5
Shullsburg	7	7	1	10	2	11	8	1	9
Wayne	2	3	1	19	8	5	11	0	6
White Oak Springs	0	0	0	17	2	3	13	1	7
Willow Springs	18	19	0	50	20	12	9	0	7
Wiota	5	2	2	98	11	21	58	2	30
Argyle, vil.	4	10	0	66	20	26	32	1	10
Belmont, vil.	5	1	2	10	9	11	18	1	6
Benton, vil.	21	6	0	65	14	27	54	4	19
Blanchardville, vil.	2	8	0	74	46	7	43	1	15
Gratiot, vil.	8	8	0	8	3	2	11	0	2
South Wayne, vil.	2	4	0	12	2	12	56	0	7
Darlington, city:									
1st ward	28	23	2	57	19	46	44	2	21
2nd ward	41	26	1	42	21	59	45	1	10
Shullsburg, city:									
1st ward	17	10	0	19	0	16	37	1	11
2nd ward	17	28	1	22	6	9	31	2	10
Totals	272	229	21	896	279	373	635	30	282
LANGLADE CO.									
Ackley	27	21	19	48	11	10	1	1	1
Ainsworth	6	32	15	5	0	4	8	0	1
Antigo	96	83	24	16	2	23	13	0	2
Elcho	43	51	23	24	3	21	16	0	5
Evergreen	44	23	11	2	0	3	6	2	0
Langlade	33	41	34	15	2	11	4	0	0
Neva	45	39	15	31	2	15	9	0	4
Norwood	62	83	16	17	2	5	4	0	3
Parrish	2	4	1	5	1	4	0	0	1
Peck	13	19	9	15	1	12	4	2	3
Polar	21	39	17	24	0	5	4	2	2
Price	23	25	6	7	0	10	4	0	1
Rolling	37	48	15	39	9	19	5	0	3
Summit	7	3	2	18	2	6	6	1	1
Upham	16	26	8	11	1	5	6	2	3
Vilas	8	8	9	4	0	8	2	0	1
Wolf River	56	71	15	16	1	9	7	0	1
White Lake, vil.	40	35	6	3	2	12	24	0	3
Antigo, city:									
1st ward	90	111	18	35	2	41	23	2	1
2nd ward	97	181	26	48	7	43	45	1	5
3rd ward	96	116	23	38	2	7	2	0	0
4th ward	114	161	40	57	6	21	6	0	0
5th ward	84	92	7	31	7	23	14	0	1
6th ward	177	233	51	60	3	48	16	7	4
Totals	1,237	1,445	410	569	66	365	229	19	46

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Fox (Dem.)	Henry (Dem.)	Ihlen- feldt (Dem.)	La Fol- lette (Prog.)	Turner (Prog.)	Heil (Rep.)	Henry (Rep.)	Miller (Rep.)	Peter- son (Rep.)
LINCOLN CO.									
Birch.....	0	1	0	32	14	14	13	2	3
Bradley.....	1	0	0	112	52	27	2	0	10
Corning.....	0	1	0	153	26	23	1	7	17
Harding.....	0	1	0	30	2	5	1	3	7
Harrison.....	0	0	0	15	10	17	12	2	10
King.....	0	0	0	14	3	10	6	1	4
Merrill.....	1	5	1	66	20	14	13	3	17
Pine River.....	0	4	0	69	11	47	17	10	15
Rock Falls.....	0	0	0	24	3	5	3	3	4
Russell.....	1	3	0	47	14	14	9	4	7
Schley.....	3	0	0	74	9	22	12	1	6
Scott.....	0	1	1	72	23	42	14	3	24
Skanawan.....	1	0	0	18	9	12	7	2	8
Somo.....	1	1	0	34	5	10	6	0	4
Tomahawk.....	0	1	0	18	5	3	0	0	11
Wilson.....	0	0	0	19	2	4		1	6
Merrill, city:									
1st ward.....	2	12	1	104	31	123	37	4	16
2nd ward.....	3	7	1	63	24	74	23	2	4
3rd ward.....	17	11	2	82	35	95	42	3	15
4th ward.....	16	14	4	105	25	58	22	4	16
5th ward.....	14	25	0	35	21	68	22	3	11
6th ward.....	16	12	2	151	70	83	23	9	32
7th ward.....	7	11	0	200	86	137	44	11	29
8th ward.....	5	13	1	92	34	43	14	8	20
Tomahawk, city:									
1st ward.....	4	4	0	46	14	14	5	2	3
2nd ward.....	1	2	2	71	27	32	8	2	4
3rd ward.....	2	14	0	65	52	52	19	0	4
4th ward.....	4	7	0	128	23	49	16	0	5
Totals.....	99	150	15	1,939	650	1,097	392	90	312
MANITOWOC CO.									
Cato.....	65	31	8	36	21	32	7	5	3
Centerville.....	20	6	2	61	28	15	5	1	3
Cooperstown.....	43	32	20	22	13	25	4	4	0
Eaton.....	58	8	1	26	12	23	5	6	5
Franklin.....	33	19	2	97	53	6	9	2	3
Gibson.....	14	16	5	21	13	14	7	5	4
Kossuth.....	20	34	6	112	57	15	14	3	2
Liberty.....	22	7	5	41	19	32	12	0	14
Manitowoc.....	4	4	3	35	9	9	3	0	0
Manitowoc Rapids.....	19	18	7	129	49	39	15	4	0
Maple Grove.....	15	4	5	57	32	8	3	0	1
Meeme.....	20	7	2	86	30	6	5	0	1
Mishicot.....	21	39	9	75	15	25	12	1	1
Newton.....	5	15	4	61	15	24	8	1	6
Rockland.....	12	6	1	45	17	28	6	2	5
Schleswig.....	19	4	5	44	10	31	6	0	4
Two Creeks.....	7	21	1	9	5	8	8	4	0
Two Rivers.....	9	22	7	70	22	17	8	2	1
Reedsville, vil.....	41	16	4	17	7	25	15	4	2
Valders, vil.....	26	13	1	18	4	47	5	2	9
Kiel, city:									
1st ward.....	21	6	0	24	3	63	13	5	4
2nd ward.....	17	2	0	11	4	75	3	2	1
3rd ward.....	7	5	0	4	0	17	1	0	2
Manitowoc, city:									
1st ward.....	55	105	25	148	71	73	28	1	1
2nd ward.....	46	66	17	125	74	89	52	1	7
3rd ward, 1st pct.....	35	59	15	134	47	44	15	0	0
3rd ward, 2nd pct.....	44	72	41	284	72	75	25	3	1
4th ward.....	58	104	12	127	66	112	69	3	4
5th ward.....	94	103	35	338	83	93	51	1	6
6th ward, 1st pct.....	52	47	13	106	84	77	32	2	3
6th ward, 2nd pct.....	36	57	15	142	61	50	21	3	9
7th ward, 1st pct.....	104	101	38	296	77	40	25	1	5
7th ward, 2nd pct.....	46	31	10	122	23	16	2	1	0
Two Rivers, city:									
1st ward.....	20	30	8	87	25	30	13	6	3
2nd ward.....	13	24	5	70	11	18	6	2	7
3rd ward.....	15	32	4	59	45	51	23	4	1
4th ward.....	27	49	12	102	36	69	36	4	3

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Fox (Dem.)	Henry (Dem.)	Thlen- feldt (Dem.)	La Fol- lette (Prog.)	Turner (Prog.)	Heil (Rep.)	Henry (Rep.)	Miller (Rep.)	Peter- son (Rep.)
MANITOWOC CO.—Cont.									
Two Rivers, city—Cont.									
5th ward.....	44	66	11	87	30	63	19	3	2
6th ward.....	29	35	11	125	32	36	15	5	0
7th ward.....	27	17	13	131	20	27	12	4	2
8th ward.....	14	7	1	90	17	22	7	6	5
Totals.....	1,277	1,340	384	3,674	1,312	1,569	625	103	130
MARATHON CO.									
Bergen.....	1	1	1	29	3	0	0	0	2
Berlin.....	1	3	1	43	8	17	6	3	3
Bern.....	8	0	2	29	4	6	1	3	16
Bevent.....	1	16	0	33	5	2	7	8	7
Brighton.....	0	3	1	15	6	8	10	3	23
Cassel.....	33	16	0	58	20	4	5	2	7
Cleveland.....	7	8	0	25	8	14	12	8	8
Day.....	4	1	0	23	5	6	8	5	6
Easton.....	0	2	0	49	5	22	12	1	7
Eau Pleine.....	4	3	0	23	1	7	3	1	14
Elderon.....	2	4	0	34	10	11	0	2	4
Emmet.....	11	20	1	34	13	10	13	4	3
Frankfort.....	7	5	0	30	5	8	6	2	13
Fransen.....	1	6	1	12	2	4	3	0	4
Green Valley.....	0	0	0	17	2	5	0	1	1
Guenther.....	3	7	0	26	5	4	2	3	2
Halsey.....	6	1	0	34	7	3	1	2	20
Hamburg.....	4	5	0	35	10	18	3	1	8
Harrison.....	3	5	0	11	3	19	1	0	0
Hewitt.....	2	2	1	34	8	10	7	0	2
Holton.....	1	3	0	17	8	8	2	1	19
Hull.....	5	0	0	15	4	19	10	4	16
Johnson.....	4	7	0	18	7	9	10	15	17
Knowlton.....	10	15	2	29	3	44	20	11	9
Kronenwetter.....	68	38	9	116	8	33	17	7	7
Maine.....	0	3	0	136	29	8	6	0	2
Marathon.....	19	5	1	62	15	23	7	3	5
McMillan.....	0	1	0	39	6	18	1	1	12
Mosinee.....	17	16	2	40	3	11	2	5	3
Norrie.....	1	7	3	24	3	22	7	2	3
Plover.....	3	2	0	12	1	12	2	2	4
Reid.....	3	22	1	40	2	3	12	2	1
Rib Falls.....	7	4	1	47	17	6	4	3	4
Rib Mountain.....	8	8	2	89	9	34	4	1	4
Reitbrook.....	12	17	0	24	7	6	9	1	2
Ringle.....	4	5	1	60	19	6	5	4	2
Spencer.....	0	3	0	14	0	11	2	4	21
Stettin.....	7	19	2	129	16	12	9	3	1
Texas.....	2	5	1	95	10	14	5	2	3
Wausau.....	7	1	1	36	13	14	6	0	1
Weston.....	4	1	0	40	10	24	7	0	2
Wien.....	3	4	0	21	13	15	15	7	11
Abbotsford, vil.	3	2	0	4	0	8	1	0	5
Athens, vil.	18	9	0	22	5	24	7	5	13
Brokaw, vil.	7	21	1	32	2	2	4	0	0
Edgar, vil.	39	6	0	17	6	34	17	5	4
Elderon, vil.	0	7	0	17	1	18	10	2	7
Fenwood, vil.	0	1	0	14	5	2	0	0	3
Hatley, vil.	3	10	0	2	0	15	8	2	0
Marathon, vil.	18	6	1	109	25	13	13	1	2
Rothschild, vil.	13	10	2	48	4	29	17	0	0
Schofield, vil.	4	15	3	139	28	28	15	3	0
Spencer, vil.	4	1	1	6	1	48	31	8	7
Stratford, vil.	22	12	1	15	2	45	15	5	13
Unity, vil.	4	2	0	11	7	12	5	3	7
Colby, city.....	1	2	0	3	1	4	3	0	4
Mosinee, city:									
1st ward.....	14	19	0	12	1	21	16	6	5
2nd ward.....	19	13	0	17	1	21	12	1	0
3rd ward.....	14	7	0	13	2	25	7	5	3
4th ward.....	6	9	0	14	1	14	1	3	4
Wausau, city:									
1st ward, 1st pct.....	33	43	4	87	18	147	53	1	4
1st ward, 2nd pct.....	33	43	4	87	21	87	23	0	9
1st ward, 3rd pct.....	22	52	5	87	23	66	15	1	4

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Fox (Dem.)	Henry (Dem.)	Ihlen- feldt (Dem.)	La Fol- lette (Prog.)	Turner (Prog.)	Heil (Rep.)	Henry (Rep.)	Miller (Rep.)	Peter- son (Rep.)
MARATHON CO.—Cont.									
Wausau, city—Cont.									
2nd ward.....	14	36	1	104	20	78	17	2	4
3rd ward.....	10	35	0	37	19	84	39	1	5
4th ward.....	17	29	3	50	13	73	38	1	1
5th ward, 1st pct.....	16	32	2	65	9	65	23	2	1
5th ward, 2nd pct.....	7	18	0	71	26	70	54	1	4
5th ward, 3rd pct.....	16	9	0	65	19	93	78	1	5
6th ward, 1st pct.....	16	42	6	125	25	85	15	5	4
6th ward, 2nd pct.....	17	65	15	49	11	36	7	1	5
7th ward, 1st pct.....	12	22	2	58	18	74	19	0	3
7th ward, 2nd pct.....	16	42	5	123	12	80	13	4	5
7th ward, 3rd pct.....	24	50	9	139	15	72	12	1	5
8th ward, 1st pct.....	12	16	4	133	17	61	17	5	5
8th ward, 2nd pct.....	11	31	5	166	37	65	13	1	4
9th ward.....	29	46	5	100	28	75	27	2	8
Totals.....	777	1,067	113	3,738	756	2,204	913	210	452
MARINETTE CO.									
Amberg.....	7	7	4	11	2	12	29	1	14
Athelstane.....	8	5	2	8	0	12	9	1	11
Beaver.....	11	8	2	24	2	24	6	0	6
Beecher.....	1	3	1	3	0	5	9	0	3
Dunbar.....	9	2	1	3	0	10	14	0	4
Goodman.....	16	21	12	17	2	18	17	1	9
Grover.....	2	9	3	9	2	43	11	0	9
Lake.....	13	7	4	26	0	22	9	0	1
Middle Inlet.....	11	1	3	1	0	14	1	1	1
Niagara.....	1	2	1	11	0	21	9	2	0
Pembine.....	15	19	2	2	1	23	20	1	5
Peshtigo.....	7	6	7	14	0	40	15	0	9
Porterfield.....	9	9	1	8	0	30	13	0	6
Pound.....	24	11	5	19	0	26	4	1	2
Silver Cliff.....	1	4	0	4	0	10	6	0	3
Stephenson.....	18	9	2	47	10	27	21	3	11
Wagner.....	2	5	2	2	0	18	7	0	6
Wausaukee.....	1	1	2	11	0	11	4	0	4
Coleman, vil.....	11	13	5	10	1	25	9	0	4
Niagara, vil.....	28	15	15	28	0	54	22	5	15
Pound, vil.....	8	3	1	8	0	13	3	0	0
Wausaukee, vil.....	24	9	3	7	0	17	9	0	2
Marinette, city:									
1st ward, 1st pct.....	11	19	9	16	3	22	14	1	8
1st ward, 2nd pct.....	8	10	5	36	7	30	12	0	9
2nd ward, 1st pct.....	11	20	5	18	2	28	14	0	4
2nd ward, 2nd pct.....	29	27	2	18	1	56	25	2	7
3rd ward, 1st pct.....	31	15	4	7	12	107	63	1	9
3rd ward, 2nd pct.....	15	26	7	29	0	83	18	2	7
4th ward, 1st pct.....	30	45	9	16	2	99	57	1	5
4th ward, 2nd pct.....	11	12	6	20	3	114	20	2	3
5th ward, 1st pct.....	21	43	2	27	0	81	71	1	1
5th ward, 2nd pct.....	23	34	4	13	0	73	28	3	6
Peshtigo, city:									
1st ward.....	3	4	0	4	0	40	13	0	2
2nd ward.....	3	4	0	6	0	33	13	0	5
3rd ward.....	2	4	1	7	0	23	15	1	1
Totals.....	425	429	132	490	50	1,264	610	30	192
MARQUETTE CO.									
Buffalo.....	5	14	1	6	2	8	13	7	6
Crystal Lake.....	1	2	0	0	0	12	12	4	8
Douglas.....	9	15	0	12	0	14	30	0	9
Harris.....	13	5	0	4	3	29	25	5	9
Mecan.....	0	4	1	11	0	19	31	15	18
Montello.....	9	15	3	3	0	30	45	1	9
Moundville.....	2	2	0	5	0	12	26	1	6
Neshkoro.....	5	5	1	2	2	4	17	4	7
Newton.....	0	5	2	1	1	12	6	6	6
Oxford.....	0	3	0	7	0	3	8	2	6
Packwaukee.....	1	23	1	5	2	14	51	5	16
Shields.....	7	10	1	2	0	20	15	6	16
Springfield.....	5	0	1	8	0	8	11	9	8
Westfield.....	1	9	0	14	4	5	19	0	1

THE PRIMARY ELECTION

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PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Fox (Dem.)	Henry (Dem.)	Ihlen- feldt (Dem.)	La Fol- lette (Prog.)	Turner (Prog.)	Heil (Rep.)	Henry (Rep.)	Miller (Rep.)	Peter- son (Rep.)
MARQUETTE CO.—Cont.									
Montello, vil.:									
1st ward.....	3	7	0	6	0	44	63	0	5
2nd ward.....	5	7	2	3	1	24	24	2	7
3rd ward.....	3	17	1	0	0	34	42	3	5
4th ward.....	5	7	2	6	0	31	26	4	13
Neshkoro, vil.....	8	2	1	4	2	33	44	2	13
Oxford, vil.....	2	3	0	8	3	22	27	10	9
Westfield, vil.....	4	12	0	14	10	33	72	5	18
Totals.....	88	167	17	121	30	411	607	91	195
MILWAUKEE CO.									
Franklin:									
1st pct.....	8	22	3	22	3	100	8	0	1
2nd pct.....	17	37	10	12	1	39	0	0	0
Granville:									
1st pct.....	11	5	3	8	3	49	7	0	1
2nd pct.....	15	20	2	14	3	60	14	1	1
3rd pct.....	8	32	7	40	25	36	15	1	0
4th pct.....	26	13	6	41	15	25	12	1	4
5th pct.....	8	8	2	14	12	16	1	2	1
6th pct.....	3	2	0	25	1	46	2	0	1
7th pct.....	9	3	3	30	10	68	6	0	1
8th pct.....	13	14	2	35	12	70	24	1	8
9th pct.....	6	7	8	45	12	25	5	1	0
Greenfield:									
1st pct.....	41	49	10	57	8	107	6	2	1
2nd pct.....	66	50	15	87	15	110	17	1	1
3rd pct.....	22	12	4	43	12	46	5	0	2
4th pct.....	38	40	9	23	9	137	11	2	5
5th pct.....	22	33	8	70	13	92	14	2	1
6th pct.....	60	44	17	38	9	176	8	2	0
7th pct.....	58	78	24	90	13	44	10	1	4
Lake:									
1st pct.....	122	111	24	94	20	144	7	3	3
2nd pct.....	138	288	29	49	31	40	8	1	0
3rd pct.....	107	51	20	32	11	117	5	1	1
4th pct.....	53	47	13	40	6	43	4	3	1
5th pct.....	69	67	15	55	30	118	7	0	1
6th pct.....	60	41	15	35	28	57	5	0	5
Milwaukee:									
1st pct.....	11	24	7	20	10	77	17	0	0
2nd pct.....	18	34	6	22	5	47	5	1	1
3rd pct.....	7	27	3	28	7	56	7	0	1
4th pct.....	2	25	1	11	3	74	12	0	2
Oak Creek:									
1st pct.....	20	32	5	28	2	194	6	0	1
2nd pct.....	65	38	9	20	2	60	3	0	2
Wauwatosa:									
1st pct.....	17	24	3	24	5	82	23	2	0
2nd pct.....	12	16	2	60	13	58	12	1	1
3rd pct.....	23	35	6	32	2	66	33	1	5
4th pct.....	18	12	2	12	4	35	15	0	3
5th pct.....	51	42	7	53	11	68	11	1	4
6th pct.....	77	14	2	29	3	33	5	0	1
Fox Point, vil.....	2	38	1	6	0	108	129	1	0
River Hills, vil.....	1	8	0	7	0	44	58	0	0
Shorewood, vil.:									
1st pct.....	39	99	5	64	7	335	209	1	12
2nd pct.....	37	116	8	45	8	255	150	1	8
3rd pct.....	41	106	2	30	6	217	132	0	2
4th pct.....	24	137	2	44	6	362	198	1	1
5th pct.....	41	145	10	54	9	285	156	0	2
West Milwaukee, vil.:									
1st pct.....	18	22	18	141	65	64	8	1	3
2nd pct.....	50	37	16	121	23	96	17	2	6
3rd pct.....	35	48	10	97	33	128	14	4	4
Whitefish Bay, vil.:									
1st pct.....	18	103	9	42	7	350	235	3	2
2nd pct.....	22	120	5	54	9	347	201	1	3
3rd pct.....	20	79	3	29	4	345	161	1	5

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Fox (Dem.)	Henry (Dem.)	Ihlen- feldt (Dem.)	La Fol- lette (Prog.)	Turner (Prog.)	Heil (Rep.)	Henry (Rep.)	Miller (Rep.)	Peter- son (Rep.)
MILWAUKEE CO.—Cont.									
Cudahy, city:									
1st ward, 1st pct.....	45	37	8	47	12	74	6	1	0
1st ward, 2nd pct.....	47	34	10	33	7	83	5	0	4
2nd ward, 1st pct.....	95	76	11	53	4	85	4	1	0
2nd ward, 2nd pct.....	36	46	5	27	10	82	12	0	2
3rd ward, 1st pct.....	81	58	10	49	5	37	1	0	3
3rd ward, 2nd pct.....	38	36	8	24	10	35	6	1	0
4th ward, 1st pct.....	78	22	13	52	10	17	3	0	3
4th ward, 2nd pct.....	94	33	11	72	10	20	3	0	1
Milwaukee, city:									
1st ward, 1st pct.....	27	72	1	22	1	92	96	11	3
1st ward, 2nd pct.....	50	64	3	30	5	77	24	0	6
1st ward, 3rd pct.....	79	87	10	31	3	62	13	0	1
1st ward, 4th pct.....	28	71	0	5	2	109	44	0	2
1st ward, 5th pct.....	111	92	7	25	10	61	16	1	9
1st ward, 6th pct.....	188	139	13	12	8	15	1	2	1
1st ward, 7th pct.....	142	142	3	14	1	10	3	0	1
1st ward, 8th pct.....	109	131	13	38	14	24	1	1	4
1st ward, 9th pct.....	59	75	8	32	13	58	45	0	6
1st ward, 10th pct.....	65	98	16	34	6	35	18	0	3
1st ward, 11th pct.....	54	94	8	64	17	29	9	0	7
1st ward, 12th pct.....	30	48	4	18	11	45	35	1	8
1st ward, 13th pct.....	41	45	6	49	19	46	5	0	1
1st ward, 14th pct.....	32	125	10	92	32	34	10	0	6
1st ward, 15th pct.....	69	124	9	52	21	34	11	0	5
1st ward, 16th pct.....	33	62	5	30	5	55	20	0	6
1st ward, 17th pct.....	24	56	4	17	6	55	37	3	1
2nd ward, 1st pct.....	24	54	17	56	22	48	10	2	1
2nd ward, 2nd pct.....	31	51	6	57	9	55	16	1	1
2nd ward, 3rd pct.....	39	54	7	46	13	58	11	0	4
2nd ward, 4th pct.....	39	40	6	35	21	33	13	8	6
2nd ward, 5th pct.....	26	43	8	37	12	42	15	0	4
2nd ward, 6th pct.....	22	48	14	67	21	36	11	3	3
2nd ward, 7th pct.....	25	45	11	39	19	60	11	0	4
2nd ward, 8th pct.....	29	53	5	45	10	54	16	0	2
2nd ward, 9th pct.....	25	38	6	40	16	79	23	1	4
2nd ward, 10th pct.....	22	48	2	32	16	65	12	0	0
2nd ward, 11th pct.....	30	44	0	42	11	86	10	0	0
2nd ward, 12th pct.....	32	35	5	45	22	59	10	0	2
2nd ward, 13th pct.....	31	28	6	23	6	75	20	1	8
2nd ward, 14th pct.....	26	50	7	39	15	51	11	1	6
2nd ward, 15th pct.....	13	31	2	29	3	89	12	0	1
3rd ward, 1st pct.....	12	62	6	12	3	108	74	0	3
3rd ward, 2nd pct.....	45	70	5	153	21	13	1	1	1
3rd ward, 3rd pct.....	45	60	3	18	1	66	27	0	3
3rd ward, 4th pct.....	25	47	3	30	4	46	11	0	5
3rd ward, 5th pct.....	45	54	7	36	5	41	7	1	3
3rd ward, 6th pct.....	39	64	11	45	4	32	6	0	0
3rd ward, 7th pct.....	40	46	2	8	1	62	43	0	6
3rd ward, 8th pct.....	56	58	1	31	8	46	8	0	3
3rd ward, 9th pct.....	29	51	0	21	5	35	20	0	2
3rd ward, 10th pct.....	22	60	1	80	11	19	16	0	1
3rd ward, 11th pct.....	18	46	2	20	3	52	47	0	2
3rd ward, 12th pct.....	28	62	2	15	2	59	32	0	2
3rd ward, 13th pct.....	13	45	7	22	5	46	6	0	1
4th ward, 1st pct.....	27	53	4	42	4	66	12	0	9
4th ward, 2nd pct.....	65	92	8	44	11	34	8	1	3
4th ward, 3rd pct.....	83	100	8	62	11	42	19	1	6
4th ward, 4th pct.....	51	60	6	26	12	41	17	2	2
4th ward, 5th pct.....	42	61	3	23	5	42	7	1	3
4th ward, 6th pct.....	44	72	6	44	7	28	12	1	1
4th ward, 7th pct.....	30	59	1	17	6	40	4	1	1
4th ward, 8th pct.....	67	93	5	31	8	50	14	0	6
4th ward, 9th pct.....	38	64	7	26	7	35	14	1	2
4th ward, 10th pct.....	32	95	2	31	25	35	11	0	2
4th ward, 11th pct.....	62	73	3	16	9	52	22	0	4
4th ward, 12th pct.....	81	39	4	24	7	55	19	1	3
4th ward, 13th pct.....	63	56	4	26	4	50	18	0	2
4th ward, 14th pct.....	49	81	4	26	18	49	22	1	0
4th ward, 15th pct.....	48	58	2	14	5	34	6	0	4
4th ward, 16th pct.....	55	51	2	17	9	31	8	1	2
4th ward, 17th pct.....	45	70	10	17	4	43	12	0	2
5th ward, 1st pct.....	85	46	12	82	23	22	4	0	3
5th ward, 2nd pct.....	45	44	8	55	8	44	2	0	2

THE PRIMARY ELECTION

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PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Fox (Dem.)	Henry (Dem.)	Ihlen- feldt (Dem.)	La Fol- lette (Prog.)	Turner (Prog.)	Heil (Rep.)	Henry (Rep.)	Miller (Rep.)	Peter- son (Rep.)
MILWAUKEE CO.—Cont.									
Milwaukee, city—Cont.									
5th ward, 3rd pct.-----	10	41	38	42	24	32	6	1	2
5th ward, 4th pct.-----	33	47	6	60	7	82	8	0	1
5th ward, 5th pct.-----	50	39	14	57	21	53	12	2	2
5th ward, 6th pct.-----	63	49	13	79	10	18	3	1	2
5th ward, 7th pct.-----	27	37	5	65	31	37	3	0	6
5th ward, 8th pct.-----	44	38	5	33	15	62	9	1	8
5th ward, 9th pct.-----	37	36	3	34	21	53	11	0	0
5th ward, 10th pct.-----	36	29	8	48	12	86	11	0	3
5th ward, 11th pct.-----	36	39	4	54	25	75	5	0	1
5th ward, 12th pct.-----	29	39	5	72	44	52	4	0	1
5th ward, 13th pct.-----	59	45	9	69	33	49	10	0	6
5th ward, 14th pct.-----	48	39	5	62	20	62	13	0	1
5th ward, 15th pct.-----	44	26	7	28	17	85	21	1	6
5th ward, 16th pct.-----	37	27	5	46	13	34	5	0	2
6th ward, 1st pct.-----	24	41	10	67	17	42	9	1	2
6th ward, 2nd pct.-----	37	35	4	50	34	40	11	0	8
6th ward, 3rd pct.-----	43	34	8	40	21	56	6	0	3
6th ward, 4th pct.-----	36	41	5	41	23	51	12	0	3
6th ward, 5th pct.-----	32	33	11	41	13	28	6	2	0
6th ward, 6th pct.-----	38	27	7	49	10	33	2	1	5
6th ward, 7th pct.-----	18	20	0	26	8	25	2	0	3
6th ward, 8th pct.-----	32	22	6	59	7	29	8	1	6
6th ward, 9th pct.-----	58	39	8	67	17	37	9	3	11
6th ward, 10th pct.-----	50	14	1	39	6	22	5	3	7
6th ward, 11th pct.-----	32	49	3	65	4	30	8	3	10
6th ward, 12th pct.-----	56	38	9	62	20	33	3	2	2
6th ward, 13th pct.-----	50	31	4	35	9	27	8	0	4
6th ward, 14th pct.-----	53	17	4	58	5	31	6	0	1
6th ward, 15th pct.-----	49	21	6	44	11	16	13	3	2
6th ward, 16th pct.-----	34	42	6	30	13	60	11	1	6
7th ward, 1st pct.-----	18	28	6	24	21	69	7	0	0
7th ward, 2nd pct.-----	12	21	7	55	36	74	7	0	1
7th ward, 3rd pct.-----	28	27	9	49	15	65	7	0	1
7th ward, 4th pct.-----	43	21	10	23	27	41	9	1	2
7th ward, 5th pct.-----	40	22	14	42	8	34	10	0	2
7th ward, 6th pct.-----	30	21	9	57	33	55	7	0	2
7th ward, 7th pct.-----	34	34	8	46	27	67	9	1	2
7th ward, 8th pct.-----	21	27	11	50	14	59	15	1	8
7th ward, 9th pct.-----	33	25	14	40	23	40	4	1	1
7th ward, 10th pct.-----	9	15	8	40	15	68	7	2	2
7th ward, 11th pct.-----	26	18	7	56	35	73	9	2	5
7th ward, 12th pct.-----	19	20	9	30	10	74	9	1	1
7th ward, 13th pct.-----	13	11	9	38	18	62	8	0	3
7th ward, 14th pct.-----	23	21	8	48	19	104	12	0	0
7th ward, 15th pct.-----	15	23	7	45	18	53	9	1	5
7th ward, 16th pct.-----	12	19	8	29	15	63	17	0	1
7th ward, 17th pct.-----	18	18	8	53	18	106	12	0	6
8th ward, 1st pct.-----	52	37	9	42	15	72	3	1	0
8th ward, 2nd pct.-----	92	89	21	32	13	55	6	0	1
8th ward, 3rd pct.-----	94	58	13	39	6	23	4	1	0
8th ward, 4th pct.-----	27	35	7	52	39	63	4	0	2
8th ward, 5th pct.-----	54	56	8	49	6	45	9	1	2
8th ward, 6th pct.-----	91	62	12	52	7	37	3	0	0
8th ward, 7th pct.-----	42	43	10	70	29	56	1	0	5
8th ward, 8th pct.-----	55	26	9	45	20	43	3	1	1
8th ward, 9th pct.-----	112	75	16	63	20	42	3	3	1
8th ward, 10th pct.-----	57	70	14	64	26	51	4	0	2
8th ward, 11th pct.-----	63	47	8	42	17	74	1	1	1
8th ward, 12th pct.-----	89	81	22	39	15	39	3	0	2
8th ward, 13th pct.-----	105	174	4	13	4	67	11	0	2
8th ward, 14th pct.-----	117	76	15	37	8	33	6	0	0
9th ward, 1st pct.-----	27	41	8	40	10	61	22	1	1
9th ward, 2nd pct.-----	7	17	2	26	9	87	26	0	2
9th ward, 3rd pct.-----	9	19	2	35	19	91	21	1	1
9th ward, 4th pct.-----	19	35	10	30	11	78	16	0	0
9th ward, 5th pct.-----	10	24	4	33	26	76	17	0	6
9th ward, 6th pct.-----	14	11	3	64	24	36	3	2	1
9th ward, 7th pct.-----	35	27	12	43	25	79	17	7	4
9th ward, 8th pct.-----	24	48	5	34	30	47	11	3	4
9th ward, 9th pct.-----	19	13	3	71	17	88	12	2	2
9th ward, 10th pct.-----	10	21	3	33	21	94	18	0	2
9th ward, 11th pct.-----	13	28	13	43	17	93	18	2	1
9th ward, 12th pct.-----	14	9	9	40	18	46	1	1	1

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Fox (Dem.)	Henry (Dem.)	Ihlen- feldt (Dem.)	La Fol- lette (Prog.)	Turner (Prog.)	Heil (Rep.)	Henry (Rep.)	Miller (Rep.)	Peter- son (Rep.)
MILWAUKEE CO.—Cont.									
Milwaukee, city—Cont.									
9th ward, 13th pct.	66	61	7	95	48	49	8	2	5
9th ward, 14th pct.	23	32	2	33	15	127	26	0	1
9th ward, 15th pct.	19	23	5	44	34	80	11	3	3
10th ward, 1st pct.	18	27	8	65	14	33	23	1	1
10th ward, 2nd pct.	14	21	3	51	22	28	11	2	1
10th ward, 3rd pct.	15	21	8	52	22	34	8	0	0
10th ward, 4th pct.	16	46	10	53	13	51	9	1	7
10th ward, 5th pct.	17	33	3	42	18	52	14	0	3
10th ward, 6th pct.	12	29	7	44	25	51	11	0	2
10th ward, 7th pct.	17	26	0	34	21	61	5	0	4
10th ward, 8th pct.	23	14	4	60	43	58	8	0	0
10th ward, 9th pct.	20	31	5	46	28	36	6	0	4
10th ward, 10th pct.	16	21	4	33	31	53	3	1	0
10th ward, 11th pct.	32	36	6	40	24	64	11	0	2
10th ward, 12th pct.	23	26	3	46	39	56	10	2	1
10th ward, 13th pct.	25	32	8	51	12	42	7	0	4
10th ward, 14th pct.	20	36	2	37	15	09	6	0	2
11th ward, 1st pct.	102	91	17	33	7	45	0	1	0
11th ward, 2nd pct.	99	51	13	27	12	40	0	0	0
11th ward, 3rd pct.	104	64	17	50	22	50	5	0	0
11th ward, 4th pct.	38	51	7	39	15	00	6	0	0
11th ward, 5th pct.	50	33	2	47	33	74	3	2	2
11th ward, 6th pct.	28	32	10	41	12	78	8	1	0
11th ward, 7th pct.	32	42	2	38	13	86	4	0	1
11th ward, 8th pct.	54	46	9	40	26	94	2	1	1
11th ward, 9th pct.	31	44	13	51	22	102	5	2	1
11th ward, 10th pct.	63	55	16	49	26	79	5	1	1
11th ward, 11th pct.	76	43	5	44	20	59	4	0	4
11th ward, 12th pct.	35	33	8	27	13	37	2	1	1
11th ward, 13th pct.	37	34	3	48	16	34	4	1	1
11th ward, 14th pct.	96	65	11	36	14	57	0	0	0
12th ward, 1st pct.	47	44	9	60	22	35	4	2	7
12th ward, 2nd pct.	28	30	6	34	22	48	10	0	0
12th ward, 3rd pct.	27	39	10	70	37	47	6	0	4
12th ward, 4th pct.	49	78	11	86	22	53	2	0	2
12th ward, 5th pct.	96	102	21	62	12	41	1	2	2
12th ward, 6th pct.	91	80	8	29	8	35	2	0	2
12th ward, 7th pct.	94	107	11	30	19	36	1	1	2
12th ward, 8th pct.	68	73	10	42	15	48	1	0	1
12th ward, 9th pct.	51	49	9	40	21	49	4	2	1
12th ward, 10th pct.	58	70	8	32	14	67	7	0	1
12th ward, 11th pct.	87	106	19	40	11	45	2	0	2
12th ward, 12th pct.	86	82	24	52	18	19	2	2	1
13th ward, 1st pct.	73	88	25	22	5	16	1	1	1
13th ward, 2nd pct.	60	47	24	19	4	20	6	0	1
13th ward, 3rd pct.	75	73	20	29	9	27	2	1	1
13th ward, 4th pct.	62	58	15	27	8	42	4	0	2
13th ward, 5th pct.	51	55	19	30	10	51	8	0	2
13th ward, 6th pct.	63	61	18	38	14	24	7	1	1
13th ward, 7th pct.	29	30	14	23	24	67	15	0	0
13th ward, 8th pct.	15	32	11	30	8	106	15	2	3
13th ward, 9th pct.	26	32	8	28	11	69	20	0	0
13th ward, 10th pct.	17	29	10	31	13	74	20	0	6
13th ward, 11th pct.	30	34	5	23	6	58	20	0	1
13th ward, 12th pct.	21	38	11	43	12	98	24	1	1
13th ward, 13th pct.	17	29	7	25	12	71	20	0	1
13th ward, 14th pct.	17	29	8	49	25	76	15	1	2
13th ward, 15th pct.	20	25	7	33	23	58	15	0	4
13th ward, 16th pct.	53	76	12	27	6	23	1	0	2
14th ward, 1st pct.	99	126	11	32	5	25	0	0	0
14th ward, 2nd pct.	86	79	10	51	5	20	0	1	1
14th ward, 3rd pct.	81	97	18	50	15	28	1	0	2
14th ward, 4th pct.	131	88	8	57	7	31	1	0	0
14th ward, 5th pct.	91	88	11	42	32	20	0	0	0
14th ward, 6th pct.	84	68	11	59	28	30	0	0	1
14th ward, 7th pct.	54	84	24	62	17	20	1	0	0
14th ward, 8th pct.	110	86	15	49	19	37	3	0	0
14th ward, 9th pct.	96	92	6	33	7	37	3	1	2
14th ward, 10th pct.	118	132	24	36	6	21	2	0	2
14th ward, 11th pct.	80	73	13	45	7	55	2	2	1
14th ward, 12th pct.	94	98	9	37	8	33	1	0	0
14th ward, 13th pct.	131	103	8	44	6	59	6	0	2
14th ward, 14th pct.	93	66	19	46	11	22	1	1	0

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Fox (Dem.)	Henry (Dem.)	Ihlen- feldt (Dem.)	La Fol- lette (Prog.)	Turner (Prog.)	Heil (Rep.)	Henry (Rep.)	Miller (Rep.)	Peter- son (Rep.)
MILWAUKEE CO.—Cont.									
Milwaukee, city—Cont.									
15th ward, 1st pct.	28	42	10	35	26	65	13	0	3
15th ward, 2nd pct.	27	42	6	17	15	104	23	0	4
15th ward, 3rd pct.	18	41	6	24	8	88	39	0	3
15th ward, 4th pct.	26	28	10	25	17	60	6	0	5
15th ward, 5th pct.	30	38	6	43	11	63	16	0	5
15th ward, 6th pct.	16	39	6	17	10	93	26	0	13
15th ward, 7th pct.	18	56	2	18	5	92	27	0	7
15th ward, 8th pct.	36	43	2	33	20	82	22	0	4
15th ward, 9th pct.	25	32	5	28	7	100	26	1	10
15th ward, 10th pct.	16	50	3	41	12	73	17	1	6
15th ward, 11th pct.	15	29	9	32	13	64	17	0	5
15th ward, 12th pct.	20	42	6	23	10	103	25	0	4
15th ward, 13th pct.	40	55	4	28	11	101	18	0	3
15th ward, 14th pct.	29	51	4	28	9	66	17	0	5
15th ward, 15th pct.	21	56	1	28	9	96	43	0	6
15th ward, 16th pct.	23	26	7	35	12	59	15	0	1
16th ward, 1st pct.	21	30	3	27	7	49	25	1	1
16th ward, 2nd pct.	46	38	0	32	6	49	10	2	2
16th ward, 3rd pct.	25	33	0	21	6	59	20	0	0
16th ward, 4th pct.	40	57	3	27	6	63	17	1	1
16th ward, 5th pct.	73	34	6	53	16	41	4	1	0
16th ward, 6th pct.	35	69	3	31	3	116	31	0	0
16th ward, 7th pct.	93	65	2	33	8	41	18	2	0
16th ward, 8th pct.	65	36	5	64	26	31	5	1	3
16th ward, 9th pct.	31	60	5	21	12	74	32	0	3
16th ward, 10th pct.	40	79	5	32	12	46	19	0	0
16th ward, 11th pct.	93	40	5	50	11	34	5	1	0
16th ward, 12th pct.	29	28	2	35	16	56	12	2	1
16th ward, 13th pct.	53	48	10	50	30	42	8	0	4
16th ward, 14th pct.	21	55	0	28	7	109	33	0	3
16th ward, 15th pct.	42	63	9	30	8	56	26	0	2
16th ward, 16th pct.	51	55	14	41	7	73	11	1	1
16th ward, 17th pct.	31	35	10	62	19	35	5	2	6
16th ward, 18th pct.	34	45	2	61	12	67	17	1	2
16th ward, 19th pct.	28	25	7	34	6	51	11	1	2
17th ward, 1st pct.	37	31	5	63	38	57	19	0	2
17th ward, 2nd pct.	36	35	3	35	26	55	8	0	1
17th ward, 3rd pct.	74	73	9	58	7	40	3	1	2
17th ward, 4th pct.	26	29	2	48	42	46	3	1	2
17th ward, 5th pct.	22	53	3	29	25	65	12	1	3
17th ward, 6th pct.	25	24	5	42	45	107	8	1	3
17th ward, 7th pct.	31	43	3	27	19	101	38	0	6
17th ward, 8th pct.	25	33	3	68	23	47	3	1	5
17th ward, 9th pct.	34	31	8	38	19	59	5	0	2
17th ward, 10th pct.	30	43	5	41	26	65	5	0	1
17th ward, 11th pct.	53	55	10	82	13	11	1	0	0
17th ward, 12th pct.	32	47	6	60	24	105	11	1	2
17th ward, 13th pct.	33	36	2	25	16	87	10	0	1
18th ward, 1st pct.	11	53	2	5	2	91	65	1	0
18th ward, 2nd pct.	37	41	4	26	2	90	18	2	0
18th ward, 3rd pct.	27	43	5	27	6	47	5	0	1
18th ward, 4th pct.	17	52	4	15	10	72	41	0	1
18th ward, 5th pct.	14	41	1	8	1	50	39	0	2
18th ward, 6th pct.	13	29	7	20	5	105	61	0	3
18th ward, 7th pct.	9	31	3	10	2	94	58	0	4
18th ward, 8th pct.	8	23	0	10	3	93	114	0	4
18th ward, 9th pct.	13	24	0	18	7	76	66	0	2
18th ward, 10th pct.	15	38	1	9	2	132	75	0	1
18th ward, 11th pct.	25	44	3	22	6	90	44	0	0
18th ward, 12th pct.	15	34	2	12	5	59	50	0	4
18th ward, 13th pct.	17	37	7	33	8	111	23	0	2
18th ward, 14th pct.	15	31	1	20	7	56	32	0	0
18th ward, 15th pct.	12	24	1	18	5	100	63	0	2
18th ward, 16th pct.	9	27	3	7	4	74	73	0	2
18th ward, 17th pct.	10	30	1	7	4	114	58	0	0
18th ward, 18th pct.	7	29	1	17	4	91	106	0	3
18th ward, 19th pct.	8	22	0	11	2	77	87	0	1
18th ward, 20th pct.	15	43	1	23	9	65	34	0	0
18th ward, 21st pct.	14	28	1	25	9	88	23	0	0
18th ward, 22nd pct.	18	54	1	16	0	127	57	2	0
18th ward, 23rd pct.	4	24	0	7	1	98	87	2	0
19th ward, 1st pct.	23	26	11	44	18	69	12	2	2
19th ward, 2nd pct.	15	39	6	50	16	74	11	1	3

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Fox (Dem.)	Henry (Dem.)	Ihlen- feldt (Dem.)	La Fol- lette (Prog.)	Turner (Prog.)	Heil (Rep.)	Henry (Rep.)	Miller (Rep.)	Peter- son (Rep.)
MILWAUKEE CO.—Cont.									
Milwaukee, city—Cont.									
19th ward, 3rd pct.-----	28	49	10	37	12	81	7	1	1
19th ward, 4th pct.-----	30	41	6	34	9	86	25	1	4
19th ward, 5th pct.-----	40	42	8	23	7	72	11	0	1
19th ward, 6th pct.-----	63	52	7	27	14	78	22	0	3
19th ward, 7th pct.-----	26	57	4	34	12	66	9	0	2
19th ward, 8th pct.-----	28	36	2	37	10	99	13	0	1
19th ward, 9th pct.-----	15	27	5	28	2	82	24	0	3
19th ward, 10th pct.-----	31	40	6	16	9	89	22	0	1
19th ward, 11th pct.-----	28	39	4	25	8	86	26	0	1
19th ward, 12th pct.-----	7	19	3	17	9	89	18	0	3
19th ward, 13th pct.-----	21	42	1	17	8	111	47	0	3
19th ward, 14th pct.-----	19	51	1	20	3	123	24	0	1
19th ward, 15th pct.-----	17	50	5	24	7	90	27	0	1
19th ward, 16th pct.-----	30	68	5	28	5	117	24	0	3
19th ward, 17th pct.-----	20	50	7	24	7	116	32	0	1
19th ward, 18th pct.-----	20	45	4	18	5	76	52	0	2
20th ward, 1st pct.-----	19	25	1	40	20	60	19	1	1
20th ward, 2nd pct.-----	20	28	3	37	11	77	7	3	1
20th ward, 3rd pct.-----	6	20	1	26	16	36	6	2	0
20th ward, 4th pct.-----	9	19	6	51	27	77	8	1	2
20th ward, 5th pct.-----	8	27	3	33	24	54	5	1	0
20th ward, 6th pct.-----	15	15	4	52	27	52	7	1	3
20th ward, 7th pct.-----	13	17	4	57	25	57	6	1	4
20th ward, 8th pct.-----	18	13	7	29	24	60	9	0	0
20th ward, 9th pct.-----	7	36	2	30	19	87	5	1	0
20th ward, 10th pct.-----	9	18	3	23	24	58	7	1	2
20th ward, 11th pct.-----	10	19	1	30	28	75	11	0	1
20th ward, 12th pct.-----	22	35	4	36	21	36	6	1	5
20th ward, 13th pct.-----	15	25	2	43	20	68	1	1	1
20th ward, 14th pct.-----	13	25	2	35	13	77	6	1	0
20th ward, 15th pct.-----	22	34	5	67	18	90	14	1	3
20th ward, 16th pct.-----	15	32	2	40	23	48	5	2	3
20th ward, 17th pct.-----	15	34	7	33	22	57	8	0	0
20th ward, 18th pct.-----	9	15	3	38	15	44	3	0	1
21st ward, 1st pct.-----	61	65	23	31	6	25	6	0	1
21st ward, 2nd pct.-----	30	37	15	35	9	41	9	0	4
21st ward, 3rd pct.-----	23	40	8	35	15	40	10	0	3
21st ward, 4th pct.-----	25	23	5	37	24	67	8	1	0
21st ward, 5th pct.-----	33	40	5	26	13	44	24	2	2
21st ward, 6th pct.-----	27	38	3	31	9	62	14	0	1
21st ward, 7th pct.-----	25	41	7	15	25	53	11	2	4
21st ward, 8th pct.-----	51	40	22	17	7	40	12	0	0
21st ward, 9th pct.-----	44	44	19	28	9	61	16	0	1
21st ward, 10th pct.-----	34	41	7	37	17	44	4	0	1
21st ward, 11th pct.-----	19	18	9	13	16	40	7	0	3
21st ward, 12th pct.-----	13	30	12	24	11	56	5	0	0
21st ward, 13th pct.-----	21	22	8	42	12	46	8	0	5
21st ward, 14th pct.-----	7	17	3	28	16	58	14	0	3
21st ward, 15th pct.-----	57	69	20	25	15	35	7	1	1
21st ward, 16th pct.-----	13	27	10	30	15	61	12	1	0
21st ward, 17th pct.-----	15	23	8	38	10	36	10	1	2
22nd ward, 1st pct.-----	23	35	6	59	24	68	10	1	1
22nd ward, 2nd pct.-----	45	32	6	36	38	92	20	0	2
22nd ward, 3rd pct.-----	20	17	11	41	25	58	7	0	3
22nd ward, 4th pct.-----	36	21	5	40	14	71	9	0	2
22nd ward, 5th pct.-----	59	29	5	30	22	77	12	0	4
22nd ward, 6th pct.-----	40	45	9	33	14	79	16	0	4
22nd ward, 7th pct.-----	26	64	10	32	18	73	15	1	3
22nd ward, 8th pct.-----	26	34	4	18	13	50	18	0	2
22nd ward, 9th pct.-----	27	31	1	23	6	82	27	0	3
22nd ward, 10th pct.-----	11	28	2	18	10	100	41	1	1
22nd ward, 11th pct.-----	20	29	3	18	3	114	55	0	2
22nd ward, 12th pct.-----	18	29	3	19	12	111	22	0	0
22nd ward, 13th pct.-----	16	26	2	22	13	99	29	1	0
22nd ward, 14th pct.-----	14	11	3	48	13	62	18	2	3
22nd ward, 15th pct.-----	19	21	0	12	4	123	37	0	0
22nd ward, 16th pct.-----	24	30	1	30	8	112	20	0	1
22nd ward, 17th pct.-----	56	33	5	29	21	72	11	0	0
22nd ward, 18th pct.-----	22	27	4	46	8	89	21	0	3
22nd ward, 19th pct.-----	26	42	5	16	12	61	14	0	2
22nd ward, 20th pct.-----	14	22	5	30	21	80	34	1	4
23rd ward, 1st pct.-----	50	26	5	32	23	118	16	0	4
23rd ward, 2nd pct.-----	63	68	10	41	14	82	11	2	1

THE PRIMARY ELECTION

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PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Fox (Dem.)	Henry (Dem.)	Ihlen- feldt (Dem.)	La Fol- lette (Prog.)	Turner (Prog.)	Heil (Rep.)	Henry (Rep.)	Miller (Rep.)	Peter- son (Rep.)
MILWAUKEE CO.—Cont.									
Milwaukee, city—Cont.									
23rd ward, 3rd pct.....	49	68	5	31	15	118	37	1	2
23rd ward, 4th pct.....	41	45	2	21	19	80	11	0	0
23rd ward, 5th pct.....	61	58	5	27	5	129	17	0	2
23rd ward, 6th pct.....	41	35	4	50	10	66	8	0	3
23rd ward, 7th pct.....	30	21	5	40	30	71	12	3	2
23rd ward, 8th pct.....	25	29	6	58	21	53	11	3	1
23rd ward, 9th pct.....	23	37	7	56	27	53	11	1	2
23rd ward, 10A pct.....	28	22	3	18	2	106	24	21	10
23rd ward, 10B pct.....	26	29	5	27	3	104	32	26	13
23rd ward, 11th pct.....	64	28	8	57	29	46	7	1	2
23rd ward, 12th pct.....	46	30	9	54	16	23	4	4	1
23rd ward, 13th pct.....	39	42	11	68	28	35	8	2	1
24th ward, 1st pct.....	168	73	16	30	11	26	0	0	1
24th ward, 2nd pct.....	126	63	7	57	11	19	4	1	1
24th ward, 3rd pct.....	98	46	12	22	6	28	0	0	2
24th ward, 4th pct.....	159	80	14	55	9	16	0	0	0
24th ward, 5th pct.....	108	81	13	69	12	24	0	0	0
24th ward, 6th pct.....	45	42	12	33	16	107	7	0	0
24th ward, 7th pct.....	46	37	1	55	19	88	5	1	1
24th ward, 8th pct.....	28	24	9	58	15	81	7	1	1
24th ward, 9th pct.....	18	40	6	62	22	172	13	0	0
24th ward, 10th pct.....	120	59	8	57	15	41	7	0	1
24th ward, 11th pct.....	127	101	12	52	12	39	5	0	0
24th ward, 12th pct.....	87	47	11	46	21	148	13	0	1
24th ward, 13th pct.....	115	59	22	56	19	13	0	0	0
24th ward, 14th pct.....	124	71	9	71	5	18	0	0	0
25th ward, 1st pct.....	12	42	5	24	13	84	32	0	1
25th ward, 2nd pct.....	11	24	4	53	25	46	18	2	1
25th ward, 3rd pct.....	15	18	3	57	18	45	10	2	1
25th ward, 4th pct.....	13	16	3	34	11	50	6	0	4
25th ward, 5th pct.....	14	26	2	55	24	63	12	0	1
25th ward, 6th pct.....	25	28	7	47	27	77	15	2	0
25th ward, 7th pct.....	21	11	6	24	9	69	7	0	1
25th ward, 8th pct.....	26	22	8	55	24	45	6	0	4
25th ward, 9th pct.....	18	45	9	52	19	77	13	0	1
25th ward, 10th pct.....	16	14	9	25	15	91	19	2	1
25th ward, 11th pct.....	21	18	2	28	18	71	19	0	0
25th ward, 12th pct.....	8	8	4	25	26	39	7	1	0
25th ward, 13th pct.....	18	18	7	51	19	69	4	3	0
25th ward, 14th pct.....	48	36	7	47	20	69	6	0	1
25th ward, 15th pct.....	31	24	10	53	40	64	5	1	3
25th ward, 16th pct.....	25	20	4	43	24	59	8	3	1
25th ward, 17th pct.....	14	26	6	28	15	83	14	2	2
25th ward, 18th pct.....	20	27	0	32	34	83	8	0	1
25th ward, 19th pct.....	19	28	1	25	24	70	9	0	1
25th ward, 20th pct.....	9	13	1	41	35	63	6	2	0
26th ward, 1st pct.....	13	31	12	47	17	76	17	0	2
26th ward, 2nd pct.....	7	24	4	27	17	129	30	4	0
26th ward, 3rd pct.....	7	22	7	37	11	114	31	0	2
26th ward, 4th pct.....	13	20	14	57	36	76	11	2	4
26th ward, 5th pct.....	13	24	2	35	18	86	16	0	0
26th ward, 6th pct.....	10	25	8	21	19	106	32	0	1
26th ward, 7th pct.....	14	23	6	24	6	124	40	0	3
26th ward, 8th pct.....	10	23	3	32	17	100	30	1	0
26th ward, 9th pct.....	20	26	2	31	10	74	9	1	3
26th ward, 10th pct.....	11	18	3	17	9	101	19	0	2
26th ward, 11th pct.....	14	28	4	29	18	80	12	1	1
26th ward, 12th pct.....	10	28	3	24	6	94	12	0	2
26th ward, 13th pct.....	18	14	6	28	13	84	7	0	0
26th ward, 14th pct.....	7	41	7	17	23	90	13	2	2
26th ward, 15th pct.....	24	52	5	27	17	82	24	0	0
26th ward, 16th pct.....	14	21	6	39	12	69	9	3	2
26th ward, 17th pct.....	7	34	2	25	30	130	25	4	1
26th ward, 18th pct.....	19	33	5	16	5	120	28	0	1
26th ward, 19th pct.....	66	31	9	67	28	75	6	2	3
27th ward, 1st pct.....	32	51	5	30	12	124	16	2	3
27th ward, 2nd pct.....	18	28	3	30	12	107	28	1	5
27th ward, 3rd pct.....	20	26	3	30	16	117	13	0	9
27th ward, 4th pct.....	18	48	1	49	22	102	6	1	5
27th ward, 5th pct.....	22	37	1	33	13	137	20	0	3
27th ward, 6th pct.....	40	46	3	23	10	124	20	0	3
27th ward, 7th pct.....	41	53	9	43	17	108	23	0	4

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Fox (Dem.)	Henry (Dem.)	Ihlen- feldt (Dem.)	La Fol- lette (Prog.)	Turner (Prog.)	Heil (Rep.)	Henry (Rep.)	Miller (Rep.)	Peter- son (Rep.)
MILWAUKEE CO.—Cont.									
Milwaukee, city—Cont.									
27th ward, 9th pct.	43	27	11	28	25	110	9	1	3
27th ward, 10th pct.	21	31	4	20	10	101	10	0	2
27th ward, 11th pct.	23	33	3	34	17	97	15	0	3
27th ward, 12th pct.	40	49	5	43	39	57	7	1	1
27th ward, 13th pct.	23	36	6	19	20	71	3	0	5
27th ward, 14th pct.	11	21	3	33	13	88	10	0	3
South Milwaukee, city:									
1st ward, 1st pct.	17	23	3	35	9	107	39	1	1
1st ward, 2nd pct.	49	44	9	56	4	143	42	0	2
2nd ward, 1st pct.	36	39	3	56	21	157	15	1	2
2nd ward, 2nd pct.	45	33	3	46	11	138	15	2	2
3rd ward, 1st pct.	150	48	14	60	11	75	5	2	1
3rd ward, 2nd pct.	85	36	9	59	15	110	4	0	2
4th ward	84	33	8	62	8	75	6	5	2
Wauwatosa, city:									
1st ward, 1st pct.	15	26	0	13	1	136	123	0	1
1st ward, 2nd pct.	9	31	2	14	0	91	64	0	0
1st ward, 3rd pct.	21	52	1	16	1	177	74	1	2
1st ward, 4th pct.	20	62	1	26	8	126	66	0	2
1st ward, 5th pct.	15	16	5	15	2	97	45	1	2
1st ward, 6th pct.	19	35	5	29	9	138	44	0	1
2nd ward, 1st pct.	26	53	5	19	6	182	152	0	2
2nd ward, 2nd pct.	24	29	1	24	6	160	64	0	3
2nd ward, 3rd pct.	7	21	1	15	1	127	58	0	3
2nd ward, 4th pct.	19	34	7	22	4	140	82	0	3
3rd ward, 1st pct.	27	58	1	33	4	135	68	1	3
3rd ward, 2nd pct.	34	45	3	29	3	222	113	3	3
3rd ward, 3rd pct.	9	27	1	16	1	99	50	0	1
4th ward, 1st pct.	24	22	5	44	5	91	44	0	1
4th ward, 2nd pct.	21	39	6	36	13	124	36	1	4
4th ward, 3rd pct.	23	35	2	24	5	179	68	0	1
4th ward, 4th pct.	13	32	0	19	1	107	29	1	3
5th ward, 1st pct.	29	42	2	28	7	169	41	0	3
5th ward, 2nd pct.	15	49	2	46	18	184	73	0	4
5th ward, 3rd pct.	11	40	3	31	4	159	55	0	8
West Allis, city:									
1st ward, 1st pct.	17	26	18	85	15	39	7	0	3
1st ward, 2nd pct.	27	31	23	112	26	20	1	0	3
1st ward, 3rd pct.	21	30	17	89	20	47	6	2	0
1st ward, 4th pct.	71	40	17	75	20	71	11	1	2
1st ward, 5th pct.	54	35	24	54	20	75	8	1	8
1st ward, 6th pct.	56	44	12	75	6	35	3	0	10
1st ward, 7th pct.	41	44	18	48	14	53	12	0	0
1st ward, 8th pct.	37	46	16	85	17	76	3	0	0
1st ward, 9th pct.	19	36	9	79	16	47	17	0	0
2nd ward, 1st pct.	15	27	17	41	5	60	11	0	1
2nd ward, 2nd pct.	12	61	13	46	4	103	16	0	2
2nd ward, 3rd pct.	9	19	7	49	1	56	8	0	1
2nd ward, 4th pct.	24	32	15	68	16	44	11	2	6
2nd ward, 5th pct.	17	23	15	42	7	23	3	1	0
3rd ward, 1st pct.	16	40	5	28	7	80	21	1	0
3rd ward, 2nd pct.	13	36	7	25	5	106	28	1	3
3rd ward, 3rd pct.	23	42	10	34	4	95	36	1	2
3rd ward, 4th pct.	19	33	10	41	5	50	17	3	4
3rd ward, 5th pct.	21	26	20	40	7	46	5	0	1
3rd ward, 6th pct.	10	38	6	31	8	55	25	1	0
4th ward, 1st pct.	25	31	20	58	9	49	7	2	7
4th ward, 2nd pct.	22	31	17	45	13	59	22	1	0
4th ward, 3rd pct.	16	15	6	39	13	74	14	4	5
4th ward, 4th pct.	10	32	14	35	11	99	36	4	1
4th ward, 5th pct.	17	14	6	27	3	51	13	1	0
4th ward, 6th pct.	20	26	12	33	11	32	7	2	1
4th ward, 7th pct.	17	23	17	45	21	41	9	1	4
4th ward, 8th pct.	13	21	11	37	13	47	6	0	0
Totals	20,238	23,679	3,918	21,196	7,601	39,146	10,440	431	1,240
MONROE CO.									
Adrian	2	0	0	45	26	1	5	2	2
Angelo	0	0	0	99	29	4	5	1	1
Byron	0	5	0	103	32	1	7	0	4
Clifton	2	1	0	90	34	14	25	2	2
Glendale	2	2	0	62	28	7	6	1	2

THE PRIMARY ELECTION

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PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Fox (Dem.)	Henry (Dem.)	Ihlen- feldt (Dem.)	La Fol- lette (Prog.)	Turner (Prog.)	Heil (Rep.)	Henry (Rep.)	Miller (Rep.)	Peter- son (Rep.)
MONROE CO.—Cont.									
Grant.....	0	3	0	19	16	4	4	0	3
Greenfield.....	1	1	1	48	14	9	10	2	6
Jefferson.....	2	1	0	76	22	0	4	0	1
LaFayette.....	0	0	0	29	8	2	10	0	1
LaGrange.....	1	0	0	40	19	8	8	2	1
Leon.....	1	0	0	78	14	22	11	0	5
Lincoln.....	2	1	2	74	27	11	14	0	2
Little Falls.....	0	3	0	44	33	18	20	2	7
New Lyme.....	1	3	0	14	4	3	1	1	1
Oakdale.....	2	0	0	81	50	0	3	0	1
Portland.....	0	1	0	163	36	9	5	0	4
Ridgeville.....	2	0	1	50	18	8	15	3	4
Scott.....	0	1	0	8	6	2	2	0	0
Sheldon.....	3	2	0	33	12	8	11	1	2
Sparta.....	2	3	0	94	42	17	22	1	2
Tomah.....	0	0	0	63	38	18	19	1	3
Wellington.....	3	0	0	65	23	4	4	2	2
Wells.....	0	2	1	34	13	6	7	1	2
Wilton.....	1	2	1	82	25	10	7	2	1
Cashton, vil.....	1	1	0	136	61	15	9	0	1
Kendall, vil.....	7	2	0	45	33	22	17	0	4
Melvina, vil.....	0	0	0	31	3	2	1	0	0
Norwalk, vil.....	16	4	0	17	16	19	17	0	4
Ontario, vil.....	0	0	0	6	0	2	5	0	1
Wilton, vil.....	10	13	0	79	24	27	26	6	3
Wyeville, vil.....	0	0	0	52	8	1	0	0	1
Sparta, city:									
1st ward.....	3	1	1	112	69	49	58	1	6
2nd ward.....	1	6	0	91	64	53	61	6	6
3rd ward.....	1	7	2	138	94	57	55	0	8
4th ward.....	0	6	0	162	95	31	40	2	3
Tomah, city:									
1st ward.....	9	8	0	114	105	36	37	1	3
2nd ward.....	6	11	0	164	128	54	40	3	4
3rd ward.....	2	6	2	159	93	14	26	1	1
Totals.....	83	96	11	2,800	1,362	568	614	44	104
OCONTO CO.									
Abrams.....	11	8	4	22	4	23	28	5	17
Armstrong.....	15	17	1	24	4	8	20	3	13
Bagley.....	2	2	0	8	1	5	13	3	5
Brazeau.....	7	12	3	64	24	6	11	7	9
Breed.....	22	23	5	20	1	6	1	2	7
Chase.....	4	4	1	18	5	11	11	2	3
Doty.....	1	6	4	4	0	5	3	0	6
Gillett.....	0	0	0	47	10	12	53	4	16
How.....	9	14	5	21	4	12	15	3	6
Lena.....	13	12	8	41	6	19	27	10	15
Little River.....	5	7	5	41	14	43	79	14	40
Little Suamico.....	38	42	14	20	1	23	15	7	10
Maple Valley.....	14	11	1	24	3	18	58	2	38
Morgan.....	7	6	0	12	7	35	4	2	6
Oconto.....	10	19	3	70	11	39	67	15	22
Oconto Falls.....	9	9	3	28	22	18	17	3	29
Pensaukee.....	2	4	5	48	3	22	39	9	18
Riverview.....	5	10	1	12	0	0	4	1	10
Spruce.....	12	13	4	55	25	25	31	7	22
Stiles.....	5	16	4	22	5	26	35	4	15
Townsend.....	7	7	4	12	0	12	37	5	4
Underhill.....	2	2	0	19	1	9	22	3	1
Wheeler.....	6	8	2	20	2	10	27	6	8
Gillett, vil.....	6	12	3	57	13	42	79	1	1
Lena, vil.....	19	16	1	15	1	39	37	5	11
South Branch, pct.....	3	7	3	4	0	0	0	0	0
Suring, vil.....	23	13	1	10	1	27	31	1	4
Oconto Falls, city:									
1st ward.....	9	0	4	9	1	13	3	4	10
2nd ward.....	18	3	1	16	4	57	32	4	15
3rd ward.....	32	5	4	14	3	38	10	5	14
Oconto, city:									
1st ward.....	11	30	7	55	2	68	80	16	19
2nd ward.....	42	42	6	21	1	10	36	4	9

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued.

District	Fox (Dem.)	Henry (Dem.)	Ihlen- feldt (Dem.)	La Fol- lette (Prog.)	Turner (Prog.)	Heil (Rep.)	Henry (Rep.)	Miller (Rep.)	Peter- son (Rep.)
OCOONTO CO.—Cont.									
Oconto, city—Cont.									
3rd ward	19	56	9	42	10	34	27	6	6
4th ward	24	21	4	73	7	96	85	15	17
5th ward	47	43	14	75	17	114	151	12	25
Totals	459	500	134	1,043	213	925	1,188	190	450
ONEIDA CO.									
Cassian	6	5	1	22	13	8	14	0	2
Crescent	0	4	0	32	3	1	1	0	0
Enterprise	0	3	0	15	1	29	15	1	3
Hazelhurst	0	4	0	12	4	4	7	1	0
Lake Tomahawk	4	2	2	24	4	20	15	0	3
Little Rice	0	1	1	25	3	7	2	0	2
Lynne	0	5	0	30	2	4	1	0	1
Minocqua	5	26	1	89	24	70	83	4	15
Monico	6	24	3	21	13	6	7	1	2
Newbold	2	4	0	46	7	15	6	2	3
Pelican	3	7	3	99	28	9	13	0	7
Piehl	1	2	0	26	3	2	8	1	2
Pine Lake	4	21	4	46	3	10	19	1	5
Schoepke	7	10	1	32	4	18	13	2	1
Stella	0	7	0	4	1	4	0	0	3
Sugar Camp	1	15	3	46	21	9	10	1	5
Three Lakes	5	2	2	39	4	56	44	1	14
Woodboro	1	2	0	19	1	2	4	0	2
Woodruff	6	21	0	35	8	17	13	1	5
Rhineland, city:									
1st ward	9	20	1	118	38	26	23	0	7
2nd ward	5	22	4	82	22	29	11	0	6
3rd ward	10	10	4	79	21	18	23	0	5
4th ward	3	23	3	60	20	44	89	0	4
5th ward	7	28	2	57	20	46	75	0	5
6th ward	4	12	3	43	25	28	21	1	8
7th ward	4	32	1	70	22	27	40	2	9
8th ward	7	6	0	104	27	15	10	1	6
Totals	100	328	39	1,275	339	524	567	20	125
OUTAGAMIE CO.									
Black Creek	9	9	0	15	3	23	6	4	5
Bovina	6	6	0	3	1	4	9	1	10
Buchanan	19	13	1	16	2	11	12	3	1
Center	1	1	0	23	2	26	16	8	3
Cicero	0	1	1	14	1	7	16	1	0
Dale	8	7	2	11	0	57	19	2	5
Deer Creek	6	0	0	12	1	10	7	3	1
Ellington	19	17	1	8	0	28	34	3	5
Freedom	15	14	0	13	1	17	10	3	2
Grand Chute	29	36	1	31	7	86	64	3	15
Greenville	2	5	2	10	0	61	20	2	7
Hortonville	3	13	0	5	0	12	5	2	1
Kaukauna	10	10	0	9	1	7	3	0	0
Liberty	3	2	0	6	1	8	7	0	3
Maine	2	4	1	6	0	7	8	2	5
Maple Creek	1	5	1	6	1	6	7	3	3
Oneida	10	16	0	6	1	13	17	5	6
Osborn	2	3	0	20	1	13	9	2	7
Seymour	6	5	1	13	0	14	11	2	0
Vandenbroek	7	8	0	4	1	6	4	2	0
Bear Creek, vil.	9	1	0	4	0	7	11	2	2
Black Creek, vil.	10	7	0	9	0	31	23	2	2
Combined Locks, vil.	9	15	1	12	1	3	4	2	0
Hortonville, vil.	14	22	0	11	1	51	22	5	3
Kimberly, vil.	45	42	2	27	2	60	36	9	5
Little Chute, vil.	109	110	2	0	3	103	90	34	17
Shiocton, vil.	15	7	0	13	2	18	26	0	6
Appleton, city:									
1st ward, 1st pct.	9	10	1	22	2	97	135	1	10
1st ward, 2nd pct.	12	21	2	18	2	143	286	6	20
1st ward, 3rd pct.	13	20	2	36	6	150	119	9	24
2nd ward, 1st pct.	19	23	2	29	3	110	119	5	25
2nd ward, 2nd pct.	24	28	2	32	6	87	94	0	16
3rd ward, 1st pct.	80	91	0	18	2	82	93	1	19

THE PRIMARY ELECTION

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PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Fox (Dem.)	Henry (Dem.)	Ihlen- feldt (Dem.)	La Fol- lette (Prog.)	Turner (Prog.)	Heil (Rep.)	Henry (Rep.)	Miller (Rep.)	Peter- son (Rep.)
OUTAGAMIE CO.—Cont.									
Appleton, city—Cont.									
3rd ward, 2nd pct.	42	63	2	64	4	92	108	7	15
3rd ward, 3rd pct.	10	28	0	28	1	56	56	1	13
4th ward, 1st pct.	22	14	4	26	1	26	13	2	6
4th ward, 2nd pct.	54	69	3	61	9	114	83	7	19
5th ward, 1st pct.	28	34	3	42	0	132	72	4	19
5th ward, 2nd pct.	47	32	1	31	1	85	58	3	21
5th ward, 3rd pct.	24	36	2	41	3	96	59	3	27
6th ward, 1st pct.	9	17	0	30	3	100	90	3	14
6th ward, 2nd pct.	26	21	1	41	2	122	90	2	20
6th ward, 3rd pct.	29	25	2	45	6	152	82	8	22
Kaukauna, city:									
1st ward	44	22	2	27	1	80	59	17	15
2nd ward	28	27	0	32	1	61	68	18	15
3rd ward	48	14	3	81	1	86	57	19	11
4th and 5th wards	39	22	1	47	2	96	53	14	12
New London, city:									
3rd ward	13	14	0	39	0	38	21	4	2
Seymour, city:									
1st ward	2	10	0	13	1	31	21	5	1
2nd ward	5	8	0	8	1	30	16	7	4
Totals	996	1,028	49	1,118	91	2,755	2,348	251	464
OZAUKEE CO.									
Belgium	73	40	1	2	0	28	14	0	3
Cedarburg	11	28	6	17	1	28	11	2	2
Fredonia	38	21	4	26	0	32	14	5	3
Grafton	9	5	2	13	0	31	11	1	0
Mequon	28	73	4	24	4	148	48	3	4
Port Washington	36	19	4	11	2	27	7	3	2
Saukville	30	22	2	7	3	26	14	1	7
Belgium, vil.	26	27	1	1	1	20	9	0	0
Fredonia, vil.	49	15	0	1	0	5	9	2	3
Grafton, vil.	20	17	1	16	6	73	20	1	1
Saukville, vil.	38	27	1	5	0	28	3	1	2
Thiensville, vil.	13	24	4	6	0	49	8	1	0
Cedarburg, city:									
1st ward	19	27	1	24	2	60	14	0	2
2nd ward	26	12	0	11	1	26	8	1	0
3rd ward	13	9	0	9	2	44	3	2	1
Port Washington, city:									
1st ward	37	24	3	16	6	89	17	4	7
2nd ward	32	31	0	8	4	54	21	0	6
3rd ward	29	20	4	11	5	58	5	2	3
4th ward	16	11	1	22	5	39	11	4	0
5th ward	20	19	3	16	4	80	15	2	5
6th ward	33	32	1	10	3	73	35	3	3
Totals	596	503	43	256	49	1,018	297	38	54
PEPIN CO.									
Albany	0	0	0	21	2	2	1	0	0
Durand	0	0	0	9	0	1	6	1	1
Frankfort	0	0	1	12	0	8	23	18	17
Lima	3	5	2	8	1	2	14	4	2
Pepin	1	0	2	28	3	16	14	8	13
Stockholm	0	1	1	27	0	2	2	0	3
Waterville	1	2	0	9	6	12	27	21	6
Waubeck	0	1	1	1	0	2	12	4	0
Pepin, vil.	3	5	3	7	1	34	30	15	5
Stockholm, vil.	1	2	1	14	0	9	11	4	2
Durand, city:									
1st ward	10	1	1	10	7	5	20	9	2
2nd ward	4	7	0	25	7	16	62	11	4
3rd ward	1	7	0	13	3	28	44	11	13
Totals	24	31	12	184	30	137	266	109	65
PIERCE CO.									
Clifton	0	2	0	17	5	1	6	0	0
Diamond Bluff	0	0	0	26	2	1	4	0	1
Ellsworth	0	0	0	63	17	4	39	14	4
El Paso	0	1	0	15	11	6	14	0	1

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Fox (Dem.)	Henry (Dem.)	Ihlen- feldt (Dem.)	La Fol- lette (Prog.)	Turner (Prog.)	Heil (Rep.)	Henry (Rep.)	Miller (Rep.)	Peter- son (Rep.)
PIERCE CO.—Cont.									
Gilman.....	1	0	0	29	2	7	40	3	8
Hartland.....	2	0	0	75	14	8	10	1	7
Isabelle.....	0	0	0	7	3	0	2	0	0
Maiden Rock.....	0	0	0	23	1	2	7	1	7
Martell.....	1	1	0	73	14	4	30	4	5
Oak Grove.....	1	0	0	17	7	1	4	0	1
River Falls.....	0	0	0	38	20	3	15	2	2
Rock Elm.....	2	0	0	9	2	0	29	2	3
Salem.....	1	3	0	40	9	1	27	1	3
Spring Lake.....	0	0	0	12	8	2	27	1	2
Trenton.....	0	1	0	32	11	3	8	2	9
Trimbelle.....	0	0	0	70	18	3	14	0	2
Union.....	2	0	0	37	18	5	32	2	3
Bay City, vil.....	6	2	0	13	13	6	7	0	1
Ellsworth, vil.....	16	5	1	76	19	31	167	6	21
Elmwood, vil.....	4	4	1	22	4	13	32	1	4
Maiden Rock, vil.....	3	0	0	17	2	3	19	0	0
Plum City, vil.....	4	2	0	7	1	2	32	2	5
Spring Valley, vil.....	2	8	0	7	1	12	117	6	5
Prescott, city:									
1st ward.....	3	2	0	5	1	0	12	0	1
2nd ward.....	1	2	0	7	1	4	18	1	3
3rd ward.....	2	1	1	9	5	3	15	0	1
River Falls, city:									
2nd election dist.....	5	10	0	147	55	19	116	3	10
Totals.....	56	44	3	893	264	144	843	41	119
POLK CO.									
Alden.....	2	2	0	111	25	5	1	1	1
Apple River.....	0	0	0	119	14	4	1	0	0
Balsam Lake.....	0	0	0	127	37	2	0	0	4
Beaver.....	1	2	0	49	22	5	1	0	2
Black Brook.....	2	5	0	81	31	4	5	0	0
Bone Lake.....	0	2	0	98	27	1	5	0	4
Clam Falls.....	1	1	0	52	9	5	1	0	4
Clayton.....	3	2	1	68	17	1	0	0	2
Clear Lake.....	1	0	0	76	17	3	2	0	3
Eureka.....	0	0	0	219	31	7	5	0	1
Farmington.....	1	0	0	70	20	0	2	1	0
Garfield.....	0	1	0	157	34	2	1	0	1
Georgetown.....	3	0	0	67	13	1	0	0	0
Johnstown.....	1	1	0	36	8	0	0	0	0
Laketown.....	3	1	0	105	22	7	1	0	1
Lincoln.....	0	1	0	103	31	3	0	0	3
Lorain.....	1	0	0	47	17	2	4	1	0
Luck.....	2	0	1	86	20	3	4	1	4
McKinley.....	1	1	0	59	3	2	0	0	4
Milltown.....	2	2	0	136	25	3	0	0	1
Osceola.....	5	1	0	131	34	4	0	0	1
St. Croix Falls.....	2	2	0	108	25	8	4	0	0
Sterling.....	0	0	0	75	4	1	2	0	2
West Sweden.....	0	1	1	56	19	1	1	1	2
Balsam Lake, vil.....	2	2	0	138	20	3	2	0	0
Centuria, vil.....	5	4	0	68	18	17	3	2	2
Clayton, vil.....	0	4	0	27	12	2	1	1	0
Clear Lake, vil.....	3	2	0	87	14	13	0	2	1
Dresser Junction, vil.....	0	1	0	77	15	2	2	0	1
Frederic, vil.....	4	1	1	70	18	13	4	0	3
Luck, vil.....	9	3	1	68	36	24	4	0	7
Milltown, vil.....	0	2	0	61	18	9	2	0	2
Osceola, vil.....	0	2	0	77	40	12	11	1	3
St. Croix Falls, vil.....	1	3	0	84	25	17	21	3	8
Amery, city:									
1st ward.....	3	3	0	108	28	10	7	0	1
2nd ward.....	3	0	0	70	27	4	0	1	1
Totals.....	61	51	5	3,171	776	200	98	15	69
PORTAGE CO.									
Alban.....	5	7	2	31	0	16	3	3	5
Almond.....	3	16	2	15	2	15	20	0	6
Amherst.....	8	9	3	37	0	17	3	4	7
Belmont.....	4	4	0	24	2	8	15	0	6

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Fox (Dem.)	Henry (Dem.)	Ihlen- feldt (Dem.)	La Fel- lette (Prog.)	Turner (Prog.)	Heil (Rep.)	Henry (Rep.)	Miller (Rep.)	Peter- son (Rep.)
PORTAGE CO.—Cont.									
Buena Vista.....	8	22	2	15	8	9	15	8	12
Carson.....	7	3	1	13	1	8	4	1	12
Dewey.....	9	10	4	2	0	1	4	1	3
Eau Pleine.....	13	8	2	17	3	14	8	7	6
Grant.....	4	7	0	19	2	8	5	5	4
Hull.....	17	30	4	13	0	0	1	2	1
Lanark.....	4	5	1	23	5	10	19	1	11
Linwood.....	5	3	1	8	0	7	5	2	4
New Hope.....	7	9	1	48	3	14	7	6	19
Pine Grove.....	2	6	2	23	3	2	21	2	8
Plover.....	18	21	2	119	21	22	24	5	15
Sharon.....	24	39	4	6	1	2	4	0	1
Stockton.....	26	33	0	3	1	9	8	2	0
Almond, vil.....	2	4	0	14	2	26	25	2	5
Amherst, vil.....	10	11	3	42	5	90	43	6	18
Amherst Junction, vil.....	6	7	1	6	0	10	3	3	2
Junction City, vil.....	6	8	0	30	3	5	15	1	2
Nelsonville, vil.....	0	1	0	21	0	17	8	2	5
Park Ridge, vil.....	9	2	0	5	0	11	8	1	2
Rosholt, vil.....	3	6	0	16	3	33	18	2	11
Stevens Point, city:									
1st ward.....	41	47	3	43	4	46	33	1	5
2nd ward, 1st pct.....	33	36	0	55	0	54	57	3	8
2nd ward, 2nd pct.....	25	37	4	46	4	46	32	2	9
3rd ward.....	29	31	4	82	11	78	64	5	13
4th ward, 1st pct.....	65	78	5	14	1	15	6	0	2
4th ward, 2nd pct.....	52	62	8	19	1	14	11	1	1
5th ward.....	26	40	7	104	10	79	40	4	8
6th ward.....	15	22	2	60	8	48	10	4	8
7th ward.....	81	58	9	23	2	17	6	2	2
8th ward.....	57	53	8	39	5	21	40	2	4
9th ward.....	14	13	2	31	6	16	12	0	6
Totals.....	638	748	94	1,066	117	788	597	90	231
PRICE CO.									
Catawba.....	1	2	0	23	2	6	17	0	11
Eisenstein.....	0	2	3	49	10	35	18	7	18
Elk.....	1	0	3	21	4	33	25	5	32
Emery.....	1	0	1	64	8	19	14	1	10
Fisfield.....	0	0	3	38	2	40	54	3	28
Flambeau.....	3	2	0	42	1	20	19	3	13
Georgetown.....	0	0	0	22	6	5	11	3	10
Hackett.....	1	1	0	18	3	8	15	1	19
Harmony.....	1	0	0	38	9	5	14	1	12
Hill.....	0	5	1	24	1	13	10	0	56
Kennan.....	0	1	3	39	5	7	6	0	9
Knox.....	5	1	2	42	8	8	3	0	10
Lake.....	9	4	2	160	55	43	10	2	18
Ogema.....	10	9	3	61	22	40	22	3	119
Prentice.....	3	3	2	45	13	14	16	1	25
Spirit.....	1	6	1	19	1	6	17	0	72
Worcester.....	7	3	3	98	13	37	26	1	37
Catawba, vil.....	4	2	0	23	1	10	14	1	10
Kennan, vil.....	1	1	0	8	3	11	12	2	9
Prentice, vil.....	2	2	2	26	2	21	21	0	28
Park Falls, city:									
1st ward.....	9	4	3	74	18	55	22	0	14
2nd ward.....	12	1	1	29	3	33	11	1	11
3rd ward.....	9	5	1	71	17	83	40	1	20
4th ward.....	7	1	1	51	16	28	34	0	19
Phillips, city:									
1st ward.....	3	1	1	28	11	44	29	0	55
2nd ward.....	1	3	0	24	4	70	47	1	55
3rd ward.....	4	1	1	26	8	49	33	4	39
Totals.....	95	65	37	1,163	246	743	560	41	759
RACINE CO.									
Burlington.....	34	29	7	12	0	24	17	2	4
Caledonia.....	39	91	24	77	15	119	41	3	4
Dover.....	44	55	9	24	0	58	35	2	9

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Fox (Dem.)	Henry (Dem.)	Ihlen- feldt (Dem.)	La Fol- lette (Prog.)	Turner (Prog.)	Heil (Rep.)	Henry (Rep.)	Miller (Rep.)	Peter- son (Rep.)
RACINE CO.—Cont.									
Mt. Pleasant:									
1st pct.	36	77	9	140	9	172	75	16	15
2nd pct.	42	32	23	104	8	34	19	2	4
Norway	4	11	6	9	0	104	15	2	9
Raymond	7	18	7	30	6	106	19	2	12
Rochester	1	5	3	7	0	63	31	8	9
Waterford	1	13	3	6	6	88	36	3	1
Yorkville	11	15	3	29	3	95	54	5	16
Rochester, vil.	1	5	3	4	0	57	22	0	8
Sturtevant, vil.	14	21	10	50	5	31	12	3	1
Union Grove, vil.	11	17	5	24	9	109	60	7	12
Waterford, vil.	11	21	0	11	0	103	29	0	3
Burlington, city:									
1st ward	7	22	2	3	0	28	5	0	4
2nd ward	24	32	3	6	0	91	56	6	5
3rd ward	12	58	12	17	0	77	50	0	4
4th ward	25	39	9	7	0	61	39	4	3
Racine, city:									
1st ward	30	62	7	49	9	33	39	2	4
2nd ward	70	181	19	74	13	236	242	9	6
3rd ward N.	44	120	15	84	4	115	85	12	8
3rd ward S.	122	220	28	85	8	135	104	4	4
4th ward E.	79	74	32	88	5	41	17	3	6
4th ward W.	59	125	39	135	12	85	39	5	8
5th ward	62	99	26	183	34	56	26	2	12
6th ward	39	66	39	121	18	68	21	5	6
7th ward, 1st pct.	73	191	68	146	16	184	89	15	9
7th ward, 2nd pct.	67	138	34	117	13	71	42	10	4
8th ward, 1st pct.	43	61	11	174	14	145	89	0	21
8th ward, 2nd pct.	35	77	29	169	22	168	65	10	33
9th ward, 1st pct.	45	67	30	147	16	71	36	4	15
9th ward, 2nd pct.	38	67	33	137	13	70	32	15	11
10th ward, 1st pct.	36	79	15	95	19	62	28	6	17
10th ward, 2nd pct.	61	58	33	105	12	39	26	4	5
11th ward, 1st pct.	26	53	25	71	11	167	109	5	10
11th ward, 2nd pct.	30	67	20	121	17	88	40	7	8
12th ward, 1st pct.	36	111	17	127	11	217	169	15	35
12th ward, 2nd pct.	39	92	15	105	9	237	131	15	24
12th ward, 3rd pct.	57	81	36	181	14	184	62	9	10
13th ward, 1st pct.	39	81	21	125	6	84	27	7	18
13th ward, 2nd pct.	73	133	81	300	10	237	86	23	22
14th ward, 1st pct.	98	109	46	169	7	21	18	1	2
14th ward, 2nd pct.	135	93	30	83	4	107	70	1	6
15th ward, 1st pct.	93	182	53	210	33	147	47	16	32
15th ward, 2nd pct.	75	110	34	172	11	87	50	7	10
Totals	1,928	3,358	974	4,133	422	4,575	2,404	277	469
RICHLAND CO.									
Akan	1	3	0	20	8	13	6	1	5
Bloom	2	4	0	14	0	27	43	5	2
Buena Vista	2	4	0	11	10	26	75	6	7
Dayton	4	2	1	5	4	36	21	2	4
Eagle	0	0	0	6	1	20	22	0	3
Forest	1	1	0	5	1	23	6	1	4
Henrietta	1	2	0	2	1	23	44	3	4
Ithaca	6	10	2	26	4	21	19	0	4
Marshall	2	1	0	4	1	36	34	4	5
Orion	2	2	0	12	3	26	16	3	1
Richland	3	5	0	15	13	63	65	2	2
Richwood	6	6	0	6	2	7	19	2	2
Rockbridge	1	1	1	12	3	30	35	1	3
Sylvan	1	4	0	7	1	14	36	3	8
Westford	4	3	0	16	3	0	7	0	1
Willow	2	4	0	8	2	26	30	4	2
Cazenovia, vil.	1	8	0	11	1	9	29	0	2
Lone Rock, vil.	4	8	0	18	0	15	32	0	3
Viola, vil.	2	3	0	6	2	19	40	2	6
Yuba, vil.	0	0	0	0	2	11	2	1	0
Richland Center, city:									
1st ward	4	2	0	28	16	97	127	5	14
2nd ward	3	11	0	29	22	64	125	2	4
3rd ward	12	21	1	51	17	123	203	6	12
Totals	64	105	5	312	117	729	1,036	53	103

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Fox (Dem.)	Henry (Dem.)	Ihlen- feldt (Dem.)	La Fol- lette (Prog.)	Turner (Prog.)	Heil (Rep.)	Henry (Rep.)	Miller (Rep.)	Peter- son (Rep.)
ROCK CO.									
Avon.....	1	0	0	14	1	7	13	1	0
Beloit.....	10	5	0	53	3	55	77	4	6
Bradford.....	1	2	0	8	0	18	30	1	2
Center.....	1	5	0	16	4	42	44	2	3
Clinton.....	4	2	1	25	1	21	37	0	8
Fulton.....	3	4	0	63	11	31	52	0	1
Harmony.....	3	12	1	49	1	35	84	3	1
Janesville.....	2	1	0	45	6	53	78	0	8
Johnstown.....	3	1	0	7	2	16	57	1	2
La Prairie.....	0	1	1	4	3	22	52	2	3
Lima.....	1	1	0	11	0	24	37	2	1
Magnolia.....	0	2	0	13	1	13	62	2	7
Milton.....	4	23	1	43	2	66	199	3	8
Newark.....	1	0	0	15	0	18	22	0	4
Plymouth.....	2	1	0	13	0	39	58	1	12
Porter.....	7	2	0	41	8	13	22	0	2
Rock.....	0	0	0	31	2	40	56	1	0
Spring Valley.....	1	1	1	18	1	19	30	1	7
Turtle.....	0	1	0	21	3	49	40	1	8
Union.....	4	3	0	21	0	29	30	0	4
Clinton, vil.....	22	7	3	31	0	62	33	1	9
Footville, vil.....	3	0	0	8	0	73	54	4	6
Milton, vil.....	3	7	0	56	4	82	145	4	3
Orfordville, vil.....	2	2	0	12	1	42	56	2	8
Beloit, city:									
1st ward.....	32	14	0	40	2	44	54	1	6
2nd ward.....	21	9	0	28	2	77	93	6	8
3rd ward.....	32	8	3	63	3	55	52	6	10
4th ward.....	9	10	0	60	2	58	73	6	9
5th ward.....	21	7	0	31	2	98	90	7	4
6th ward.....	30	14	0	55	8	115	151	3	11
7th ward.....	20	13	3	37	2	134	146	5	8
8th ward.....	27	11	1	50	0	46	47	1	7
9th ward.....	16	13	0	50	3	94	79	1	14
10th ward.....	8	8	1	43	5	52	55	6	5
11th ward.....	29	16	0	44	7	51	63	4	12
12th ward.....	19	14	4	61	6	63	58	4	9
13th ward.....	6	13	1	47	3	59	58	8	6
14th ward.....	11	5	0	43	2	87	44	2	10
15th ward.....	18	8	2	35	4	51	55	3	8
16th ward.....	21	15	2	69	1	75	89	7	12
17th ward.....	14	6	4	56	1	82	75	4	16
18th ward.....	10	11	0	51	2	42	44	2	4
Edgerton, city.....	16	44	2	164	71	237	181	4	12
Evansville, city.....	10	16	0	79	8	143	146	6	6
Janesville, city:									
1st ward.....	7	17	0	101	6	113	194	10	17
2nd ward.....	2	29	0	104	7	83	180	8	21
3rd ward.....	9	10	0	86	4	74	192	4	14
4th ward.....	2	9	0	39	2	105	314	4	7
5th ward.....	10	11	3	90	4	147	324	3	20
6th ward.....	2	14	2	96	9	102	181	2	15
7th ward.....	1	13	1	156	11	65	98	1	11
8th ward.....	7	12	2	117	12	58	109	5	7
9th ward.....	4	13	0	100	3	41	106	7	9
10th ward.....	7	18	0	91	9	47	76	2	9
11th ward.....	2	15	3	157	10	44	43	2	6
12th ward.....	13	16	1	118	12	40	104	2	12
13th ward.....	2	10	0	154	8	97	126	0	9
14th ward.....	6	7	0	142	6	92	116	1	11
Totals.....	522	532	43	3,275	291	3,640	5,184	173	458
RUSK CO.									
Atlanta.....	0	1	1	29	6	10	15	1	9
Big Bend.....	19	0	1	11	6	14	18	2	4
Big Falls.....	0	3	0	2	1	4	9	0	1
Cedar Rapids.....	2	0	0	11	3	1	1	1	3
Dewey.....	3	0	0	22	4	9	17	3	4
Flambeau.....	6	3	1	31	4	22	51	5	5
Grant.....	2	1	3	48	16	10	39	3	8
Grow.....	2	2	0	22	6	5	19	0	3
Hawkins.....	0	2	2	22	6	3	8	2	5
Hubbard.....	3	1	0	18	6	0	5	0	1

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Fox (Dem.)	Henry (Dem.)	Ihlen- feldt (Dem.)	La Fol- lette (Prog.)	Turner (Prog.)	Heil (Rep.)	Henry (Rep.)	Miller (Rep.)	Peter- son (Rep.)
RUSK CO.—Cont.									
Lawrence.....	6	3	0	8	1	8	20	0	2
Marshall.....	2	1	0	41	6	11	11	6	7
Murry.....	0	3	1	15	0	4	15	2	4
Richland.....	0	2	2	14	5	8	7	0	3
Rusk.....	6	1	0	32	4	3	7	2	1
South Fork.....	0	6	4	9	5	1	7	1	1
Strickland.....	8	8	2	25	4	0	7	0	1
Stubbs.....	3	4	1	14	6	15	13	4	3
Thornapple.....	5	4	2	13	4	4	10	0	5
True.....	4	1	1	16	1	11	19	4	7
Washington.....	0	0	0	4	0	6	10	2	3
Wilkinson.....	1	2	1	2	2	0	10	0	2
Willard.....	0	0	3	14	8	7	7	1	1
Wilson.....	1	0	0	18	0	0	1	0	1
Bruce, vil.....	8	4	4	28	8	24	35	3	9
Conrath, vil.....	0	1	1	6	0	1	9	0	0
Glen Flora, vil.....	4	1	0	7	0	13	21	0	4
Hawkins, vil.....	3	2	1	26	13	23	17	2	13
Ingram, vil.....	3	1	2	9	3	5	4	0	7
Sheldon, vil.....	7	2	1	22	1	8	10	0	4
Tony, vil.....	2	3	0	13	0	21	8	0	4
Weyerhauser, vil.....	4	4	1	13	3	4	11	4	2
Ladysmith, city:									
1st ward.....	1	6	0	9	3	16	23	1	9
2nd ward.....	3	5	0	34	7	22	31	0	6
3rd ward.....	2	6	0	7	5	15	22	0	1
4th ward.....	2	5	0	14	7	11	19	2	3
5th ward.....	4	9	1	19	6	33	26	1	14
6th ward.....	1	5	0	13	8	10	27	1	6
7th ward.....	8	6	1	25	5	43	33	0	4
Totals.....	125	108	37	686	173	405	622	53	170
ST. CROIX CO.									
Baldwin.....	0	5	1	27	2	1	13	0	5
Cady.....	0	25	0	19	5	5	21	0	1
Cylon.....	0	9	0	22	3	5	3	1	2
Eau Galle.....	0	6	0	40	3	7	16	1	2
Emerald.....	1	11	0	25	12	1	6	0	3
Erin Prairie.....	11	17	0	11	0	1	2	0	0
Forest.....	4	3	0	51	4	2	5	0	3
Glenwood.....	1	5	0	45	8	4	7	1	0
Hammond.....	2	10	2	8	1	5	8	0	2
Hudson.....	2	14	0	19	1	1	3	0	0
Kinnickinnic.....	2	19	0	23	4	1	9	1	2
Pleasant Valley.....	0	3	0	15	0	0	4	0	0
Richmond.....	0	20	0	9	2	2	1	0	0
Rush River.....	1	2	0	24	1	8	13	1	5
Somerset.....	2	34	1	18	3	0	7	1	2
Springfield.....	2	31	0	26	2	11	8	1	6
Stanton.....	3	27	1	16	3	6	7	0	0
Star Prairie.....	4	6	1	25	3	3	1	0	1
St. Joseph.....	4	8	0	19	5	5	1	0	0
Troy.....	0	1	0	11	6	3	4	1	0
Warren.....	3	53	2	24	5	10	13	1	4
Baldwin, vil.....	2	20	3	41	10	22	42	0	7
Deer Park, vil.....	2	4	2	15	2	8	7	0	2
Hammond, vil.....	5	25	2	17	3	3	18	2	2
North Hudson, vil.....	2	14	0	94	3	1	1	0	0
Somerset, vil.....	1	76	1	2	3	2	37	0	1
Star Prairie, vil.....	2	2	0	13	3	2	12	0	0
Wilson, vil.....	1	12	0	6	0	1	6	0	3
Woodville, vil.....	3	5	1	20	1	0	13	0	2
Glenwood City, city:									
1st ward.....	1	3	0	8	0	1	7	0	4
2nd ward.....	0	2	0	5	0	8	7	0	0
3rd ward.....	1	3	0	8	0	10	24	4	9
Hudson, city:									
1st ward.....	3	17	3	22	11	6	10	1	2
2nd ward.....	18	45	3	105	6	19	67	0	0
3rd ward.....	4	27	0	169	11	12	27	1	7

THE PRIMARY ELECTION

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PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Fox (Dem.)	Henry (Dem.)	Thlen- feldt (Dem.)	La Fol- lette (Prog.)	Turner (Prog.)	Heil (Rep.)	Henry (Rep.)	Miller (Rep.)	Peter- son (Rep.)
ST. CROIX CO.—Cont.									
New Richmond, city:									
1st ward.....	17	58	0	30	10	26	25	4	7
2nd ward.....	18	92	1	53	5	29	33	3	19
3rd ward.....	0	14	0	35	8	8	10	0	4
River Falls, city:									
1st ward.....	1	3	0	24	1	1	10	1	0
Totals.....	123	731	24	1,144	150	240	508	25	108
SAUK CO.									
Baraboo.....	6	3	0	84	33	45	19	3	5
Bear Creek.....	2	6	0	13	7	1	4	0	0
Dellona.....	3	2	2	9	2	6	4	0	2
Delton.....	4	5	0	39	14	49	33	2	6
Excelsior.....	1	1	0	52	11	11	9	1	1
Fairfield.....	3	1	0	40	15	10	8	1	1
Franklin.....	2	10	0	31	10	5	3	0	1
Freedom.....	2	2	0	96	18	23	6	1	2
Greenfield.....	0	0	0	27	5	16	5	0	1
Honey Creek.....	0	1	0	78	16	7	8	0	1
Ironton.....	2	0	0	20	5	15	9	1	6
La Valle.....	4	11	1	24	17	3	14	0	0
Merrimack.....	0	0	0	35	11	2	13	0	0
Prairie du Sac.....	0	1	0	14	6	15	15	1	2
Reedsburg.....	7	3	0	25	12	29	6	2	5
Spring Green.....	3	3	1	10	2	12	5	1	0
Sumpter.....	2	1	0	78	10	18	13	2	1
Troy.....	1	0	0	80	39	17	10	1	2
Washington.....	3	5	0	47	7	13	17	2	10
Westfield.....	3	0	0	79	17	17	0	0	0
Winfield.....	13	5	0	9	1	6	5	1	3
Woodland.....	0	1	0	17	2	3	9	0	3
Ableman, vil.....	3	5	0	71	19	15	4	1	4
Ironton, vil.....	2	2	0	4	0	15	23	0	0
La Valle, vil.....	5	6	1	19	20	12	32	7	3
Lime Ridge, vil.....	2	0	0	3	0	12	19	0	4
Loganville, vil.....	2	0	0	20	10	15	12	0	2
Merrimack, vil.....	1	3	0	23	2	8	10	0	0
North Freedom, vil.....	2	1	0	27	15	57	9	1	1
Plain, vil.....	2	2	0	16	3	25	10	0	1
Prairie du Sac, vil.....	1	9	0	57	16	53	79	4	3
Sauk City, vil.....	4	11	0	102	30	38	17	1	1
Spring Green, vil.....	12	11	0	21	4	28	26	4	6
Baraboo, city:									
1st ward, 1st pct.....	3	9	0	77	22	86	55	1	3
1st ward, 2nd pct.....	1	3	0	55	12	73	40	0	5
2nd ward, 1st pct.....	11	9	0	99	31	126	79	4	6
2nd ward, 2nd pct.....	12	1	0	180	42	74	37	3	2
3rd ward.....	7	2	0	125	40	36	17	1	5
Reedsburg, city:									
1st ward.....	22	9	2	67	19	73	88	6	13
2nd ward.....	6	8	2	75	13	77	124	7	20
Totals.....	159	152	9	1,948	558	1,146	896	59	131
SAWYER CO.									
Bass Lake.....	8	13	12	29	7	3	6	0	0
Couderay.....	2	4	1	14	3	5	12	1	4
Draper.....	10	24	5	21	1	2	20	2	3
Edgewater.....	2	13	2	12	3	0	6	0	1
Hayward.....	8	13	13	22	11	7	16	1	8
Hunter.....	2	15	0	8	0	4	4	0	0
Lenroot.....	1	3	2	26	2	3	10	1	2
Meadowbrook.....	2	4	1	13	2	2	9	2	6
Meteor.....	0	2	0	26	3	6	12	3	1
Ojibwa.....	2	4	2	45	0	0	0	0	0
Radisson.....	5	3	7	28	5	20	21	2	2
Round Lake.....	0	4	1	37	6	3	10	1	1
Sand Lake.....	3	7	0	23	1	25	26	1	2
Spider Lake.....	3	1	0	19	8	3	5	0	3
Weirgor.....	2	8	0	7	2	1	16	0	0
Winter.....	13	17	7	62	17	22	17	3	5
Couderay, vil.....	4	5	1	1	1	14	9	0	0
Exeland, vil.....	8	3	0	1	0	2	12	0	0

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Fox (Dem.)	Henry (Dem.)	Ihlen- feldt (Dem.)	La Fol- lette (Prog.)	Turner (Prog.)	Heil (Rep.)	Henry (Rep.)	Miller (Rep.)	Peter- son (Rep.)
SAWYER CO.—Cont.									
Hayward, city									
1st ward.....	12	16	3	24	4	25	23	1	2
2nd ward.....	10	19	2	14	5	13	12	1	7
3rd ward.....	2	8	4	17	7	14	16	1	4
Totals.....	99	186	63	449	88	174	262	20	51
SHAWANO CO.									
Almon.....	0	1	0	36	12	12	3	0	1
Angelica.....	2	1	1	32	14	12	8	0	2
Aniwa.....	1	1	0	2	5	7	5	2	0
Bartelme.....	2	0	0	7	4	1	3	0	0
Belle Plaine.....	1	1	0	90	19	19	20	1	6
Biramwood.....	0	3	0	28	7	9	5	0	1
Fairbanks.....	3	1	0	62	21	6	3	1	1
Germania.....	0	1	0	40	4	5	4	0	0
Grant.....	1	1	0	27	20	15	5	1	4
Green Valley.....	1	2	0	49	23	19	9	1	5
Hartland.....	2	1	0	44	8	13	4	0	3
Herman.....	2	4	1	47	30	30	13	4	1
Hutchins.....	4	0	0	19	6	1	7	1	3
Lessor.....	2	2	1	46	13	9	4	1	5
Maple Grove.....	5	11	0	13	12	8	8	0	0
Morris.....	3	1	1	112	9	11	9	1	3
Navarino.....	0	1	0	35	4	1	7	0	2
Pella.....	2	0	0	35	8	5	5	1	0
Red Springs.....	0	4	0	31	3	4	4	0	1
Richmond.....	0	1	0	103	36	10	9	0	1
Seneca.....	1	1	0	41	24	6	4	1	1
Washington.....	0	2	0	34	24	14	10	1	1
Waukechon.....	6	7	1	58	19	28	15	2	3
Wescott.....	3	2	0	52	16	21	3	0	3
Wittenberg.....	0	0	0	48	9	23	11	0	6
Aniwa, vil.....	4	1	1	16	5	12	6	0	0
Biramwood, vil.....	4	3	0	11	6	29	17	0	8
Bonduel, vil.....	7	4	4	71	27	49	7	2	1
Bowler, vil.....	1	4	1	31	7	15	6	0	3
Cecil, vil.....	4	13	1	22	5	29	11	2	1
Eland, vil.....	6	3	0	31	6	3	6	0	1
Gresham, vil.....	7	10	0	22	22	11	14	2	1
Keshena, pet.....	5	0	0	14	2	1	0	1	0
Mattoon, vil.....	6	1	1	18	8	10	6	1	0
Neopit, pet.....	12	3	1	26	6	6	6	0	4
Tigerton, vil.....	6	7	0	39	9	26	17	0	3
Wittenberg, vil.....	6	8	1	63	8	74	17	3	6
Shawano, city									
1st ward.....	23	12	4	171	82	75	63	3	3
2nd ward.....	7	9	0	100	60	51	25	2	1
3rd ward.....	19	12	2	180	93	82	57	3	6
Totals.....	158	148	21	1,906	696	762	436	37	91
SHEBOYGAN CO.									
Greenbush.....	20	9	0	28	7	35	18	0	11
Herman.....	33	28	7	32	8	45	21	3	9
Holland.....	21	12	2	24	2	111	61	10	22
Lima.....	29	14	0	18	3	114	40	4	21
Lyndon.....	34	28	3	22	3	45	31	2	12
Mitchell.....	53	15	1	17	0	13	11	2	5
Mosel.....	19	12	0	17	2	37	10	1	12
Plymouth.....	21	6	1	58	6	42	16	4	9
Rhine.....	17	6	3	19	4	40	10	3	6
Russell.....	20	2	0	6	0	10	7	0	1
Scott.....	5	5	3	12	0	38	8	1	5
Sheboygan.....	68	48	11	83	23	197	52	8	18
Sheboygan Falls.....	46	11	4	46	12	47	24	0	14
Sherman.....	11	8	0	29	2	27	12	2	3
Wilson.....	24	8	1	16	4	75	31	4	12
Adell, vil.....	17	6	1	12	0	27	11	0	3
Cascade, vil.....	26	30	5	1	0	39	9	1	4
Cedar Grove, vil.....	14	7	0	19	0	127	61	3	8
Elkhart Lake, vil.....	21	7	0	16	1	62	15	0	0
Glenbeulah, vil.....	20	7	0	6	3	29	5	1	1
Kohler, vil.....	48	13	0	10	2	305	92	7	24

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Fox (Dem.)	Henry (Dem.)	Ihlen- feldt (Dem.)	La Fol- lette (Prog.)	Turner (Prog.)	Heil (Rep.)	Henry (Rep.)	Miller (Rep.)	Peter- son (Rep.)
SHEBOYGAN CO.—Cont.									
Oostburg, vil.....	3	7	11	8	1	99	30	1	11
Random Lake, vil.....	37	9	1	6	0	61	10	0	3
Waldo, vil.....	24	6	0	2	0	31	23	2	9
Plymouth, city									
1st ward, 1st pct.....	38	12	1	28	7	56	31	0	5
1st ward, 2nd pct.....	34	11	1	37	13	88	39	0	5
2nd ward, 1st pct.....	33	16	0	40	20	77	37	1	2
2nd ward, 2nd pct.....	14	9	0	38	15	67	25	1	2
Sheboygan, city									
1st ward, 1st pct.....	62	40	5	33	7	264	113	18	29
1st ward, 2nd pct.....	114	55	9	58	22	354	129	31	46
2nd ward, 1st pct.....	64	49	13	63	9	184	108	12	25
2nd ward, 2nd pct.....	92	71	22	101	12	147	56	22	25
3rd ward, 1st pct.....	44	22	7	92	12	76	30	5	15
3rd ward, 2nd pct.....	72	51	18	140	40	120	41	11	20
4th ward, 1st pct.....	126	68	11	169	33	156	39	19	20
4th ward, 2nd pct.....	81	46	12	98	20	220	52	24	25
5th ward, 1st pct.....	47	26	7	72	13	107	22	11	14
5th ward, 2nd pct.....	153	65	22	157	37	296	71	20	34
6th ward, 1st pct.....	44	34	7	79	28	77	20	18	18
6th ward, 2nd pct.....	68	51	18	97	18	132	42	8	21
7th ward, 1st pct.....	94	61	11	193	43	113	34	20	26
7th ward, 2nd pct.....	102	66	29	151	33	152	45	16	15
8th ward, 1st pct.....	112	56	18	113	21	196	53	16	29
8th ward, 2nd pct.....	184	93	19	138	34	179	46	14	33
Sheboygan Falls, city									
1st ward.....	51	30	0	14	7	88	25	2	10
2nd ward.....	34	24	2	10	1	70	33	2	14
Totals.....	2,290	1,260	286	2,428	528	4,875	1,699	323	656
TAYLOR CO.									
Aurora.....	1	1	0	22	2	4	10	4	35
Browning.....	0	2	1	36	7	2	6	0	49
Chelsea.....	0	1	1	23	2	7	10	0	91
Cleveland.....	1	2	1	29	4	1	7	0	39
Deer Creek.....	2	1	0	25	4	3	11	1	128
Ford.....	3	4	2	20	2	1	3	1	16
Goodrich.....	1	2	1	23	12	1	2	1	19
Greenwood.....	3	1	2	29	3	7	7	5	64
Grover.....	3	5	2	11	1	0	8	2	52
Hammel.....	12	6	3	21	7	2	11	0	52
Holway.....	5	2	0	29	5	4	8	1	60
Jump River.....	3	1	2	87	22	2	3	0	22
Little Black.....	11	7	3	17	5	4	11	1	110
Maplehurst.....	3	0	1	9	4	2	1	2	25
McKinley.....	0	3	1	37	4	5	15	4	37
Medford.....	12	12	4	43	9	30	23	4	200
Molitor.....	2	1	2	2	0	4	2	1	31
Pershing.....	5	4	3	8	9	4	11	7	20
Rib Lake.....	2	6	5	25	2	7	20	5	75
Roosevelt.....	4	5	5	53	0	1	12	7	26
Taft.....	1	4	0	22	1	10	7	5	28
Westboro.....	14	11	4	42	3	7	19	0	96
Gilman, vil.....	4	6	2	14	1	5	14	0	21
Lublin, vil.....	2	4	0	3	0	1	5	1	13
Rib Lake, vil.....	7	4	3	19	2	22	52	7	187
Medford, city									
1st ward.....	11	19	3	9	5	30	51	2	148
2nd ward.....	8	13	4	11	1	13	22	1	102
3rd ward.....	16	20	2	16	3	12	37	2	172
Totals.....	136	147	57	685	120	191	388	64	1,918
TREMPEALEAU CO.									
Albion.....	0	0	0	22	4	13	4	0	8
Arcadia.....	3	2	2	69	3	6	17	2	12
Burnside.....	2	2	0	4	1	1	5	0	5
Caledonia.....	0	0	0	17	1	2	1	1	1
Chimney Rock.....	1	3	0	5	3	3	5	0	8
Dodge.....	2	9	7	36	5	1	4	3	4
Etrick.....	11	5	2	139	21	17	30	5	63
Gale.....	1	1	0	73	6	18	14	2	73
Hale.....	1	4	0	125	22	1	10	1	13

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Fox (Dem.)	Henry (Dem.)	Ihlen- feldt (Dem.)	La Fol- lette (Prog.)	Turner (Prog.)	Heil (Rep.)	Henry (Rep.)	Miller (Rep.)	Peter- son (Rep.)
TREMPEALEAU CO.—									
Cont.									
Lincoln.....	1	0	0	47	9	0	8	2	8
Pigeon.....	2	3	1	127	12	5	6	0	8
Preston.....	0	5	1	136	21	4	5	1	21
Sumner.....	0	0	0	62	17	5	1	1	16
Trempealeau.....	0	0	0	23	3	3	10	3	11
Unity.....	4	3	2	92	10	10	7	1	20
Blair, vil.....	0	6	0	148	10	5	7	0	4
Eleva, vil.....	2	0	1	24	1	23	11	1	12
Galesville, vil.....	3	3	1	36	16	100	72	3	40
Independence, vil.....	8	5	1	41	6	6	28	1	11
Osseo, vil.....	0	5	0	101	32	58	22	3	12
Trempealeau, vil.....	2	4	0	16	3	3	13	1	4
Whitehall, vil.....	0	3	0	133	23	25	32	2	23
Arcadia, city:									
1st ward.....	5	2	3	13	5	5	9	1	7
2nd ward.....	6	13	1	21	6	14	17	1	4
3rd ward.....	2	5	1	7	1	11	9	0	6
Totals.....	56	83	23	1,537	241	339	347	35	344
VERNON CO.									
Bergen.....	0	1	0	86	17	14	3	1	5
Christiana.....	1	0	0	107	21	17	4	1	9
Clinton.....	1	0	0	66	6	11	7	1	5
Coon.....	1	0	0	83	11	44	3	0	17
Forest.....	5	2	0	13	1	13	20	1	16
Franklin.....	1	0	0	112	10	45	26	3	16
Genoa.....	0	3	0	7	4	13	13	0	2
Greenwood.....	3	1	0	11	3	14	8	2	4
Hamburg.....	1	0	0	52	5	20	13	2	13
Harmony.....	2	1	C	51	4	25	9	2	8
Hillsboro.....	3	3	0	10	5	17	24	0	14
Jefferson.....	2	0	0	115	14	39	12	2	12
Kickapoo.....	0	1	0	28	3	11	13	2	13
Liberty.....	0	2	0	14	1	6	14	3	6
Stark.....	0	1	0	16	4	15	9	0	6
Sterling.....	1	0	0	30	7	42	49	3	14
Union.....	1	0	0	10	0	10	7	5	13
Viroqua.....	3	2	0	177	19	66	34	3	18
Webster.....	4	0	0	53	1	19	16	2	8
Wheatland.....	1	0	0	15	2	24	5	1	6
Whitestown.....	0	3	0	20	3	14	4	1	4
Chaseburg, vil.....	0	1	0	19	7	24	6	0	4
Coon Valley, vil.....	2	1	0	41	2	26	10	1	7
De Soto, vil.....	0	0	0	5	1	23	9	0	9
Genoa, vil.....	1	6	0	14	0	23	11	0	2
Hillsboro, vil.....	18	4	0	6	2	101	80	17	31
La Farge, vil.....	2	1	1	11	5	26	35	3	9
Ontario, vil.....	4	2	0	15	2	4	11	0	8
Readstown, vil.....	1	2	1	27	12	24	11	1	2
Stoddard, vil.....	2	2	0	49	8	24	15	3	10
Viola, vil.....	2	0	0	6	1	11	11	2	5
Viroqua, city:									
1st ward.....	3	2	0	111	23	97	51	2	18
2nd ward.....	3	6	0	80	10	131	68	4	19
3rd ward.....	4	1	0	101	19	104	48	4	28
Westby, city:									
1st ward.....	0	0	0	43	8	16	6	0	4
2nd ward.....	2	0	0	81	6	56	16	1	7
3rd ward.....	0	2	0	32	5	9	5	0	4
Totals.....	74	50	2	1,717	252	1,178	686	73	376
VILAS CO.									
Arbor Vitae.....	3	23	1	33	3	22	22	7	3
Boulder Junction.....	7	34	2	18	1	19	11	3	4
Cloverland.....	6	24	1	9	1	3	16	0	3
Conover.....	10	28	2	37	0	24	16	4	2
Flambeau.....	9	24	1	10	0	27	85	17	12
Lincoln.....	15	43	2	33	5	23	37	6	3
Phelps.....	17	45	9	67	8	115	22	9	21
Plum Lake.....	8	16	4	2	1	8	13	1	1
Presque Isle.....	0	12	1	29	1	5	8	2	3

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Fox (Dem.)	Henry (Dem.)	Ihlen- feldt (Dem.)	La Fol- lette (Prog.)	Turner (Prog.)	Heil (Rep.)	Henry (Rep.)	Miller (Rep.)	Peter- son (Rep.)
VILAS CO.—Cont.									
Spider Lake.....	0	17	0	5	2	12	17	1	0
St. Germain.....	2	12	0	10	0	31	10	1	3
State Line.....	4	22	1	9	1	22	9	2	1
Washington.....	2	13	0	22	3	10	5	5	1
Winchester.....	1	16	1	13	1	11	17	3	5
Eagle River:									
1st ward.....	9	14	1	11	0	50	29	5	3
2nd ward.....	12	21	1	14	2	19	20	5	1
3rd ward.....	9	18	0	10	3	14	30	3	1
4th ward.....	1	13	1	12	5	17	13	4	4
Totals.....	115	395	28	344	37	432	370	78	71
WALWORTH CO.									
Bloomfield.....	8	8	3	30	4	24	17	2	15
Darien.....	7	7	0	13	1	61	74	2	11
Delavan.....	3	8	0	16	2	63	78	5	23
East Troy.....	3	6	0	8	0	47	28	0	6
Geneva.....	1	2	0	13	1	74	62	6	27
LaFayette.....	4	6	0	18	0	30	54	1	9
La Grange.....	3	10	0	10	2	41	23	4	12
Linn.....	2	6	0	8	0	51	57	9	30
Lyons.....	8	2	1	14	2	57	37	2	15
Richmond.....	6	5	0	8	0	23	28	2	5
Sharon.....	8	4	1	11	1	17	15	1	11
Spring Prairie.....	1	3	0	0	1	44	15	1	9
Sugar Creek.....	0	6	0	33	1	35	75	4	35
Troy.....	2	4	0	11	0	21	35	0	3
Walworth.....	1	0	0	11	1	18	39	3	15
Whitewater.....	1	6	0	19	1	12	17	2	5
East Troy, vil.....	15	11	1	31	1	41	65	0	7
Fontana on Geneva Lake									
vil.....	1	3	0	12	1	19	54	0	12
Genoa City, vil.....	2	6	0	14	0	60	28	0	13
Sharon, vil.....	13	7	1	25	2	70	70	5	33
Walworth, vil.....	2	4	0	14	1	48	58	3	17
Williams Bay, vil.....	11	1	0	23	3	92	96	3	39
Delavan, city:									
1st ward.....	8	13	0	49	0	77	76	2	16
2nd ward.....	10	5	0	20	3	65	108	6	15
3rd ward.....	7	6	0	30	0	90	104	9	13
Elkhorn, city:									
1st ward.....	0	4	0	48	14	31	76	1	9
2nd ward.....	2	3	0	54	18	58	101	4	23
3rd ward.....	3	9	0	56	18	65	130	2	23
Lake Geneva, city:									
1st ward.....	9	6	1	14	2	81	54	2	12
2nd ward.....	10	6	2	15	1	45	32	1	6
3rd ward.....	4	7	2	45	2	46	37	3	11
Whitewater, city:									
1st ward.....	2	10	0	23	5	74	50	0	18
2nd ward.....	5	9	0	46	9	228	157	6	22
3rd ward.....	2	10	0	29	12	148	76	3	15
Totals.....	164	202	12	771	109	1,956	2,026	94	535
WASHBURN CO.									
Barronett.....	2	2	0	33	11	4	6	3	6
Bashaw.....	5	1	0	29	7	14	15	7	4
Bass Lake.....	0	0	0	24	5	4	3	4	2
Beaver Brook.....	4	4	0	39	13	10	14	8	8
Birchwood.....	0	0	0	33	0	7	2	8	8
Brooklyn.....	3	0	1	14	3	6	7	11	2
Casey.....	0	0	0	10	11	3	5	7	1
Chicago.....	0	0	0	16	1	1	2	2	1
Crystal.....	1	0	0	50	13	5	4	1	2
Evergreen.....	0	0	1	38	8	13	14	10	5
Frog Creek.....	0	0	0	17	3	6	7	4	1
Gull Lake.....	0	1	0	12	0	5	12	12	2
Long Lake.....	1	1	0	31	4	5	7	5	3
Madge.....	1	1	0	34	6	2	4	3	0
Minong.....	0	1	1	34	4	9	4	6	0
Sarona.....	2	2	2	39	1	8	16	3	5
Spooner.....	1	3	0	56	7	9	9	2	0

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Fox (Dem.)	Henry (Dem.)	Ihlen- feldt (Dem.)	La Fol- lette (Prog.)	Turner (Prog.)	Heil (Rep.)	Henry (Rep.)	Miller (Rep.)	Peter- son (Rep.)
WASHBURN CO.—Cont.									
Springbrook.....	2	1	0	36	4	14	26	4	6
Stinnett.....	1	0	0	37	0	5	5	1	0
Stone Lake.....	0	1	0	18	3	9	4	5	2
Trego.....	2	1	0	44	7	8	9	6	2
Birchwood, vil.....	1	4	0	8	2	7	36	9	2
Minong, vil.....	4	3	1	12	1	26	9	1	3
Shell Lake, vil.....	18	6	0	90	16	49	61	17	2
Spooner, city:									
1st ward.....	1	0	0	56	14	21	25	3	6
2nd ward.....	7	2	0	69	10	24	21	5	8
3rd ward.....	6	4	0	80	15	10	19	4	7
4th ward.....	0	0	1	72	18	16	18	1	2
5th ward.....	1	0	0	19	6	13	19	2	2
Totals.....	63	38	7	1,050	193	313	383	154	86
WASHINGTON CO.									
Addison.....	68	172	9	4	0	75	22	3	6
Barton.....	15	33	11	7	0	34	24	1	2
Erin.....	61	107	18	8	1	14	10	1	3
Farmington.....	16	28	4	15	7	32	18	3	1
Germantown.....	16	41	1	18	0	102	17	1	6
Hartford.....	25	54	4	20	5	40	17	0	2
Jackson.....	13	22	1	17	0	36	9	4	4
Kewaskum.....	14	19	0	4	1	21	11	2	3
Polk.....	43	69	8	16	5	39	18	2	2
Richfield.....	57	111	8	11	1	71	18	2	3
Trenton.....	38	60	3	29	5	37	9	2	1
Wayne.....	15	30	6	10	0	43	12	1	2
West Bend.....	28	85	9	31	10	31	15	1	6
Barton, vil.....	46	71	5	5	0	31	7	2	0
Germantown, vil.....	9	13	1	1	1	30	6	0	1
Jackson, vil.....	16	40	6	6	1	16	5	0	0
Kewaskum, vil.....	18	43	4	2	0	66	28	0	3
Slinger, vil.....	44	90	5	5	0	78	28	1	6
Hartford, city:									
1st ward.....	16	63	3	20	2	103	26	0	3
2nd ward.....	16	51	7	22	0	64	17	0	1
3rd ward.....	17	41	6	26	0	50	18	0	0
4th ward.....	21	63	4	25	2	66	15	1	3
West Bend, city:									
1st ward.....	78	161	14	19	1	59	39	1	4
2nd ward.....	83	249	9	29	5	127	103	0	5
3rd ward.....	58	178	14	33	0	105	38	3	4
Totals.....	831	1,894	160	383	47	1,370	530	31	71
WAUKESHA CO.									
Brookfield.....	9	49	5	67	16	308	243	4	11
Delafield.....	6	26	3	39	11	270	140	4	18
Eagle.....	6	5	0	21	4	49	32	2	4
Genesee.....	4	10	1	19	3	188	69	1	20
Lisbon.....	1	7	0	16	1	92	55	2	4
Menomonee.....	6	16	1	28	4	137	33	2	6
Merton.....	5	28	3	10	4	166	81	2	14
Mukwonago.....	10	4	0	5	2	47	16	0	3
Muskego.....	9	9	4	60	10	356	37	3	3
New Berlin.....	11	11	3	48	9	318	68	0	18
Oconomowoc.....	5	29	3	18	7	284	213	29	31
Ottawa.....	5	4	1	30	6	65	32	1	3
Pewaukee.....	11	23	0	74	23	315	169	4	12
Summit.....	4	12	0	30	1	198	151	4	2
Vernon.....	0	0	0	11	0	108	10	2	10
Waukesha.....	9	7	0	34	7	209	65	2	5
Big Bend, vil.....	0	2	1	2	0	75	6	0	0
Butler, vil.....	4	6	0	57	3	32	10	0	2
Chenequa, vil.....	1	7	0	1	0	47	72	0	4
Dousman, vil.....	0	12	0	24	7	41	29	0	0
Eagle, vil.....	23	7	1	9	1	52	44	3	4
Hartland, vil.....	7	28	0	12	0	177	95	0	6
Lac La Belle, vil.....	2	10	0	2	0	12	46	0	0
Lannon, vil.....	3	14	1	14	2	34	8	0	1
Menomonee Falls, vil.....	3	14	2	16	5	159	33	0	4
Merton, vil.....	1	5	0	3	1	34	33	0	5

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Fox (Dem.)	Henry (Dem.)	Ihlen- feldt (Dem.)	La Fol- lette (Prog.)	Turner (Prog.)	Heil (Rep.)	Henry (Rep.)	Miller (Rep.)	Peter- son (Rep.)
WAUKESHA CO.—Cont.									
Mukwonago, vil.....	8	5	0	10	0	108	46	3	3
North Prairie, vil.....	1	0	1	7	5	46	28	1	2
Pewaukee, vil.....	6	33	0	20	11	120	96	1	3
Sussex, vil.....	4	7	1	11	2	88	20	0	0
Wales, vil.....	4	7	0	2	0	39	16	1	1
Oconomowoc, city:									
1st pct.....	5	12	1	67	4	246	178	2	8
2nd pct.....	18	21	5	46	4	281	308	5	11
Waukesha, city:									
1st ward.....	8	6	1	43	4	104	26	6	5
2nd ward.....	5	5	0	47	10	109	57	6	9
3rd ward.....	6	8	3	43	3	199	74	5	8
4th ward.....	7	11	2	31	17	143	88	12	13
5th ward.....	14	7	0	37	9	228	83	6	5
6th ward.....	10	7	0	41	9	254	131	4	7
7th ward.....	5	7	0	20	10	147	84	3	2
8th ward.....	8	8	0	33	10	293	91	8	6
9th ward.....	10	5	1	41	2	259	100	0	7
10th ward.....	6	5	0	22	3	284	142	2	7
11th ward.....	3	1	1	36	5	199	54	1	7
12th ward.....	4	2	1	42	8	248	84	6	8
13th ward.....	7	8	7	69	13	153	55	6	8
14th ward.....	4	4	1	38	6	188	47	2	8
15th ward.....	6	6	1	39	6	239	65	9	11
Totals.....	294	520	55	1,395	268	7,748	3,663	155	329
WAUPACA CO.									
Bear Creek.....	8	6	1	24	3	21	22	2	3
Caledonia.....	2	3	1	16	0	24	6	3	1
Dayton.....	0	0	1	34	2	24	12	4	16
Dupont.....	0	0	0	21	1	56	21	8	9
Farmington:									
1st pct.....	4	5	1	41	1	46	17	7	28
2nd pct.....	3	9	1	81	22	64	45	17	17
Fremont.....	3	2	0	3	1	13	7	3	5
Harrison.....	0	0	0	34	1	28	11	5	5
Helvetia.....	0	4	0	44	0	20	9	3	6
Iola.....	3	1	0	44	2	28	10	6	17
Larabee.....	0	5	0	47	5	36	15	4	7
Lebanon.....	7	11	0	13	2	25	37	2	4
Lind.....	2	4	0	44	3	19	14	8	7
Little Wolf.....	6	3	0	38	2	39	24	8	12
Matteson.....	1	0	0	26	4	15	7	1	5
Mukwa.....	9	5	0	18	1	24	17	1	5
Royalton.....	6	3	0	31	3	32	23	9	7
Scandinavia.....	0	3	0	27	1	60	9	3	11
St. Lawrence.....	2	0	0	43	0	64	7	7	17
Union.....	2	3	0	55	4	50	15	5	8
Waupaca.....	4	0	0	38	6	23	24	5	21
Weyauwega.....	4	1	0	8	0	22	9	8	6
Wyoming.....	0	4	0	27	4	19	4	0	3
Big Falls, vil.....	2	1	0	23	0	8	5	3	3
Embarrass, vil.....	0	3	0	8	2	17	11	1	2
Fremont, vil.....	2	5	0	8	0	36	20	2	1
Iola, vil.....	6	6	1	14	5	117	25	14	41
Manawa, vil.....	11	9	1	32	3	104	58	10	11
Marion, vil.....	12	29	2	13	1	113	41	8	6
Ogdensburg, vil.....	2	1	0	3	1	49	13	4	3
Scandinavia, vil.....	2	1	0	13	0	54	8	1	6
Weyauwega, vil.....	11	10	0	23	2	88	42	8	5
Clintonville, city:									
1st ward.....	11	8	0	40	6	107	26	1	6
2nd ward.....	5	4	0	32	7	27	8	3	2
3rd ward.....	4	0	0	49	5	50	17	2	2
4th ward.....	8	7	0	50	3	102	37	4	7
5th ward.....	4	5	0	27	5	70	17	4	5
New London, city:									
1st ward.....	14	20	1	28	4	44	26	3	3
2nd ward.....	2	9	1	9	4	21	16	1	1
4th ward.....	10	15	1	41	4	70	83	3	4
5th ward.....	4	9	0	29	0	29	24	2	1

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Fox (Dem.)	Henry (Dem.)	Ihlen- feldt (Dem.)	La Fol- lette (Prog.)	Turner (Prog.)	Heil (Rep.)	Henry (Rep.)	Miller (Rep.)	Peter- son (Rep.)
WAUPACA CO.—Cont.									
Waupaca, city:									
1st ward.....	7	3	0	22	0	117	32	6	31
2nd ward.....	0	5	0	36	2	114	48	10	22
3rd ward.....	3	4	0	31	1	68	29	2	18
4th ward.....	8	9	0	17	3	137	61	4	26
Totals.....	194	235	12	1,305	126	2,294	1,022	215	423
WAUSHARA CO.									
Aurora.....	1	0	0	13	0	30	17	2	0
Bloomfield.....	0	0	0	18	6	36	10	1	5
Coloma.....	3	3	0	11	1	37	29	0	10
Dakota.....	0	1	0	5	3	6	7	1	5
Deerfield.....	0	0	0	8	4	12	15	0	3
Hancock.....	1	1	0	10	1	9	13	0	4
Leon.....	0	5	0	17	3	31	18	0	2
Marion.....	0	4	0	13	2	42	23	2	10
Mt. Morris.....	0	1	0	15	5	26	32	0	10
Oasis.....	0	1	0	3	1	9	6	1	2
Plainfield.....	1	1	0	6	2	13	12	2	4
Poy Sippi.....	7	7	0	21	1	40	31	0	9
Richford.....	0	0	0	8	1	17	17	0	8
Rose.....	0	6	1	11	6	21	16	0	4
Saxeville.....	1	5	0	9	0	20	25	0	8
Springwater.....	1	6	0	14	1	20	17	0	9
Warren.....	0	0	0	26	13	12	6	0	3
Wautoma.....	0	0	0	4	1	12	29	1	16
Hancock, vil.....	7	0	0	19	1	21	20	2	6
Lohrville, vil.....	0	1	1	17	1	4	0	1	4
Plainfield, vil.....	5	4	1	19	3	43	23	5	3
Redgranite, vil.....	4	19	0	55	24	27	21	1	2
Wautoma, vil.....	1	20	0	26	6	73	130	2	39
Wild Rose, vil.....	2	7	0	14	0	62	54	4	12
Berlin, city:									
2nd ward, 2nd pct.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals.....	35	93	2	362	139	621	571	25	178
WINNEBAGO CO.									
Algoma.....	7	5	0	16	2	90	47	1	7
Black Wolf.....	5	12	3	10	1	50	23	0	2
Clayton.....	13	9	6	12	1	63	9	1	4
Menasha.....	17	5	3	14	2	32	22	0	4
Neenah.....	8	7	1	14	1	56	18	3	17
Nekimi.....	1	4	2	9	0	44	12	0	12
Nepeuskun.....	6	9	0	5	0	30	38	2	11
Omro.....	6	3	2	12	3	70	22	3	8
Oshkosh.....	7	20	5	44	1	143	61	9	15
Poygan.....	7	11	3	2	1	18	19	1	5
Rushford.....	12	7	2	15	1	63	61	6	11
Utica.....	3	5	1	10	1	50	35	3	6
Vinland.....	3	3	1	18	0	75	16	1	3
Winchester.....	2	1	0	31	0	34	23	1	15
Winneconne.....	5	0	1	4	0	52	27	1	7
Wolf River.....	0	9	0	18	0	32	5	1	5
Omro, vil.....	13	12	1	12	3	132	57	2	14
Winneconne, vil.....	15	8	1	11	0	124	81	10	18
Menasha, city:									
1st ward.....	41	40	13	30	6	64	38	1	10
2nd ward.....	79	57	18	32	3	71	36	3	7
3rd ward.....	33	28	4	42	1	115	87	2	12
4th ward.....	84	57	29	54	0	40	20	3	6
5th ward.....	64	55	9	24	2	60	23	3	3
Neenah, city:									
1st ward, 1st pct.....	23	22	7	34	3	188	39	2	10
1st ward, 2nd pct.....	25	22	8	72	7	142	43	2	17
2nd ward.....	43	16	6	66	6	173	37	1	21
3rd ward.....	25	13	9	40	2	109	35	2	2
4th ward.....	20	12	7	62	1	85	22	2	6
5th ward.....	37	37	7	53	0	158	79	3	11
Oshkosh, city:									
1st ward.....	23	26	4	32	2	119	73	8	11
2nd ward.....	40	40	7	80	7	265	133	18	16
3rd ward.....	35	25	4	86	9	151	57	12	5

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Fox (Dem.)	Henry (Dem.)	Jhlen- feldt (Dem.)	La Fol- lette (Prog.)	Turner (Prog.)	Heil (Rep.)	Henry (Rep.)	Miller (Rep.)	Peter- son (Rep.)
WINNEBAGO CO.—Cont.									
Oshkosh, city.—Cont.									
4th ward.....	29	34	7	57	16	264	118	13	22
5th ward.....	29	35	9	89	5	258	178	23	24
6th ward.....	51	49	13	212	22	77	70	14	19
7th ward.....	14	26	2	35	3	225	159	8	9
8th ward.....	10	24	2	85	12	143	82	8	9
9th ward.....	31	48	9	188	16	304	99	26	21
10th ward.....	24	37	2	80	11	310	165	19	22
11th ward.....	31	33	5	91	2	343	216	17	21
12th ward.....	34	35	8	89	16	242	137	17	26
13th ward.....	39	60	8	173	8	130	52	9	7
14th ward.....	33	26	3	110	18	188	58	10	18
15th ward.....	14	16	2	49	6	153	90	15	12
16th ward.....	16	15	4	99	6	87	48	17	17
Totals.....	1,057	1,018	238	2,321	207	5,622	2,770	303	528
WOOD CO.									
Arpin.....	1	7	1	39	7	44	6	1	50
Auburndale.....	2	0	2	17	5	13	6	1	36
Cameron.....	0	0	1	9	0	14	1	0	21
Cary.....	0	1	0	12	3	12	3	3	8
Cranmoor.....	0	2	0	7	0	10	9	0	1
Dexter.....	6	6	0	6	0	6	1	0	4
Grand Rapids.....	2	8	1	66	11	20	30	4	20
Hansen.....	5	3	0	12	3	37	23	10	42
Hiles.....	0	0	0	10	3	2	1	1	6
Lincoln.....	0	5	1	26	5	19	8	1	34
Marshfield.....	5	1	0	16	4	34	3	2	26
Milladore.....	2	3	0	39	1	17	12	3	27
Port Edwards.....	5	0	0	31	3	6	7	0	0
Remington.....	4	2	0	19	1	2	3	2	3
Richfield.....	0	1	0	33	10	18	6	0	31
Rock.....	0	2	1	29	5	21	5	0	26
Rudolph.....	8	1	0	29	2	38	6	1	26
Saratoga.....	3	3	1	26	9	17	11	2	5
Seneca.....	0	1	0	21	1	8	2	1	13
Sherry.....	0	1	0	17	1	19	8	0	25
Sigel.....	2	2	1	44	5	25	13	0	38
Wood.....	3	2	2	9	7	10	6	1	23
Auburndale, vil.....	3	2	0	4	0	21	10	0	17
Biron, vil.....	5	4	0	13	1	21	11	0	12
Milladore, vil.....	2	0	0	3	0	15	9	0	14
Port Edwards, vil.....	9	4	2	101	14	18	9	1	11
Marshfield, city:									
1st ward.....	16	12	5	48	12	66	25	1	34
2nd ward.....	14	16	5	50	13	100	29	2	34
3rd ward.....	13	14	5	50	10	101	50	1	26
4th ward.....	15	14	1	60	4	73	36	1	31
5th ward.....	12	9	6	68	16	92	39	2	36
6th ward.....	5	16	1	49	3	73	37	2	24
7th ward.....	12	14	2	69	7	103	32	2	26
8th ward.....	10	4	2	45	6	40	14	0	27
Nekoosa, city:									
1st ward.....	3	7	0	31	1	20	8	0	2
2nd ward.....	26	6	0	9	0	28	21	1	13
3rd ward.....	6	5	0	35	1	22	8	0	4
4th ward.....	5	8	1	25	3	15	2	1	4
Pittsville, city:									
1st ward.....	12	9	3	17	3	43	4	2	29
2nd ward.....	1	1	0	2	1	15	6	0	15
3rd ward.....	3	2	1	1	0	15	6	3	8
Wisconsin Rapids, city:									
1st ward.....	11	4	2	64	9	48	9	1	9
2nd ward.....	15	12	0	94	18	66	54	2	27
3rd ward.....	8	7	2	36	5	70	43	2	22
4th ward.....	3	10	2	120	13	64	30	2	20
5th ward.....	6	4	1	86	14	11	7	2	13
6th ward.....	9	5	2	102	16	19	12	5	12
7th ward.....	11	9	0	56	7	19	12	2	14
8th ward.....	9	13	1	57	19	18	13	0	3
Totals.....	292	262	55	1,832	282	1,588	706	68	952

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY COUNTIES

September 1938

County	Fox (Dem.)	Henry (Dem.)	Ihlen- feldt (Dem.)	La Fol- lette (Prog.)	Turner (Prog.)	Heil (Rep.)	Henry (Rep.)	Miller (Rep.)	Peter- son (Rep.)	Smith (Union)
Adams.....	28	34	2	799	230	70	76	18	69	3
Ashland.....	137	74	38	2,248	454	864	373	20	287	12
Barron.....	50	104	39	3,214	1,285	361	307	128	167	2
Bayfield.....	85	63	11	1,465	227	365	217	36	294	5
Brown.....	2,456	4,120	642	1,302	128	1,578	2,189	99	321	17
Buffalo.....	21	43	7	1,012	157	187	463	80	98	2
Burnett.....	85	19	11	1,612	255	77	56	27	53	2
Calumet.....	1,551	172	36	1,437	109	619	117	12	51	12
Chippewa.....	155	74	15	2,045	406	2,826	795	206	402	5
Clark.....	211	178	20	1,462	561	535	401	35	656	12
Columbia.....	176	394	14	1,253	218	1,091	893	164	106	8
Crawford.....	506	752	53	172	11	546	366	44	308	34
Dane.....	752	1,201	60	10,517	3,288	1,954	3,731	208	272	23
Dodge.....	1,390	2,799	415	1,479	392	2,346	601	67	131	14
Door.....	39	192	9	255	18	649	735	44	100	2
Douglas.....	484	437	65	8,235	2,381	1,330	757	100	744	17
Dunn.....	28	86	7	1,459	312	445	474	169	143	1
Eau Claire.....	150	134	51	2,282	316	1,938	766	43	200	5
Florence.....	34	47	6	450	74	150	179	27	83	1
Fond du Lac.....	2,708	2,213	492	1,455	145	3,270	1,826	272	376	20
Forest.....	264	739	94	610	113	244	125	10	31	3
Grant.....	181	411	48	1,005	121	970	2,389	256	437	8
Green.....	18	86	3	1,106	314	718	989	34	110	-----
Green Lake.....	134	259	13	196	57	574	382	13	73	-----
Iowa.....	109	135	24	794	278	380	819	28	300	7
Iron.....	85	246	19	1,896	172	144	425	74	80	1
Jackson.....	42	167	16	1,839	675	106	238	13	45	2
Jefferson.....	516	2,658	305	1,008	72	1,673	915	36	48	8
Juneau.....	342	283	20	1,102	325	375	355	44	92	5
Kenosha.....	880	1,399	501	4,396	731	3,585	1,013	139	441	57
Kewaunee.....	359	891	275	179	21	328	416	49	51	2
La Crosse.....	221	535	123	3,423	510	2,093	1,773	76	356	16
Lafayette.....	272	229	21	896	279	373	635	30	282	2
Langlade.....	1,237	1,445	410	569	66	365	229	19	46	6
Lincoln.....	99	150	15	1,939	650	1,097	392	90	312	4
Manitowoc.....	1,277	1,340	384	3,674	1,312	1,569	625	103	130	225
Marathon.....	777	1,067	113	3,738	756	2,204	913	210	452	23
Marinette.....	425	429	132	490	50	1,264	610	30	192	39
Marquette.....	88	167	17	121	30	411	607	91	195	1
Milwaukee.....	20,238	23,679	3,918	21,196	7,601	39,146	10,440	431	1,240	1,110
Monroe.....	83	96	11	2,800	1,362	568	614	44	104	5
Oconto.....	459	500	134	1,043	213	925	1,188	190	450	9
Oneida.....	100	328	39	1,275	339	524	567	20	125	8
Outagamie.....	996	1,028	49	1,118	91	2,755	2,348	251	464	247
Ozaukee.....	596	503	43	256	49	1,018	297	38	54	12
Pepin.....	24	31	12	184	30	137	266	109	65	-----
Pierce.....	56	44	3	893	264	144	843	41	119	24
Polk.....	61	51	5	3,171	776	200	98	15	69	3
Portage.....	638	748	94	1,066	117	788	597	90	231	7
Price.....	95	65	37	1,163	246	743	560	41	759	5
Racine.....	1,928	3,358	974	4,133	422	4,575	2,404	277	469	44
Richland.....	64	105	5	312	117	729	1,036	53	103	4
Rock.....	522	532	43	3,275	291	3,640	5,184	173	458	27
Rusk.....	125	108	37	686	173	405	622	53	170	3
St. Croix.....	123	731	24	1,144	150	240	508	25	108	14
Sauk.....	159	152	9	1,948	558	1,146	896	59	131	5
Sawyer.....	99	186	63	449	88	174	262	20	51	-----
Shawano.....	158	148	21	1,906	696	762	436	37	91	8
Sheboygan.....	2,290	1,260	286	2,428	528	4,875	1,699	323	656	129
Taylor.....	136	147	57	685	120	191	388	64	1,918	7
Trempealeau.....	56	83	23	1,537	241	339	347	35	344	-----
Vernon.....	74	50	2	1,717	252	1,178	686	73	376	5
Vilas.....	115	395	28	344	37	432	370	78	71	1
Walworth.....	164	203	12	771	109	1,956	2,026	94	535	11
Washburn.....	63	38	7	1,050	193	313	383	154	86	4
Washington.....	831	1,894	160	383	47	1,370	530	31	71	29
Waukesha.....	294	520	55	1,395	268	7,748	3,663	155	329	16
Waupaca.....	194	235	12	1,305	126	2,294	1,022	215	423	4
Waushara.....	35	93	2	362	139	621	571	25	178	2
Winnebago.....	1,057	1,018	238	2,321	207	5,622	2,770	303	528	178
Wood.....	292	262	55	1,832	282	1,588	706	68	952	16
Total.....	50,497	64,363	10,984	136,291	33,631	126,820	73,348	6,729	20,262	2,553

PRIMARY VOTE FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR BY COUNTIES

September 1938

County	Good- land (Dem.)	Schell- pfeffer (Dem.)	Brewer (Prog.)	John- son (Prog.)	Munson (Prog.)	Nelson (Prog.)	Good- land (Rep.)	Mark- ham (Rep.)	Rich- ardson (Rep.)	Lange (Union)
Adams	31	23	84	147	135	410	54	91	63	4
Ashland	149	73	730	367	293	867	297	366	661	10
Barron	116	32	350	673	1,022	1,686	197	263	409	2
Bayfield	84	67	223	191	184	776	270	277	262	4
Brown	4,161	1,578	116	362	291	439	964	884	1,630	15
Buffalo	42	20	74	255	266	309	160	267	242	2
Burnett	62	37	84	284	436	757	56	58	73	1
Calumet	722	575	47	75	99	228	253	178	204	11
Chippewa	145	73	413	500	555	677	986	846	1,739	5
Clark	190	131	219	402	266	757	518	457	429	12
Columbia	397	98	98	298	443	407	788	690	474	6
Crawford	799	277	50	60	27	29	469	277	383	32
Dane	1,313	470	2,161	2,237	3,784	4,289	2,956	1,538	1,081	21
Dodge	1,495	2,781	277	411	189	699	965	1,235	653	12
Door	142	35	87	45	25	72	339	550	326	2
Douglas	541	348	2,074	1,427	831	4,325	718	840	966	17
Dunn	88	19	168	454	450	525	231	466	332	1
Eau Claire	148	145	799	540	261	530	507	534	1,401	6
Florence	49	26	158	85	43	124	121	143	111	1
Fond du Lac	2,236	1,759	168	587	319	360	1,088	1,729	1,357	20
Forest	718	187	197	101	72	202	102	164	75	2
Grant	380	149	199	286	193	255	1,021	1,128	1,136	7
Green	66	15	292	289	132	432	380	786	389	-----
Green Lake	259	81	75	34	15	82	226	504	202	-----
Iowa	166	58	133	285	110	399	464	283	571	8
Iron	211	77	170	192	575	516	209	185	188	-----
Jackson	123	68	238	1,135	270	365	90	194	75	2
Jefferson	1,965	767	242	158	367	234	617	709	1,038	7
Juneau	334	184	190	624	132	215	360	201	191	4
Kenosha	1,543	890	582	960	747	1,955	1,559	1,105	1,966	52
Kewaunee	850	337	4	45	51	70	212	226	263	2
La Crosse	477	255	1,360	822	351	775	896	1,149	1,764	17
Lafayette	297	146	79	561	106	318	609	265	319	1
Lansdale	1,977	770	51	237	99	144	209	139	260	5
Lincoln	163	74	246	235	452	1,216	543	554	556	3
Manitowoc	1,740	774	540	1,438	625	1,739	618	694	607	218
Marathon	1,235	485	711	1,105	889	1,217	898	1,506	1,020	20
Marquette	567	252	119	77	116	443	427	389	945	40
Marquette	147	89	12	28	8	65	275	469	340	1
Milwaukee	27,711	15,528	3,384	3,460	4,202	15,473	14,168	15,576	15,024	1,056
Monroe	113	47	41	1,377	672	840	282	686	229	4
Oconto	586	331	59	247	401	390	755	680	940	4
Onida	301	89	354	232	203	438	331	412	324	7
Outagamie	1,208	441	114	160	249	593	2,361	1,654	1,163	231
Ozaukee	626	237	16	30	76	138	355	391	350	12
Pepin	38	18	33	19	50	58	93	111	267	-----
Pierce	43	39	142	343	137	291	494	237	235	23
Polk	72	26	520	569	269	2,315	146	90	120	2
Portage	920	300	56	278	302	434	520	471	471	6
Price	117	45	345	218	136	415	371	462	958	7
Racine	5,380	1,109	1,061	601	789	1,503	6,002	700	749	38
Richland	125	21	356	25	24	40	826	400	323	4
Rock	573	356	730	957	725	588	2,382	3,507	2,274	28
Rusk	120	96	121	214	98	273	130	73	1,057	3
St. Croix	566	133	333	282	130	348	226	331	196	15
Sauk	218	67	626	638	322	620	1,003	539	418	4
Sawyer	183	116	75	141	66	134	76	92	279	-----
Shawano	197	98	332	1,041	342	552	576	255	374	5
Sheboygan	1,675	1,134	132	1,129	636	739	2,461	1,815	2,080	126
Taylor	196	115	62	300	66	283	540	644	849	6
Trempealeau	91	55	176	385	295	595	206	322	426	-----
Vernon	73	38	362	489	253	562	767	705	536	2
Vilas	313	115	17	43	120	140	248	247	282	1
Walworth	223	123	72	138	146	376	1,593	1,198	1,066	10
Washburn	69	27	124	155	275	456	290	224	286	4
Washington	1,237	1,245	42	133	54	134	453	975	287	28
Waukesha	460	300	153	475	369	437	3,846	3,127	3,154	15
Waupaca	257	127	102	500	325	328	1,094	1,229	1,001	3
Waushara	88	17	112	65	52	142	343	544	311	1
Winnebago	1,319	550	220	208	757	1,195	4,485	1,487	1,842	173
Wood	292	222	193	406	256	930	976	1,086	790	18
Total	71,518	37,390	24,655	33,270	28,026	60,419	70,059	62,919	63,422	2,414

PRIMARY VOTE FOR SECRETARY OF STATE BY COUNTIES
September 1938

County	Callahan (Dem.)	Givan (Dem.)	Wasson (Dem.)	Dammann (Prog.)	Wasson (Rep.)	Yorkson (Rep.)	Zimmer- man (Rep.)
Adams.....	33	21	6	918	29	31	160
Ashland.....	116	66	45	2,287	208	80	1,105
Barron.....	92	36	33	4,101	76	62	812
Bayfield.....	90	48	15	1,485	113	55	690
Brown.....	4,703	864	823	1,249	422	293	3,080
Buffalo.....	32	17	17	1,020	73	38	641
Burnett.....	53	49	9	1,757	41	13	149
Calumet.....	927	282	144	501	82	24	611
Chippewa.....	170	34	27	2,255	332	234	3,316
Clark.....	242	72	39	1,845	227	131	1,112
Columbia.....	387	87	64	1,313	431	110	1,514
Crawford.....	934	140	121	166	187	92	950
Dane.....	1,267	375	215	12,179	1,501	533	3,532
Dodge.....	3,110	691	400	1,720	389	324	2,155
Door.....	117	35	34	257	160	167	1,016
Douglas.....	522	239	153	8,949	319	156	2,295
Dunn.....	59	32	19	1,693	106	107	911
Eau Claire.....	180	105	35	2,387	265	138	2,231
Florence.....	44	17	8	442	35	48	328
Fond du Lac.....	3,339	814	619	1,472	573	781	3,704
Forest.....	653	172	140	654	46	53	268
Grant.....	355	97	84	1,032	466	259	3,048
Green.....	55	17	13	1,236	188	224	1,215
Green Lake.....	199	97	62	219	96	148	716
Iowa.....	174	38	31	935	204	68	1,172
Iron.....	174	91	38	1,655	112	72	445
Jackson.....	92	75	35	2,205	66	37	269
Jefferson.....	1,730	562	557	1,010	309	134	1,988
Juneau.....	395	119	50	1,273	162	69	571
Kenosha.....	1,664	555	366	4,444	281	299	4,311
Kewaunee.....	928	159	218	192	95	39	628
La Crosse.....	465	154	160	3,605	427	162	3,436
Lafayette.....	408	60	33	1,041	284	76	935
Langlade.....	2,029	525	426	600	60	61	501
Lincoln.....	172	48	24	2,367	168	234	1,320
Manitowoc.....	1,995	306	376	4,426	350	219	1,694
Marathon.....	1,237	356	206	4,103	353	1,131	2,119
Marinette.....	645	118	125	486	174	104	1,627
Marquette.....	166	58	21	130	106	112	993
Milwaukee.....	28,256	12,346	5,608	26,907	8,407	6,034	31,196
Monroe.....	103	45	16	3,481	162	152	918
Oconto.....	610	243	148	1,174	296	186	2,071
Oneida.....	249	114	51	1,385	127	155	826
Outagamie.....	1,222	404	209	1,180	642	514	4,126
Ozaukee.....	726	186	74	288	163	108	913
Pepin.....	36	9	10	182	56	20	459
Pierce.....	63	13	25	1,048	294	26	796
Polk.....	70	25	16	3,681	74	22	270
Portage.....	1,014	236	113	1,101	199	337	1,063
Price.....	109	40	36	1,215	174	134	1,628
Racine.....	3,798	1,200	895	4,195	969	454	5,707
Richland.....	106	29	22	378	311	96	1,312
Rock.....	596	284	99	3,156	996	825	6,575
Rusk.....	134	56	50	768	78	63	1,033
St. Croix.....	327	119	342	1,180	247	79	503
Sauk.....	228	45	37	2,296	465	109	1,341
Sawyer.....	178	94	64	482	34	31	397
Shawano.....	203	67	28	2,492	157	108	985
Sheboygan.....	1,562	1,209	581	2,628	1,527	797	4,170
Taylor.....	199	62	52	724	216	149	1,823
Trempealeau.....	68	37	45	1,603	178	37	781
Vernon.....	76	38	25	1,813	262	107	1,802
Vilas.....	293	137	56	388	140	94	624
Walworth.....	243	87	29	789	671	232	3,278
Washburn.....	68	17	12	1,138	106	53	730
Washington.....	1,735	440	370	392	240	214	1,299
Waukesha.....	534	178	105	1,520	1,732	1,106	7,662
Waupaca.....	213	148	34	1,334	201	1,260	2,248
Waushara.....	52	32	20	387	189	221	861
Winnebago.....	1,114	511	459	2,256	2,097	761	5,137
Wood.....	416	81	47	1,913	420	211	2,373
Total.....	74,554	26,163	15,469	153,983	31,326	21,622	152,475

THE PRIMARY ELECTION

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PRIMARY VOTE FOR STATE TREASURER BY COUNTIES September 1938

County	Russell (Dem.)	Smith (Dem.)	Levitan (Prog.)	Smith (Rep.)	Wilkinson (Rep.)	LeMieux (Union)
Adams	21	33	855	116	78	4
Ashland	146	71	2,251	752	544	10
Barron	91	63	3,805	578	291	2
Bayfield	79	74	1,400	350	464	4
Brown	2,247	3,682	1,213	1,625	1,763	13
Buffalo	28	36	947	504	156	3
Burnett	94	20	1,655	123	66	4
Calumet	428	843	461	406	259	10
Chippewa	124	96	2,099	2,211	1,300	5
Clark	132	199	1,686	781	537	11
Columbia	278	205	1,248	1,268	592	6
Crawford	547	590	164	697	404	31
Dane	920	865	10,960	3,032	2,116	20
Dodge	1,663	2,348	1,570	1,531	1,112	13
Door	83	101	241	839	359	2
Douglas	559	413	8,435	1,309	1,096	16
Dunn	63	40	1,590	694	300	1
Eau Claire	168	127	2,183	1,602	740	5
Florence	38	30	386	239	131	1
Fond du Lac	2,142	1,939	1,361	1,914	2,633	21
Forest	488	391	594	257	82	1
Grant	238	294	966	1,622	1,666	8
Green	37	43	1,171	1,021	447	-----
Green Lake	166	173	197	630	250	-----
Iowa	70	155	903	542	728	8
Iron	158	117	1,443	368	184	-----
Jackson	70	136	2,028	192	153	2
Jefferson	1,166	1,506	982	1,612	627	7
Juneau	155	408	1,209	384	330	5
Kenosha	899	1,608	4,059	2,027	2,425	46
Kewaunee	485	758	170	498	193	3
La Crosse	413	342	3,422	2,602	1,093	13
Lafayette	100	374	989	471	670	2
Langlade	1,191	1,615	578	300	281	6
Lincoln	102	138	2,184	922	666	5
Manitowoc	1,103	1,442	4,059	1,240	909	200
Marathon	800	932	3,833	2,407	952	20
Marquette	494	347	456	1,206	516	38
Milwaukee	97	127	123	641	446	1
Monroe	21,524	21,762	25,473	22,168	21,306	995
Oconto	58	98	3,395	599	542	9
Oeonto	488	466	1,077	1,615	729	9
Oneida	232	157	1,263	717	290	6
Outagamie	603	1,093	1,112	2,922	1,973	216
Ozaukee	469	428	270	668	389	12
Pepin	28	27	181	330	110	1
Pierce	29	60	967	403	507	19
Polk	70	34	3,500	243	92	2
Portage	716	570	1,047	930	460	6
Price	100	75	1,098	1,273	473	6
Racine	3,187	2,237	4,022	2,996	3,387	39
Richland	82	65	359	1,083	429	4
Rock	400	503	2,977	4,367	3,212	28
Rusk	120	115	727	394	679	3
St. Louis	332	375	1,153	509	205	13
Sauk	145	142	2,141	1,260	513	5
Sawyer	171	141	441	190	241	-----
Shawano	95	194	2,271	693	458	6
Sheboygan	994	1,989	2,468	3,289	2,682	118
Taylor	134	184	680	1,146	775	5
Trempealeau	58	34	1,505	453	412	-----
Vernon	44	70	1,757	994	778	1
Vilas	258	192	308	462	288	1
Walworth	117	222	729	1,749	1,930	12
Washington	62	38	1,043	568	274	3
Waushara	1,338	1,196	367	969	660	28
Waupaca	314	456	1,442	5,223	4,700	16
Waushara	231	139	1,261	2,388	903	3
Winnebago	61	37	2,372	884	259	1
Wood	960	850	2,163	3,131	4,078	166
Wood	166	366	1,808	1,640	1,120	17
Total	51,669	57,059	143,253	105,769	82,423	2,293

PRIMARY VOTE FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL BY COUNTIES
September 1938

County	Dilweg (Dem.)	Finne- gan (Dem.)	Martin (Dem.)	Loomis (Prog.)	Martin (Rep.)	Murray (Rep.)	Tierney (Union)
Adams.....	7	44	9	827	96	99	
Ashland.....	31	120	72	2,041	838	397	
Barron.....	16	80	60	3,345	610	203	
Bayfield.....	46	71	38	1,277	340	418	
Brown.....	5,729	639	1,465	1,125	2,182	1,429	
Buffalo.....	13	27	25	842	451	158	
Burnett.....	51	37	16	1,532	123	56	
Calumet.....	375	609	434	424	385	273	
Chippewa.....	46	123	65	1,959	2,102	1,368	
Clark.....	63	185	95	1,571	1,076	659	
Columbia.....	98	305	126	1,211	1,439	456	
Crawford.....	164	709	299	146	748	337	
Dane.....	287	1,026	512	11,280	3,309	1,557	
Dodge.....	858	2,026	1,273	1,505	1,727	887	
Door.....	65	72	74	222	823	361	
Douglas.....	129	514	312	7,724	1,305	1,072	
Dunn.....	11	65	33	1,384	1,087	301	
Eau Claire.....	54	153	101	2,011	1,724	581	
Florence.....	11	43	14	397	157	217	
Fond du Lac.....	922	1,925	1,963	1,259	2,586	1,683	
Forest.....	155	476	338	569	244	87	
Grant.....	40	344	194	884	1,915	1,267	
Green.....	13	53	20	1,027	1,112	308	
Green Lake.....	45	193	104	196	572	301	
Iowa.....	15	165	63	813	743	509	
Iron.....	35	158	83	1,313	358	190	
Jackson.....	19	111	72	1,877	169	168	
Jefferson.....	532	1,090	1,160	910	1,642	571	
Juneau.....	97	377	105	1,287	401	292	
Kenosha.....	467	1,106	1,071	4,073	2,199	2,171	
Kewaunee.....	561	266	597	161	511	208	
La Crosse.....	80	392	287	3,133	2,790	838	
Lafayette.....	82	319	86	890	815	331	
Langlade.....	518	1,266	1,118	539	262	309	
Lincoln.....	61	130	57	2,063	894	669	
Manitowoc.....	655	942	1,162	3,870	1,358	680	27
Marathon.....	252	977	555	3,698	1,716	1,686	5
Marinette.....	247	315	327	436	612	1,450	
Marquette.....	16	174	57	115	556	57	
Milwaukee.....	12,382	20,477	13,766	25,437	27,543	15,703	257
Monroe.....	27	92	49	3,263	615	487	
Oconto.....	403	297	336	988	1,503	915	
Oneida.....	69	216	119	1,187	695	304	
Outagamie.....	480	799	593	1,057	3,452	1,486	34
Ozaukee.....	233	550	208	256	727	331	
Pepin.....	11	26	19	154	256	130	
Pierce.....	11	53	23	831	537	364	
Polk.....	21	47	37	3,161	227	101	
Portage.....	264	467	613	1,002	997	450	
Price.....	21	87	73	1,007	1,134	578	
Racine.....	1,386	2,243	2,208	3,833	4,474	1,845	3
Richland.....	21	86	41	356	1,131	363	
Rock.....	189	596	210	2,774	5,121	2,398	
Rusk.....	69	78	91	677	396	616	
St. Croix.....	49	404	299	1,061	578	118	
Sauk.....	51	171	74	1,944	1,332	417	
Sawyer.....	31	156	124	414	196	203	
Shawano.....	105	102	97	2,181	658	517	
Sheboygan.....	638	1,822	746	2,131	3,456	1,875	9
Taylor.....	31	142	153	660	1,086	845	4
Trempealeau.....	31	72	50	1,388	356	487	
Vernon.....	24	63	31	1,530	1,125	714	
Vilas.....	67	295	126	296	445	280	
Walworth.....	93	168	90	691	2,165	1,517	1
Washburn.....	30	51	18	969	487	286	
Washington.....	419	1,253	877	354	1,020	549	
Waukesha.....	151	364	277	1,404	6,599	3,264	2
Waupaca.....	65	234	89	1,183	1,915	1,437	
Wausara.....	12	72	23	363	747	402	1
Winnebago.....	425	905	718	1,804	3,955	2,402	
Wood.....	119	253	200	1,713	1,404	1,366	
Total.....	30,794	50,268	36,820	136,005	117,509	67,804	343

THE PRIMARY ELECTION

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PRIMARY VOTE FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR BY COUNTIES
September 1938

County	Duffy (Dem.)	Amlie (Prog.)	Ekern (Prog.)	Camp- bell (Rep.)	Chap- ple (Rep.)	Mo- Mahon (Rep.)	Samp (Rep.)	Staf- ford (Rep.)	Wiley (Rep.)
Adams.....	59	319	526	19	82	12	15	25	70
Ashland.....	231	1,299	991	31	1,246	39	144	16	112
Barron.....	157	1,573	2,221	24	131	55	63	21	676
Bayfield.....	170	490	870	27	475	8	120	25	281
Brown.....	6,133	408	815	373	917	132	485	161	1,843
Buffalo.....	66	292	593	20	141	49	40	17	489
Burnett.....	105	869	697	31	75	4	37	5	54
Calumet.....	1,309	130	339	150	157	20	87	58	267
Chippewa.....	235	929	1,236	112	565	41	42	240	3,540
Clark.....	359	673	1,041	55	376	30	191	88	842
Columbia.....	520	425	894	271	653	75	280	93	813
Crawford.....	1,156	39	129	202	266	22	76	41	583
Dane.....	1,780	4,729	8,503	1,301	1,275	163	987	233	1,895
Dodge.....	3,842	522	1,085	348	1,032	94	277	342	896
Door.....	170	109	129	107	409	20	352	130	360
Douglas.....	909	3,773	4,978	123	909	110	253	90	957
Dunn.....	111	608	972	42	188	18	34	60	909
Eau Claire.....	307	972	1,352	66	444	92	150	81	2,077
Florence.....	70	196	192	56	167	20	33	40	93
Fond du Lac.....	4,207	578	876	800	1,492	247	785	389	1,767
Forest.....	960	297	286	32	128	25	49	43	103
Grant.....	552	257	685	304	1,237	250	504	116	1,358
Green.....	84	870	458	142	377	43	209	143	752
Green Lake.....	308	75	145	140	226	17	110	109	365
Iowa.....	237	216	730	187	380	28	131	25	732
Iron.....	267	1,022	453	76	288	15	46	49	153
Jackson.....	191	515	1,579	14	122	30	42	10	156
Jefferson.....	2,590	443	566	170	610	242	524	270	654
Juneau.....	557	443	776	49	205	28	146	58	372
Kenosha.....	2,514	4,102	705	376	1,825	170	615	261	1,742
Kewaunee.....	1,238	83	89	84	229	78	115	44	220
La Crosse.....	792	1,176	2,308	533	907	243	734	95	1,693
Lafayette.....	478	323	683	178	294	21	223	50	486
Langlade.....	2,884	200	361	55	207	84	66	25	201
Lincoln.....	239	930	1,276	120	915	56	163	55	495
Manitowoc.....	2,576	2,144	2,225	381	511	197	273	83	886
Marathon.....	1,775	1,790	2,151	306	935	63	405	268	1,644
Marinette.....	914	225	247	241	666	113	239	60	599
Marquette.....	231	30	94	140	448	83	201	95	248
Milwaukee.....	42,601	13,873	12,475	4,462	10,865	4,438	3,624	14,146	9,980
Monroe.....	165	1,118	2,346	118	479	33	134	47	441
Oconto.....	988	537	536	241	714	241	677	162	601
Oneida.....	401	672	631	86	293	42	175	244	315
Outagamie.....	1,760	521	663	412	1,566	253	800	314	2,112
Ozaukee.....	927	148	120	165	357	71	129	149	358
Pepin.....	64	76	100	21	171	55	39	8	247
Pierce.....	97	451	560	45	180	27	129	47	682
Polk.....	107	1,738	1,828	66	159	8	24	10	101
Portage.....	1,290	379	721	140	471	32	183	64	723
Price.....	194	559	533	105	677	216	397	99	491
Racine.....	5,525	3,912	497	1,057	1,931	407	530	746	2,444
Richland.....	145	175	207	196	677	41	38	178	671
Rock.....	984	2,753	598	480	2,002	319	2,170	659	2,995
Rusk.....	231	293	425	59	284	17	202	46	644
St. Croix.....	680	525	637	39	171	39	28	57	530
Sauk.....	291	711	1,483	316	807	52	218	68	803
Sawyer.....	320	141	273	27	140	1	47	12	284
Shawano.....	297	780	1,572	70	250	42	609	32	290
Sheboygan.....	3,163	1,436	1,231	754	2,621	312	1,286	535	1,555
Taylor.....	347	264	396	226	500	54	164	151	1,117
Trempealeau.....	143	234	1,477	49	215	9	48	19	678
Vernon.....	131	452	1,258	96	550	36	244	107	1,193
Vilas.....	491	232	94	67	298	43	66	182	233
Walworth.....	356	647	213	311	1,332	158	891	352	1,194
Washburn.....	100	490	594	136	253	24	87	27	396
Washington.....	2,283	124	264	279	554	54	220	271	403
Waukesha.....	761	741	779	1,034	2,912	631	1,319	2,877	2,178
Waupaca.....	407	663	613	594	630	68	552	304	1,623
Waushara.....	111	190	187	175	421	11	108	134	457
Winnebago.....	1,935	1,068	1,265	4,138	1,556	266	804	342	1,854
Wood.....	551	817	1,053	140	887	74	472	130	1,423
Total.....	109,129	70,794	79,885	23,790	56,403	11,111	25,669	26,533	70,400

PRIMARY VOTE FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS BY COUNTIES

September 1938

First District

Counties	Stewart (Dem.)	Seymour (Prog.)	Slagg (Prog.)	Wendt (Prog.)	Birkett (Rep.)	Bolles (Rep.)	Hansen (Rep.)	Jorgensen (Rep.)	Randolph (Union)
Green.....	56	214	454	431	340	620	203	459	0
Kenosha.....	2,428	2,620	562	1,216	616	940	1,515	2,129	47
Racine.....	4,675	654	223	3,573	4,007	370	1,667	1,903	39
Rock.....	727	571	1,665	945	808	5,820	728	1,832	19
Walworth.....	287	710	76	88	919	1,512	651	1,227	12
Total.....	8,173	4,769	2,980	6,253	6,690	9,262	4,764	7,550	117

Second District

Counties	Gerth (Dem.)	Sauthoff (Prog.)	Hawks (Rep.)
Columbia.....	389	1,268	1,621
Dane.....	1,435	12,027	4,234
Dodge.....	3,374	1,540	2,438
Jefferson.....	2,274	933	1,788
Waukesha.....	634	1,339	7,959
Total.....	8,106	17,107	18,040

Third District

Counties	McGonigle (Dem.)	Withrow (Prog.)	Griswold (Rep.)	File (Rep.)	Roethe (Rep.)
Crawford.....	832	165	237	147	784
Grant.....	751	985	728	474	2,628
Iowa.....	191	856	169	1,004	334
Juneau.....	433	1,173	289	262	201
La Crosse.....	698	3,742	3,106	766	192
Lafayette.....	394	950	329	615	227
Monroe.....	138	3,442	692	246	217
Richland.....	120	386	501	537	482
Sauk.....	270	2,280	760	568	475
Vernon.....	104	1,822	867	298	940
Total.....	3,931	15,801	7,678	4,917	6,480

Fourth District

Counties	Cannon (Dem.)	Casey (Dem.)	Cassidy (Dem.)	Gora (Dem.)	Hayes (Dem.)	Wasielewski (Dem.)
Milwaukee (part).....	9,751	1,570	2,354	1,040	5,084	10,363
Total.....	9,751	1,570	2,354	1,040	5,084	10,363

Counties	Gauer (Prog.)	Schafer (Rep.)	Thompson (Rep.)	Zunk (Rep.)	Sprague (Union)
Milwaukee (part).....	12,933	12,262	3,424	4,674	507
Total.....	12,933	12,262	3,424	4,674	507

PRIMARY VOTE FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS BY COUNTIES—Continued

Fifth District

Counties	Murphy (Dem.)	O'Connor (Dem.)	O'Malley (Dem.)	Benson (Prog.)	Goodman (Prog.)
Milwaukee (part).....	6,563	2,772	10,135	9,412	3,113
Total.....	6,563	2,772	10,135	9,412	3,113

Counties	Neilson (Rep.)	Reilly (Rep.)	Thill (Rep.)	Wenzel (Rep.)	Otto (Union)
Milwaukee (part).....	5,728	4,178	7,875	7,501	510
Total.....	5,728	4,178	7,875	7,501	510

Sixth District

Counties	Reilly (Dem.)	Willihn- ganz (Dem.)	Ciriacks (Prog.)	Poltl (Rep.)	Keefe (Rep.)	Willihn- ganz (Union)
Calumet.....	1,165	308	164	267	585	11
Fond du Lac.....	3,704	1,357	282	1,026	4,271	21
Ozaukee.....	838	185	56	178	921	8
Sheboygan.....	2,043	1,163	268	1,789	5,035	127
Washington.....	2,080	543	135	269	1,399	24
Winnebago.....	1,915	239	1,096	806	7,768	165
Total.....	11,745	3,825	2,001	4,335	19,979	356

Seventh District

Counties	Cavanaugh (Dem.)	Boileau (Prog.)	Behm (Rep.)	Murray (Rep.)	Prehn (Rep.)
Adams.....	46	749	95	106	-----
Green Lake.....	329	192	580	294	-----
Langlade.....	2,687	550	292	283	-----
Marathon.....	1,527	3,740	1,335	1,995	-----
Marquette.....	209	113	709	375	-----
Portage.....	1,107	1,041	524	529	431
Shawano.....	209	2,312	444	639	-----
Waupaca.....	240	1,245	1,239	2,445	-----
Waushara.....	94	373	822	439	-----
Wood.....	456	1,642	1,632	1,058	-----
Total.....	6,964	11,957	7,672	8,168	431

PRIMARY VOTE FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS BY COUNTIES—Continued

Eighth District

Counties	Cashman (Dem.)	Schneider (Prog.)	Giese (Rep.)	Johns (Rep.)	Gloude- mans (Union)
Brown.....	6,186	1,243	1,385	2,089	11
Door.....	175	249	688	662	2
Florence.....	65	430	165	183	1
Forest.....	785	594	153	159	2
Kewaunee.....	1,416	186	201	589	1
Manitowoc.....	2,532	4,097	1,136	867	187
Marinette.....	854	469	845	806	36
Oconto.....	936	1,137	908	1,497	9
Outagamie.....	1,627	1,142	1,779	3,417	259
Total.....	14,576	9,547	7,260	10,269	508

Ninth District

Counties	Crane (Dem.)	Hull (Prog.)	Jones (Rep.)
Barron.....	126	3,555	682
Buffalo.....	55	950	424
Chippewa.....	225	2,086	3,033
Clark.....	281	1,850	1,062
Dunn.....	95	1,609	872
Eau Claire.....	266	2,273	1,791
Jackson.....	147	2,406	265
Pepin.....	42	180	332
Pierce.....	74	992	686
St. Croix.....	486	1,208	576
Trempealeau.....	117	1,641	671
Total.....	1,914	18,750	10,394

Tenth District

Counties	Gehrmann (Prog.)	Carroll (Rep.)	Goode (Rep.)
Ashland.....	2,234	896	406
Bayfield.....	1,392	545	257
Burnett.....	1,570	153	39
Douglas.....	8,238	1,820	628
Iron.....	1,576	441	141
Lincoln.....	2,094	927	664
Oneida.....	1,167	378	732
Polk.....	3,398	267	60
Price.....	1,116	1,216	597
Rusk.....	725	659	460
Sawyer.....	461	368	115
Taylor.....	662	922	991
Vilas.....	306	584	233
Washburn.....	1,026	714	127
Total.....	25,965	9,890	5,450

THE PRIMARY ELECTION

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PRIMARY VOTE FOR STATE SENATORS BY DISTRICTS

September 1938

District	Counties	Candidates	Vote
First.....	Manitowoc, Kewaunee, Door.....	Konop (Dem.).....	2,389
		Yindra (Dem.).....	2,525
		Kiel (Prog.).....	3,709
		Sigman (Prog.).....	1,881
		Borchardt (Rep.).....	3,468
		Lafond (Union).....	229
Third.....	Milwaukee.....	Dettlaff (Dem.).....	494
		Fajkowski (Dem.).....	288
		Langen (Dem.).....	286
		Potter (Dem.).....	291
		A. Wesolowski (Dem.).....	789
		E. Wesolowski (Dem.).....	417
		Zablocki (Dem.).....	2,660
		Zimny (Dem.).....	3,071
		Lasky (Prog.).....	914
		Rutz (Prog.).....	1,650
		Zarning (Prog.).....	939
		Kosteczko (Rep.).....	596
		Michalski (Rep.).....	2,177
		Langen (Union).....	123
Fifth.....	Milwaukee.....	Gawronski (Dem.).....	710
		Schoenecker (Dem.).....	4,378
		Hellermann (Prog.).....	3,497
		Gettleman (Rep.).....	5,341
		Harrison (Rep.).....	3,211
		Green (Union).....	1
Seventh.....	Milwaukee.....	Francikowski (Dem.).....	941
		Galasinski (Dem.).....	2,828
		Gawronski (Dem.).....	3,198
		Przybylski (Dem.).....	1,196
		Ross (Dem.).....	1,605
		Zych (Dem.).....	39
		Metcalfe (Prog.).....	2,423
		Polakowski (Prog.).....	1,973
		Blaszczynski (Rep.).....	397
		Krueger (Rep.).....	2,092
		O'Brien (Rep.).....	2,120
		Tutkowski (Rep.).....	578
		Francikowski (Union).....	2
Ninth.....	Milwaukee.....	Callan (Dem.).....	3,514
		Richards (Dem.).....	323
		Young (Dem.).....	3,964
		Kleiner (Prog.).....	2,268
		Boldt (Rep.).....	791
		Gregor (Rep.).....	865
		Johnson (Rep.).....	1,523
Eleventh.....	Douglas, Bayfield, Burnett, Washburn.....	McRae (Dem.).....	1,015
		Bergren (Prog.).....	3,265
		Hall (Prog.).....	5,062
		Nelson (Prog.).....	6,789
		Christianson (Rep.).....	3,624
Thirteenth.....	Dodge, Washington.....	Hemmy, Jr. (Dem.).....	4,282
		Lehmann (Dem.).....	3,235
		Panzer (Prog.).....	2,002
		Peters (Rep.).....	2,684
		Yorgey (Rep.).....	1,617
Fifteenth.....	Rock.....	Sweeney (Prog.).....	2,877
		Coakley (Rep.).....	7,808
Seventeenth.....	Iowa, Lafayette, Green.....	Engelbretson (Prog.).....	2,820
		Hare (Prog.).....	1,754
		Lovelace (Rep.).....	2,449

**PRIMARY VOTE FOR STATE SENATORS BY
DISTRICTS—Continued**

District	Counties	Candidates	Vote
Nineteenth.....	Calumet, Winnebago.....	Heckner (Dem.).....	1,819
		Morrissey (Dem.).....	1,591
		Bronsdon (Prog.).....	1,140
		Pitz (Prog.).....	1,289
		Brown (Rep.).....	3,883
		Meigher (Rep.).....	2,123
		Moore (Rep.).....	3,283
		Schraa (Union).....	184
Twenty-first.....	Racine.....	Clancy (Dem.).....	3,890
		Davis (Dem.).....	951
		Zebrowski (Dem.).....	2,163
		Greenquist (Prog.).....	2,460
		Sommers (Prog.).....	1,845
		Ahlgrimm (Rep.).....	5,216
Twenty-third.....	Lincoln, Marathon.....	Aschenbrener (Dem.).....	1,483
		Jacklin (Prog.).....	1,473
		Washburn (Prog.).....	1,077
		Eastling (Rep.).....	2,591
		Fisher (Rep.).....	2,716
Twenty-fifth.....	Lincoln, Marathon.....	Meisner (Dem.).....	1,696
		Kannenberg (Prog.).....	4,902
		Venne (Prog.).....	1,616
		Mueller (Rep.).....	4,744
Twenty-seventh.....	Columbia, Richland, Sauk.....	Rowlands (Prog.).....	3,558
		Miller (Rep.).....	4,554
Twenty-ninth.....	Barron, Dunn, Polk.....	Anderson (Prog.).....	4,610
		Connors (Prog.).....	5,321
		Ausman (Rep.).....	1,966
Thirty-first.....	Adams, Juneau, Monroe, Marquette.....	Leverich (Prog.).....	3,483
		Tremain (Prog.).....	3,290
		Coller (Rep.).....	1,890
		Wardle (Rep.).....	1,079
Thirty-third.....	Jefferson, Waukesha.....	Dempsey (Dem.).....	3,222
		Collins (Prog.).....	1,402
		Roe (Prog.).....	401
		Sherman (Prog.).....	711
		Freehoff (Rep.).....	6,042
		Wessel (Rep.).....	2,673
		Wright (Rep.).....	3,293

PRIMARY VOTE FOR ASSEMBLYMEN BY DISTRICTS

September 1938

District	Candidates	Vote
Adams, Marquette	Elliott (Dem.)	227
	Blomquist, (Prog.)	807
	Grahn, (Prog.)	846
	Miller, (Rep.)	1,229
Ashland	Van Guilder, (Prog.)	1,677
	Zoesch, (Prog.)	878
	Chapple, (Rep.)	1,394
Barron	Beggs, (Prog.)	1,045
	Matye, (Prog.)	1,771
	Sykes, (Prog.)	1,840
	Jensen, (Rep.)	755
Bayfield	Carlson, (Prog.)	1,371
	Andre, (Rep.)	758
Brown, 1st district	Lytie, (Dem.)	3,135
	Gille, (Prog.)	653
	Daniels, (Rep.)	37
Brown, 2nd district	Sweeney, (Dem.)	2,766
	Brockman, (Prog.)	179
	Linse, (Prog.)	154
	Wegner, (Prog.)	200
	Smith, (Rep.)	25
Buffalo, Pepin	Hitt, (Prog.)	1,108
	Hammergren, (Rep.)	1,060
Burnett, Washburn	Johnson, (Prog.)	215
	Kimball, (Prog.)	729
	Linden, (Prog.)	995
	Paffel, (Prog.)	387
	Winton, (Prog.)	813
	Benson, (Rep.)	968
Calumet	Hupfaut, (Dem.)	879
	Short, (Dem.)	693
	Bowe, (Prog.)	243
	Peik, (Prog.)	308
	Barnard, (Rep.)	481
	Leppla, (Rep.)	204
Chippewa	Streib, (Dem.)	205
	Coulson, (Prog.)	239
	Norseng, (Prog.)	1,247
	Raymond, (Prog.)	444
	Sugars, (Prog.)	528
	Henneman, (Rep.)	1,629
	Hipke, (Rep.)	2,484
Clark	Wuetrich, (Dem.)	371
	Ockerlander, (Prog.)	1,542
	Cook, (Rep.)	1,235
Columbia	Roche, (Dem.)	565
	Edwards, (Prog.)	495
	Johnson, (Prog.)	460
	Linscott, (Prog.)	353
	Austin, (Rep.)	1,678
Crawford	Lathrop, (Dem.)	236
	O'Kane, (Dem.)	884
	Peterson, (Dem.)	395
	Davidson, (Rep.)	387
	McDowell, (Rep.)	844
	Henry, (Union)	13
	Bannen, (Union)	1

PRIMARY VOTE FOR ASSEMBLYMEN BY DISTRICTS—Continued

District	Candidates	Vote
Dane, 1st district.....	Metz, (Dem.).....	968
	Flom, (Prog.).....	2,412
	Rice, Jr. (Prog.).....	2,610
	Schenk, (Prog.).....	3,109
	Danhouser, (Rep.).....	2,834
Dane, 2nd district.....	McGonigle, (Dem.).....	232
	Baker, (Prog.).....	1,190
	Bollig, (Prog.).....	996
	Larson, (Rep.).....	639
Dane, 3rd district.....	Coyle, (Dem.).....	333
	Berge, (Prog.).....	487
	Hanson, (Prog.).....	1,251
	Kalnes, (Prog.).....	1,211
	Toepfer, (Rep.).....	832
Dodge, 1st district.....	Genzmer, (Dem.).....	1,885
	Offerman, (Prog.).....	776
	Jones, (Rep.).....	1,364
Dodge, 2nd district.....	Krueger, (Dem.).....	1,541
	Schweiger, (Dem.).....	965
	Traeger, (Prog.).....	264
	Voight, (Prog.).....	432
	Grandman, (Rep.).....	1,022
Door.....	Gagnon, (Prog.).....	100
	Graass, (Rep.).....	920
	Peltier, (Rep.).....	732
Douglas, 1st district.....	Babcock, (Dem.).....	170
	Lange, (Dem.).....	285
	Larson, (Prog.).....	1,092
	Lavelle, (Prog.).....	1,802
	Mace, (Prog.).....	2,794
	Taber, (Rep.).....	1,043
Douglas, 2nd district.....	Rieckhoff, (Dem.).....	300
	Novak, (Prog.).....	798
	Peterson, (Prog.).....	2,867
	Van Horn, (Prog.).....	1,009
	Kenyon, (Rep.).....	1,058
Dunn.....	Chase, (Prog.).....	280
	Gilberts, (Prog.).....	728
	Millar, (Prog.).....	529
	Wigdahl, (Prog.).....	298
	Hanson, (Rep.).....	967
Eau Claire.....	Conley, (Dem.).....	292
	Pritchard, (Prog.).....	2,360
	Bruske, (Rep.).....	859
	Johnson, (Rep.).....	1,615
Florence, Forest, Oneida.....	Greene, (Dem.).....	1,069
	Berquist, (Prog.).....	1,966
	Kronsnabl, (Prog.).....	892
	Kushman, (Rep.).....	1,486
	Motylewski, (Rep.).....	248
Fond du Lac, 1st district.....	Fitzsimons, (Dem.).....	2,690
	Steinbarth, (Dem.).....	1,000
	Lepinski, (Prog.).....	632
Fond du Lac, 2nd district.....	Hayes, (Dem.).....	1,269
	Johnson, (Prog.).....	619
	Hinz, (Rep.).....	1,774
Grant, 1st district.....	Vosberg, (Dem.).....	417
	Dugdale, (Prog.).....	341
	Goldthorpe, (Rep.).....	1,381
	Rundell, (Rep.).....	703

THE PRIMARY ELECTION

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PRIMARY VOTE FOR ASSEMBLYMEN BY DISTRICTS—Continued

District	Candidates	Vote
Grant, 2nd district	Gabler, (Dem.)	381
	Flathom, (Prog.)	481
	Houston, (Rep.)	435
	McIntyre, (Rep.)	1,500
Green	Hoesly, (Prog.)	1,162
	Keegan, (Rep.)	1,316
Green Lake, Waushara	Keller, (Prog.)	436
	Sanders, (Prog.)	158
	Peterson, (Rep.)	1,654
Iowa	Jones, (Prog.)	508
	McCutchin, (Prog.)	561
	James, (Rep.)	770
	Pusch, (Rep.)	699
Iron, Vilas	McCullough, (Dem.)	293
	Ritchie, (Dem.)	543
	Alfonsi, (Prog.)	2,341
	Ritchie, (Rep.)	782
	Yeschek, (Rep.)	1,093
Jackson	Heineck, (Dem.)	165
	Doud, (Prog.)	362
	Hemmy, (Prog.)	1,327
	Ringrose, (Prog.)	692
	Olson, (Rep.)	317
Jefferson	Daug, (Dem.)	2,916
	Johnson, (Prog.)	867
	Davis, (Rep.)	1,908
Juneau	Ganser, (Dem.)	340
	Wright, (Dem.)	380
	Barnes, (Prog.)	835
	Giraud, (Prog.)	135
	Roswell, (Prog.)	512
	Tracy, (Rep.)	634
Kenosha, 1st district	Grosvenor, (Dem.)	1,355
	Miller, (Prog.)	1,654
	Powell, (Rep.)	2,260
Kenosha, 2nd district	Mahoney, (Dem.)	460
	Siebert, (Dem.)	1,008
	Costello, (Prog.)	1,532
	Piper, (Prog.)	1,142
	Schaefer, (Prog.)	357
	Brook, (Rep.)	1,590
Kewaunee	Shimek, (Dem.)	1,312
	Berg, (Prog.)	60
	Maedke, (Prog.)	12
	Marquardt, (Rep.)	579
La Crosse, 1st district	Warner, (Dem.)	401
	Fritz, (Prog.)	1,447
	Gilberg, (Prog.)	716
	Schiessl, (Prog.)	255
	Schlabach, (Rep.)	2,243
La Crosse, 2nd district	Davis, (Dem.)	172
	Ross, (Dem.)	151
	Fletcher, (Prog.)	253
	Schilling, (Prog.)	988
	Jones, (Rep.)	840
	Miller, (Rep.)	622
Lafayette	Doring, (Dem.)	429
	Bennett, (Prog.)	266
	Metcalf, (Prog.)	355
	Thompson, (Prog.)	533
	Youngblood, (Rep.)	1,081

PRIMARY VOTE FOR ASSEMBLYMEN BY DISTRICTS—Continued

District	Candidates	Vote
Langlade.....	Doner, (Dem.).....	886
	Krugel, (Dem.).....	391
	Miller, (Dem.).....	725
	Rath, (Dem.).....	1,643
	Fronek, (Prog.).....	276
	Pawlitschek, (Prog.).....	345
	Berner, (Rep.).....	243
Lincoln.....	Wittman, (Dem.).....	231
	Kamke, (Prog.).....	598
	Kronenwetter, (Prog.).....	850
	Trego, (Prog.).....	1,232
Manitowoc, 1st district.....	Kahlenberg, (Dem.).....	1,441
	Schneider, (Prog.).....	1,362
	Vogel, (Prog.).....	1,768
	Bartel, (Union).....	39
Manitowoc, 2nd district.....	Kocian, (Dem.).....	319
	Nelson, (Dem.).....	463
	Tomek, (Dem.).....	515
	Fredrich, (Prog.).....	687
	Meyer, (Prog.).....	666
	Wilsmann, (Prog.).....	605
	Johnson, (Rep.).....	350
	Riley, (Rep.).....	743
	LeClair, (Union).....	35
Marathon, 1st district.....	Kronenwetter, (Dem.).....	632
	Barber, (Prog.).....	538
	Genrich, (Prog.).....	555
	King, (Prog.).....	412
	Nowaczyk, (Prog.).....	328
	Orzechowski, (Prog.).....	212
	Gruszka, (Rep.).....	1,085
Marathon, 2nd district.....	Beyreis, (Dem.).....	494
	McCormick, (Dem.).....	610
	Dittbender, (Prog.).....	680
	Kiefer, (Prog.).....	352
	Maas, (Prog.).....	411
	Wendorf, (Prog.).....	619
	Zahn, (Prog.).....	433
	Wincentzen, (Rep.).....	1,701
Marinette.....	Hartwig, (Prog.).....	437
	Budlong, (Rep.).....	1,704
	Moore, (Union).....	18
Milwaukee, 1st district.....	Armour, (Dem.).....	105
	Barber, (Dem.).....	412
	Basili, (Dem.).....	828
	Berry, (Dem.).....	211
	Blomstrom, (Dem.).....	51
	Delahunt, (Dem.).....	585
	Domach, (Dem.).....	1,267
	McCann, (Dem.).....	314
	Shinners, (Dem.).....	397
	Treis, (Dem.).....	133
	Fletcher, (Prog.).....	206
	Maniaci, (Prog.).....	743
	Meyer, (Prog.).....	322
	Arrow, (Rep.).....	662
	Hogue, (Rep.).....	801
	Spines, (Rep.).....	357
Milwaukee, 2nd district.....	Murphy, (Dem.).....	1,656
	Biemiller, (Prog.).....	1,585
	Imhoff, (Rep.).....	202
	Mueller, (Rep.).....	742
	Riemer, (Rep.).....	480
	Sprague, (Rep.).....	266
	Bittman, (Union).....	1

PRIMARY VOTE FOR ASSEMBLYMEN BY DISTRICTS—Continued

District	Candidates	Vote
Milwaukee, 3rd district.....	Balzer, (Dem.).....	1,586
	Swenson, (Dem.).....	422
	Wolf, (Dem.).....	1,022
	Luebke, Jr., (Prog.).....	1,520
	Scrobell, (Prog.).....	1,124
	Conrad, Jr., (Rep.).....	2,134
Milwaukee, 4th district.....	Schaeffer, Jr., (Dem.).....	672
	Tehan, (Dem.).....	1,510
	DeWitt, (Prog.).....	559
	Willis, (Rep.).....	449
	Witt, (Rep.).....	375
Milwaukee, 5th district.....	Kryszak, (Dem.).....	2,089
	Savie, (Dem.).....	511
	Schneider, (Dem.).....	1,047
	Brandt, (Prog.).....	604
	Larsen, (Prog.).....	957
	Snopek, (Prog.).....	338
	Bieszk, (Rep.).....	1,196
	Olszowski, (Union).....	3
Milwaukee, 6th district.....	Dale, (Dem.).....	748
	Scott, (Dem.).....	429
	Rubin, (Prog.).....	877
	Coleman, (Rep.).....	252
	Mueller, (Rep.).....	410
	Bittman, (Union).....	5
Milwaukee, 7th district.....	Glass, (Dem.).....	277
	Lange, (Dem.).....	595
	Koegel, (Prog.).....	1,007
	Brandt, (Rep.).....	360
	Joyce, Sr. (Rep.).....	257
	Schroeder, (Rep.).....	542
	Welch, (Union).....	44
	Bogart, (Dem.).....	135
Milwaukee, 8th district.....	Croke, (Dem.).....	562
	Koepp, (Dem.).....	386
	Lynch, (Dem.).....	556
	McCormack, (Dem.).....	830
	Ryan, (Dem.).....	598
	Breber, (Prog.).....	1,261
	Johnson, (Prog.).....	271
	Ellison, (Rep.).....	538
	Judd, (Rep.).....	756
	Moore, (Rep.).....	617
	Sheeran, (Rep.).....	486
	Fitzsimmons, (Union).....	65
Milwaukee, 9th district.....	Pallange, (Dem.).....	536
	Weissleder, (Dem.).....	976
	Mueller, (Prog.).....	1,690
	Graf, (Rep.).....	1,201
	Niesler, (Rep.).....	846
	Pallange, (Rep.).....	376
	Schwalm, (Rep.).....	287
	Touhey, (Rep.).....	423
	Taylor, (Rep.).....	7
Milwaukee, 10th district.....	Kowaleski, (Dem.).....	1,371
	McParland, (Dem.).....	947
	Schneider, (Dem.).....	1,183
	Grobschmidt, (Prog.).....	960
	Kowalewski, (Prog.).....	304
	Zembruski, (Prog.).....	81
	Hartung, (Rep.).....	1,536
	Hett, (Union).....	78
Milwaukee, 11th district.....	Buelow, (Dem.).....	497
	Filut, (Dem.).....	474
	Franzkowiak, (Dem.).....	1,103
	Kling, (Dem.).....	107
	Kujawa, (Dem.).....	1,008

PRIMARY VOTE FOR ASSEMBLYMEN BY DISTRICTS—Continued

District	Candidates	Vote
Milwaukee, 11th district—cont.-----	Racinowski, (Dem.)-----	744
	Wroblewski, (Dem.)-----	566
	Krueger, (Prog.)-----	683
	Skybrock, (Prog.)-----	166
	Stachowiak, (Prog.)-----	775
	Sargewitz, (Rep.)-----	1,279
	Kowalski, (Union)-----	85
Milwaukee, 12th district-----	Polus, (Dem.)-----	825
	Pyszczyński, (Dem.)-----	2,904
	Rechlicz, (Dem.)-----	1,272
	Piszczek, (Prog.)-----	1,353
	Kranick, (Rep.)-----	373
	Smigielski, (Rep.)-----	527
	Rechlicz, (Union)-----	2
Milwaukee, 13th district-----	Keller, (Dem.)-----	389
	Kroenke, (Dem.)-----	2,151
	Vanselow, (Dem.)-----	473
	Meyer, (Prog.)-----	1,217
	Kremarik, (Rep.)-----	1,550
	Kressbach, (Union)-----	15
Milwaukee, 14th district-----	Blenski, (Dem.)-----	1,897
	Blechinger, (Prog.)-----	774
	Blatecky, (Rep.)-----	215
	Cords, (Rep.)-----	553
	Liersch, Jr., (Rep.)-----	687
	Murray, (Rep.)-----	3,393
	Roberts, (Rep.)-----	2,430
Milwaukee, 15th district-----	Brophy, (Dem.)-----	986
	Caffrey, (Dem.)-----	1,416
	Fredrich, (Prog.)-----	1,112
	Bernadickt, (Rep.)-----	233
	Green, (Rep.)-----	872
	Slater, (Rep.)-----	998
	Unertl, (Rep.)-----	737
	Wuchterl, (Rep.)-----	380
	Schiltz, (Union)-----	45
Milwaukee, 16th district-----	Karbel, (Dem.)-----	325
	Teshner, (Dem.)-----	593
	Wegner, (Prog.)-----	1,147
	Maletzke, (Rep.)-----	1,222
	Zahn, (Union)-----	60
Milwaukee, 17th district-----	Blenski, (Dem.)-----	630
	Greenthal, (Dem.)-----	334
	Howard, (Dem.)-----	1,117
	Bethke, (Prog.)-----	1,498
	Double, (Rep.)-----	2,078
	Markowski, (Union)-----	61
Milwaukee, 18th district-----	Marter, (Dem.)-----	630
	Johnson, (Prog.)-----	206
	Kiefer, (Prog.)-----	816
	Merten, (Rep.)-----	1,006
Milwaukee, 19th district-----	Fueger, (Dem.)-----	124
	Garvens, (Dem.)-----	623
	Hall, (Dem.)-----	421
	Leissing, (Prog.)-----	294
	Moran, (Prog.)-----	138
	Pasch, (Prog.)-----	429
	Breitwisch, (Rep.)-----	296
	Muckle, (Rep.)-----	523
	Westfahl, (Rep.)-----	1,124
	O'Dowd, (Union)-----	17
Milwaukee, 20th district-----	Foley, Jr., (Dem.)-----	1,475
	Heinritz, (Prog.)-----	492
	Tretow, (Prog.)-----	540
	Austin, Jr., (Rep.)-----	572
	Bruckner, (Rep.)-----	973
	Johnson, (Rep.)-----	398

PRIMARY VOTE FOR ASSEMBLYMEN BY DISTRICTS—Continued

District	Candidates	Vote
Milwaukee, 20th district—cont.-----	Leuch, (Rep.)-----	666
	Murphy, (Rep.)-----	411
	Nortman, (Rep.)-----	1,020
	Patterson, (Rep.)-----	577
Monroe-----	Favre, (Dem.)-----	131
	Hall, (Prog.)-----	1,184
	Nicol, (Prog.)-----	1,990
	Peterson, (Prog.)-----	697
	Rubo, (Prog.)-----	473
	Jones, (Rep.)-----	1,115
Oconto-----	Cain, (Dem.)-----	419
	Lingelbach, (Dem.)-----	710
	Gibson, (Prog.)-----	414
	Kinsinger, (Prog.)-----	366
	Wilson, (Prog.)-----	476
	Schoenbeck, (Rep.)-----	933
	Shallow, (Rep.)-----	778
	Youngs, (Rep.)-----	1,080
Outagamie, 1st district-----	Jolin, (Dem.)-----	839
	Kubitz, (Prog.)-----	137
	Catlin, Jr. (Rep.)-----	2,305
	Dohearty, (Rep.)-----	464
	Jesse, (Rep.)-----	1,230
Outagamie, 2nd district-----	Rohan, (Dem.)-----	781
	Miller, (Prog.)-----	484
	Gantter, (Rep.)-----	881
	Sayers, (Rep.)-----	556
	Hoolihan, (Union)-----	183
Ozaukee-----	Bichler, (Dem.)-----	1,035
	Krause, (Prog.)-----	215
	Kaul, (Rep.)-----	748
	Wischer, (Rep.)-----	381
Pierce-----	Saxton, (Prog.)-----	367
	Swanson, (Prog.)-----	730
	Altman, (Rep.)-----	600
	Gunderson, (Rep.)-----	584
	Swanson, (Rep.)-----	24
	Maier, (Union)-----	19
Polk-----	Lantz, (Dem.)-----	97
	Kennedy, (Prog.)-----	2,660
	Le Tourneau, (Prog.)-----	1,108
	Laursen, (Rep.)-----	293
Portage-----	Marchel, (Dem.)-----	1,171
	Kostuck, (Prog.)-----	1,101
	Marshall, (Rep.)-----	51
Price-----	Nelson, (Dem.)-----	122
	Jakoubek, (Prog.)-----	195
	Kramer, (Prog.)-----	613
	Schneider, (Prog.)-----	278
	Windall, (Prog.)-----	438
	Heden, (Rep.)-----	1,594
Racine, 1st district-----	Cairo, (Dem.)-----	994
	Peterson, (Dem.)-----	1,366
	Sieb, (Prog.)-----	1,405
	Jones, (Rep.)-----	1,882
Racine, 2nd district-----	Sowicky, (Dem.)-----	1,631
	Harvey, (Prog.)-----	1,814
	Marvin, (Rep.)-----	897
	White, (Rep.)-----	1,589
Racine, 3rd district-----	McManus, (Dem.)-----	162
	Rakow, (Dem.)-----	910
	Herzog, (Prog.)-----	605
	Trolle, (Prog.)-----	295
	Aiello, (Rep.)-----	1,289

PRIMARY VOTE FOR ASSEMBLYMEN BY DISTRICTS—Continued

District	Candidates	Vote
Richland.....	Janney, (Prog.).....	370
	Thomson, (Rep.).....	1,532
Rock, 1st district.....	Cole, (Prog.).....	1,891
	Grassman, (Rep.).....	4,327
Rock, 2nd district.....	Mason, (Dem.).....	413
	Dietz, (Prog.).....	842
	Engelbretson, (Rep.).....	3,124
Rusk, Sawyer.....	Steinbiller, (Dem.).....	260
	Szumowski, (Dem.).....	310
	Howard, (Prog.).....	785
	McConnell, (Prog.).....	498
	Burns, (Rep.).....	787
	Ellingson, (Rep.).....	545
	Mizener, (Rep.).....	392
St. Croix.....	Zakrzewski, (Dem.).....	521
	Kelly, (Prog.).....	1,147
	Minier, (Rep.).....	569
Sauk.....	Gallagher, (Dem.).....	279
	Meyer, (Prog.).....	482
	Woerth, (Prog.).....	1,965
	Enge, (Rep.).....	1,540
Shawano.....	Meisner, (Dem.).....	275
	Beversdorf, (Prog.).....	985
	Fuhrman, (Prog.).....	788
	Hohn, (Prog.).....	922
	Schlytter, (Rep.).....	1,007
Sheboygan, 1st district.....	Dieckmann, (Dem.).....	376
	Fahres, (Dem.).....	1,134
	Theisen, (Dem.).....	896
	Bahr, (Prog.).....	1,521
	Diederich, (Rep.).....	2,636
	Kurtz, (Union).....	88
Sheboygan, 2nd district.....	Dillman, (Dem.).....	632
	Doherty, (Dem.).....	610
	Melvin, (Prog.).....	664
	Larson, (Rep.).....	1,596
	McIntyre, (Rep.).....	1,174
Taylor.....	Heulein, (Dem.).....	295
	Boeckler, (Prog.).....	504
	Gamper, (Prog.).....	144
	Harder, (Prog.).....	153
	Nelson, (Rep.).....	2,114
Trempealeau.....	Kaldunski, (Dem.).....	154
	Immell, (Prog.).....	740
	Lomsdahl, (Prog.).....	1,042
	Amundson, (Rep.).....	388
	Kellman, (Rep.).....	754
Vernon.....	Hansberry, (Dem.).....	134
	Halverson, (Prog.).....	1,413
	Lee, (Prog.).....	324
	Allness, (Rep.).....	993
	Powell, Jr., (Rep.).....	1,437
Walworth.....	Dunn, (Dem.).....	341
	Goff, (Prog.).....	442
	Schubert, (Prog.).....	279
	Rice, (Rep.).....	3,412
Washington.....	Schowalter, (Dem.).....	2,593
	Grubbe, (Prog.).....	336
	Schmitz, (Rep.).....	826
	Wagner, (Rep.).....	776

PRIMARY VOTE FOR ASSEMBLYMEN BY DISTRICTS—Continued

District	Candidates	Vote
Waukesha, 1st district.....	House, (Dem.).....	308
	Gramling, (Prog.).....	812
	Douglass, (Rep.).....	3,784
	Kumm, (Rep.).....	2,193
Waukesha, 2nd district.....	Cleveland, (Dem.).....	365
	Gebel, (Prog.).....	220
	Orth, (Prog.).....	274
	Emrath, (Rep.).....	416
	Geiger, (Rep.).....	1,835
	Ludvigsen, (Rep.).....	2,547
Waupaca.....	Schwantes, (Dem.).....	240
	Handrich, (Prog.).....	1,240
	Spearbraker, (Rep.).....	2,187
	Weinman, (Rep.).....	832
	Werth, (Rep.).....	715
Winnebago, 1st district.....	Howe, (Dem.).....	684
	Janda, (Prog.).....	645
	Priebe, (Prog.).....	937
	Janda, (Rep.).....	1,295
	Niemuth, (Rep.).....	3,546
Winnebago, 2nd district.....	Draheim, (Dem.).....	605
	Grimes, (Dem.).....	604
	Warren, (Prog.).....	591
	Fritzen, (Rep.).....	1,131
	Hughes, (Rep.).....	980
	Pinkerton, (Rep.).....	775
	Sonnenberg, (Rep.).....	687
Wood.....	Butler, (Prog.).....	190
	Hanson, (Prog.).....	295
	Harlow, (Prog.).....	125
	Krohn, (Prog.).....	593
	Vaughan, (Prog.).....	854
	Clark, (Rep.).....	2,309
	Clements, (Rep.).....	600

Parties and Elections

The General Election

SUMMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS

November 1938

District	Bolens (Dem.)	La Follette (Prog.)	Heil (Rep.)	Smith (Union)	Schleier, Jr. (Ind. Soc. Labor)
ADAMS CO.					
Adams.....	5	80	49	1	0
Big Flats.....	0	53	20	1	0
Colburn.....	0	35	21	0	0
Dell Prairie.....	5	66	44	0	0
Easton.....	4	39	88	0	0
Jackson.....	4	80	63	0	0
Leola.....	2	14	36	0	0
Lincoln.....	4	37	65	0	0
Monroe.....	4	28	55	0	0
New Chester.....	3	58	91	0	0
New Haven.....	15	45	99	0	1
Preston.....	8	43	38	1	0
Quincy.....	3	69	36	1	0
Richfield.....	3	41	22	0	2
Rome.....	2	60	36	1	0
Springville.....	2	30	90	0	1
Strong's Prairie.....	10	150	92	0	0
Friendship, vil.....	10	85	97	0	0
Adams, city:					
1st ward.....	4	157	48	1	0
2nd ward.....	16	209	90	0	1
Totals.....	104	1,379	1,180	6	5
ASHLAND CO.					
Agenda.....	10	36	94	0	0
Ashland.....	17	169	57	0	0
Butternut.....	15	42	122	0	0
Gingles.....	9	72	53	0	0
Gordon.....	13	90	101	3	1
Jacobs.....	23	79	345	11	1
La Pointe.....	1	21	36	0	1
Marengo.....	7	101	51	0	1
Morse.....	26	113	61	0	1
Peeksville.....	6	28	57	0	1
Sanborn.....	35	159	49	1	0
Shanagolden.....	5	47	35	0	0
White River.....	11	74	73	2	2
Butternut, vil.....	25	66	150	0	0
Ashland, city:					
1st ward.....	36	239	151	0	1
2nd ward.....	30	218	260	3	0
3rd ward.....	28	139	333	0	1
4th ward.....	6	123	146	2	0
5th ward.....	25	174	197	0	0
6th ward.....	39	187	210	1	0
7th ward.....	28	250	113	3	0
8th ward.....	36	226	74	1	0
9th ward.....	36	257	42	0	1
10th ward.....	18	322	44	1	2
Mellen, city:					
1st ward.....	20	105	122	0	0
2nd ward.....	17	61	71	1	1
3rd ward.....	16	49	53	0	0
Totals.....	538	3,447	3,100	29	13
BARRON CO.					
Almena.....	38	96	165	1	0
Arland.....	3	108	127	0	2
Barron.....	6	108	171	2	0
Bear Lake.....	4	59	36	0	0
Cedar Lake.....	6	39	106	0	0
Chetek.....	3	107	124	0	0
Clinton.....	15	165	101	0	0
Crystal Lake.....	15	112	116	1	0
Cumberland.....	13	136	124	0	0
Dallas.....	2	90	129	3	1
Dovre.....	8	76	78	4	3
Doyle.....	3	55	72	0	0

SUMMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Bolens (Dem.)	La Follette (Prog.)	Heil (Rep.)	Smith (Union)	Schleier, Jr. (Ind. Soc. Labor)
BARRON CO.—Contd.					
Lakeland.....	6	88	74	1	1
Maple Grove.....	6	76	272	1	0
Maple Plain.....	2	62	53	1	0
Oak Grove.....	12	77	83	2	1
Prairie Farm.....	3	89	98	0	0
Prairie Lake.....	4	93	150	2	3
Rice Lake.....	6	122	100	2	0
Sioux Creek.....	5	105	100	1	0
Stanford.....	5	86	73	0	2
Stanley.....	3	79	135	0	2
Sumner.....	6	201	124	0	0
Turtle Lake.....	1	56	57	4	0
Vance Creek.....	3	159	55	2	0
Cameron, vil.....	8	84	177	0	1
Dallas, vil.....	11	35	135	0	0
Haugen, vil.....	15	19	34	0	0
Prairie Farm, vil.....	3	26	69	0	1
Turtle Lake, vil.....	23	84	123	0	0
Barron, city.....	15	241	503	0	0
Chetek, city.....	19	183	294	0	4
Cumberland, city.....	25	116	393	0	0
Rice Lake, city:					
1st ward.....	10	78	173	0	2
2nd ward.....	9	48	97	0	0
3rd ward.....	14	75	181	0	0
4th ward.....	2	68	113	0	0
5th ward.....	3	66	116	0	0
6th ward.....	12	53	96	0	0
7th ward.....	5	65	44	0	0
8th ward.....	4	57	58	0	0
Totals.....	356	3,733	5,329	27	23
BAYFIELD CO.					
Barksdale.....	8	120	58	0	0
Barnes.....	3	37	34	0	0
Bayfield.....	7	152	100	0	1
Bayview.....	9	100	48	1	0
Bell.....	0	90	32	0	1
Cable.....	4	42	84	0	0
Clover.....	3	123	34	1	1
Delta.....	1	51	9	0	0
Drummond.....	14	172	92	0	1
Eileen.....	3	109	26	0	2
Hughes.....	4	45	38	0	1
Iron River.....	18	226	181	0	1
Kelly.....	6	96	37	1	1
Keystone.....	12	103	20	1	0
Lincoln.....	2	55	33	0	1
Mason.....	2	139	56	0	1
Namekagon.....	4	27	52	2	0
Orienta.....	2	51	26	0	0
Oulu.....	7	246	119	0	0
Pilsen.....	10	83	31	0	1
Port Wing.....	5	140	151	0	0
Pratt.....	8	96	87	0	1
Russell.....	11	169	31	2	0
Tripp.....	3	46	32	1	1
Washburn.....	1	87	49	1	0
Cable, vil.....	15	36	60	0	0
Mason, vil.....	1	22	30	0	0
Bayfield, city:					
1st ward.....	13	62	55	0	0
2nd ward.....	2	41	36	0	0
3rd ward.....	0	78	70	0	0
4th ward.....	2	40	63	0	0
Washburn, city:					
1st ward.....	13	109	153	0	0
2nd ward.....	5	64	53	0	0
3rd ward.....	4	68	46	0	0
4th ward.....	13	78	59	0	1
5th ward.....	6	74	70	0	0
6th ward.....	6	86	34	0	0
Totals.....	227	3,363	2,197	8	13

SUMMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Bolens (Dem.)	La Follette (Prog.)	Heil (Rep.)	Smith (Union)	Schleier, Jr. (Ind. Soc. Labor)
BROWN CO.					
Allouez.....	142	134	498	1	1
Ashwaubenon.....	27	72	98	1	0
Bellevue.....	76	41	59	4	1
De Pere.....	75	50	98	4	0
Eaton.....	110	42	61	0	0
Glenmore.....	53	65	185	1	0
Green Bay.....	28	40	130	6	0
Hobart.....	24	104	56	2	2
Holland.....	65	78	148	1	0
Howard.....	72	67	191	0	1
Humboldt.....	40	24	93	1	0
Lawrence.....	49	73	111	7	0
Morrison.....	38	90	259	3	0
New Denmark.....	50	120	203	3	0
Pittsfield.....	84	76	94	2	1
Preble, 1st pct.....	55	110	155	3	2
Preble, 2nd pct.....	102	133	201	2	0
Rockland.....	42	59	93	0	0
Scott.....	59	56	170	2	0
Suamico.....	59	49	161	0	0
Wrightstown.....	79	69	204	3	1
Denmark, vil.....	44	64	196	0	0
Pulaski, vil.....	118	62	140	2	0
Wrightstown, vil.....	71	66	77	1	2
De Pere, city:					
1st ward.....	103	103	380	1	1
2nd ward.....	127	121	243	1	1
3rd ward.....	136	165	269	17	1
4th ward.....	83	111	92	6	1
Green Bay, city:					
1st ward.....	64	127	482	1	0
2nd ward, 1st pct.....	70	160	627	1	0
2nd ward, 2nd pct.....	104	191	218	1	1
3rd ward.....	111	189	454	0	0
4th ward.....	70	186	503	0	0
5th ward.....	102	304	340	0	0
6th ward.....	53	149	250	2	0
7th ward.....	64	124	202	2	0
8th ward.....	81	190	292	0	1
9th ward.....	65	178	223	1	1
10th ward.....	81	146	186	2	0
11th ward.....	87	245	190	2	2
12th ward.....	67	138	173	1	0
13th ward.....	90	246	264	0	1
14th ward.....	90	219	199	0	2
15th ward.....	84	156	369	2	0
16th ward.....	81	164	327	2	0
17th ward.....	79	262	373	3	0
18th ward.....	61	220	194	0	0
19th ward.....	57	201	137	3	0
20th ward.....	78	299	166	1	0
21st ward.....	77	151	191	0	0
22nd ward.....	92	196	264	2	0
Totals.....	3,819	6,735	11,290	101	23
BUFFALO CO.					
Alma.....	7	150	63	0	0
Belvidere.....	9	96	72	1	0
Buffalo.....	9	52	43	0	0
Canton.....	1	26	73	0	0
Cross.....	5	51	31	3	0
Dover.....	1	65	82	0	0
Gilmanton.....	3	98	137	0	0
Glencoe.....	17	48	35	2	0
Lincoln.....	1	98	42	1	0
Maxville.....	8	51	55	0	0
Milton.....	2	29	8	0	0
Modena.....	1	172	81	1	1
Mondovi.....	3	94	106	0	0
Montana.....	2	54	21	0	0
Naples.....	1	86	105	0	1
Nelson.....	7	229	157	0	0
Waumandee.....	2	69	70	0	0

SUMMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Bolens (Dem.)	La Follette (Prog.)	Heil (Rep.)	Smith (Union)	Schleier, Jr. (Ind. Soc. Labor)
BUFFALO CO.—Contd.					
Cochrane, vil.-----	4	73	169	0	1
Alma City, 1st ward.....	10	97	103	0	0
2nd ward.....	2	52	58	0	0
3rd ward.....	1	83	79	0	0
Buffalo City.....	2	52	51	0	0
Fountain City:					
1st ward.....	5	36	96	0	1
2nd ward.....	3	68	57	0	0
Mondovi, city:					
1st ward.....	4	103	176	0	0
2nd ward.....	7	103	145	1	0
3rd ward.....	0	59	80	0	0
4th ward.....	0	31	36	0	0
Totals.....	117	2,225	2,231	9	4
BURNETT CO.					
Anderson.....	2	90	42	0	0
Blaine.....	5	54	10	2	1
Daniels.....	6	159	79	1	0
Dewey.....	5	67	71	0	1
Grantsburg.....	13	74	61	1	0
Jackson.....	4	29	38	0	4
LaFollette.....	6	68	68	0	4
Lincoln.....	2	54	20	1	0
Meenon.....	12	94	87	0	0
Oakland.....	16	79	58	1	0
Roosevelt.....	2	67	37	0	0
Rusk.....	1	59	30	0	0
Sand Lake.....	7	47	34	0	0
Scott.....	2	31	23	12	1
Siren.....	9	118	118	0	0
Swiss.....	29	154	57	6	1
Trade Lake.....	0	212	93	6	0
Union.....	4	31	37	0	0
Webb Lake.....	0	14	26	0	0
West Marshland.....	1	44	10	0	0
Wood River.....	8	189	127	0	1
Grantsburg, vil.....	6	166	191	0	1
Webster, vil.....	36	64	100	0	1
Totals.....	176	1,964	1,417	24	10
CALUMET CO.					
Brillion.....	17	47	343	0	0
Brothertown.....	36	35	270	0	0
Charlestown.....	42	97	212	0	0
Chilton.....	40	45	246	0	1
Harrison.....	95	182	352	0	1
New Holstein.....	43	63	181	1	0
Rantoul.....	19	28	300	0	1
Stockbridge.....	38	33	262	6	0
Woodville.....	50	58	236	0	0
Brillion, vil.....	17	46	381	0	0
Hilbert, vil.....	15	32	161	0	0
Stockbridge, vil.....	10	23	83	2	0
Chilton, city.....	104	183	752	4	0
New Holstein, city.....	83	175	336	0	0
Kiel, city, 2nd precinct.....	15	8	39	1	0
Totals.....	624	1,679	4,154	14	2
CHIPPEWA CO.					
Anson.....	7	63	255	0	0
Arthur.....	5	92	136	2	1
Auburn.....	5	38	83	0	0
Birch Creek.....	3	66	75	0	0
Bloomer.....	11	71	209	0	0
Cleveland.....	4	89	117	0	0
Colburn.....	2	148	126	0	1
Cooks Valley.....	3	64	102	0	0
Delmar.....	25	102	184	3	0
Eagle Point.....	14	201	267	0	0
Edson.....	12	100	213	0	0

SUMMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Bolens (Dem.)	La Follette (Prog.)	Heil (Rep.)	Smith (Union)	Schleier, Jr. (Ind. Soc. Labor)
CHIPPEWA CO.—Contd.					
Estella.....	4	69	78	0	0
Goetz.....	8	49	144	1	0
Hallie.....	10	53	144	2	0
Holcombe.....	5	51	111	0	0
Howard.....	9	79	74	0	1
Lafayette.....	12	138	360	1	0
Ruby.....	10	107	98	0	0
Sampson.....	14	104	117	0	0
Sigel.....	9	61	101	0	0
Tilden.....	11	37	177	2	0
Wheaton.....	12	98	170	0	0
Woodmohr.....	10	47	194	0	0
Boyd, vil.....	22	64	151	0	0
Cadott, vil.....	18	56	169	0	0
Cornell, vil.....	23	141	231	1	0
New Auburn, vil.....	6	35	106	0	0
Bloomer, city.....	21	156	622	1	2
Chippewa Falls, city:					
1st ward.....	9	168	247	0	0
2nd ward.....	21	170	231	0	0
3rd ward.....	16	137	233	0	0
4th ward.....	14	82	206	0	0
5th ward, 1st pct.....	19	144	255	2	0
5th ward, 2nd pct.....	9	79	230	0	0
6th ward.....	8	85	222	2	0
7th ward.....	10	88	190	1	2
8th ward.....	11	120	263	0	0
9th ward.....	9	88	173	1	0
10th ward.....	14	110	185	2	0
Stanley, city:					
1st ward.....	9	73	149	0	0
2nd ward.....	7	56	97	0	0
3rd ward.....	2	65	108	0	0
4th ward.....	4	59	129	0	0
Totals.....	457	3,943	7,733	21	7
CLARK CO.					
Beaver.....	8	60	124	1	0
Butler.....	0	16	56	0	0
Colby.....	17	57	141	1	0
Dewhurst.....	2	11	36	0	0
Eaton.....	22	67	169	1	1
Foster.....	0	11	10	0	1
Fremont.....	1	56	241	1	1
Grant.....	16	90	176	5	1
Green Grove.....	9	94	82	0	2
Hendren.....	21	189	55	3	0
Hewett.....	7	15	49	0	0
Hixon.....	24	123	160	0	0
Hoard.....	7	108	107	0	0
Levis.....	13	65	80	0	3
Longwood.....	25	63	166	1	0
Loyal.....	7	22	229	7	1
Lynn.....	4	38	119	2	1
Mayville.....	12	86	133	0	0
Mead.....	2	35	34	0	0
Mentor.....	10	60	128	0	0
Pine Valley.....	7	83	156	2	0
Roseburg.....	23	69	131	2	0
Seif.....	1	13	56	0	0
Sherman.....	11	40	144	3	0
Sherwood.....	35	28	33	13	0
Thorp.....	35	168	126	0	0
Unity.....	4	56	183	0	0
Warner.....	13	37	175	1	0
Washburn.....	9	39	78	0	1
Weston.....	12	115	128	1	2
Withee.....	38	138	79	0	0
Worden.....	17	64	169	0	0
York.....	15	58	189	8	1
Abbotsford, vil.....	6	41	156	0	0
Curtiss, vil.....	6	12	148	0	1
Dorchester, vil.....	7	23	89	0	1

~ SUMMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Bolens (Dem.)	La Follette (Prog.)	Heil (Rep.)	Smith (Union)	Schleier, Jr. (Ind. Soc. Labor)
CLARK CO.—Contd.					
Granton, vil.....	6	22	110	0	0
Loyal, vil.....	29	43	282	0	0
Thorp, vil.....	26	86	228	0	0
Unity, vil.....	2	6	52	0	0
Withee, vil.....	7	34	122	0	1
Colby, city:					
2nd ward.....	4	29	101	0	0
3rd ward.....	17	6	96	0	0
Greenwood.....	28	52	261	0	0
Neillsville, city:					
1st ward.....	17	65	184	0	0
2nd ward.....	16	60	231	7	0
3rd ward.....	10	48	201	1	0
4th ward.....	9	56	150	1	0
Owen, city:					
1st ward.....	1	16	28	0	0
2nd ward.....	1	39	69	0	0
3rd ward.....	5	41	65	0	0
4th ward.....	9	54	54	0	1
Totals.....	600	2,907	6,469	61	18
COLUMBIA CO.					
Arlington.....	12	146	108	0	0
Caledonia.....	14	71	115	0	1
Columbus.....	13	71	54	0	0
Courtland.....	15	50	113	1	0
Dekorra.....	12	105	108	0	0
Fort Winnebago.....	31	101	79	0	0
Fountain Prairie.....	28	67	101	0	1
Hampden.....	6	111	34	0	0
Leeds.....	3	178	54	0	0
Lewiston.....	12	54	93	1	0
Lodi.....	4	83	96	0	0
Lowville.....	10	91	94	0	0
Marcellon.....	12	70	135	2	0
Newport.....	8	57	40	0	0
Otsego.....	30	95	110	1	0
Pacific.....	10	36	49	0	0
Randolph.....	8	104	205	0	0
Scott.....	2	44	111	3	0
Springvale.....	14	79	87	1	1
West Point.....	11	83	101	0	0
Wyocena.....	7	63	119	1	0
Cambria, vil.....	20	104	188	0	0
Doylestown, vil.....	14	15	106	1	2
Fall River, vil.....	9	38	76	1	0
Lodi, vil.....	9	170	311	0	0
Pardeeville, vil.....	20	171	260	0	0
Poynette, vil.....	20	184	196	0	0
Randolph, vil. west ward.....	10	10	113	0	0
Rio.....	13	103	192	0	0
Wyocena.....	4	68	83	0	0
Columbus, city:					
1st ward.....	35	67	251	0	0
2nd ward.....	17	75	222	0	0
3rd ward.....	21	68	240	0	0
Portage, city:					
1st ward.....	8	114	113	0	0
2nd ward.....	26	258	354	0	0
3rd ward.....	13	116	346	0	0
4th ward.....	31	248	484	0	1
5th ward.....	40	465	428	0	0
Wisconsin Dells, city:					
1st ward.....	11	60	118	1	0
2nd ward.....	4	48	155	0	1
3rd ward.....	9	35	116	0	0
Totals.....	601	4,176	6,358	13	7
CRAWFORD CO.					
Bridgeport.....	15	25	61	5	0
Clayton.....	53	128	374	6	0
Eastman.....	67	27	136	7	0

SUMMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Bolens (Dem.)	La Follette (Prog.)	Heil (Rep.)	Smith (Union)	Schleier, Jr. (Ind. Soc. Labor)
CRAWFORD CO.—Contd.					
Freeman.....	15	100	213	0	0
Haney.....	15	80	98	0	0
Marietta.....	51	63	93	1	0
Prairie du Chien.....	19	22	68	9	0
Scott.....	36	49	126	12	0
Seneca.....	112	91	190	12	0
Utica.....	49	183	214	0	0
Wauzeka.....	13	72	53	1	0
Bell Center, vil.....	7	38	32	0	0
De Soto, vil.....	6	12	15	0	0
Eastman, vil.....	23	14	90	5	0
Ferryville, vil.....	14	19	68	1	0
Gays Mills, vil.....	27	93	156	2	2
Lynxville, vil.....	11	12	69	0	0
Mt. Sterling, vil.....	8	54	53	0	0
Soldiers Grove, vil.....	14	108	230	0	0
Steuben, vil.....	14	60	62	0	2
Wauzeka, vil.....	14	64	157	1	0
Prairie du Chien, city:					
1st ward.....	64	62	96	6	0
2nd ward.....	54	27	139	4	0
3rd ward.....	46	35	161	4	1
4th ward.....	46	47	95	0	0
5th ward.....	60	31	108	5	0
6th ward.....	48	42	134	14	1
7th ward.....	70	29	134	10	0
8th ward.....	55	23	133	14	0
Totals.....	1,026	1,610	3,558	119	6
DANE CO.					
Albion.....	16	195	229	1	0
Berry.....	15	82	74	0	0
Black Earth.....	4	31	56	0	0
Blooming Grove, 1st dist.....	23	389	222	1	1
Blooming Grove, 2nd dist.....	21	165	45	1	1
Blue Mounds.....	3	89	98	0	0
Bristol.....	29	103	90	1	0
Burke.....	11	363	178	1	0
Christiana.....	8	195	115	1	0
Cottage Grove.....	17	128	95	0	0
Cross Plains.....	26	143	90	2	0
Dane.....	12	66	66	0	0
Deerfield.....	4	118	59	0	0
Dunkirk.....	6	132	139	0	1
Dunn.....	7	160	96	1	0
Fitchburg.....	12	151	123	0	2
Madison.....	31	473	417	1	1
Mazomanie.....	9	41	65	0	0
Medina.....	15	50	89	2	0
Middleton.....	8	137	242	0	0
Montrose.....	11	99	64	0	0
Oregon.....	13	58	59	0	0
Perry.....	2	91	95	1	1
Pleasant Springs.....	8	149	137	1	0
Primrose.....	4	91	28	0	0
Roxbury.....	18	149	32	1	0
Rutland.....	6	119	71	0	0
Springdale.....	8	124	87	0	0
Springfield.....	33	104	148	1	0
Sun Prairie.....	11	70	132	0	0
Vermont.....	11	101	48	0	0
Verona.....	11	77	97	0	0
Vienna.....	7	83	65	0	0
Westport.....	15	263	168	0	0
Windsor.....	7	198	107	0	0
York.....	32	89	91	0	0
Belleville, vil.....	14	40	117	0	0
Black Earth, vil.....	9	88	117	0	0
Blue Mounds, vil.....	4	35	42	0	0
Brooklyn, vil.....	2	22	23	0	0
Cambridge, vil.....	0	93	119	0	0
Cottage Grove, vil.....	6	80	31	0	0
Cross Plains, vil.....	10	55	67	0	0

SUMMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Bolens (Dem.)	La Follette (Prog.)	Heil (Rep.)	Smith (Union)	Schleier, Jr. (Ind. Soc. Labor)
DANE CO.—Contd.					
Dane, vil.	6	36	48	0	0
Deerfield, vil.	12	83	152	0	0
De Forest, vil.	8	115	120	0	0
Maple Bluff, vil.	4	76	248	0	0
Marshall, vil.	8	55	105	1	0
Mazomanie, vil.	29	84	182	0	0
McFarland, vil.	8	98	74	0	0
Middleton, vil.	24	166	240	0	0
Monona, vil.	16	176	111	0	0
Mount Horeb, vil.	28	267	426	0	0
Oregon, vil.	23	113	164	1	0
Rockdale, vil.	4	35	30	0	0
Shorewood Hills, vil.	5	100	204	1	1
Sun Prairie, vil.	36	163	371	0	1
Verona, vil.	12	67	105	1	1
Waunakee, vil.	29	83	155	0	0
Madison, city:					
1st ward.	49	645	801	4	5
2nd ward.	46	642	539	4	2
3rd ward.	39	476	467	4	0
4th ward.	92	520	662	3	1
5th ward.	53	590	453	0	2
6th ward.	34	680	532	1	3
7th ward.	42	523	475	5	2
8th ward.	53	661	413	1	0
9th ward.	41	489	200	3	3
10th ward.	26	410	818	1	1
11th ward.	57	530	391	0	2
12th ward.	22	354	345	1	0
13th ward.	42	491	793	0	0
14th ward.	25	353	320	0	2
15th ward.	29	541	392	1	3
16th ward.	36	712	522	2	0
17th ward.	19	460	155	1	1
18th ward.	35	679	413	0	4
19th ward.	26	414	683	0	1
20th ward.	30	406	809	4	0
Stoughton, city:					
1st ward.	11	136	172	0	0
2nd ward.	7	191	172	0	0
3rd ward.	10	205	180	1	0
4th ward.	16	194	304	0	0
Totals.	1,611	18,508	18,279	56	42
DODGE CO.					
Ashippun.	13	105	333	1	0
Beaver Dam.	72	73	253	0	1
Burnett.	32	142	133	0	0
Calamus.	34	49	169	1	0
Chester.	12	60	99	0	0
Clyman.	41	93	141	0	0
Elba.	26	68	141	0	0
Emmet.	42	63	147	0	0
Fox Lake.	3	27	135	0	0
Herman.	26	72	279	0	2
Hubbard.	22	126	149	3	0
Hustisford.	36	75	128	1	0
Lebanon.	26	137	214	0	0
Le Roy.	29	76	267	0	0
Lomira.	21	98	318	2	0
Lowell.	29	99	217	3	0
Oak Grove.	51	146	274	0	0
Portland.	25	64	116	1	0
Rubicon.	21	61	214	3	0
Shields.	44	53	67	0	0
Theresa.	17	53	221	0	0
Trenton.	27	54	207	0	0
Westford.	37	19	91	2	0
Williamstown.	21	44	169	0	0
Clyman, vil.	14	17	43	0	0
Hustisford, vil.	14	40	187	0	0
Iron Ridge, vil.	9	44	76	0	0
Lomira, vil.	13	63	166	1	0

SUMMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Bolens (Dem.)	La Follette (Prog.)	Heil (Rep.)	Smith (Union)	Schleier, Jr. (Ind. Soc. Labor)
DODGE CO.—Contd.					
Lowell, vil.-----	13	44	82	4	0
Neosho, vil.-----	12	32	57	0	0
Randolph, vil.-----	8	46	214	0	0
Reeseville, vil.-----	12	64	101	0	0
Theresa, vil.-----	13	15	119	0	1
Beaver Dam, city:					
1st ward.-----	53	54	83	2	0
2nd ward.-----	40	61	130	2	0
3rd ward.-----	38	80	114	0	0
4th ward.-----	36	39	216	1	0
5th ward.-----	27	56	181	0	0
6th ward.-----	42	59	220	0	0
7th ward.-----	34	49	249	1	1
8th ward.-----	17	43	302	0	0
9th ward.-----	30	43	242	0	0
10th ward.-----	20	56	223	0	0
11th ward.-----	22	69	249	1	1
12th ward.-----	23	82	206	1	0
13th ward.-----	13	63	191	3	1
14th ward.-----	19	134	202	0	0
Fox Lake, city:					
1st ward.-----	18	25	75	0	0
2nd ward.-----	21	21	83	0	0
3rd ward.-----	15	33	122	0	0
Horicon, city:					
1st ward.-----	53	107	181	0	0
2nd ward.-----	39	76	146	0	0
3rd ward.-----	28	99	243	0	0
Juneau, city:					
1st ward.-----	37	64	140	1	0
2nd ward.-----	27	60	129	0	0
3rd ward.-----	25	64	113	1	0
Mayville, city:					
1st ward.-----	15	87	194	0	0
2nd ward.-----	17	23	121	0	3
3rd ward.-----	49	113	291	1	0
Watertown, city:					
5th ward.-----	26	42	137	2	0
6th ward.-----	20	71	132	2	0
13th ward.-----	22	82	129	0	0
14th ward.-----	32	63	107	2	0
Waupun, city:					
1st ward.-----	20	87	252	1	0
2nd ward.-----	19	99	241	0	0
3rd ward.-----	6	52	143	0	0
4th ward.-----	11	66	138	0	0
Totals -----	1,729	4,444	11,432	41	10
DOOR CO.					
Baileys Harbor.-----	24	72	95	0	0
Brussels.-----	16	56	164	0	2
Clay Banks.-----	5	34	47	0	1
Egg Harbor.-----	9	71	129	1	5
Forestville.-----	14	63	285	0	0
Gardner.-----	10	72	122	1	1
Gibraltar.-----	13	86	101	1	0
Jacksonport.-----	8	49	115	2	1
Liberty Grove.-----	11	107	220	0	3
Nasewaupee.-----	16	119	172	0	3
Sevastopol.-----	16	60	236	9	2
Sturgeon Bay.-----	9	65	71	0	0
Union.-----	23	49	96	0	1
Washington.-----	5	27	142	1	1
Ephraim, vil.-----	6	19	79	0	0
Sister Bay, vil.-----	6	48	62	0	0
Sturgeon Bay, city:					
1st ward.-----	25	88	374	0	2
2nd ward.-----	6	41	279	0	0
3rd ward.-----	16	51	293	0	0
4th ward.-----	13	89	236	5	1
Totals -----	251	1,266	3,318	20	23

SUMMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Bolens (Dem.)	La Follette (Prog.)	Heil (Rep.)	Smith (Union)	Schleier, Jr. (Ind. Soc. Labor)
DOUGLAS CO.					
Amnicon.....	9	127	81	3	1
Bennett.....	13	103	56	1	0
Brule.....	13	201	67	0	1
Cloverland.....	2	88	63	0	0
Dairyland.....	4	82	44	0	2
Gordon.....	9	127	90	3	0
Hawthorne.....	17	150	84	3	2
Highland.....	8	25	28	0	0
Lakeside.....	6	149	47	0	1
Maple.....	17	174	54	0	2
Oakland.....	7	90	106	0	3
Parkland.....	15	175	131	3	0
Solon Springs.....	8	54	105	1	0
Summit.....	45	135	104	1	6
Superior:					
1st pct.....	12	219	141	3	2
2nd pct.....	12	58	52	2	1
Wascott.....	10	64	73	0	0
Lake Nebagamom, vil.....	5	74	76	0	0
Oliver, vil.....	8	65	7	0	1
Poplar, vil.....	9	67	109	1	5
Solon Springs, vil.....	9	49	124	1	0
Superior, city:					
1st ward, east pct.....	78	213	181	1	3
1st ward, west pct.....	57	281	332	2	3
2nd ward, east pct.....	48	237	378	3	2
2nd ward, west pct.....	38	258	358	3	1
3rd ward, east pct.....	38	291	196	3	6
3rd ward, west pct.....	51	315	132	5	1
4th ward, 1st pct.....	65	294	101	3	6
4th ward, 2nd pct.....	73	309	146	2	4
5th ward, 1st pct.....	71	375	299	0	2
5th ward, 2nd pct.....	76	326	340	2	1
5th ward, 3rd pct.....	29	216	344	10	0
5th ward, 4th pct.....	22	154	287	0	0
5th ward, 5th pct.....	22	227	257	1	2
6th ward, east pct.....	81	385	285	2	1
6th ward, west pct.....	57	291	363	1	1
7th ward, 1st pct.....	46	218	348	2	2
7th ward, 2nd pct.....	62	362	283	1	2
7th ward, 3rd pct.....	38	215	331	1	0
7th ward, 4th pct.....	16	202	370	0	1
7th ward, 5th pct.....	37	317	276	0	6
8th ward, east pct.....	25	165	232	1	7
8th ward, west pct.....	41	203	236	2	3
9th ward, east pct.....	53	453	254	2	5
9th ward, west pct.....	42	395	273	4	7
10th ward, east pct.....	9	131	67	0	0
10th ward, west pct.....	102	399	111	2	5
Totals.....	1,515	9,508	8,422	75	98
DUNN CO.					
Colfax.....	3	141	77	0	0
Dunn.....	4	89	207	0	0
Eau Galle.....	10	86	144	1	0
Elk Mound.....	2	76	89	0	1
Grant.....	1	141	53	0	0
Hay River.....	5	86	84	0	0
Lucas.....	5	40	120	1	0
Menomonie.....	6	118	261	3	0
New Haven.....	15	75	111	0	2
Otter Creek.....	1	91	49	0	0
Peru.....	1	28	56	0	0
Red Cedar.....	4	97	197	0	0
Rock Creek.....	8	66	108	0	0
Sand Creek.....	0	152	127	0	0
Sheridan.....	5	89	57	0	0
Sherman.....	0	30	100	0	0
Spring Brook.....	2	86	221	0	0
Stanton.....	12	32	144	1	0
Tainter.....	3	67	89	0	0
Tiffany.....	3	85	101	0	0
Weston.....	5	55	144	2	0

SUMMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Bolens (Dem.)	La Follette (Prog.)	Heil (Rep.)	Smith (Union)	Schleier, Jr. (Ind. Soc. Labor)
DUNN CO.—Contd.					
Wilson.....	1	136	54	1	0
Boyceville, vil.....	8	29	159	0	0
Colfax, vil.....	6	188	192	0	0
Downing.....	7	17	78	1	0
Elk Mound, vil.....	1	29	105	0	0
Knapp, vil.....	25	50	110	0	0
Ridgeland.....	6	53	47	1	0
Wheeler.....	3	52	47	0	0
Menomonie, city:					
1st ward.....	9	139	176	0	0
2nd ward.....	9	107	327	0	0
3rd ward.....	10	207	546	1	0
4th ward.....	16	210	554	1	0
Totals.....	196	2,047	4,934	13	3
EAU CLAIRE CO.					
Bridge Creek.....	7	55	124	0	0
Brunswick.....	18	69	94	1	0
Clear Creek.....	11	68	97	0	0
Drammen.....	0	93	67	0	0
Fairechild.....	8	25	54	2	1
Lincoln.....	4	147	90	0	0
Ludington.....	9	116	85	0	0
Otter Creek.....	2	36	95	1	0
Pleasant Valley.....	18	77	161	0	1
Seymour.....	21	114	108	1	2
Union.....	20	166	215	0	0
Washington.....	10	126	193	2	2
Wilson.....	4	67	75	0	1
Fairechild, vil.....	10	58	120	0	0
Fail Creek, vil.....	3	140	94	0	0
Altoona, city:					
1st ward.....	5	103	30	0	1
2nd ward.....	7	181	45	0	1
Augusta, city:					
1st ward.....	1	20	33	0	0
2nd ward.....	2	44	116	0	0
3rd ward.....	6	37	83	0	0
4th ward.....	3	29	83	1	1
Eau Claire, city:					
1st ward.....	32	247	193	0	1
2nd ward.....	19	246	407	0	1
3rd ward, 1st pct.....	29	264	1,036	0	1
3rd ward, 2nd pct.....	10	269	366	0	0
4th ward.....	13	179	132	0	0
5th ward.....	29	243	516	1	0
6th ward.....	75	312	600	1	2
7th ward.....	29	260	291	0	0
8th ward.....	14	366	307	1	1
9th ward.....	40	663	560	3	2
10th ward.....	73	779	647	2	4
Totals.....	532	5,599	7,117	16	22
FLORENCE CO.					
Aurora.....	20	233	136	3	4
Commonwealth.....	14	112	28	0	0
Fence.....	3	65	45	0	1
Fern.....	7	33	28	0	0
Florence.....	41	290	399	2	3
Homestead.....	3	112	51	2	1
Long Lake.....	15	58	48	0	0
Tipler.....	8	74	25	2	2
Totals.....	111	977	760	9	11
FOND DU LAC CO.					
Alto.....	9	49	247	0	0
Ashford.....	39	69	257	5	0
Auburn.....	11	54	213	6	1

SUMMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Bolens (Dem.)	La Follette (Prog.)	Heil (Rep.)	Smith (Union)	Schleier, Jr. (Ind. Soc. Labor)
FOND DU LAC CO.—Contd.					
Byron.....	52	48	227	2	1
Calumet.....	37	40	202	2	0
Eden.....	59	67	200	6	1
Eldorado.....	26	99	169	0	0
Empire.....	51	57	198	3	0
Fond du Lac.....	51	85	307	1	0
Forest.....	28	59	172	0	0
Friendship.....	30	108	184	0	0
Lamartine.....	29	55	216	0	0
Marshfield.....	90	68	223	2	0
Metomen.....	11	56	135	0	0
Oakfield.....	14	51	96	0	1
Osceola.....	42	52	176	4	0
Ripon.....	19	56	176	0	0
Rosendale.....	6	55	120	0	0
Springvale.....	13	49	128	0	0
Taycheedah.....	72	92	239	3	0
Waupun.....	6	25	184	0	0
Brandon, vil.....	15	77	194	1	0
Campbellsport, vil.....	25	90	274	0	0
Eden, vil.....	17	29	67	0	0
Fairwater, vil.....	8	16	55	0	0
North Fond du Lac, vil.....	72	444	187	0	0
Oakfield, vil.....	28	36	194	0	0
Rosendale, vil.....	6	27	90	0	0
St. Cloud, vil.....	9	11	74	0	0
Ripon, city:					
1st ward.....	21	93	180	1	0
2nd ward.....	16	80	350	0	0
3rd ward.....	23	77	277	2	2
4th ward.....	28	104	374	0	0
Waupun, city:					
5th ward.....	10	67	138	0	0
6th ward.....	29	106	315	0	0
Fond du Lac, city:					
1st ward.....	43	111	110	2	1
2nd ward.....	76	120	142	3	1
3rd ward.....	65	155	294	8	0
4th ward.....	93	154	220	4	1
5th ward.....	67	138	190	6	0
6th ward.....	91	128	183	6	0
7th ward.....	80	98	285	2	0
8th ward.....	101	168	422	5	0
9th ward.....	79	127	254	9	0
10th ward.....	122	146	236	5	0
11th ward.....	76	58	258	4	0
12th ward.....	74	75	296	0	0
13th ward.....	84	92	261	2	0
14th ward.....	51	110	276	5	0
15th ward.....	55	138	344	6	0
16th ward.....	57	131	307	2	0
17th ward.....	70	81	208	10	0
18th ward.....	55	47	258	3	0
19th ward.....	75	70	296	5	0
20th ward.....	76	86	337	8	0
21st ward.....	52	112	240	4	2
Totals.....	2,544	4,896	12,255	137	11
FOREST CO.					
Alvin.....	20	33	100	0	0
Argonne.....	19	125	125	1	3
Armstrong Creek.....	42	86	57	0	0
Blackwell.....	23	31	25	0	1
Caswell.....	6	36	32	0	0
Crandon.....	37	99	58	1	1
Freedom.....	12	27	37	0	0
Hiles.....	13	52	88	1	0
Laona.....	79	397	157	2	4
Lincoln.....	18	83	73	2	1
Nashville.....	38	133	119	0	0
Popple River.....	6	32	12	0	0
Ross.....	16	55	30	0	0
Wabeno.....	105	351	243	7	2

SUMMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Bolens (Dem.)	La Follette (Prog.)	Heil (Rep.)	Smith (Union)	Schleier, Jr. (Ind. Soc. Labor)
FOREST CO.—Contd.					
Crandon, city:					
1st ward.....	15	71	161	0	1
2nd ward.....	7	32	55	0	1
3rd ward.....	11	82	150	0	0
4th ward.....	11	42	69	0	0
5th ward.....	17	31	96	0	0
Totals.....	495	1,798	1,687	14	14
GRANT CO.					
Beetown.....	22	126	137	2	0
Bloomington.....	29	51	64	0	0
Boscobel.....	6	23	22	0	0
Cassville.....	5	35	39	0	0
Castle Rock.....	22	41	53	0	0
Clifton.....	9	96	101	0	0
Ellenboro.....	5	71	111	0	1
Fennimore.....	12	125	75	0	0
Glen Haven.....	28	80	76	0	0
Harrison.....	7	14	118	0	0
Hazel Green.....	44	49	83	1	0
Hickory Grove.....	1	53	51	0	0
Jamestown.....	102	112	101	1	0
Liberty.....	17	70	170	2	0
Lima.....	11	56	104	0	0
Little Grant.....	2	28	85	0	0
Marion.....	4	13	12	0	0
Millville.....	4	8	45	0	0
Mt. Hope.....	13	16	97	1	0
Mt. Ida.....	9	72	72	0	0
Muscoda.....	7	32	47	0	0
No. Lancaster.....	30	30	100	0	0
Paris.....	25	23	88	5	1
Patch Grove.....	11	40	90	3	1
Platteville.....	14	67	143	1	0
Potosi.....	12	39	234	5	2
Smelser.....	16	98	124	0	0
So. Lancaster.....	17	45	168	1	0
Waterloo.....	7	28	118	1	1
Watertown.....	16	60	47	1	0
Wingville.....	10	15	51	1	0
Woodman.....	9	35	59	6	0
Wyaukusing.....	12	29	80	0	1
Bagley, vil.....	35	45	90	1	0
Bloomington, vil.....	10	49	201	2	0
Blue River, vil.....	27	101	83	0	0
Cassville, vil.....	8	65	130	1	1
Hazel Green, vil.....	2	63	123	0	0
Livingston, vil.....	14	87	137	0	0
Montfort, vil.....	7	6	146	0	0
Mt. Hope, vil.....	24	159	114	0	0
Muscoda, vil.....	8	17	55	0	0
Patch Grove, vil.....	22	65	101	0	0
Potosi, vil.....	9	12	31	0	0
Woodman, vil.....					
Boscobel, city:					
1st ward.....	6	59	109	0	0
2nd ward.....	9	63	129	0	0
3rd ward.....	8	87	69	0	0
4th ward.....	7	62	90	0	0
Cuba City, city:					
1st ward.....	5	23	84	0	0
2nd ward.....	4	35	72	0	0
3rd ward.....	10	44	48	0	0
4th ward.....	6	33	55	0	1
Fennimore, city:					
1st ward.....	7	59	70	0	0
2nd ward.....	7	69	91	0	0
3rd ward.....	4	57	54	0	0
4th ward.....	8	86	68	2	2
Lancaster, city:					
1st ward.....	4	101	140	1	1
2nd ward.....	14	103	243	0	0
3rd ward.....	23	111	278	0	0
4th ward.....	16	97	270	1	0

SUMMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Bolens (Dem.)	La Follette (Prog.)	Heil (Rep.)	Smith (Union)	Schleier, Jr. (Ind. Soc. Labor)
GRANT CO.—Contd.					
Platteville, city:					
1st ward.....	15	140	271	0	0
2nd ward.....	35	132	368	0	2
3rd ward.....	25	129	297	0	1
4th ward.....	27	81	194	0	0
Totals.....	960	3,983	7,357	38	14
GREEN CO.					
Adams.....	14	66	83	0	1
Albany.....	1	59	85	0	0
Brooklyn.....	10	52	84	0	0
Cadiz.....	12	85	135	0	0
Clarno.....	13	80	145	2	0
Decatur.....	5	50	51	1	0
Exeter.....	3	88	50	1	0
Jefferson.....	9	92	198	1	0
Jordan.....	10	76	88	2	1
Monroe.....	7	77	125	0	0
Mt. Pleasant.....	10	49	82	1	0
New Glarus.....	1	147	22	0	0
Spring Grove.....	9	71	92	0	0
Sylvester.....	7	38	96	1	0
Washington.....	5	76	113	0	0
York.....	3	167	82	0	0
Albany, vil.....	11	66	199	0	0
Brooklyn, vil.....	3	43	50	0	0
Browntown, vil.....	7	20	75	0	0
Monticello, vil.....	4	90	181	0	0
New Glarus, vil.....	12	328	157	0	0
Brodhead, city:					
1st ward.....	9	93	124	0	1
2nd ward.....	14	161	264	0	1
Monroe, city:					
1st ward.....	18	258	546	0	2
2nd ward.....	18	197	453	232	0
3rd ward.....	12	268	269	1	1
4th ward.....	24	187	421	0	0
Totals.....	251	2,984	4,270	242	7
GREEN LAKE CO.					
Berlin.....	16	26	116	0	0
Brooklyn.....	37	65	278	0	0
Green Lake.....	21	96	130	1	1
Kingston.....	10	48	128	1	0
Mackford.....	5	40	103	1	0
Manchester.....	20	66	118	2	0
Marquette.....	12	72	99	1	0
Princeton.....	67	78	157	1	2
Seneca.....	27	33	52	0	1
St. Marie.....	46	18	76	0	0
Green Lake, vil.....	12	43	282	0	1
Kingston, vil.....	7	23	87	1	0
Marksan, vil.....	27	58	364	0	0
Berlin, city:					
1st ward.....	54	57	288	0	0
2nd ward.....	48	90	368	0	0
3rd ward.....	46	77	270	0	0
4th ward.....	55	64	154	0	0
5th ward.....	42	59	174	0	1
Princeton, city:					
1st ward.....	16	45	178	1	0
2nd ward.....	31	50	126	0	0
3rd ward.....	36	39	109	5	0
Totals.....	624	1,147	3,657	14	6
IOWA CO.					
Arena.....	25	79	153	0	1
Brigham.....	15	176	102	1	0
Clyde.....	6	46	41	0	0
Dodgeville.....	17	120	169	1	0
Eden.....	9	30	97	0	0

SUMMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Bolens (Dem.)	La Follette (Prog.)	Heil (Rep.)	Smith (Union)	Schleier, Jr. (Ind. Soc. Labor)
IOWA CO.—Contd.					
Highland.....	22	55	144	0	0
Linden.....	7	73	101	0	0
Mifflin.....	5	52	143	0	0
Mineral Point.....	22	70	191	0	0
Moscow.....	14	144	126	2	0
Pulaski.....	7	24	71	0	0
Ridgeway.....	21	64	140	1	2
Waldwick.....	12	37	93	0	0
Wyoming.....	10	41	75	2	0
Arena, vil.....	8	28	95	1	0
Avoca, vil.....	10	44	70	0	0
Barneveld, vil.....	8	62	77	0	0
Cobb, vil.....	9	25	63	0	0
Highland, vil.....	48	86	129	2	0
Hollandale, vil.....	16	63	41	2	0
Linden, vil.....	5	69	109	0	0
Livingston, vil.....	1	3	2	0	0
Rewey, vil.....	1	39	38	0	0
Ridgeway, vil.....	25	69	80	0	0
Dodgeville, city:					
1st ward.....	8	69	177	0	0
2nd ward.....	15	96	272	0	0
3rd ward.....	6	103	119	0	0
Mineral Point, city:					
1st ward.....	17	82	167	0	0
2nd ward.....	25	81	226	1	0
3rd ward.....	8	50	69	0	0
4th ward.....	5	38	99	1	0
Totals.....	407	2,048	3,479	14	3
IRON CO.					
Anderson.....	5	31	39	0	0
Carey.....	4	124	13	0	0
Gurney.....	3	61	42	0	0
Kimball.....	9	201	99	1	3
Knight.....	24	283	66	1	0
Mercer.....	7	120	344	0	1
Oma.....	4	156	46	0	1
Pence.....	4	213	17	1	0
Saxon.....	5	183	154	0	0
Sherman.....	12	38	35	0	0
Hurley, city:					
1st ward.....	13	172	191	0	0
2nd ward.....	11	131	139	0	1
3rd ward.....	21	134	176	0	1
4th ward.....	14	136	149	1	0
5th ward.....	3	75	42	0	0
6th ward.....	5	124	38	0	0
Montreal, city:					
1st ward.....	8	108	32	0	0
2nd ward.....	7	95	55	0	0
3rd ward.....	11	129	69	0	0
4th ward.....	5	114	28	0	0
Totals.....	175	2,628	1,774	4	7
JACKSON CO.					
Albion.....	21	254	174	1	1
Alma.....	12	118	82	1	1
Bear Bluff.....	3	6	23	0	0
Brockway.....	14	127	77	0	2
City Point.....	14	85	6	0	1
Cleveland.....	10	69	33	1	3
Curran.....	4	90	36	0	0
Franklin.....	6	56	73	0	0
Garden Valley.....	4	50	87	1	0
Garfield.....	1	74	71	0	0
Hixton.....	9	77	82	0	0
Irving.....	6	109	82	1	0
Knapp.....	1	25	20	0	0
Komensky.....	2	63	12	0	0
Manchester.....	5	40	54	0	0
Melrose.....	9	22	38	0	0

SUMMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Bolens (Dem.)	La Follette (Prog.)	Heil (Rep.)	Smith (Union)	Schleier, Jr. (Ind. Soc. Labor)
JACKSON CO.—Contd.					
Millston.....	3	15	41	1	0
North Bend.....	6	32	94	0	0
Northfield.....	8	216	63	0	0
Springfield.....	2	137	71	0	0
Alma Center, vil.....	11	49	93	0	0
Hixton, vil.....	7	32	77	0	0
Melrose, vil.....	18	21	137	0	0
Merrillan, vil.....	23	74	72	0	1
Taylor, vil.....	6	78	62	0	0
Black River Falls, city:					
1st ward.....	6	80	230	0	0
2nd ward.....	8	99	160	0	0
3rd ward.....	2	44	94	0	0
4th ward.....	19	132	123	0	1
Totals.....	240	2,274	2,267	6	10
JEFFERSON CO.					
Aztalan.....	27	77	119	1	0
Cold Spring.....	13	43	74	1	0
Concord.....	20	94	148	0	0
Farmington.....	55	141	112	0	0
Hebron.....	20	44	122	2	0
Ixonia.....	10	101	246	0	1
Jefferson:					
1st pct.....	34	53	225	3	0
2nd pct.....	32	44	91	0	1
Koshkonong.....	44	67	194	1	0
Lake Mills.....	1	125	131	0	0
Milford.....	15	119	134	0	0
Oakland.....	26	145	242	1	0
Palmyra.....	7	70	99	0	0
Sullivan.....	23	64	192	0	1
Sumner.....	12	48	102	2	0
Waterloo.....	15	61	69	0	1
Watertown.....	33	102	200	1	0
Johnson Creek, vil.....	46	50	127	0	0
Palmyra, vil.....	11	76	203	0	0
Sullivan, vil.....	1	46	86	1	0
Waterloo, vil.....	51	127	420	1	2
Fort Atkinson, city:					
1st ward.....	34	32	230	0	0
2nd ward.....	36	58	270	0	0
3rd ward.....	28	47	200	0	0
4th ward.....	22	38	185	1	0
5th ward.....	28	39	152	0	0
6th ward.....	39	29	153	1	1
7th ward.....	33	44	185	0	1
8th ward.....	26	38	229	0	0
Jefferson, city:					
1st ward.....	41	49	207	0	0
2nd ward.....	44	36	176	0	1
3rd ward.....	56	54	256	1	0
4th ward.....	26	37	167	0	0
Lake Mills					
1st ward.....	12	76	180	0	0
2nd ward.....	5	78	163	0	0
3rd ward.....	7	123	232	0	0
Watertown, city:					
1st ward.....	23	75	171	0	0
2nd ward.....	26	71	172	0	1
3rd ward.....	37	78	165	0	0
4th ward.....	29	88	177	3	0
5th ward.....	47	189	155	2	0
6th ward.....	9	52	207	0	0
7th ward.....	22	57	169	0	0
8th ward.....	43	93	319	3	0
9th ward.....	40	151	340	2	2
10th ward.....	26	56	128	0	0
11th ward.....					
12th ward.....					
Totals.....	1,244	3,385	8,324	27	12

SUMMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Bolens (Dem.)	La Follette (Pro.)	Heil (Rep.)	Smith (Union)	Schleier, Jr. (Ind. Soc. Labor)
JUNEAU CO.					
Armenia.....	10	73	50	1	0
Clearfield.....	6	55	66	1	0
Cutler.....	5	21	58	0	0
Finley.....	3	17	17	0	0
Fountain.....	12	113	102	0	0
Germantown.....	4	53	34	1	1
Kildare.....	24	59	73	0	0
Kingston.....	6	16	19	0	0
Lemonweir.....	37	131	213	1	0
Lindina.....	31	157	203	0	0
Lisbon.....	9	67	97	0	0
Lyndon.....	24	52	82	0	0
Marian.....	13	37	62	0	0
Necedah.....	5	64	71	0	2
Orange.....	7	80	80	0	0
Plymouth.....	9	64	111	0	0
Seven Mile Creek.....	21	52	103	0	0
Summit.....	15	55	111	0	0
Wonewoc.....	13	95	161	1	0
Camp Douglas, vil.....	14	76	114	0	0
Hustler, vil.....	7	33	46	0	0
Lyndon Station, vil.....	29	80	70	1	0
Necedah, vil.....	9	160	129	0	0
Union Center, vil.....	4	39	54	0	0
Wonewoc, vil.....	13	80	192	1	0
Elroy, city:					
1st ward.....	11	128	193	0	0
2nd ward.....	16	167	152	1	0
Mauston, city:					
1st ward.....	31	112	312	0	0
2nd ward.....	36	168	566	0	0
New Lisbon, city:					
1st ward.....	13	147	139	0	0
2nd ward.....	9	137	120	1	1
Totals.....	446	2,588	3,800	9	4
KENOSHA CO.					
Brighton.....	39	35	160	3	0
Bristol.....	23	70	377	0	0
Paris.....	21	53	176	0	0
Pleasant Prairie.....	72	449	594	1	1
Randall.....	7	34	73	0	0
Salem.....	79	152	510	1	2
Somers:					
1st pct.....	29	199	388	2	0
2nd pct.....	13	96	132	0	0
Wheatland.....	25	50	162	6	0
Silver Lake, vil.....	9	39	121	0	1
Twin Lakes, vil.....	16	59	101	0	0
Kenosha, city:					
1st ward, 1st pct.....	102	455	402	1	0
1st ward, 2nd pct.....	49	327	226	4	1
2nd ward, 1st pct.....	60	231	237	6	1
2nd ward, 2nd pct.....	79	377	149	1	1
3rd ward, 1st pct.....	91	354	338	0	3
3rd ward, 2nd pct.....	71	209	630	0	0
4th ward, 1st pct.....	71	286	839	0	1
4th ward, 2nd pct.....	35	227	266	0	0
5th ward, 1st pct.....	109	666	392	5	3
5th ward, 2nd pct.....	30	367	107	2	1
6th ward, 1st pct.....	50	387	201	2	6
6th ward, 2nd pct.....	62	458	181	1	1
7th ward, 1st pct.....	72	327	221	2	0
7th ward, 2nd pct.....	51	584	213	4	0
8th ward, 1st pct.....	59	380	352	3	1
8th ward, 2nd pct.....	74	362	275	2	0
9th ward, 1st pct.....	63	413	360	3	2
9th ward, 2nd pct.....	52	291	420	5	1
10th ward, 1st pct.....	65	392	402	2	0
10th ward, 2nd pct.....	45	315	585	3	2
11th ward, 1st pct.....	57	397	287	5	1

SUMMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Bolens (Dem.)	La Follette (Prog.)	Heil (Rep.)	Smith (Union)	Schleier, Jr. (Ind. Soc. Labor)
KENOSHA CO.—Contd.					
11th ward, 2nd pct.-----	56	320	393	3	4
12th ward, 1st pct.-----	40	329	242	1	1
12th ward, 2nd pct.-----	54	512	341	4	1
Totals-----	1,830	10,182	10,853	72	35
KEWAUNEE CO.					
Ahnapee-----	21	103	206	2	1
Carlton-----	38	80	237	4	1
Casco-----	62	46	231	3	3
Franklin-----	141	78	171	0	3
Lincoln-----	33	45	244	1	2
Luxemburg-----	64	42	280	1	0
Montpelier-----	66	79	252	0	0
Pierce-----	24	58	165	0	0
Red River-----	12	69	149	1	0
West Kewaunee-----	54	109	288	2	1
Casco, vil.-----	25	21	80	2	0
Luxemburg, vil.-----	11	15	199	0	0
Algoma, city-----	95	215	710	2	3
Kewaunee, city-----	90	316	751	1	0
Totals-----	736	1,276	3,972	19	14
LA CROSSE CO.					
Bangor-----	5	40	94	1	0
Barre-----	2	69	60	0	0
Burns-----	9	63	168	0	0
Campbell-----	14	236	269	1	0
Farmington-----	16	100	242	0	0
Greenfield-----	18	27	85	0	0
Hamilton-----	6	106	194	0	0
Holland-----	10	97	312	1	0
Onalaska-----	3	65	180	0	0
Shelby-----	22	108	302	0	0
Washington-----	16	48	99	0	0
Bangor, vil.-----	27	50	242	0	0
Rockland, vil.-----	2	18	71	0	0
West Salem, vil.-----	20	104	327	1	0
La Crosse, city:					
1st ward-----	35	226	323	0	1
2nd ward-----	17	141	209	0	0
3rd ward-----	30	281	282	1	2
4th ward-----	31	152	437	0	0
5th ward-----	17	266	165	1	0
6th ward-----	25	152	454	0	0
7th ward-----	51	250	575	1	1
8th ward-----	66	338	612	2	1
9th ward-----	16	246	283	0	0
10th ward-----	35	344	374	2	0
11th ward-----	41	271	399	0	2
12th ward-----	13	52	143	0	0
13th ward-----	25	188	227	0	0
14th ward-----	44	258	934	0	0
15th ward-----	34	285	167	2	1
16th ward-----	34	177	803	0	0
17th ward-----	34	241	404	2	0
18th ward-----	28	293	337	0	1
19th ward-----	23	233	202	1	0
20th ward-----	21	500	319	2	2
21st ward-----	75	387	338	1	0
Onalaska, city:					
1st ward-----	7	44	84	0	0
2nd ward-----	7	101	124	1	1
3rd ward-----	13	67	106	0	0
Totals-----	892	6,624	10,946	20	12
LAFAYETTE CO.					
Argyle-----	12	101	82	1	0
Belmont-----	17	28	63	0	0
Benton-----	26	71	137	2	0
Blanchard-----	3	67	58	0	0
Darlington-----	81	179	278	1	0

SUMMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Bolens (Dem.)	La Follette (Prog.)	Heil (Rep.)	Smith (Union)	Schleier, Jr. (Ind. Soc. Labor)
LAFAYETTE CO.—Contd.					
Elk Grove.....	30	37	107	0	0
Fayette.....	45	88	139	0	0
Gratiot.....	62	94	134	0	0
Kendall.....	64	50	46	0	0
Lamont.....	12	80	99	0	0
Monticello.....	16	23	45	0	0
New Diggings.....	39	90	206	0	0
Seymour.....	71	70	131	0	0
Shullsburg.....	62	53	116	1	0
Wayne.....	10	76	70	0	0
White Oak Springs.....	2	37	63	0	0
Willow Springs.....	91	116	164	0	0
Wiota.....	22	223	250	0	0
Argyle, vil.....	20	127	194	0	0
Belmont, vil.....	7	46	104	0	0
Benton, vil.....	37	178	203	3	0
Blanchardville, vil.....	23	139	181	1	0
Gratiot, vil.....	24	54	66	1	0
South Wayne, vil.....	8	38	105	0	0
Darlington, city:					
1st ward.....	52	150	313	0	0
2nd ward.....	87	177	298	0	0
Shullsburg, city:					
1st ward.....	53	63	134	1	0
2nd ward.....	83	93	162	1	0
Totals.....	1,059	2,548	3,948	12	0
LANGLADE CO.					
Ackley.....	35	116	103	2	1
Ainsworth.....	23	72	66	0	0
Antigo.....	66	152	287	2	4
Elcho.....	60	201	169	1	1
Evergreen.....	100	16	18	0	0
Langlade.....	57	85	126	0	0
Neva.....	57	147	161	1	1
Norwood.....	102	69	164	4	1
Parrish.....	3	7	23	0	0
Peck.....	21	67	66	2	5
Polar.....	44	148	118	1	0
Price.....	38	59	79	0	1
Rolling.....	38	150	132	1	0
Summit.....	4	33	77	0	0
Upham.....	26	46	83	0	0
Vilas.....	6	20	69	0	0
Wolf River.....	54	136	100	1	1
White Lake, vil.....	38	42	99	0	2
Antigo, city:					
1st ward.....	64	154	302	0	0
2nd ward.....	57	251	348	1	0
3rd ward.....	83	279	197	0	0
4th ward.....	113	308	316	3	3
5th ward.....	66	160	232	1	0
6th ward.....	111	373	493	3	3
Totals.....	1,265	3,091	3,833	23	23
LINCOLN CO.					
Birch.....	4	82	94	2	0
Bradley.....	7	197	121	0	2
Corning.....	1	170	176	0	0
Harding.....	3	54	27	0	0
Harrison.....	4	55	98	0	0
King.....	0	23	56	0	0
Merrill.....	13	140	138	2	0
Pine River.....	12	169	187	1	0
Rock Falls.....	4	56	58	0	0
Russell.....	4	78	157	0	2
Schley.....	8	141	135	0	3
Scott.....	11	143	234	0	0
Skanawan.....	4	55	47	0	0
Somo.....	4	63	43	0	0
Tomahawk.....	3	53	55	0	0
Wilson.....	2	44	23	0	1

SUMMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Bolens (Dem.)	La Follette (Prog.)	Heil (Rep.)	Smith (Union)	Schleier, Jr. (Ind. Soc. Labor)
LINCOLN CO.—Contd.					
Merrill, city:					
1st ward.....	18	154	308	2	1
2nd ward.....	16	71	232	0	0
3rd ward.....	26	132	319	4	0
4th ward.....	32	173	177	0	1
5th ward.....	21	70	214	0	0
6th ward.....	40	226	325	3	0
7th ward.....	29	283	402	16	0
8th ward.....	26	148	158	0	0
Tomahawk, city:					
1st ward.....	8	87	70	0	1
2nd ward.....	9	115	99	1	0
3rd ward.....	11	151	221	0	1
4th ward.....	17	176	182	0	0
Totals.....	337	3,309	4,356	31	12
MANITOWOC CO.					
Cato.....	65	84	332	19	2
Centerville.....	52	100	182	1	0
Cooperstown.....	96	54	203	8	0
Eaton.....	28	50	213	3	0
Franklin.....	72	100	252	13	0
Gibson.....	38	91	168	5	0
Kosuth.....	44	113	302	13	1
Liberty.....	74	92	291	1	1
Manitowoc.....	10	74	64	2	1
Manitowoc Rapids.....	103	273	351	9	3
Maple Grove.....	48	90	189	2	1
Meeme.....	51	84	159	2	1
Mishicot.....	41	173	204	3	1
Newton.....	20	106	235	4	0
Rockland.....	12	88	191	2	0
Schleswig.....	26	77	177	1	1
Two Creeks.....	21	37	82	2	0
Two Rivers.....	38	190	169	10	0
Reedsville, vil.....	26	50	151	2	0
Valders, vil.....	11	18	165	0	0
Kiel, city:					
1st ward.....	24	46	207	0	0
2nd ward.....	30	34	194	0	0
3rd ward.....	17	11	72	0	0
Manitowoc, city:					
1st ward.....	80	300	469	8	1
2nd ward.....	67	255	517	8	0
3rd ward, 1st pct.....	55	252	284	6	0
3rd ward, 2nd pct.....	74	473	464	19	2
4th ward.....	75	287	671	9	3
5th ward.....	96	688	615	42	1
6th ward, 1st pct.....	39	186	478	13	0
6th ward, 2nd pct.....	47	236	407	8	2
7th ward, 1st pct.....	147	670	390	25	0
7th ward, 2nd pct.....	66	212	117	7	4
Two Rivers, city:					
1st ward.....	42	165	160	17	0
2nd ward.....	27	159	82	11	0
3rd ward.....	19	106	260	8	0
4th ward.....	48	170	293	7	0
5th ward.....	42	216	241	6	0
6th ward.....	45	197	202	11	0
7th ward.....	26	223	131	6	2
8th ward.....	13	167	87	9	0
Totals.....	1,955	6,997	10,391	322	28
MARATHON CO.					
Bergen.....	7	57	34	0	0
Berlin.....	3	30	203	0	0
Bern.....	10	49	70	0	1
Bevent.....	19	86	101	0	0
Brighton.....	4	34	158	0	0
Cassel.....	49	72	149	7	0
Cleveland.....	10	56	134	4	0
Day.....	10	62	129	6	0

SUMMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Bolens (Dem.)	La Follotte (Prog.)	Heil (Rep.)	Smith (Union)	Schleier, Jr. (Ind. Soc. Labor)
MARATHON CO.—Contd.					
Easton.....	8	96	165	1	0
Eau Pleine.....	13	53	106	0	0
Elderon.....	15	59	87	0	0
Emmet.....	28	74	123	3	1
Frankfort.....	13	43	149	1	2
Franzen.....	30	55	62	0	0
Green Valley.....	6	32	50	0	0
Guenther.....	10	25	49	0	0
Halsey.....	10	54	72	2	3
Hamburg.....	12	86	161	0	4
Harrison.....	13	37	65	0	0
Hewitt.....	13	62	50	0	0
Holton.....	11	47	114	1	0
Hull.....	11	50	216	2	0
Johnson.....	18	49	150	1	0
Knowlton.....	16	72	112	1	0
Kronenwetter.....	109	253	172	3	2
Maine.....	13	166	187	1	1
Marathon.....	30	98	127	2	0
McMillan.....	5	57	172	21	0
Mosinee.....	25	110	74	1	0
Norrie.....	9	57	119	0	0
Plover.....	11	33	119	0	0
Reid.....	15	65	87	1	0
Rib Falls.....	21	65	156	0	0
Rib Mountain.....	13	154	111	2	1
Reitbrock.....	42	51	169	0	0
Ringle.....	17	112	85	0	0
Spencer.....	9	51	84	0	0
Stettin.....	21	163	184	1	0
Texas.....	9	176	111	1	0
Wausau.....	15	93	159	2	0
Weston.....	24	133	138	2	1
Wien.....	6	33	163	5	0
Abbotsford, vil.....	9	9	36	0	0
Athens, vil.....	36	66	164	2	1
Brokaw, vil.....	17	118	22	3	0
Edgar, vil.....	43	64	149	0	0
Elderon, vil.....	6	27	63	0	0
Fenwood, vil.....	5	17	29	0	1
Hatley, vil.....	11	15	53	0	0
Marathon, vil.....	30	77	175	0	0
Rothschild, vil.....	30	109	94	4	1
Schofield, vil.....	26	237	187	1	1
Spencer, vil.....	14	46	161	0	1
Stratford, vil.....	25	52	209	0	0
Unity, vil.....	3	17	59	0	0
Colby, city.....	7	4	41	0	0
Mosinee, city:					
1st ward.....	22	51	89	0	0
2nd ward.....	21	44	65	0	0
3rd ward.....	15	52	82	1	1
4th ward.....	6	33	38	0	1
Wausau, city:					
1st ward, 1st pct.....	40	181	512	1	1
1st ward, 2nd pct.....	32	154	376	0	0
1st ward, 3rd pct.....	43	162	381	1	0
2nd ward.....	45	173	294	1	0
3rd ward.....	29	101	341	2	1
4th ward.....	22	40	346	0	0
5th ward, 1st pct.....	35	117	229	0	3
5th ward, 2nd pct.....	31	112	303	0	0
5th ward, 3rd pct.....	20	117	426	0	0
6th ward, 1st pct.....	39	248	334	1	0
6th ward, 2nd pct.....	42	194	165	3	0
7th ward, 1st pct.....	12	117	263	1	0
7th ward, 2nd pct.....	41	201	309	1	1
7th ward, 3rd pct.....	54	300	230	2	0
8th ward, 1st pct.....	22	240	234	0	1
8th ward, 2nd pct.....	35	288	307	1	0
9th ward.....	42	205	415	2	0
Totals.....	1,643	7,198	12,310	97	30

SUMMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Bolens (Dem.)	La Follette (Prog.)	Heil (Rep.)	Smith (Union)	Schleier, Jr. (Ind. Soc. Labor)
MARINETTE CO.					
Amberg.....	16	62	165	0	0
Athelstane.....	13	47	77	0	0
Beaver.....	27	139	156	6	0
Beecher.....	5	17	54	0	0
Dunbar.....	32	36	65	0	0
Goodman.....	60	133	121	0	0
Grover.....	30	110	348	0	0
Lake.....	25	105	110	0	2
Middle Inlet.....	41	18	125	1	1
Niagara.....	13	71	65	0	0
Pembine.....	43	48	103	1	0
Peshtigo.....	35	109	269	0	0
Porterfield.....	63	89	149	0	0
Pound.....	2	12	239	1	1
Sliver Cliff.....	2	12	39	0	1
Stephenson.....	60	179	254	0	1
Wagner.....	19	31	95	0	0
Wausaukee.....	21	51	82	0	0
Coleman, vil.....	17	61	128	0	0
Niagara, vil.....	86	337	215	0	1
Pound, vil.....	7	41	67	0	1
Wausaukee, vil.....	29	49	151	0	0
Marinette, city:					
1st ward, 1st pct.....	33	119	140	1	1
1st ward, 2nd pct.....	28	181	110	7	4
2nd ward, 1st pct.....	35	136	168	1	1
2nd ward, 2nd pct.....	69	204	279	1	1
3rd ward, 1st pct.....	43	120	429	0	0
3rd ward, 2nd pct.....	36	215	328	1	1
4th ward, 1st pct.....	48	171	372	2	0
4th ward, 2nd pct.....	27	147	311	1	0
5th ward, 1st pct.....	67	151	367	0	0
5th ward, 2nd pct.....	53	114	330	1	0
Peshtigo, city:					
1st ward.....	15	57	148	0	1
2nd ward.....	9	88	163	0	1
3rd ward.....	14	65	145	0	0
Totals.....	1,149	3,657	6,370	24	18
MARQUETTE CO.					
Buffalo.....	18	42	96	2	0
Crystal Lake.....	1	12	67	1	0
Douglas.....	18	40	164	2	0
Harris.....	5	23	120	0	0
Mecan.....	20	51	124	0	0
Montello.....	38	25	94	1	0
Moundville.....	10	40	167	0	0
Neshkoro.....	12	29	42	0	0
Newton.....	1	34	89	0	0
Oxford.....	4	15	62	0	0
Packwaukee.....	20	70	183	0	0
Shields.....	25	30	77	0	0
Springfield.....	1	35	98	0	0
Westfield.....	7	35	103	0	0
Neshkoro, vil.....	15	23	98	0	0
Oxford, vil.....	8	39	110	0	1
Westfield, vil.....	9	70	285	0	0
Montello, city:					
1st ward.....	3	26	124	0	0
2nd ward.....	15	23	77	0	0
3rd ward.....	20	22	96	0	0
4th ward.....	12	49	79	0	0
Totals.....	262	733	2,355	6	1
MILWAUKEE CO.					
Franklin, 1st pct.....	9	73	328	3	0
Franklin, 2nd pct.....	26	55	148	3	0
Granville:					
1st pct.....	5	59	178	0	0
2nd pct.....	19	64	202	0	0
3rd pct.....	41	170	149	5	0
4th pct.....	18	153	102	2	1

SUMMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Bolens (Dem.)	La Follette (Prog.)	Heil (Rep.)	Smith (Union)	Schleier, Jr. (Ind. Soc. Labor)
MILWAUKEE CO.—Contd.					
Granville, city—Contd.					
5th pct.	29	119	79	3	1
6th pct.	9	87	121	0	0
7th pct.	12	126	177	1	0
8th pct.	27	155	158	1	0
9th pct.	11	147	83	1	1
Greenfield:	171	681	1247		
1st pct.	32	222	297	0	1
2nd pct.	92	315	288	6	0
3rd pct.	25	151	94	2	1-
4th pct.	23	104	371	1	1
5th pct.	51	239	269	5	1
6th pct.	63	169	338	1	0
7th pct.	73	260	150	1	2
Lake:	359	1460	1607		
1st pct.	106	417	340	2	0
2nd pct.	115	240	396	8	0
3rd pct.	70	220	296	4	1
4th pct.	40	200	161	1	0
5th pct.	40	271	285	4	2
6th pct.	41	220	154	10	0
Milwaukee:	415	1568	1632		
1st pct.	12	96	205	0	0
2nd pct.	20	133	132	1	0
3rd pct.	9	106	172	0	0
4th pct.	8	42	199	0	0
Oak Creek:	49	377	708		
1st pct.	26	120	447	4	0
2nd pct.	35	106	225	4	0
Wauwatosa:					
1st pct.	31	137	358	0	0
2nd pct.	15	229	185	0	1
3rd pct.	27	62	200	0	1
4th pct.	24	77	111	1	0
5th pct.	54	244	191	0	1
6th pct.	177	879	1199	4	2
Fox Point, vil.	26	36	414	1	0
River Hills, vil.	7	20	167	1	0
Shorewood, vil.:					
1st pct.	28	168	1,018	1	0
2nd pct.	45	168	853	2	0
3rd pct.	42	116	757	0	0
4th pct.	28	144	1,055	1	0
5th pct.	41	161	926	1	0
West Milwaukee, vil.:					
1st pct.	43	460	202	2	1
2nd pct.	38	338	357	3	6
3rd pct.	31	310	366	5	0
Whitefish Bay, vil.:					
1st pct.	25	134	1,045	5	0
2nd pct.	18	162	990	15	2
3rd pct.	23	109	898	0	0
Cudahy, city:					
1st ward, 1st pct.	55	192	206	3	0
1st ward, 2nd pct.	59	142	150	2	0
2nd ward, 1st pct.	58	206	320	9	1
2nd ward, 2nd pct.	41	160	235	1	1
3rd ward, 1st pct.	115	250	142	4	0
3rd ward, 2nd pct.	50	140	79	0	0
4th ward, 1st pct.	84	172	86	4	1
4th ward, 2nd pct.	63	183	91	3	1
South Milwaukee, city:					
1st ward, 1st pct.	17	114	319	0	0
1st ward, 2nd pct.	48	153	407	0	1
2nd ward, 1st pct.	39	158	373	1	3
2nd ward, 2nd pct.	46	223	322	7	0
3rd ward, 1st pct.	111	244	269	8	2
3rd ward, 2nd pct.	84	239	263	1	1
4th ward	100	198	219	2	2
Wauwatosa, city:					
1st ward, 1st pct.	14	44	403	0	1
1st ward, 2nd pct.	6	49	269	0	0
1st ward, 3rd pct.	16	41	530	2	0
1st ward, 4th pct.	18	93	381	0	1

SUMMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Bolens (Dem.)	La Follette (Prog.)	Heil (Rep.)	Smith (Union)	Schleier, Jr. (Ind. Soc. Labor)
MILWAUKEE CO.—Contd.					
Wauwatosa, city—contd.					
1st ward, 5th pct.-----	23	71	287	2	0
1st ward, 6th pct.-----	15	137	392	2	0
2nd ward, 1st pct.-----	34	58	546	1	0
2nd ward, 2nd pct.-----	16	74	460	1	0
2nd ward, 3rd pct.-----	3	44	367	0	0
2nd ward, 4th pct.-----	21	103	462	0	0
3rd ward, 1st pct.-----	33	96	448	0	0
3rd ward, 2nd pct.-----	40	137	617	3	0
3rd ward, 3rd pct.-----	6	26	330	0	0
4th ward, 1st pct.-----	23	185	293	2	0
4th ward, 2nd pct.-----	22	128	356	1	0
4th ward, 3rd pct.-----	16	87	413	0	0
4th ward, 4th pct.-----	20	90	251	7	0
5th ward, 1st pct.-----	24	105	442	1	0
5th ward, 2nd pct.-----	16	174	511	0	0
5th ward, 3rd pct.-----	18	138	448	2	0
West Allis, city:					
1st ward, 1st pct.-----	27	251	139	0	2
1st ward, 2nd pct.-----	52	351	53	5	0
1st ward, 3rd pct.-----	36	255	122	4	0
1st ward, 4th pct.-----	48	218	223	0	0
1st ward, 5th pct.-----	61	187	223	3	0
1st ward, 6th pct.-----	52	301	102	1	3
1st ward, 7th pct.-----	54	209	153	3	2
1st ward, 8th pct.-----	50	244	205	3	7
1st ward, 9th pct.-----	49	217	161	0	0
2nd ward, 1st pct.-----	33	163	139	2	2
2nd ward, 2nd pct.-----	25	141	268	18	0
2nd ward, 3rd pct.-----	30	156	137	0	0
2nd ward, 4th pct.-----	26	201	152	1	1
2nd ward, 5th pct.-----	21	165	95	1	0
3rd ward, 1st pct.-----	31	103	240	1	0
3rd ward, 2nd pct.-----	25	92	298	0	0
3rd ward, 3rd pct.-----	25	139	286	0	0
3rd ward, 4th pct.-----	16	132	173	0	1
3rd ward, 5th pct.-----	25	143	145	1	0
3rd ward, 6th pct.-----	17	107	184	2	0
4th ward, 1st pct.-----	31	248	132	2	1
4th ward, 2nd pct.-----	40	204	172	1	1
4th ward, 3rd pct.-----	29	132	207	2	1
4th ward, 4th pct.-----	16	155	269	0	1
4th ward, 5th pct.-----	19	121	137	1	0
4th ward, 6th pct.-----	19	153	148	0	1
4th ward, 7th pct.-----	26	164	120	0	0
4th ward, 8th pct.-----	18	148	131	1	0
Milwaukee, city:					
1st ward, 1st pct.-----	18	66	383	0	0
1st ward, 2nd pct.-----	37	93	240	0	0
1st ward, 3rd pct.-----	71	110	248	0	0
1st ward, 4th pct.-----	14	31	333	0	1
1st ward, 5th pct.-----	83	116	256	1	1
1st ward, 6th pct.-----	201	172	145	8	0
1st ward, 7th pct.-----	140	134	152	1	0
1st ward, 8th pct.-----	139	182	123	1	0
1st ward, 9th pct.-----	60	124	284	0	0
1st ward, 10th pct.-----	71	135	198	1	0
1st ward, 11th pct.-----	63	249	149	2	0
1st ward, 12th pct.-----	45	93	213	1	0
1st ward, 13th pct.-----	42	130	134	0	2
1st ward, 14th pct.-----	58	242	196	1	1
1st ward, 15th pct.-----	49	194	184	0	1
1st ward, 16th pct.-----	39	109	190	1	0
1st ward, 17th pct.-----	19	56	209	3	0
2nd ward, 1st pct.-----	44	248	145	3	3
2nd ward, 2nd pct.-----	40	233	146	4	1
2nd ward, 3rd pct.-----	40	186	186	2	1
2nd ward, 4th pct.-----	56	182	172	1	0
2nd ward, 5th pct.-----	45	184	143	0	1
2nd ward, 6th pct.-----	52	293	133	1	1
2nd ward, 7th pct.-----	41	210	141	2	0
2nd ward, 8th pct.-----	39	217	182	2	2
2nd ward, 9th pct.-----	20	180	234	2	0
2nd ward, 10th pct.-----	48	167	198	6	

SUMMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Bolens (Dem.)	La Follette (Prog.)	Heil (Rep.)	Smith (Union)	Schleier, Jr. (Ind. Soc. Labor)
MILWAUKEE CO.—Contd.					
Milwaukee, city—Contd.					
2nd ward, 11th pct.....	34	140	211	1	0
2nd ward, 12th pct.....	30	216	157	5	1
2nd ward, 13th pct.....	38	102	218	0	2
2nd ward, 14th pct.....	22	191	203	3	2
2nd ward, 15th pct.....	21	119	258	0	0
3rd ward, 1st pct.....	18	56	393	0	0
3rd ward, 2nd pct.....	21	297	87	1	0
3rd ward, 3rd pct.....	46	60	248	1	0
3rd ward, 4th pct.....	35	99	142	0	0
3rd ward, 5th pct.....	35	161	131	1	4
3rd ward, 6th pct.....	51	191	90	0	0
3rd ward, 7th pct.....	11	48	252	0	0
3rd ward, 8th pct.....	35	116	169	0	0
3rd ward, 9th pct.....	41	122	123	6	0
3rd ward, 10th pct.....	26	191	156	3	0
3rd ward, 11th pct.....	20	75	257	0	0
3rd ward, 12th pct.....	32	66	227	0	0
3rd ward, 13th pct.....	25	114	122	2	2
4th ward, 1st pct.....	49	130	196	0	1
4th ward, 2nd pct.....	75	228	138	4	1
4th ward, 3rd pct.....	80	247	144	1	5
4th ward, 4th pct.....	38	157	202	1	0
4th ward, 5th pct.....	36	111	218	2	1
4th ward, 6th pct.....	69	177	167	2	4
4th ward, 7th pct.....	36	103	169	1	1
4th ward, 8th pct.....	51	125	225	0	0
4th ward, 9th pct.....	45	137	183	0	1
4th ward, 10th pct.....	26	138	191	0	2
4th ward, 11th pct.....	44	119	190	2	0
4th ward, 12th pct.....	72	129	234	2	0
4th ward, 13th pct.....	44	109	191	1	0
4th ward, 14th pct.....	36	136	206	1	2
4th ward, 15th pct.....	39	80	171	0	2
4th ward, 16th pct.....	29	109	144	1	2
4th ward, 17th pct.....	30	117	201	0	0
5th ward, 1st pct.....	57	329	80	1	5
5th ward, 2nd pct.....	45	233	121	0	4
5th ward, 3rd pct.....	44	226	112	1	0
5th ward, 4th pct.....	30	217	193	3	3
5th ward, 5th pct.....	47	277	155	0	4
5th ward, 6th pct.....	27	340	68	1	4
5th ward, 7th pct.....	41	275	128	0	2
5th ward, 8th pct.....	45	167	168	0	1
5th ward, 9th pct.....	35	193	146	2	1
5th ward, 10th pct.....	41	174	222	2	1
5th ward, 11th pct.....	32	195	208	1	0
5th ward, 12th pct.....	38	248	130	1	1
5th ward, 13th pct.....	57	235	169	0	0
5th ward, 14th pct.....	45	201	165	0	3
5th ward, 15th pct.....	29	149	214	1	0
5th ward, 16th pct.....	28	144	104	0	2
6th ward, 1st pct.....	46	172	142	2	1
6th ward, 2nd pct.....	45	200	155	1	2
6th ward, 3rd pct.....	47	199	158	1	1
6th ward, 4th pct.....	46	161	201	2	0
6th ward, 5th pct.....	35	247	96	2	1
6th ward, 6th pct.....	59	232	85	3	2
6th ward, 7th pct.....	42	144	95	9	1
6th ward, 8th pct.....	54	237	117	0	0
6th ward, 9th pct.....	74	259	125	3	0
6th ward, 10th pct.....	104	208	75	1	0
6th ward, 11th pct.....	51	243	105	1	0
6th ward, 12th pct.....	81	272	88	0	2
6th ward, 13th pct.....	58	130	85	6	1
6th ward, 14th pct.....	52	184	92	18	1
6th ward, 15th pct.....	76	217	78	0	2
6th ward, 16th pct.....	34	168	177	7	1
7th ward, 1st pct.....	39	163	167	3	1
7th ward, 2nd pct.....	22	200	171	1	1
7th ward, 3rd pct.....	36	247	141	3	3
7th ward, 4th pct.....	40	165	183	5	7
7th ward, 5th pct.....	44	192	90	0	0
7th ward, 6th pct.....	25	209	159	4	3

SUMMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Bolens (Dem.)	La Follette (Prog.)	Heil (Rep.)	Smith (Union)	Schleier, Jr. (Ind. Soc. Labor)
MILWAUKEE CO.—Contd.					
Milwaukee, city—Contd.					
7th ward, 7th pct.....	48	197	210	6	3
7th ward, 8th pct.....	44	241	180	0	1
7th ward, 9th pct.....	45	230	122	0	2
7th ward, 10th pct.....	11	197	151	2	0
7th ward, 11th pct.....	27	231	184	3	0
7th ward, 12th pct.....	26	169	166	1	0
7th ward, 13th pct.....	24	159	167	3	1
7th ward, 14th pct.....	33	203	228	0	0
7th ward, 15th pct.....	32	177	149	2	0
7th ward, 16th pct.....	20	145	191	1	0
7th ward, 17th pct.....	32	100	243	0	0
8th ward, 1st pct.....	52	194	197	1	4
8th ward, 2nd pct.....	79	178	223	5	0
8th ward, 3rd pct.....	79	189	150	1	0
8th ward, 4th pct.....	49	244	158	3	0
8th ward, 5th pct.....	43	172	152	1	1
8th ward, 6th pct.....	61	231	156	4	0
8th ward, 7th pct.....	43	257	149	4	0
8th ward, 8th pct.....	33	172	118	3	0
8th ward, 9th pct.....	92	262	143	3	0
8th ward, 10th pct.....	49	237	176	0	0
8th ward, 11th pct.....	49	172	208	2	3
8th ward, 12th pct.....	75	179	144	0	0
8th ward, 13th pct.....	24	59	415	2	0
8th ward, 14th pct.....	87	183	174	3	2
9th ward, 1st pct.....	15	171	238	7	0
9th ward, 2nd pct.....	14	104	228	3	1
9th ward, 3rd pct.....	20	153	256	1	0
9th ward, 4th pct.....	27	147	244	3	0
9th ward, 5th pct.....	16	153	251	3	1
9th ward, 6th pct.....	26	180	104	2	0
9th ward, 7th pct.....	31	197	236	3	1
9th ward, 8th pct.....	46	185	222	9	0
9th ward, 9th pct.....	20	215	165	7	0
9th ward, 10th pct.....	15	147	236	5	0
9th ward, 11th pct.....	19	177	248	2	0
9th ward, 12th pct.....	26	147	126	9	2
9th ward, 13th pct.....	47	284	165	6	5
9th ward, 14th pct.....	22	146	327	0	0
9th ward, 15th pct.....	17	172	208	0	1
10th ward, 1st pct.....	33	334	110	3	1
10th ward, 2nd pct.....	31	253	73	0	0
10th ward, 3rd pct.....	30	245	106	2	1
10th ward, 4th pct.....	43	255	143	2	1
10th ward, 5th pct.....	30	158	189	2	1
10th ward, 6th pct.....	29	180	141	0	2
10th ward, 7th pct.....	29	198	120	2	0
10th ward, 8th pct.....	32	238	126	6	0
10th ward, 9th pct.....	22	207	131	0	0
10th ward, 10th pct.....	30	189	131	3	0
10th ward, 11th pct.....	36	235	153	1	0
10th ward, 12th pct.....	33	203	152	3	0
10th ward, 13th pct.....	44	119	105	5	0
10th ward, 14th pct.....	23	175	152	5	0
11th ward, 1st pct.....	74	206	171	3	1
11th ward, 2nd pct.....	56	216	124	2	4
11th ward, 3rd pct.....	52	239	142	3	0
11th ward, 4th pct.....	21	136	191	1	3
11th ward, 5th pct.....	16	173	199	1	3
11th ward, 6th pct.....	43	179	190	9	0
11th ward, 7th pct.....	27	154	198	7	0
11th ward, 8th pct.....	27	138	244	2	0
11th ward, 9th pct.....	27	198	238	0	1
11th ward, 10th pct.....	56	221	210	0	0
11th ward, 11th pct.....	19	181	204	0	2
11th ward, 12th pct.....	39	167	120	3	0
11th ward, 13th pct.....	34	181	101	7	1
11th ward, 14th pct.....	56	197	165	0	1
12th ward, 1st pct.....	52	255	107	4	1
12th ward, 2nd pct.....	35	148	133	13	2
12th ward, 3rd pct.....	56	232	127	5	1
12th ward, 4th pct.....	84	260	140	0	3
12th ward, 5th pct.....	86	264	174	0	0

SUMMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Bolens (Dem.)	La Follette (Prog.)	Heil (Rep.)	Smith (Union)	Schleier, Jr. (Ind. Soc. Labor)
MILWAUKEE CO.—Contd.					
Milwaukee, city—Contd.					
12th ward, 6th pct.....	76	153	153	2	1
12th ward, 7th pct.....	56	203	168	4	2
12th ward, 8th pct.....	76	164	163	1	2
12th ward, 9th pct.....	62	200	153	1	0
12th ward, 10th pct.....	62	135	203	9	0
12th ward, 11th pct.....	95	183	181	5	0
12th ward, 12th pct.....	93	179	158	1	3
13th ward, 1st pct.....	98	128	159	0	0
13th ward, 2nd pct.....	69	114	128	0	0
13th ward, 3rd pct.....	101	150	121	2	0
13th ward, 4th pct.....	72	160	149	2	0
13th ward, 5th pct.....	57	119	175	2	0
13th ward, 6th pct.....	71	181	139	3	0
13th ward, 7th pct.....	42	124	173	0	0
13th ward, 8th pct.....	32	148	225	2	2
13th ward, 9th pct.....	28	140	185	0	0
13th ward, 10th pct.....	22	120	219	4	0
13th ward, 11th pct.....	28	147	185	2	0
13th ward, 12th pct.....	27	164	267	2	2
13th ward, 13th pct.....	22	123	203	2	0
13th ward, 14th pct.....	31	188	215	1	0
13th ward, 15th pct.....	30	166	177	3	1
13th ward, 16th pct.....	65	169	132	0	0
14th ward, 1st pct.....	104	155	153	2	0
14th ward, 2nd pct.....	59	226	93	4	0
14th ward, 3rd pct.....	72	233	97	0	0
14th ward, 4th pct.....	102	244	110	1	0
14th ward, 5th pct.....	82	205	96	1	2
14th ward, 6th pct.....	67	231	133	5	1
14th ward, 7th pct.....	71	265	95	2	1
14th ward, 8th pct.....	85	267	173	3	0
14th ward, 9th pct.....	66	223	140	3	1
14th ward, 10th pct.....	79	224	192	3	0
14th ward, 11th pct.....	81	180	189	2	1
14th ward, 12th pct.....	75	202	171	0	1
14th ward, 13th pct.....	92	224	233	2	0
14th ward, 14th pct.....	89	225	106	1	1
15th ward, 1st pct.....	34	176	188	4	0
15th ward, 2nd pct.....	33	99	277	0	1
15th ward, 3rd pct.....	16	73	275	2	1
15th ward, 4th pct.....	32	149	163	0	0
15th ward, 5th pct.....	25	146	213	3	0
15th ward, 6th pct.....	24	111	237	0	2
15th ward, 7th pct.....	19	86	304	3	0
15th ward, 8th pct.....	17	135	249	0	1
15th ward, 9th pct.....	15	95	314	1	2
15th ward, 10th pct.....	21	152	230	4	0
15th ward, 11th pct.....	14	90	225	1	0
15th ward, 12th pct.....	21	116	305	0	0
15th ward, 13th pct.....	37	91	323	0	0
15th ward, 14th pct.....	32	126	258	11	0
15th ward, 15th pct.....	20	86	341	0	1
15th ward, 16th pct.....	15	150	188	0	1
16th ward, 1st pct.....	13	103	180	1	0
16th ward, 2nd pct.....	19	96	184	0	0
16th ward, 3rd pct.....	25	97	177	1	0
16th ward, 4th pct.....	22	88	235	1	0
16th ward, 5th pct.....	44	164	150	5	0
16th ward, 6th pct.....	29	129	322	3	0
16th ward, 7th pct.....	36	123	222	1	0
16th ward, 8th pct.....	38	222	125	2	1
16th ward, 9th pct.....	25	106	256	0	0
16th ward, 10th pct.....	38	129	183	1	0
16th ward, 11th pct.....	69	225	111	12	1
16th ward, 12th pct.....	36	182	156	0	0
16th ward, 13th pct.....	56	252	144	7	0
16th ward, 14th pct.....	18	104	320	1	2
16th ward, 15th pct.....	42	124	278	0	1
16th ward, 16th pct.....	32	160	210	4	0
16th ward, 17th pct.....	32	176	113	2	3
16th ward, 18th pct.....	28	161	168	6	2
16th ward, 19th pct.....	34	132	178	5	1
17th ward, 1st pct.....	51	238	151	4	0

SUMMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Bolens (Dem.)	La Follette (Prog.)	Heil (Rep.)	Smith (Union)	Schleier, Jr. (Ind. Soc. Labor)
MILWAUKEE CO.—Contd.					
Milwaukee, city—Contd.					
17th ward, 2nd pct.....	37	193	143	2	0
17th ward, 3rd pct.....	71	210	120	0	0
17th ward, 4th pct.....	34	181	130	0	1
17th ward, 5th pct.....	24	156	213	4	0
17th ward, 6th pct.....	17	170	241	6	1
17th ward, 7th pct.....	29	135	279	4	0
17th ward, 8th pct.....	35	239	136	3	0
17th ward, 9th pct.....	41	204	167	1	1
17th ward, 10th pct.....	16	176	180	2	0
17th ward, 11th pct.....	55	259	78	2	2
17th ward, 12th pct.....	34	198	263	4	1
17th ward, 13th pct.....	44	135	152	3	1
18th ward, 1st pct.....	14	55	320	1	0
18th ward, 2nd pct.....	42	121	231	4	1
18th ward, 3rd pct.....	69	119	121	0	1
18th ward, 4th pct.....	32	92	284	1	2
18th ward, 5th pct.....	21	52	224	0	1
18th ward, 6th pct.....	27	71	326	0	0
18th ward, 7th pct.....	14	46	292	0	0
18th ward, 8th pct.....	6	47	349	0	0
18th ward, 9th pct.....	11	39	292	0	0
18th ward, 10th pct.....	12	49	358	0	0
18th ward, 11th pct.....	34	101	291	0	0
18th ward, 12th pct.....	19	62	227	0	0
18th ward, 13th pct.....	18	98	260	0	1
18th ward, 14th pct.....	13	91	203	0	1
18th ward, 15th pct.....	11	62	268	0	0
18th ward, 16th pct.....	9	41	251	0	0
18th ward, 17th pct.....	8	36	306	1	0
18th ward, 18th pct.....	10	44	333	0	0
18th ward, 19th pct.....	5	38	289	0	0
18th ward, 20th pct.....	21	113	253	2	0
18th ward, 21st pct.....	11	107	257	0	0
18th ward, 22nd pct.....	13	73	375	0	0
18th ward, 23rd pct.....	5	36	343	0	0
19th ward, 1st pct.....	24	185	211	0	0
19th ward, 2nd pct.....	38	191	181	2	0
19th ward, 3rd pct.....	48	150	219	2	1
19th ward, 4th pct.....	23	138	250	2	0
19th ward, 5th pct.....	34	96	226	2	0
19th ward, 6th pct.....	57	131	251	0	1
19th ward, 7th pct.....	34	118	209	6	0
19th ward, 8th pct.....	22	114	251	0	0
19th ward, 9th pct.....	19	100	227	2	1
19th ward, 10th pct.....	31	69	285	0	0
19th ward, 11th pct.....	21	71	251	2	0
19th ward, 12th pct.....	11	91	207	0	0
19th ward, 13th pct.....	17	61	323	1	1
19th ward, 14th pct.....	13	63	329	0	0
19th ward, 15th pct.....	23	80	278	2	0
19th ward, 16th pct.....	20	83	358	0	0
19th ward, 17th pct.....	17	118	329	1	0
19th ward, 18th pct.....	16	63	285	1	0
20th ward, 1st pct.....	23	170	239	0	1
20th ward, 2nd pct.....	32	162	185	0	1
20th ward, 3rd pct.....	24	149	132	0	0
20th ward, 4th pct.....	24	219	187	1	1
20th ward, 5th pct.....	20	200	149	10	4
20th ward, 6th pct.....	22	203	149	0	0
20th ward, 7th pct.....	25	212	160	2	0
20th ward, 8th pct.....	28	120	171	1	1
20th ward, 9th pct.....	29	139	207	1	1
20th ward, 10th pct.....	19	139	166	1	1
20th ward, 11th pct.....	28	135	176	2	0
20th ward, 12th pct.....	40	151	179	0	1
20th ward, 13th pct.....	23	175	188	1	0
20th ward, 14th pct.....	30	133	201	1	3
20th ward, 15th pct.....	36	199	216	1	0
20th ward, 16th pct.....	28	201	158	0	1
20th ward, 17th pct.....	31	190	156	1	0
20th ward, 18th pct.....	24	146	145	2	1
21st ward, 1st pct.....	76	138	157	3	1
21st ward, 2nd pct.....	39	157	160	5	0

SUMMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Bolens (Dem.)	La Follette (Prog.)	Heil (Rep.)	Smith (Union)	Schleier, Jr. (Ind. Soc. Labor)
MILWAUKEE CO.—Contd.					
Milwaukee, city—Contd.					
21st ward, 3rd pct.....	27	143	174	2	1
21st ward, 4th pct.....	22	158	178	4	0
21st ward, 5th pct.....	42	117	178	17	0
21st ward, 6th pct.....	23	136	211	6	2
21st ward, 7th pct.....	32	138	191	1	1
21st ward, 8th pct.....	59	119	148	4	0
21st ward, 9th pct.....	50	151	200	0	1
21st ward, 10th pct.....	35	164	157	3	0
21st ward, 11th pct.....	17	117	130	5	0
21st ward, 12th pct.....	30	121	178	3	0
21st ward, 13th pct.....	24	156	136	1	0
21st ward, 14th pct.....	22	121	165	0	0
21st ward, 15th pct.....	71	144	148	2	1
21st ward, 16th pct.....	27	148	161	3	0
21st ward, 17th pct.....	21	139	133	0	1
22nd ward, 1st pct.....	45	221	176	3	1
22nd ward, 2nd pct.....	26	175	222	1	0
22nd ward, 3rd pct.....	21	176	164	5	0
22nd ward, 4th pct.....	36	159	185	1	1
22nd ward, 5th pct.....	35	155	245	1	0
22nd ward, 6th pct.....	17	131	266	1	1
22nd ward, 7th pct.....	34	131	273	0	0
22nd ward, 8th pct.....	21	96	266	2	0
22nd ward, 9th pct.....	22	117	235	2	0
22nd ward, 10th pct.....	10	98	281	0	0
22nd ward, 11th pct.....	8	35	322	0	0
22nd ward, 12th pct.....	15	101	285	0	0
22nd ward, 13th pct.....	22	92	282	0	0
22nd ward, 14th pct.....	12	152	194	0	0
22nd ward, 15th pct.....	17	72	307	0	0
22nd ward, 16th pct.....	20	163	296	0	0
22nd ward, 17th pct.....	31	167	247	1	1
22nd ward, 18th pct.....	11	132	263	2	0
22nd ward, 19th pct.....	26	95	236	1	1
22nd ward, 20th pct.....	24	138	240	0	0
23rd ward, 1st pct.....	27	155	244	2	2
23rd ward, 2nd pct.....	52	173	211	3	1
23rd ward, 3rd pct.....	22	119	331	0	0
23rd ward, 4th pct.....	33	120	217	0	2
23rd ward, 5th pct.....	24	140	305	0	0
23rd ward, 6th pct.....	29	152	201	1	2
23rd ward, 7th pct.....	17	169	181	3	0
23rd ward, 8th pct.....	24	214	147	0	2
23rd ward, 9th pct.....	24	220	178	2	2
23rd ward, 10A pct.....	29	85	229	2	2
23rd ward, 10B pct.....	28	100	249	1	1
23rd ward, 11th pct.....	42	245	143	6	0
23rd ward, 12th pct.....	28	227	106	7	3
23rd ward, 13th pct.....	36	252	104	12	1
24th ward, 1st pct.....	107	239	155	12	2
24th ward, 2nd pct.....	71	282	102	2	3
24th ward, 3rd pct.....	71	157	103	4	1
24th ward, 4th pct.....	73	245	107	1	0
24th ward, 5th pct.....	68	251	111	2	0
24th ward, 6th pct.....	25	149	232	4	0
24th ward, 7th pct.....	24	210	195	3	1
24th ward, 8th pct.....	30	183	150	4	0
24th ward, 9th pct.....	24	184	292	0	3
24th ward, 10th pct.....	81	241	181	0	0
24th ward, 11th pct.....	70	262	211	2	0
24th ward, 12th pct.....	36	192	361	3	0
24th ward, 13th pct.....	94	229	94	6	0
24th ward, 14th pct.....	55	237	117	1	3
25th ward, 1st pct.....	29	130	229	1	1
25th ward, 2nd pct.....	22	194	164	2	1
25th ward, 3rd pct.....	25	187	158	5	1
25th ward, 4th pct.....	20	129	153	4	1
25th ward, 5th pct.....	23	213	179	4	5
25th ward, 6th pct.....	28	205	196	0	1
25th ward, 7th pct.....	20	127	166	2	1
25th ward, 8th pct.....	29	198	172	8	1
25th ward, 9th pct.....	31	180	226	6	0
25th ward, 10th pct.....	23	112	264	4	1

SUMMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Bolens (Dem.)	La Follette (Prog.)	Heil (Rep.)	Smith (Union)	Schleier, Jr. (Ind. Soc. Labor)
MILWAUKEE CO.—Contd.					
Milwaukee, city—Contd.					
25th ward, 11th pct.	28	169	238	7	0
25th ward, 12th pct.	24	101	117	0	1
25th ward, 13th pct.	33	187	187	8	2
25th ward, 14th pct.	42	181	174	7	2
25th ward, 15th pct.	35	188	180	6	0
25th ward, 16th pct.	19	197	203	1	0
25th ward, 17th pct.	13	156	230	3	0
25th ward, 18th pct.	26	153	226	3	0
25th ward, 19th pct.	21	129	216	2	3
25th ward, 20th pct.	11	185	163	1	0
26th ward, 1st pct.	43	185	219	3	3
26th ward, 2nd pct.	16	92	327	1	0
26th ward, 3rd pct.	11	121	266	3	0
26th ward, 4th pct.	42	225	186	3	1
26th ward, 5th pct.	21	159	301	1	0
26th ward, 6th pct.	17	111	296	1	0
26th ward, 7th pct.	8	106	318	0	0
26th ward, 8th pct.	6	136	261	0	0
26th ward, 9th pct.	18	113	213	0	0
26th ward, 10th pct.	8	143	234	0	0
26th ward, 11th pct.	17	135	204	0	0
26th ward, 12th pct.	18	128	247	0	0
26th ward, 13th pct.	23	139	177	0	0
26th ward, 14th pct.	21	125	303	2	1
26th ward, 15th pct.	27	157	279	3	1
26th ward, 16th pct.	14	122	207	1	0
26th ward, 17th pct.	13	132	330	0	1
26th ward, 18th pct.	29	131	216	3	1
26th ward, 19th pct.	13	90	360	0	0
27th ward, 1st pct.	30	242	185	2	1
27th ward, 2nd pct.	44	128	248	3	1
27th ward, 3rd pct.	27	118	238	2	2
27th ward, 4th pct.	26	134	232	1	0
27th ward, 5th pct.	23	185	210	2	3
27th ward, 6th pct.	17	111	287	0	0
27th ward, 7th pct.	18	105	320	0	2
27th ward, 8th pct.	36	157	247	3	1
27th ward, 9th pct.	43	141	235	4	1
27th ward, 10th pct.	21	104	230	4	0
27th ward, 11th pct.	23	121	236	0	0
27th ward, 12th pct.	42	244	148	4	0
27th ward, 13th pct.	33	159	185	12	1
27th ward, 14th pct.	16	124	186	0	0
Totals	20,272	87,916	118,617	1,154	396
MONROE CO.					
Adrian	4	35	76	0	0
Angelo	3	112	100	0	0
Byron	0	88	89	0	0
Clifton	7	88	154	0	0
Glendale	11	71	136	1	1
Grant	1	33	55	0	0
Greenfield	1	64	100	0	0
Jefferson	8	91	86	0	0
La Fayette	0	28	54	0	0
La Grange	4	75	100	1	0
Leon	5	122	138	0	0
Lincoln	12	98	147	0	0
Little Falls	6	82	209	1	1
New Lyme	9	26	24	0	0
Oakdale	9	106	74	3	2
Portland	8	116	123	0	0
Ridgeville	13	96	130	0	0
Scott	0	17	11	0	0
Sheldon	6	60	117	0	0
Sparta	13	145	235	0	0
Tomah	6	81	196	0	1
Wellington	1	77	118	0	0
Wells	5	46	53	0	0
Wilton	9	96	128	0	0
Cashton, vil.	16	130	143	0	1
Ke-dall, vil.	11	52	159	1	1

SUMMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Bolens (Dem.)	La Follette (Prog.)	Heil (Rep.)	Smith (Union)	Schleier, Jr. (Ind. Soc. Labor)
MONROE CO.—Contd.					
Melvina, vil.-----	0	49	22	0	0
Norwalk, vil.-----	15	64	133	0	1
Ontario, vil.-----	3	15	25	0	0
Wilton, vil.-----	20	60	123	0	0
Wyeville, vil.-----	1	61	14	0	0
Sparta, city:-----					
1st ward.-----	12	152	352	1	0
2nd ward.-----	8	124	380	0	0
3rd ward.-----	12	185	343	0	0
4th ward.-----	26	200	326	0	0
Tomah, city:-----					
1st ward.-----	19	142	305	0	0
2nd ward.-----	26	190	372	0	0
3rd ward.-----	23	198	181	1	3
Totals.-----	333	3,478	5,529	9	11
OCONTO CO.					
Abrams.-----	18	62	129	1	1
Armstrong.-----	38	107	64	0	0
Bagley.-----	5	26	34	0	1
Brazeau.-----	25	68	160	2	3
Breed.-----	43	88	66	1	1
Chase.-----	36	54	98	0	0
Doty.-----	8	19	22	0	0
Gillett.-----	14	68	154	3	0
Howe.-----	29	100	114	1	0
Lena.-----	32	127	136	0	2
Little River.-----	38	139	273	2	0
Little Suamico.-----	47	78	136	4	2
Maple Valley.-----	30	88	184	0	1
Morgan.-----	20	39	111	0	2
Oconto.-----	48	134	219	0	1
Oconto Falls.-----	25	73	138	1	2
Pensaukee.-----	13	94	191	2	0
Riverview.-----	9	49	25	0	2
Spruce.-----	38	128	133	0	0
Stiles.-----	28	106	134	3	1
Townsend.-----	10	72	77	2	1
Underhill.-----	17	45	117	0	0
Wheeler.-----	9	66	66	0	0
Gillett, vil.-----	24	98	272	0	0
Lena, vil.-----	30	62	124	1	0
South Branch, vil.-----	11	20	0	0	0
Suring, vil.-----	31	39	131	0	0
Oconto, city:-----					
1st ward.-----	33	212	232	2	1
2nd ward.-----	61	190	81	0	0
3rd ward.-----	80	155	139	3	1
4th ward.-----	47	180	294	0	0
5th ward.-----	84	229	375	1	1
Oconto Falls, city:-----					
1st ward.-----	23	58	74	0	0
2nd ward.-----	28	47	160	2	0
3rd ward.-----	55	49	137	0	1
Totals.-----	1,087	3,169	4,800	31	25
ONEIDA CO.					
Cassian.-----	11	98	112	0	0
Crescent.-----	9	125	36	1	2
Enterprise.-----	3	51	61	0	1
Hazelhurst.-----	5	39	55	0	0
Lake Tomahawk.-----	7	64	64	0	0
Little Rice.-----	1	33	26	0	0
Lynne.-----	4	61	12	0	0
Minocqua.-----	21	183	411	1	1
Monico.-----	20	111	57	0	3
Newbold.-----	14	50	87	3	0
Pelican.-----	19	257	150	1	2
Piehl.-----	0	41	28	0	0
Pine Lake.-----	13	141	88	0	2
Schoepke.-----	12	105	60	0	0
Stella.-----	9	33	26	2	0

SUMMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Bolens (Dem.)	La Follette (Prog.)	Heil (Rep.)	Smith (Union)	Schleier, Jr. (Ind. Soc. Labor)
ONEIDA CO.—Contd.					
Sugar Camp.....	13	95	67	0	1
Three Lakes.....	36	111	273	2	0
Woodboro.....	4	36	31	0	0
Woodruff.....	22	61	127	0	0
Rhineland, city:					
1st ward.....	23	344	176	5	0
2nd ward.....	21	215	118	0	2
3rd ward.....	17	197	104	0	0
4th ward.....	22	104	325	0	0
5th ward.....	22	144	329	2	1
6th ward.....	19	143	146	0	1
7th ward.....	28	188	222	3	1
8th ward.....	25	231	112	5	2
Totals.....	400	3,261	3,303	25	19
OUTAGAMIE CO.					
Black Creek.....	19	53	114	4	0
Bovina.....	20	26	71	0	0
Buchanan.....	38	70	125	4	1
Center.....	16	63	196	9	0
Cicero.....	11	99	113	0	1
Dale.....	28	70	222	0	1
Deer Creek.....	15	43	112	0	0
Ellington.....	40	50	221	3	0
Freedom.....	81	60	188	27	1
Grand Chute.....	61	169	464	12	2
Greenville.....	21	49	204	0	0
Hortonia.....	20	21	108	0	0
Kaukauna.....	32	21	75	6	0
Liberty.....	4	31	80	0	0
Maine.....	7	33	86	0	0
Maple Creek.....	8	27	79	0	0
Oneida.....	21	124	177	8	5
Osborn.....	13	53	75	2	0
Seymour.....	25	74	125	1	1
Vandenbrock.....	29	22	77	33	3
Bear Creek, vil.....	15	21	61	2	0
Black Creek, vil.....	25	38	133	4	0
Combined Locks, vil.....	18	87	33	9	0
Hortonville, vil.....	20	50	289	1	0
Kimberly, vil.....	146	252	332	49	3
Little Chute, vil.....	191	279	492	128	4
Shlocton, vil.....	24	58	160	1	0
Appleton, city:					
1st ward, 1st pct.....	13	62	392	2	0
1st ward, 2nd pct.....	28	86	579	0	0
1st ward, 3rd pct.....	30	108	512	2	1
2nd ward, 1st pct.....	30	112	412	5	1
2nd ward, 2nd pct.....	53	96	349	1	0
3rd ward, 1st pct.....	121	94	455	4	0
3rd ward, 2nd pct.....	70	164	439	0	0
3rd ward, 3rd pct.....	25	92	235	5	1
4th ward, 1st pct.....	35	94	104	4	0
4th ward, 2nd pct.....	86	185	458	7	0
5th ward, 1st pct.....	69	124	383	5	2
5th ward, 2nd pct.....	73	126	386	3	1
5th ward, 3rd pct.....	70	129	408	5	0
6th ward, 1st pct.....	27	80	376	5	1
6th ward, 2nd pct.....	27	127	404	1	0
6th ward, 3rd pct.....	32	137	443	5	1
Kaukauna, city:					
1st ward, 1st pct.....	68	144	335	23	0
2nd ward, 2nd pct.....	59	151	296	8	1
3rd ward, 3rd pct.....	58	254	204	19	3
Kaukauna, 4th & 5th wards, 4th pct.....	64	166	241	8	1
New London, city:					
3rd ward.....	24	108	215	0	0
Seymour, city:					
1st ward, 1st pct.....	12	39	189	0	0
2nd ward, 2nd pct.....	9	37	135	0	0
Totals.....	2,031	4,658	12,365	415	35

SUMMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Bolens (Dem.)	La Follette (Prog.)	Heil (Rep.)	Smith (Union)	Schleier, Jr. (Ind. Soc. Labor)
OZAUKEE CO.					
Belgium.....	62	40	318	1	1
Cedarburg.....	22	94	238	0	1
Fredonia.....	42	109	254	2	0
Grafton.....	10	94	134	0	0
Mequon.....	62	185	653	1	0
Port Washington.....	40	85	194	1	0
Saukville.....	38	74	212	1	1
Belgium, vil.....	34	8	113	2	0
Fredonia, vil.....	22	13	94	0	0
Grafton, vil.....	27	118	252	7	0
Saukville, vil.....	30	44	108	2	0
Thiensville, vil.....	23	54	152	0	0
Cedarburg, city:					
1st ward.....	28	63	244	0	0
2nd ward.....	34	43	139	2	0
3rd ward.....	18	53	145	0	0
Port Washington, city:					
1st ward.....	93	63	194	3	0
2nd ward.....	82	72	115	1	0
3rd ward.....	63	58	125	3	0
4th ward.....	33	65	106	0	0
5th ward.....	62	59	187	0	1
6th ward.....	59	70	166	1	0
Totals.....	884	1,464	4,143	27	4
PEPIN CO.					
Albany.....	3	73	32	0	0
Durand.....	6	32	49	0	0
Frankfort.....	8	91	83	0	0
Lima.....	21	79	88	0	0
Pepin.....	7	142	154	0	0
Stockholm.....	2	48	42	0	0
Waterville.....	18	88	235	1	0
Waubesa.....	2	19	32	0	0
Pepin, vil.....	18	68	154	0	0
Stockholm, vil.....	5	37	48	0	0
Durand, city:					
1st ward.....	26	54	123	0	0
2nd ward.....	20	80	255	0	0
3rd ward.....	9	58	199	1	0
Totals.....	145	869	1,494	2	0
PIERCE CO.					
Clifton.....	5	66	41	1	0
Diamond Bluff.....	1	78	31	0	0
Ellsworth.....	15	163	198	1	0
El Paso.....	17	91	139	9	1
Gilman.....	5	82	132	0	2
Hartland.....	7	139	82	13	1
Isabelle.....	2	18	7	0	0
Maiden Rock.....	2	82	87	0	0
Martell.....	1	174	129	0	0
Oak Grove.....	2	61	51	5	0
River Falls.....	15	124	91	2	0
Rock Elm.....	7	84	135	5	1
Salem.....	4	84	88	6	0
Spring Lake.....	3	47	107	1	0
Trenton.....	7	175	59	1	1
Trimbelle.....	4	230	88	7	0
Union.....	6	98	146	3	0
Bay City, vil.....	5	69	23	0	3
Ellsworth, vil.....	27	183	442	1	3
Elmwood, vil.....	19	85	148	2	1
Maiden Rock, vil.....	2	50	56	3	0
Plum City, vil.....	5	38	64	1	0
Spring Valley, vil.....	12	54	258	0	0
Prescott, city:					
1st ward.....	14	34	31	0	0
2nd ward.....	6	19	59	0	0
3rd ward.....	9	28	64	0	0
River Falls, city:					
2nd election dist.....	26	452	493	4	0
Totals.....	229	2,770	3,249	65	11

SUMMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Bolens (Dem.)	La Follette (Prog.)	Heil (Rep.)	Smith (Union)	Schleier, Jr. (Ind. Soc. Labor)
POLK CO.					
Alden.....	2	174	92	0	0
Apple River.....	4	172	43	0	0
Balsam Lake.....	4	128	83	1	2
Beaver.....	9	83	63	1	1
Black Brook.....	5	135	71	0	0
Bone Lake.....	4	134	68	0	0
Clam Falls.....	5	100	64	0	1
Clayton.....	19	98	47	0	2
Clear Lake.....	7	156	55	0	1
Eureka.....	8	220	106	0	0
Farmington.....	2	70	104	3	2
Garfield.....	3	99	121	0	1
Georgetown.....	2	80	38	2	0
Johnstown.....	3	69	19	0	1
Laketown.....	3	147	97	3	1
Lincoln.....	8	118	119	0	1
Lorain.....	5	85	50	0	1
Luck.....	2	87	123	0	2
McKinley.....	6	92	28	0	0
Milltown.....	2	190	78	0	1
Osceola.....	3	116	88	1	0
St. Croix Falls.....	4	127	130	1	0
Sterling.....	2	120	53	0	0
West Sweden.....	7	143	58	0	2
Balsam Lake, vil.....	6	85	107	0	0
Centuria, vil.....	8	57	127	1	1
Clayton, vil.....	9	29	51	0	1
Clear Lake, vil.....	15	146	116	0	1
Dresser Jct., vil.....	2	72	31	0	0
Frederic, vil.....	7	75	156	0	1
Luck, vil.....	14	48	158	0	0
Milltown, vil.....	3	88	129	0	0
Osceola, vil.....	12	69	150	0	0
St. Croix Falls, vil.....	5	104	229	0	0
Amery, city:					
1st ward.....	12	87	167	0	0
2nd ward.....	5	73	104	0	0
Totals.....	217	3,876	3,323	13	23
PORTAGE CO.					
Alban.....	68	101	104	0	1
Almond.....	13	67	171	0	0
Amherst.....	67	129	173	1	0
Belmont.....	11	67	77	2	0
Buena Vista.....	52	69	180	1	0
Carson.....	43	87	117	9	0
Dewey.....	45	46	57	1	0
Eau Pleine.....	45	98	127	0	0
Grant.....	34	49	69	0	0
Hull.....	115	144	97	1	0
Lanark.....	16	65	152	0	0
Linwood.....	44	43	73	0	0
New Hope.....	42	117	145	0	0
Pine Grove.....	11	65	131	1	2
Plover.....	67	277	275	1	1
Sharon.....	196	59	211	1	1
Stockton.....	196	91	188	3	0
Almond, vil.....	6	48	123	0	1
Amherst, vil.....	13	87	191	0	0
Amherst Junction, vil.....	11	26	44	0	0
Junction City, vil.....	10	78	40	0	0
Nelsonville, vil.....	0	30	66	0	0
Park Ridge, vil.....	7	32	41	0	0
Rosholt, vil.....	34	54	100	0	0
Stevens Point, city:					
1st ward.....	44	159	258	1	3
2nd ward, 1st pct.....	49	146	277	2	0
2nd ward, 2nd pct.....	47	195	200	0	0
3rd ward.....	72	233	391	0	0
4th ward, 1st pct.....	132	160	151	0	1
4th ward, 2nd pct.....	151	239	110	1	2
5th ward.....	39	294	297	0	0

SUMMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Bolens (Dem.)	La Follette (Prog.)	Heil (Rep.)	Smith (Union)	Schleier, Jr. (Ind. Soc. Labor)
PORTAGE CO.—Contd.					
Stevens Point, city—Contd.					
6th ward.....	44	201	135	0	2
7th ward.....	188	222	144	5	0
8th ward.....	102	173	221	2	0
9th ward.....	20	117	107	2	1
Totals.....	2,024	4,068	5,243	33	16
PRICE CO.					
Catawba.....	12	49	63	0	2
Eisenstein.....	16	139	148	0	3
Elk.....	10	102	111	1	1
Emery.....	15	151	45	1	1
Fifield.....	30	133	190	0	0
Flambeau.....	10	90	69	0	0
Georgetown.....	4	30	63	0	0
Hackett.....	2	33	66	1	0
Harmony.....	6	74	44	0	2
Hill.....	11	56	89	0	0
Kenman.....	7	78	49	0	2
Knox.....	9	173	37	0	0
Lake.....	42	180	179	2	3
Ogema.....	32	148	293	0	0
Prentice.....	13	85	121	1	1
Spirit.....	11	50	137	0	0
Worcester.....	35	284	186	2	0
Catawba, vil.....	8	46	58	0	0
Kenman, vil.....	7	24	57	0	0
Prentice, vil.....	9	66	132	0	3
Park Falls, city:					
1st ward.....	21	116	176	0	2
2nd ward.....	8	65	134	0	2
3rd ward.....	37	122	235	2	0
4th ward.....	20	94	155	0	1
Phillips, city:					
1st ward.....	15	96	186	0	2
2nd ward.....	11	86	211	0	1
3rd ward.....	22	94	193	2	1
Totals.....	423	2,664	3,427	12	27
RACINE CO.					
Burlington.....	43	65	242	1	0
Caledonia.....	83	388	599	1	0
Dover.....	51	101	259	3	0
Mt. Pleasant:					
District 1.....	57	368	648	2	3
District 2.....	36	321	132	1	0
Norway.....	19	82	248	0	0
Raymond.....	28	99	381	0	1
Rochester.....	11	19	119	0	0
Waterford.....	18	49	253	0	0
Yorkville.....	12	100	312	0	0
Rochester, vil.....	7	24	97	1	0
Sturtevant, vil.....	27	133	118	4	1
Union Grove, vil.....	13	142	286	1	0
Waterford, vil.....	19	48	255	1	0
Burlington, city:					
1st ward.....	33	32	121	1	0
2nd ward.....	52	67	387	7	0
3rd ward.....	36	74	360	0	0
4th ward.....	43	46	316	0	0
Racine, city:					
1st ward.....	19	153	168	1	1
2nd ward.....	89	216	980	0	0
3rd ward, N pct.....	51	276	451	3	0
3rd ward, S pct.....	105	287	704	2	2
4th ward, E pct.....	58	272	211	0	0
4th ward, W pct.....	95	372	339	0	1
5th ward.....	97	563	199	0	0
6th ward.....	64	424	213	3	2
7th ward, 1st pct.....	121	484	714	2	0
7th ward, 2nd pct.....	88	356	345	3	1
8th ward, 1st pct.....	50	407	443	0	2

SUMMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Bolens (Dem.)	La Follette (Prog.)	Heil (Rep.)	Smith (Union)	Schleier, Jr. (Ind. Soc. Labor)
RACINE CO.—Contd.					
Racine, city—Contd.					
8th ward, 2nd pct.	55	445	501	2	2
9th ward, 1st pct.	68	419	248	7	3
9th ward, 2nd pct.	85	477	228	2	2
10th ward, 1st pct.	55	355	232	1	1
10th ward, 2nd pct.	52	368	169	0	0
11th ward, 1st pct.	32	261	512	1	0
11th ward, 2nd pct.	45	348	285	1	6
12th ward, 1st pct.	59	348	805	1	5
12th ward, 2nd pct.	52	284	781	0	0
12th ward, 3rd pct.	52	473	514	1	3
13th ward, 1st pct.	50	341	302	0	1
13th ward, 2nd pct.	105	823	673	3	0
14th ward, 1st pct.	78	496	161	1	0
14th ward, 2nd pct.	81	304	395	4	0
15th ward, 1st pct.	107	683	669	1	4
15th ward, 2nd pct.	115	448	389	0	2
Totals	2,516	12,850	16,764	62	43
RICHLAND CO.					
Akan	8	103	128	0	0
Bloom	20	50	211	1	0
Buena Vista	18	50	223	0	0
Dayton	15	53	192	2	0
Eagle	10	30	183	0	0
Forest	2	23	121	0	0
Honietta	12	41	190	0	0
Ithaca	17	64	134	1	0
Marshall	5	25	154	0	0
Orion	13	75	120	0	0
Richland	13	53	255	0	0
Richwood	22	55	103	0	0
Rockbridge	1	21	155	1	0
Sylvan	2	32	177	0	0
Westford	12	71	75	0	0
Willow	6	22	184	0	0
Yuba	10	5	25	0	0
Cazenovia, vil.	7	29	113	0	0
Lone Rock, vil.	11	44	81	1	0
Viola, vil.	8	22	128	0	0
Richland Center, city:					
1st ward	13	133	374	0	0
2nd ward	29	135	386	2	0
3rd ward	29	140	538	1	2
Totals	283	1,276	4,250	9	2
ROCK CO.					
Avon	4	67	61	0	0
Beloit	30	305	331	0	0
Bradford	6	31	160	0	0
Center	12	58	148	0	0
Clinton	17	46	135	0	0
Fulton	11	156	188	0	0
Harmony	23	121	209	0	0
Janesville	10	147	161	1	0
Johnstown	14	26	159	0	1
La Prairie	4	49	183	0	0
Lima	5	40	172	0	0
Magnolia	16	66	104	0	0
Milton	26	200	430	0	0
Newark	4	56	138	0	0
Plymouth	13	62	205	0	0
Porter	33	110	120	0	0
Rock	22	112	193	0	0
Spring Valley	4	55	142	0	0
Turtle	14	103	235	0	0
Union	13	86	144	1	0
Clinton, vil.	18	88	267	0	0
Footville, vil.	10	48	150	0	0
Milton, vil.	6	126	387	0	0
Orfordville, vil.	9	59	159	0	0

SUMMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Bolens (Dem.)	La Follette (Prog.)	Heil (Rep.)	Smith (Union)	Schleier, Jr. (Ind. Soc. Labor)
ROCK CO.—Contd.					
Beloit, city:					
1st ward.....	50	144	231	0	1
2nd ward.....	36	106	304	0	0
3rd ward.....	41	159	242	1	0
4th ward.....	27	142	219	0	1
5th ward.....	23	97	297	1	1
6th ward.....	44	119	433	1	0
7th ward.....	43	163	517	0	0
8th ward.....	23	128	224	1	0
9th ward.....	37	210	320	1	1
10th ward.....	17	144	181	0	2
11th ward.....	26	172	240	1	0
12th ward.....	45	180	222	0	1
13th ward.....	24	162	248	0	1
14th ward.....	23	105	276	0	0
15th ward.....	44	109	227	0	0
16th ward.....	30	209	297	1	1
17th ward.....	24	145	294	0	1
18th ward.....	25	115	209	0	0
Edgerton, city.....	59	482	838	4	2
Evansville, city.....	31	347	614	1	2
Janesville, city:					
1st ward.....	39	280	421	0	0
2nd ward.....	38	251	399	3	1
3rd ward.....	26	172	350	0	0
4th ward.....	14	102	550	0	0
5th ward.....	33	224	636	0	0
6th ward.....	39	206	379	0	0
7th ward.....	21	349	258	0	0
8th ward.....	47	269	250	0	0
9th ward.....	56	230	190	2	0
10th ward.....	41	213	183	0	0
11th ward.....	27	328	149	0	0
12th ward.....	28	240	202	1	1
13th ward.....	18	311	325	2	1
14th ward.....	31	281	276	0	0
Totals.....	1,454	9,051	15,612	22	18
RUSK CO.					
Atlanta.....	4	91	130	1	0
Big Bend.....	13	48	104	0	1
Big Falls.....	7	7	38	0	0
Cedar Rapids.....	2	21	8	0	1
Dewey.....	8	66	68	0	2
Flambeau.....	18	79	151	0	0
Grant.....	15	145	179	1	1
Grow.....	11	68	81	0	1
Hawkins.....	3	40	47	0	0
Hubbard.....	8	31	30	0	0
Lawrence.....	13	14	58	0	1
Marshall.....	6	144	82	0	0
Murry.....	5	44	91	0	0
Richland.....	3	19	47	0	0
Rusk.....	11	81	47	0	0
South Fork.....	5	35	16	0	0
Strickland.....	29	100	38	0	0
Stubbs.....	12	92	131	0	0
Thornapple.....	14	60	89	0	0
True.....	3	41	84	0	0
Washington.....	12	24	46	1	0
Wilkinson.....	1	13	27	0	0
Willard.....	4	70	43	1	1
Wilson.....	5	33	7	0	0
Bruce, vil.....	8	57	166	0	0
Conrath, vil.....	0	9	22	0	1
Glen Flora, vil.....	1	25	41	0	0
Hawkins, vil.....	8	63	96	0	0
Ingram, vil.....	5	21	35	0	0
Sheldon, vil.....	4	56	40	0	0
Tony, vil.....	3	26	49	0	1
Weyerhauser, vil.....	5	59	57	0	0

SUMMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Bolens (Dem.)	La Follette (Prog.)	Heil (Rep.)	Smith (Union)	Schleier, Jr. (Ind. Soc. Labor)
RUSK CO.—Contd.					
Ladysmith, city:					
1st ward	5	22	107	1	0
2nd ward	8	50	137	1	0
3rd ward	14	26	91	3	0
4th ward	14	70	97	0	0
5th ward	8	46	166	3	0
6th ward	13	52	92	0	1
7th ward	6	49	173	2	0
Totals	314	1,997	3,011	14	11
ST. CROIX CO.					
Baldwin	7	116	136	2	1
Cady	19	77	150	1	0
Cylon	23	64	70	0	0
Eau Galle	3	117	118	0	0
Emerald	26	106	82	5	2
Erin Prairie	48	79	44	5	0
Forest	10	160	43	0	2
Glenwood	10	203	101	4	1
Hammond	23	60	109	3	0
Hudson	13	73	63	0	0
Kinnickinnic	20	74	63	0	0
Pleasant Valley	4	64	27	0	0
Richmond	16	37	79	1	1
Rush River	4	55	68	0	0
Somerset	10	45	96	11	0
Springfield	31	128	130	1	0
Stanton	25	63	70	3	0
Star Prairie	2	88	52	2	2
St. Joseph	24	103	50	0	0
Troy	13	72	69	3	0
Warren	48	82	146	5	0
Baldwin, vil.	19	103	287	0	0
Deer Park, vil.	8	32	45	0	1
Hammond, vil.	10	78	114	1	0
No. Hudson, vil.	18	193	16	0	0
Somerset, vil.	23	22	139	0	1
Star Prairie, vil.	7	27	54	0	0
Wilson, vil.	11	13	44	1	0
Woodville, vil.	7	59	65	1	0
Glenwood, city:					
1st ward	4	28	49	1	0
2nd ward	1	34	47	0	0
3rd ward	5	36	109	0	0
Hudson, city:					
1st ward	8	54	54	0	0
2nd ward	73	274	250	1	1
3rd ward	33	342	195	2	0
New Richmond, city:					
1st ward	37	94	231	1	2
2nd ward	44	137	238	2	1
3rd ward	7	100	83	1	0
River Falls, city:					
1st ward	5	51	50	0	1
Totals	699	3,543	3,836	57	16
SAUK CO.					
Baraboo	21	185	284	0	1
Bear Creek	15	72	69	1	0
Dellona	12	50	69	0	0
Delton	5	122	227	0	0
Excelsior	5	112	101	0	1
Fairfield	7	69	118	0	0
Franklin	7	81	88	0	0
Freedom	4	95	130	1	0
Greenfield	6	73	96	0	0
Honey Creek	11	152	98	1	1
Ironton	18	45	119	0	0
La Valle	15	97	113	0	0
Merrimaack	3	79	66	1	0
Prairie du Sac	1	32	100	0	0
Reedsburg	12	118	145	0	0

SUMMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Bolens (Dem.)	La Follette (Prog.)	Heil (Rep.)	Smith (Union)	Schleier, Jr. (Ind. Soc. Labor)
SAUK CO.—Contd.					
Spring Green.....	9	37	72	0	0
Sumpter.....	6	125	139	0	0
Troy.....	3	103	186	0	1
Washington.....	9	114	175	0	1
Westfield.....	5	132	99	0	0
Winfield.....	13	37	94	2	0
Woodland.....	8	72	122	1	0
Ableman, vil.....	6	103	105	0	0
Ironton, vil.....	1	18	17	0	0
La Valle, vil.....	13	83	107	1	0
Lime Ridge, vil.....	5	7	84	0	0
Loganville, vil.....	2	40	60	0	0
Merrimack, vil.....	5	52	49	0	0
North Freedom, vil.....	3	57	148	0	0
Plain, vil.....	7	24	81	0	0
Prairie du Sac, vil.....	9	92	313	0	0
Sauk City, vil.....	28	264	233	0	1
Spring Green, vil.....	33	66	221	0	0
Baraboo, city:					
1st ward, 1st pct.....	15	143	407	0	0
1st ward, 2nd pct.....	4	99	245	0	0
2nd ward, 1st pct.....	23	165	484	0	0
2nd ward, 2nd pct.....	21	249	390	0	1
3rd ward.....	20	248	191	0	0
Reedsburg, city:					
1st ward.....	18	237	265	2	1
2nd ward.....	26	278	544	1	0
Totals.....	434	4,227	6,654	11	8
SAWYER CO.					
Bass Lake.....	67	132	96	0	0
Couderay.....	39	62	63	1	0
Draper.....	27	67	121	0	0
Edgewater.....	9	46	54	0	0
Hayward.....	33	106	163	1	1
Hunter.....	18	90	29	0	0
Lenroot.....	16	84	93	0	0
Meadowbrook.....	3	29	45	0	0
Meteor.....	1	38	79	0	0
Ojibwa.....	4	74	24	0	0
Radisson.....	21	72	170	0	0
Round Lake.....	11	97	92	2	0
Sand Lake.....	41	86	123	0	0
Spider Lake.....	7	54	79	0	0
Weirgor.....	17	26	90	0	0
Winter.....	57	142	261	0	0
Couderay, vil.....	6	20	46	0	0
Exeland, vil.....	4	18	55	0	0
Hayward, city:					
1st ward.....	33	77	179	0	0
2nd ward.....	13	67	151	0	1
3rd ward.....	12	78	118	0	0
Totals.....	439	1,465	2,131	4	2
SHAWANO CO.					
Almon.....	6	90	99	0	0
Angelica.....	28	58	112	0	1
Aniwa.....	3	25	59	0	0
Bartelme.....	8	31	21	0	0
Belle Plain.....	9	158	195	0	0
Biramwood.....	9	63	72	0	4
Fairbanks.....	10	94	92	4	2
Germania.....	5	87	38	0	0
Grant.....	3	59	192	2	1
Green Valley.....	7	78	228	0	0
Hartland.....	2	95	116	2	0
Herman.....	12	69	179	0	0
Hutchins.....	9	60	87	0	0
Lessor.....	11	83	112	0	0
Maple Grove.....	42	60	135	0	0
Morris.....	1	141	82	0	0
Navarino.....	3	63	65	0	1

SUMMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Bolens (Dem.)	La Follette (Prog.)	Heil (Rep.)	Smith (Union)	Schleier, Jr. (Ind. Soc. Labor)
SHAWANO CO.—Contd.					
Pella.....	7	57	138	0	0
Red Springs.....	4	123	70	0	0
Richmond.....	10	150	139	4	0
Seneca.....	7	55	113	1	1
Washington.....	18	69	180	1	1
Waukechon.....	21	126	145	0	2
Wescott.....	11	104	184	0	0
Wittenberg.....	3	77	152	1	1
Aniwa, vil.....	5	40	65	0	0
Biramwood, vil.....	7	31	161	0	0
Bonduel, vil.....	9	89	134	0	0
Bowler, vil.....	3	28	72	0	0
Cecil, vil.....	15	37	98	0	0
Eland, vil.....	7	52	32	0	0
Gresham, vil.....	12	49	68	0	0
Keshena Pct.....	5	44	42	0	0
Mattoon, vil.....	14	63	99	0	0
Neopit Pct.....	27	72	98	0	0
Tigerton, vil.....	7	75	155	0	0
Wittenberg, vil.....	9	126	209	0	1
Shawano, city:					
1st ward.....	52	236	501	0	4
2nd ward.....	22	147	247	0	0
3rd ward.....	46	268	526	0	3
Totals.....	489	3,422	5,518	15	22
SHEBOYGAN CO.					
Greenbush.....	35	74	201	1	1
Herman.....	49	114	287	1	0
Holland.....	53	89	460	0	0
Lima.....	31	46	418	0	0
Lyndon.....	34	53	242	0	0
Mitchell.....	51	39	123	0	0
Mosel.....	23	38	157	2	1
Plymouth.....	45	123	252	0	0
Rbine.....	42	52	138	0	1
Russell.....	16	8	78	5	0
Scott.....	21	55	250	1	1
Sheboygan.....	141	322	539	3	3
Sheboygan Falls.....	55	126	215	0	1
Sherman.....	28	95	144	0	0
Wilson.....	47	62	254	5	0
Adell, vil.....	27	23	73	0	0
Cascade, vil.....	32	10	102	0	0
Cedar Grove, vil.....	16	40	307	0	0
Elkhart Lake, vil.....	28	43	135	0	0
Glenbeulah, vil.....	19	26	105	0	0
Kohler, vil.....	65	44	712	2	0
Oostburg, vil.....	9	23	270	0	0
Random Lake, vil.....	55	26	170	2	0
Waldo, vil.....	26	11	118	0	0
Plymouth, city:					
1st ward, 1st pct.....	35	58	216	2	0
1st ward, 2nd pct.....	45	52	239	0	0
2nd ward, 1st pct.....	46	45	197	0	0
2nd ward, 2nd pct.....	40	63	270	2	0
Sheboygan, city:					
1st ward, 1st pct.....	62	106	694	11	2
1st ward, 2nd pct.....	165	141	905	11	0
2nd ward, 1st pct.....	111	138	538	14	0
2nd ward, 2nd pct.....	136	233	443	20	0
3rd ward, 1st pct.....	53	156	215	6	0
3rd ward, 2nd pct.....	108	301	379	18	3
4th ward, 1st pct.....	193	350	381	27	2
4th ward, 2nd pct.....	126	231	478	16	0
5th ward, 1st pct.....	69	163	227	7	0
5th ward, 2nd pct.....	235	386	671	14	0
6th ward, 1st pct.....	74	160	227	10	1
6th ward, 2nd pct.....	123	261	290	13	1
7th ward, 1st pct.....	150	345	369	19	2
7th ward, 2nd pct.....	160	286	427	17	1
8th ward, 1st pct.....	167	246	510	17	5
8th ward, 2nd pct.....	194	273	591	30	1

SUMMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Bolens (Dem.)	LaFollette (Prog.)	Heil (Rep.)	Smith (Union)	Schleier, Jr. (Ind. Soc. Labor)
SHEBOYGAN CO.—Contd.					
Sheboygan Falls, city:					
1st ward.....	103	102	321	1	0
2nd ward.....	70	67	278	1	0
Totals.....	3,418	3,705	14,616	278	26
TAYLOR CO.					
Aurora.....	6	77	66	0	0
Browning.....	11	102	60	0	0
Chelsea.....	8	114	98	0	0
Cleveland.....	4	100	43	0	0
Deer Creek.....	21	103	171	1	0
Ford.....	9	57	33	0	0
Goodrich.....	5	86	40	0	0
Greenwood.....	6	112	56	5	0
Grover.....	5	76	33	0	0
Hammel.....	21	82	79	3	0
Holway.....	17	121	97	0	0
Jump River.....	11	140	64	0	0
Little Black.....	17	165	186	13	1
Maplehurst.....	12	51	55	1	0
McKinley.....	12	88	87	0	0
Medford.....	33	215	234	6	2
Molitor.....	8	15	48	0	0
Pershing.....	9	48	66	0	2
Rib Lake.....	20	96	119	4	0
Roosevelt.....	16	182	40	1	0
Taft.....	15	80	70	2	0
Westboro.....	31	150	145	0	0
Gilman, vil.....	10	41	75	0	0
Lublin, vil.....	10	17	19	0	0
Rib Lake, vil.....	31	157	187	3	0
Medford, city:					
1st ward.....	28	113	242	1	0
2nd ward.....	30	84	132	0	0
3rd ward.....	48	120	217	8	1
Totals.....	454	2,792	2,762	48	6
TREMPEALEAU CO.					
Albion.....	3	76	110	0	0
Arcadia.....	81	218	162	6	1
Burnside.....	22	62	30	1	0
Caledonia.....	7	28	44	0	0
Chimney Rock.....	6	64	57	0	0
Dodge.....	45	106	51	2	0
Etrick.....	25	230	276	0	0
Gale.....	17	198	190	0	0
Hale.....	28	219	153	0	0
Lincoln.....	10	109	54	0	0
Pigeon.....	3	238	86	0	0
Preston.....	5	235	141	0	0
Sumner.....	7	119	102	0	0
Trempealeau.....	16	79	149	1	2
Unity.....	20	182	178	0	0
Blair, vil.....	11	136	96	0	0
Eleva, vil.....	5	65	95	0	0
Galesville, vil.....	13	101	396	0	0
Independence, vil.....	31	110	161	0	0
Osseo, vil.....	7	146	294	0	0
Trempealeau, vil.....	17	53	102	0	0
Whitehall, vil.....	10	232	227	0	1
Arcadia, city:					
1st ward.....	10	46	104	1	1
2nd ward.....	49	68	163	1	0
3rd ward.....	31	48	81	0	0
Totals.....	479	3,168	3,502	12	5
VERNON CO.					
Bergen.....	1	63	92	0	0
Christiana.....	3	170	114	0	0
Clinton.....	4	155	92	0	0
Coon.....	2	136	139	0	0

SUMMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Bolens (Dem.)	La Follette (Prog.)	Heil (Rep.)	Smith (Union)	Schleier, Jr. (Ind. Sec. Labor)
VERNON CO.—Contd.					
Forest.....	15	46	151	0	0
Franklin.....	2	210	151	0	0
Genoa.....	2	19	128	0	0
Greenwood.....	15	43	84	0	0
Hamburg.....	1	61	160	0	0
Harmony.....	8	105	146	0	1
Hillsboro.....	17	57	177	1	0
Jefferson.....	7	214	176	0	0
Kickapoo.....	4	73	95	0	0
Liberty.....	5	48	51	2	0
Stark.....	6	38	134	1	0
Sterling.....	4	69	201	1	1
Union.....	11	47	96	1	0
Viroqua.....	12	285	235	0	0
Webster.....	8	141	151	0	0
Wheatland.....	2	62	127	1	0
Whitestown.....	2	53	87	0	0
Chaseburg, vil.	0	23	101	0	0
Coon Valley, vil.	2	66	106	0	1
De Soto, vil.	3	16	83	0	0
Genoa, vil.	15	20	73	0	0
Hillsboro, vil.	22	91	368	0	0
La Farge, vil.	8	43	231	1	1
Ontario, vil.	6	41	66	0	0
Readstown, vil.	9	59	117	0	0
Stoddard, vil.	3	36	73	0	0
Viola, vil.	2	16	58	1	0
Viroqua, city:					
1st ward.....	18	180	334	1	0
2nd ward.....	15	136	345	1	0
3rd ward.....	8	194	330	4	0
Westby, city:					
1st ward.....	2	67	61	0	0
2nd ward.....	1	107	149	0	0
3rd ward.....	4	44	45	0	0
Totals.....	249	3,234	5,327	15	4
VILAS CO.					
Arbor Vitae.....	19	87	98	0	0
Boulder Junction.....	11	59	89	0	1
Clover Land.....	16	48	23	0	0
Conover.....	12	126	93	1	0
Flambeau.....	39	163	187	0	0
Lincoln.....	39	166	214	1	2
Phelps.....	41	315	274	3	0
Plum Lake.....	5	61	68	0	0
Presque Isle.....	6	85	42	0	0
State Line.....	33	41	128	0	0
St. Germain.....	4	42	114	0	0
Spider Lake.....	7	19	75	0	0
Washington.....	26	73	70	0	0
Winchester.....	4	57	71	0	0
Eagle River, city:					
1st ward.....	11	45	159	0	0
2nd ward.....	12	46	126	0	0
3rd ward.....	11	46	113	1	2
4th ward.....	10	69	103	0	0
Totals.....	306	1,548	2,047	6	5
WALWORTH CO.					
Bloomfield.....	20	73	138	1	1
Darien.....	25	87	308	0	0
Delavan.....	21	79	302	1	0
East Troy.....	13	60	180	0	0
Geneva.....	11	64	269	0	0
La Fayette.....	16	74	142	0	0
La Grange.....	12	56	158	0	1
Linn.....	11	43	281	0	0
Lyons.....	26	43	262	4	0
Richmond.....	28	27	112	0	0
Sharon.....	15	54	130	0	0
Spring Prairie.....	22	43	150	0	0

SUMMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Bolens (Dem.)	La Follette (Prog.)	Heil (Rep.)	Smith (Union)	Schleier, Jr. (Ind. Soc. Labor)
WALWORTH CO.—Contd.					
Sugar Creek.....	8	92	187	1	0
Troy.....	12	57	159	3	0
Walworth.....	8	28	180	0	0
Whitewater.....	6	42	108	1	0
East Troy, vil.....	24	79	233	0	0
Fontana on Geneva Lake, vil.....	10	39	141	0	0
Genoa City, vil.....	4	25	209	0	0
Sharon, vil.....	25	54	235	0	0
Walworth, vil.....	11	63	275	0	0
Williams Bay, vil.....	16	56	288	0	1
Delavan, city:					
1st ward.....	22	102	321	0	0
2nd ward.....	15	60	355	0	0
3rd ward.....	9	47	400	0	0
Elkhorn, city:					
1st ward.....	11	60	172	0	1
2nd ward.....	19	96	274	0	0
3rd ward.....	27	53	316	0	0
Lake Geneva, city:					
1st ward.....	17	44	294	1	0
2nd ward.....	25	48	189	0	0
3rd ward.....	21	116	287	0	0
Whitewater, city:					
1st ward.....	21	105	210	1	2
2nd ward.....	16	143	596	0	0
3rd ward.....	16	88	350	0	1
Totals.....	563	2,203	8,211	13	7
WASHBURN CO.					
Barronett.....	5	64	42	0	0
Bashaw.....	7	101	101	1	0
Bass Lake.....	1	54	30	0	0
Beaver Brook.....	6	72	66	0	1
Birchwood.....	7	37	39	0	1
Brooklyn.....	6	51	44	0	0
Casey.....	2	27	32	0	1
Chicog.....	3	53	14	0	0
Crystal.....	4	67	29	0	1
Evergreen.....	2	77	65	1	0
Frog Creek.....	0	24	43	0	0
Gull Lake.....	1	32	33	0	0
Long Lake.....	5	81	50	0	0
Madge.....	4	66	43	0	0
Minong.....	11	78	56	0	0
Sarona.....	2	50	64	0	0
Spooner.....	12	82	41	0	2
Spring Brook.....	1	76	82	0	0
Stinnett.....	1	59	20	0	0
Stone Lake.....	8	33	72	0	0
Trego.....	1	112	48	0	0
Birchwood, vil.....	14	48	108	0	1
Minong, vil.....	6	48	67	0	0
Shell Lake, vil.....	18	135	229	2	0
Spooner, city:					
1st ward.....	2	121	65	0	0
2nd ward.....	11	93	115	0	0
3rd ward.....	7	151	79	3	1
4th ward.....	5	121	112	0	0
5th ward.....	5	68	61	0	0
Totals.....	160	2,081	1,880	7	8
WASHINGTON CO.					
Addison.....	82	75	512	1	0
Barton.....	13	71	208	4	0
Brin.....	56	78	204	1	0
Farmington.....	34	115	282	0	0
Germantown.....	22	103	417	1	0
Hartford.....	25	135	311	1	0
Jackson.....	15	101	280	1	0
Kewaskum.....	21	26	190	3	0
Polk.....	32	144	261	1	0
Richfield.....	54	88	408	0	2

SUMMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Bolens (Dem.)	La Follette (Prog.)	Heil (Rep.)	Smith (Union)	Schleier, Jr. (Ind. Soc. Labor)
WASHINGTON CO.—Contd.					
Trenton.....	56	157	237	0	0
Wayne.....	16	53	239	0	1
West Bend.....	27	97	266	1	0
Barton, vil.....	41	89	175	16	1
Germantown, vil.....	13	25	97	0	1
Jackson, vil.....	9	26	105	0	0
Kewaskum, vil.....	22	43	255	0	0
Slinger, vil.....	31	79	266	0	0
Hartford, city:					
1st ward.....	22	97	384	2	0
2nd ward.....	15	81	247	4	0
3rd ward.....	24	76	226	0	1
4th ward.....	18	98	328	1	1
West Bend, city:					
1st ward.....	56	145	401	0	0
2nd ward.....	48	176	761	0	1
3rd ward.....	41	178	554	1	1
Totals.....	793	2,356	7,594	38	9
WAUKESHA CO.					
Brookfield.....	46	236	1,028	5	0
Delafield.....	30	196	613	1	2
Eagle.....	17	66	130	0	2
Genesee.....	23	117	393	1	0
Lisbon.....	22	63	285	1	2
Menomonee.....	19	157	359	1	0
Merton.....	34	76	419	1	1
Mukwonago.....	22	45	171	0	0
Muskego.....	24	182	607	0	0
New Berlin.....	30	219	640	0	0
Oconomowoc.....	57	162	540	0	0
Ottawa.....	7	68	180	0	0
Pewaukee.....	41	273	655	1	0
Summit.....	30	111	520	0	0
Vernon.....	10	40	265	0	1
Waukesha.....	14	96	353	0	0
Big Bend, vil.....	5	13	118	0	0
Butler, vil.....	13	131	88	1	0
Chenequa, vil.....	8	18	163	0	0
Dousman, vil.....	7	29	122	1	0
Eagle, vil.....	42	37	113	0	0
Hartland, vil.....	23	55	367	1	0
Lac La Belle, vil.....	48	9	39	0	1
Lannon, vil.....	5	57	88	1	0
Menomonee Falls, vil.....	16	93	361	10	0
Merton, vil.....	6	32	76	0	0
Mukwonago, vil.....	8	44	291	0	0
North Prairie, vil.....	0	31	121	0	2
Pewaukee, vil.....	20	81	384	0	0
Sussex, vil.....	17	35	166	0	0
Wales, vil.....	1	19	70	0	0
Oconomowoc, city:					
1st pct.....	28	216	495	0	0
2nd pct.....	25	190	715	0	0
Waukesha, city:					
1st ward.....	8	135	140	0	0
2nd ward.....	11	151	109	0	1
3rd ward.....	22	137	261	0	0
4th ward.....	17	128	231	1	1
5th ward.....	12	127	332	5	0
6th ward.....	10	148	420	0	0
7th ward.....	9	58	274	0	0
8th ward.....	11	116	419	0	0
9th ward.....	8	109	408	0	1
10th ward.....	4	69	493	1	0
11th ward.....	8	116	273	1	0
12th ward.....	12	149	356	1	0
13th ward.....	13	230	206	0	0
14th ward.....	5	155	234	0	0
15th ward.....	13	173	272	0	1
Totals.....	861	5,198	15,363	34	15

SUMMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Bolens (Dem.)	La Follette (Prog.)	Heil (Rep.)	Smith (Union)	Schleier, Jr. (Ind. Soc. Labor)
WAUPACA CO.					
Bear Creek.....	16	62	144	0	0
Caledonia.....	4	65	84	0	0
Dayton.....	9	127	123	0	0
Dupont.....	1	53	203	0	0
Farmington:					
1st pct.....	18	146	120	5	0
2nd pct.....	12	225	249	0	1
Fremont.....	3	22	53	0	0
Harrison.....	1	135	65	0	0
Helvetia.....	2	109	61	0	0
Iola.....	3	115	129	0	0
Larrabee.....	4	98	176	0	1
Lebanon.....	19	44	169	0	0
Lind.....	3	109	123	2	0
Little Wolf.....	8	92	200	1	0
Matteson.....	0	69	73	0	0
Mukwa.....	22	51	145	0	1
Royalton.....	11	83	183	0	0
Scandinavia.....	0	75	172	0	0
St. Lawrence.....	2	103	176	0	0
Union.....	4	85	193	0	0
Waupaca.....	5	116	151	0	0
Weyauwega.....	2	53	118	0	1
Wyoming.....	1	60	66	1	1
Big Falls, vil.....	4	34	34	1	0
Embarrass, vil.....	0	15	57	0	1
Fremont, vil.....	9	25	93	1	0
Iola, vil.....	0	76	284	0	0
Manawa, vil.....	15	104	257	0	0
Marion, vil.....	16	46	294	0	0
Ogdensburg, vil.....	3	11	106	0	0
Scandinavia, vil.....	3	37	112	0	0
Weyauwega, vil.....	12	72	285	1	0
Clintonville, city:					
1st ward.....	24	86	265	0	1
2nd ward.....	5	62	106	0	1
3rd ward.....	3	86	172	0	0
4th ward.....	15	73	289	0	0
5th ward.....	4	67	225	0	0
New London, city:					
1st ward.....	30	101	210	0	0
2nd ward.....	14	55	94	1	0
4th ward.....	25	149	309	2	0
5th ward.....	12	83	126	5	2
Waupaca, city:					
1st ward.....	11	129	271	0	0
2nd ward.....	7	117	285	1	1
3rd ward.....	11	112	190	1	1
4th ward.....	13	102	262	0	6
Totals.....	385	3,720	7,502	22	18
WAUSHARA CO.					
Aurora.....	9	47	178	0	1
Bloomfield.....	4	56	146	0	1
Coloma.....	4	44	180	0	0
Dakota.....	1	19	88	1	0
Deerfield.....	1	36	91	1	0
Hancock.....	2	50	85	0	0
Leon.....	4	51	87	0	0
Marion.....	14	69	253	1	0
Mt. Morris.....	2	44	157	0	0
Oasis.....	6	36	73	0	0
Plainfield.....	0	51	107	0	0
Poy Sippi.....	5	55	264	0	0
Richford.....	1	27	118	0	0
Rose.....	6	35	121	0	0
Saxeville.....	2	32	141	0	0
Springwater.....	1	48	87	0	0
Warren.....	10	138	83	1	0
Wautoma.....	3	15	169	1	0
Hancock, vil.....	8	60	118	0	0
Lohrville, vil.....	1	50	21	0	0
Plainfield, vil.....	10	82	191	1	0

SUMMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Botens (Dem.)	La Follette (Prog.)	Heil (Rep.)	Smith (Union)	Schleier, Jr. (Ind. Soc. Labor)
WAUSHARA CO.—Contd.					
Redgranite, vil.....	22	224	133	0	1
Wautoma, vil.....	28	118	482	1	0
Wild Rose, vil.....	6	59	211	0	0
Berlin, city:					
2nd ward, 2nd pct.....	0	3	8	0	0
Totals.....	150	1,449	3,592	7	3
WINNEBAGO CO.					
Algoma.....	15	75	242	4	0
Black Wolf.....	14	71	169	0	0
Clayton.....	23	79	181	0	0
Menasha.....	27	44	146	1	0
Neenah.....	30	51	135	3	1
Nekimi.....	14	39	172	0	0
Nepeuskun.....	14	20	148	0	0
Omro.....	14	56	185	0	0
Oshkosh.....	32	146	333	1	1
Poygan.....	22	28	115	0	0
Rushford.....	12	46	321	0	0
Utica.....	8	37	203	1	0
Vinland.....	7	49	167	0	0
Winchester.....	8	79	156	1	0
Winneconne.....	9	20	126	1	0
Wolf River.....	7	46	89	0	0
Omro, vil.....	32	68	349	0	0
Winneconne, vil.....	19	56	255	0	1
Menasha, city:					
1st ward.....	72	95	212	2	0
2nd ward.....	139	157	292	1	0
3rd ward.....	47	151	360	6	1
4th ward.....	205	228	133	3	1
5th ward.....	140	125	187	2	0
Neenah, city:					
1st ward, 1st pct.....	45	139	400	4	1
1st ward, 2nd pct.....	43	186	323	2	0
2nd ward.....	57	195	362	2	1
3rd ward.....	47	114	256	2	0
4th ward.....	30	167	176	1	1
5th ward.....	52	196	441	1	0
Oshkosh, city:					
1st ward.....	54	150	262	8	1
2nd ward.....	68	250	551	7	2
3rd ward.....	51	234	318	12	2
4th ward.....	74	195	628	13	0
5th ward.....	59	266	655	13	0
6th ward.....	58	512	268	29	1
7th ward.....	32	94	514	3	1
8th ward.....	48	231	341	6	0
9th ward.....	61	369	583	17	1
10th ward.....	53	235	702	14	1
11th ward.....	83	239	749	16	0
12th ward.....	72	289	579	9	1
13th ward.....	54	395	276	33	1
14th ward.....	45	270	355	10	0
15th ward.....	37	131	362	9	0
16th ward.....	50	222	243	8	0
Totals.....	2,083	6,845	14,020	245	19
WOOD CO.					
Arpin.....	19	135	214	1	0
Auburndale.....	11	81	127	1	3
Cameron.....	1	19	67	2	0
Cary.....	8	26	71	0	2
Cranmoor.....	1	25	44	0	0
Dexter.....	17	44	27	0	0
Grand Rapids.....	19	253	165	1	0
Hansen.....	25	113	202	1	5
Hiles.....	2	40	13	1	5
Lincoln.....	14	73	171	11	2
Marshfield.....	16	64	154	1	0
Milladore.....	25	109	104	0	0
Port Edwards.....	7	86	22	0	0

SUMMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCTS—Continued

District	Bolens (Dem.)	LaFollette (Prog.)	Heil (Rep.)	Smith (Union)	Schleier, Jr. (Ind. Soc. Labor)
WOOD CO.—Contd.					
Remington	4	74	38	0	0
Richfield	6	90	134	1	2
Rock	7	42	158	0	0
Rudolph	30	123	116	13	1
Saratoga	11	145	91	0	1
Seneca	4	72	43	0	1
Sherry	10	104	117	2	0
Stigel	21	135	171	1	1
Wood	21	43	94	1	1
Auburndale, vil.	14	23	69	0	0
Biron, vil.	14	79	48	0	0
Milladore, vil.	10	27	66	0	0
Port Edwards, vil.	34	165	116	0	0
Marshfield, city:					
1st ward	28	114	271	8	0
2nd ward	26	124	305	6	0
3rd ward	19	107	320	0	5
4th ward	19	103	277	3	0
5th ward	18	133	341	1	0
6th ward	11	125	231	0	0
7th ward	31	129	265	0	1
8th ward	14	115	159	2	1
Nekoosa, city:					
1st ward	13	75	58	0	0
2nd ward	21	28	113	0	1
3rd ward	10	75	71	0	0
4th ward	9	101	54	0	0
Pittsville, city:					
1st ward	9	29	93	0	4
2nd ward	3	11	38	0	0
3rd ward	3	14	34	0	1
Wisconsin Rapids, city:					
1st ward	34	174	135	1	2
2nd ward	32	288	291	1	0
3rd ward	18	183	246	1	0
4th ward	14	356	222	0	1
5th ward	38	221	69	4	0
6th ward	12	246	111	0	6
7th ward	25	193	67	0	2
8th ward	10	167	95	1	0
Totals	768	5,302	6,508	65	43

SUMMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY COUNTIES

November 1938

District	Bolens (Dem.)	La Follette (Prog.)	Heil (Rep.)	Smith (Union)	Schleier, Jr. (Ind. Soc. Labor)
Adams.....	104	1,379	1,180	6	5
Ashland.....	538	3,447	3,100	29	13
Barron.....	356	3,733	5,329	27	23
Bayfield.....	227	3,363	2,197	8	13
Brown.....	3,819	6,735	11,290	101	23
Buffalo.....	117	2,225	2,231	9	4
Burnett.....	176	1,964	1,417	24	10
Calumet.....	624	1,679	4,154	14	2
Chippewa.....	457	3,943	7,733	21	7
Clark.....	600	2,907	6,469	61	18
Columbia.....	601	4,176	6,358	13	7
Crawford.....	1,026	1,610	3,558	119	6
Dane.....	1,611	18,508	18,279	56	42
Dodge.....	1,729	4,444	11,432	41	10
Door.....	251	1,266	3,318	20	23
Douglas.....	1,515	9,508	8,422	75	98
Dunn.....	196	2,947	4,934	13	3
Eau Claire.....	532	5,599	7,117	16	22
Florence.....	111	977	760	9	11
Fond du Lac.....	2,544	4,896	12,255	137	11
Forest.....	495	1,798	1,687	14	14
Grant.....	960	3,983	7,357	38	14
Green.....	251	2,984	4,270	242	7
Green Lake.....	624	1,147	3,657	14	6
Iowa.....	407	2,048	3,479	14	3
Iron.....	175	2,628	1,774	4	7
Jackson.....	240	2,274	2,267	6	10
Jefferson.....	1,244	3,385	8,324	27	12
Juneau.....	446	2,588	3,800	9	4
Kenosha.....	1,830	10,182	10,853	72	35
Kewaunee.....	736	1,276	3,972	19	14
La Crosse.....	892	6,624	10,946	20	12
Lafayette.....	1,059	2,548	3,948	12	0
Langlade.....	1,265	3,091	3,833	23	23
Lincoln.....	337	3,309	4,356	31	12
Manitowoc.....	1,955	6,997	10,391	322	28
Marathon.....	1,643	7,198	12,310	97	30
Marinette.....	1,149	3,657	6,370	24	18
Marquette.....	262	733	2,355	6	1
Milwaukee.....	20,272	87,916	118,617	1,154	396
Monroe.....	333	3,478	5,529	9	11
Oconto.....	1,087	3,169	4,800	31	25
Oneida.....	400	3,261	3,303	25	19
Outagamie.....	2,031	4,658	12,365	415	35
Ozaukee.....	884	1,464	4,143	27	4
Pepin.....	145	869	1,494	2	0
Pierce.....	229	2,770	3,249	65	11
Polk.....	217	3,876	3,323	13	23
Portage.....	2,024	4,068	5,243	33	16
Price.....	423	2,664	3,427	12	27
Racine.....	2,516	12,850	16,764	62	43
Richland.....	283	1,276	4,250	9	3
Rock.....	1,454	9,051	15,612	22	18
Rusk.....	314	1,997	3,011	14	11
St. Croix.....	699	3,543	3,836	57	16
Sauk.....	434	4,227	6,654	11	8
Sawyer.....	439	1,465	2,131	5	2
Shawano.....	489	3,422	5,518	15	22
Sheboygan.....	3,418	3,705	14,616	278	26
Taylor.....	454	2,792	2,762	43	6
Trempealeau.....	479	3,168	3,502	12	5
Vernon.....	306	3,234	5,327	15	4
Vilas.....	249	1,548	2,047	6	5
Walworth.....	563	2,203	8,211	13	7
Washburn.....	160	2,081	1,880	7	8
Washington.....	793	2,356	7,594	38	9
Waukesha.....	861	5,198	15,363	34	15
Waupaca.....	385	3,720	7,592	22	18
Waushara.....	150	1,449	3,592	7	3
Winnebago.....	2,083	6,845	14,020	245	19
Wood.....	768	5,302	6,508	65	43
Total.....	78,446	353,381	543,675	4,564	1,459

THE GENERAL ELECTION

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SUMMARY VOTE FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR BY COUNTIES November 1938

Counties	Galasinski (Dem.)	Nelson (Prog.)	Goodland (Rep.)	Lange (Union)	Potter (Ind. Soc. Labor)
Adams	108	1,259	1,053	10	5
Ashland	662	3,145	2,734	35	13
Barron	324	3,776	4,738	22	14
Bayfield	275	909	1,998	4	9
Brown	4,678	5,300	9,731	109	12
Buffalo	121	1,935	2,022	13	4
Burnett	183	1,579	1,220	21	9
Calumet	844	1,026	3,120	17	4
Chippewa	684	3,499	6,940	34	13
Clark	781	2,650	5,682	54	18
Columbia	726	3,912	5,770	13	13
Crawford	1,214	1,191	3,201	111	5
Dane	2,327	17,781	16,987	181	50
Dodge	2,478	4,172	9,416	41	10
Door	309	1,048	3,059	25	24
Douglas	1,773	8,777	6,465	105	108
Dunn	193	2,873	4,401	12	6
Eau Claire	625	5,229	6,394	36	21
Florence	141	728	681	14	6
Fond du Lac	3,336	4,123	10,887	153	24
Forest	597	1,264	1,343	23	13
Grant	930	3,533	6,658	36	12
Green	226	2,807	4,000	11	4
Green Lake	964	889	3,113	14	8
Iowa	411	1,863	3,223	16	7
Iron	232	2,199	1,529	4	6
Jackson	247	2,099	2,009	8	11
Jefferson	1,674	3,088	7,173	57	15
Juneau	600	2,330	3,202	7	3
Kenosha	2,571	8,704	9,806	137	57
Kewaunee	989	944	3,260	31	9
La Crosse	1,192	5,917	9,772	39	11
Lafayette	1,234	2,054	3,585	14	3
Langlade	1,621	2,432	3,293	25	28
Lincoln	350	3,266	3,878	15	13
Manitowoc	2,457	6,388	8,701	434	26
Marathon	2,222	6,346	11,361	132	37
Marinette	1,658	2,745	5,652	51	15
Marquette	298	566	2,166	5	0
Milwaukee	39,722	76,388	96,074	2,046	724
Monroe	326	3,350	5,017	10	12
Oconto	1,263	2,480	4,270	27	28
Oneida	561	2,701	2,922	20	19
Outagamie	2,522	3,975	11,466	431	35
Ozaukee	852	1,358	3,294	46	10
Pepin	166	733	1,359	2	0
Pierce	242	2,327	2,888	80	7
Polk	209	3,998	2,958	16	16
Portage	3,069	3,324	4,058	30	14
Price	481	2,155	3,049	19	35
Racine	3,316	10,828	16,227	93	43
Richland	294	1,163	3,949	16	2
Rock	1,532	8,341	15,077	25	19
Rusk	458	1,764	2,795	15	10
St. Croix	730	3,224	3,213	55	9
Sauk	486	4,008	6,287	15	6
Sawyer	602	1,281	1,721	7	4
Shawano	620	3,109	5,127	16	24
Sheboygan	3,910	5,334	12,919	294	59
Taylor	681	2,230	2,578	54	6
Trempealeau	600	2,793	3,018	11	6
Vernon	220	2,995	4,674	21	4
Vilas	379	1,173	1,836	8	11
Walworth	636	1,942	7,801	13	8
Washburn	173	1,867	1,708	10	6
Washington	1,153	2,012	6,436	77	10
Waukesha	1,445	4,602	13,698	67	25
Waupaca	444	3,273	7,167	28	13
Waushara	185	1,350	3,376	7	2
Winnebago	2,602	5,850	13,509	230	29
Wood	923	4,439	6,090	87	48
Total	113,057	313,066	477,084	5,945	1,890

SUMMARY VOTE FOR SECRETARY OF STATE BY COUNTIES

November 1938

Counties	Callahan (Dem.)	Dammann (Prog.)	Zimmerman (Rep.)	Smerlinski (Union)	Stoltenberg (Ind. Soc. Labor)
Adams.....	120	1,437	1,002	3	2
Ashland.....	646	3,478	2,623	36	13
Barron.....	355	4,350	4,432	14	15
Bayfield.....	284	3,245	1,948	7	11
Brown.....	4,804	7,680	8,382	99	5
Buffalo.....	131	2,258	1,955	7	4
Burnett.....	194	2,089	1,116	21	8
Calumet.....	1,017	1,859	2,617	10	1
Chippewa.....	821	4,490	6,368	22	9
Clark.....	700	3,714	5,107	53	10
Columbia.....	978	4,416	5,362	10	8
Crawford.....	1,310	1,470	3,104	99	1
Dane.....	2,697	19,394	15,388	42	39
Dodge.....	2,955	5,798	7,939	33	8
Door.....	389	1,453	2,845	20	12
Douglas.....	1,741	10,328	5,893	78	53
Dunn.....	228	3,470	4,048	8	3
Eau Claire.....	767	6,056	5,961	12	13
Florence.....	175	852	679	8	3
Fond du Lac.....	3,713	5,489	9,789	107	11
Forest.....	644	1,674	1,149	26	13
Grant.....	1,126	4,316	6,266	21	6
Green.....	261	3,388	3,589	1	4
Green Lake.....	817	1,432	2,863	19	6
Iowa.....	544	2,124	3,061	8	6
Iron.....	227	2,450	1,476	8	5
Jackson.....	287	2,509	1,817	3	1
Jefferson.....	1,867	4,479	6,036	15	16
Juneau.....	757	2,910	2,812	8	1
Kenosha.....	2,732	10,276	8,607	146	44
Kewaunee.....	982	1,760	2,829	17	8
La Crosse.....	1,326	7,477	9,101	23	19
Lafayette.....	1,548	2,331	3,342	8	0
Langlade.....	1,834	2,996	2,902	24	17
Lincoln.....	397	3,845	3,524	5	10
Manitowoc.....	2,799	8,644	7,251	372	18
Marathon.....	2,120	8,181	10,192	122	34
Marquette.....	1,685	3,836	5,141	40	9
Marquette.....	357	746	2,043	4	0
Milwaukee.....	39,963	96,741	78,181	3,058	498
Monroe.....	414	3,981	4,640	8	6
Oconto.....	1,314	3,310	3,847	25	14
Oneida.....	503	3,510	2,524	28	19
Outagamie.....	2,963	5,875	9,630	358	19
Ozaukee.....	911	2,494	2,482	19	4
Pepin.....	212	858	1,183	2	0
Pierce.....	306	2,786	2,808	54	5
Polk.....	202	4,126	2,945	14	14
Portage.....	2,624	4,053	3,992	93	16
Price.....	510	2,652	2,868	18	22
Racine.....	3,947	13,825	12,711	110	38
Richland.....	347	1,349	3,920	7	2
Rock.....	1,886	9,223	14,429	24	18
Rusk.....	332	2,096	2,633	23	10
St. Croix.....	843	3,028	2,927	43	10
Sauk.....	612	4,627	5,855	7	4
Sawyer.....	698	1,588	1,562	13	5
Shawano.....	608	4,034	4,489	15	24
Sheboygan.....	4,123	7,809	10,967	203	86
Taylor.....	595	2,715	2,347	61	12
Trempealeau.....	500	3,293	2,941	20	1
Vernon.....	240	3,521	4,769	10	2
Vilas.....	440	1,583	1,646	3	6
Walworth.....	776	2,458	7,484	7	5
Washburn.....	187	2,136	1,620	3	9
Washington.....	1,538	3,237	5,264	58	6
Waukesha.....	1,850	6,482	11,889	37	20
Waupaca.....	524	4,047	6,679	22	14
Wausara.....	198	1,556	3,262	2	2
Winnebago.....	2,812	7,058	12,502	221	12
Wood.....	918	5,599	5,489	60	31
Total.....	120,221	391,150	421,044	6,185	1,380

SUMMARY VOTE FOR STATE TREASURER BY COUNTIES

November 1938

Counties	Cepress (Dem.)	Leviton (Prog.)	Smith (Rep.)	Le Mieux (Union)	Ehrhardt (Ind. Soc. Labor)
Adams.....	104	1,419	979	4	4
Ashland.....	543	3,596	2,486	27	11
Barron.....	328	4,390	4,205	18	18
Bayfield.....	263	3,197	1,898	11	12
Brown.....	4,462	7,250	8,235	166	23
Buffalo.....	117	2,153	1,918	10	5
Burnett.....	161	2,039	1,071	19	15
Calumet.....	927	1,651	2,754	17	4
Chippewa.....	596	4,504	6,207	25	19
Clark.....	643	3,540	5,007	42	24
Columbia.....	786	4,442	5,277	6	11
Crawford.....	1,251	1,427	3,026	107	3
Dane.....	2,764	17,373	17,032	147	70
Dodge.....	2,760	5,332	8,122	33	11
Door.....	312	1,404	2,813	31	23
Douglas.....	1,544	10,129	5,882	65	127
Dunn.....	192	3,419	3,837	7	5
Eau Claire.....	635	5,776	5,672	11	17
Florence.....	140	812	635	17	13
Fond du Lac.....	3,344	5,540	9,652	142	31
Forest.....	567	1,508	1,144	15	18
Grant.....	965	4,255	6,059	27	13
Green.....	246	3,294	3,704	4	8
Green Lake.....	793	1,211	2,868	4	12
Iowa.....	427	2,218	2,956	6	7
Iron.....	219	2,313	1,443	3	9
Jackson.....	255	2,439	1,746	2	8
Jefferson.....	1,898	3,969	6,231	15	17
Juneau.....	675	2,929	2,706	3	1
Kenosha.....	2,652	9,640	8,786	127	79
Kewaunee.....	920	1,614	2,734	24	11
La Crosse.....	1,219	7,453	8,773	22	18
Lafayette.....	1,331	2,392	3,252	10	2
Langlade.....	1,460	2,875	2,925	20	22
Lincoln.....	389	3,049	3,533	20	12
Manitowoc.....	2,621	7,499	7,578	408	59
Marathon.....	2,744	7,178	10,155	96	60
Marquette.....	1,567	3,392	5,114	34	17
Milwaukee.....	305	730	2,020	7	4
Monroe.....	36,559	89,084	85,038	1,818	1,015
Oconto.....	366	3,871	4,512	8	8
Oneida.....	1,237	3,039	3,884	29	27
Outagamie.....	503	3,300	2,485	20	24
Ozaukee.....	2,646	5,326	9,841	400	33
Pepin.....	787	2,223	2,586	22	9
Pierce.....	167	857	1,214	1	1
Polk.....	242	2,717	2,597	66	11
Portage.....	187	4,202	2,697	17	19
Price.....	2,845	3,755	3,949	30	15
Racine.....	436	2,568	2,802	14	31
Richland.....	3,964	13,361	12,535	74	64
Rock.....	308	1,388	3,764	10	5
Rusk.....	1,650	9,225	14,294	19	26
St. Croix.....	370	2,010	2,593	17	9
Sauk.....	682	3,742	2,747	51	11
Sawyer.....	524	4,461	5,812	13	9
Shawano.....	619	1,460	1,530	6	4
Sheboygan.....	642	3,640	4,623	17	38
Taylor.....	3,849	7,333	11,361	230	70
Trempealeau.....	596	2,489	2,377	45	19
Vernon.....	482	3,093	2,824	9	1
Vilas.....	207	3,564	4,560	9	5
Walworth.....	534	1,376	1,584	3	10
Washington.....	728	2,371	7,379	9	11
Washburn.....	142	2,028	1,667	9	15
Waushara.....	1,356	2,684	5,646	82	13
Winnebago.....	1,549	5,999	12,204	57	29
Wood.....	456	3,883	6,654	22	16
	165	1,563	3,199	3	5
	2,631	6,848	12,538	218	21
	1,091	5,226	5,443	62	55
Total.....	111,645	368,707	427,324	5,142	2,452

SUMMARY VOTE FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL BY COUNTIES

November 1938

Counties	Finnegan (Dem.)	Loomis (Prog.)	Martin (Rep.)	Wiggert, Jr. (Ind. Soc. Labor)
Adams.....	137	1,349	973	4
Ashland.....	789	3,118	2,571	11
Barron.....	439	3,897	4,314	17
Bayfield.....	361	2,916	1,884	10
Brown.....	5,332	5,026	9,500	8
Buffalo.....	156	2,053	1,876	3
Burnett.....	271	1,799	1,137	15
Calumet.....	1,361	1,117	2,736	3
Chippewa.....	963	3,629	6,440	10
Clark.....	924	3,030	5,002	18
Columbia.....	1,163	4,044	5,192	7
Crawford.....	1,527	1,072	3,056	3
Dane.....	2,224	19,045	14,861	35
Dodge.....	3,635	4,193	8,039	6
Door.....	480	1,047	2,943	17
Douglas.....	2,661	8,302	5,653	74
Dunn.....	269	3,037	3,915	4
Eau Claire.....	948	5,261	5,799	21
Florence.....	185	761	652	5
Fond du Lac.....	4,440	4,266	9,804	11
Forest.....	828	1,219	1,166	15
Grant.....	1,396	3,477	6,153	8
Green.....	349	2,820	3,647	5
Green Lake.....	1,019	949	2,838	9
Iowa.....	659	1,848	2,995	7
Iron.....	310	2,115	1,481	5
Jackson.....	314	2,294	1,723	8
Jefferson.....	2,414	3,124	6,253	13
Juneau.....	808	3,266	2,401	1
Kenosha.....	3,593	8,723	8,681	62
Kewaunee.....	1,245	909	2,975	7
La Crosse.....	1,936	6,104	9,050	17
Lafayette.....	1,677	1,925	3,258	3
Langlade.....	2,117	2,338	2,948	26
Lincoln.....	520	3,345	3,579	15
Manitowoc.....	3,621	6,201	7,865	26
Marathon.....	2,793	6,532	10,386	38
Marquette.....	2,108	2,509	5,288	9
Milwaukee.....	383	625	2,025	2
Monroe.....	49,299	75,988	85,555	696
Neenah.....	436	4,035	4,256	9
Oconto.....	1,681	2,228	4,006	26
Oneida.....	745	2,786	2,611	25
Outagamie.....	3,548	3,814	10,301	29
Ozaukee.....	1,543	1,243	2,728	11
Pepin.....	234	701	1,238	0
Pierce.....	360	2,357	2,700	9
Polk.....	296	3,894	2,803	14
Portage.....	3,013	3,111	4,182	17
Price.....	611	2,150	2,877	30
Racine.....	5,110	11,409	13,020	47
Richland.....	431	1,196	3,752	3
Rock.....	2,267	8,266	14,423	24
Rusk.....	480	1,785	2,640	12
St. Croix.....	1,020	3,214	2,840	8
Sauk.....	727	4,280	5,723	7
Sawyer.....	758	1,213	1,558	4
Shawano.....	807	3,341	4,623	24
Sheboygan.....	5,431	5,515	11,453	42
Taylor.....	792	2,146	2,462	12
Trempealeau.....	614	2,873	2,788	3
Vernon.....	314	3,174	4,628	4
Vilas.....	624	1,128	1,642	6
Walworth.....	891	1,903	7,477	14
Washburn.....	272	1,846	1,540	7
Washington.....	1,930	1,982	5,662	9
Waukesha.....	2,321	4,704	12,006	26
Waupaca.....	698	3,351	6,781	13
Waushara.....	254	1,397	3,201	5
Winnebago.....	3,246	5,766	12,872	16
Wood.....	1,308	4,576	5,671	48
Total.....	148,426	316,657	431,078	1,758

THE GENERAL ELECTION

611

SUMMARY VOTE FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR BY COUNTIES November 1938

Counties	Duffy (Dem.)	Ekern (Prog.)	Wiley (Rep.)	Blair (Ind.)	Chapple (Ind.)	Ehrhardt (Ind. Soc. Labor)
Adams.....	283	1,148	1,053	1	10	0
Ashland.....	1,488	2,238	2,303	24	970	4
Barron.....	819	3,062	5,054	7	149	5
Bayfield.....	989	2,292	1,999	22	175	1
Brown.....	8,448	3,883	8,655	9	78	2
Buffalo.....	332	1,749	2,144	2	10	1
Burnett.....	564	1,341	1,373	3	27	4
Calumet.....	1,734	915	2,787	1	10	0
Chippewa.....	1,779	2,488	7,657	4	70	3
Clark.....	1,669	1,963	5,338	16	556	4
Columbia.....	1,825	3,421	5,469	0	25	4
Crawford.....	1,827	841	3,219	2	15	0
Dane.....	5,722	17,157	14,670	45	102	45
Dodge.....	5,083	3,030	8,686	7	52	4
Door.....	955	779	2,805	5	189	3
Douglas.....	6,734	5,334	5,926	89	176	35
Dunn.....	591	2,682	4,379	0	13	1
Eau Claire.....	1,803	4,235	6,658	5	84	6
Florence.....	299	569	675	4	47	5
Fond du Lac.....	5,562	3,454	10,199	14	148	6
Forest.....	1,535	666	1,254	9	49	10
Grant.....	2,544	2,543	6,412	2	45	5
Green.....	729	2,409	3,938	0	33	2
Green Lake.....	1,449	676	2,934	2	36	0
Iowa.....	1,029	1,515	3,112	0	38	1
Iron.....	770	1,735	1,471	16	17	1
Jackson.....	629	1,976	1,884	0	59	1
Jefferson.....	3,443	2,371	6,402	1	46	12
Juneau.....	1,447	2,033	2,382	0	23	0
Kenosha.....	6,012	6,256	9,025	36	284	26
Kewaunee.....	1,999	614	2,942	4	32	1
La Crosse.....	3,618	5,122	9,023	4	36	10
Lafayette.....	2,315	1,442	3,446	0	15	1
Langlade.....	2,933	1,661	3,102	15	52	11
Lincoln.....	1,000	2,548	4,095	1	9	8
Manitowoc.....	5,382	5,068	7,934	4	53	16
Marathon.....	4,694	4,898	10,747	20	130	20
Marquette.....	3,556	1,716	5,365	6	76	7
Marquette.....	587	461	2,059	1	15	0
Milwaukee.....	66,647	62,457	87,993	573	603	363
Monroe.....	1,065	2,914	4,824	5	15	7
Oconto.....	2,818	1,602	3,911	2	89	7
Oneida.....	1,453	1,926	2,936	7	111	14
Outagamie.....	5,114	3,054	10,302	16	130	17
Ozaukee.....	2,099	937	2,885	3	22	2
Pepin.....	480	540	1,269	0	10	0
Pierce.....	721	1,821	3,245	4	42	4
Polk.....	533	3,404	3,138	4	92	5
Portage.....	4,202	2,321	4,151	2	40	15
Price.....	1,678	1,452	2,848	32	68	5
Racine.....	8,443	8,750	13,195	58	289	193
Richland.....	736	858	4,038	0	34	1
Rock.....	3,752	6,948	14,669	15	141	8
Rusk.....	1,035	1,372	2,762	13	11	3
St. Croix.....	1,612	2,584	3,468	3	15	4
Sauk.....	1,422	3,405	6,208	0	67	3
Sawyer.....	1,155	840	1,799	2	29	2
Shawano.....	1,745	2,558	4,591	5	104	8
Sheboygan.....	7,908	3,885	11,221	39	161	33
Taylor.....	1,848	1,294	2,507	30	21	5
Trempealeau.....	990	2,986	2,769	1	17	0
Vernon.....	875	2,649	4,905	3	19	0
Vilas.....	1,206	649	1,744	23	26	3
Walworth.....	1,475	1,510	7,581	1	66	4
Washburn.....	620	1,396	1,843	0	28	2
Washington.....	2,715	1,509	5,769	4	22	1
Waukesha.....	4,505	3,524	12,330	15	41	11
Waupaca.....	1,400	2,747	6,964	1	112	2
Waushara.....	443	1,170	3,308	15	53	2
Winnebago.....	4,805	4,638	12,806	14	149	9
Wood.....	2,299	3,229	5,773	12	609	11
Total.....	231,976	249,209	446,770	1,283	7,251	1,014

SUMMARY VOTE FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS BY COUNTIES

November 1938

First District

Counties	Stewart (Dem.)	Wendt (Prog.)	Bolles (Rep.)	Randolph (Union)	Hansen (Ind.)
Green.....	250	2,457	3,788	3	82
Kenosha.....	6,659	6,252	7,540	74	773
Racine.....	5,029	11,917	10,467	101	1,273
Rock.....	1,748	7,405	15,765	14	242
Walworth.....	887	1,447	7,687	33	198
Total.....	14,573	29,478	45,247	225	2,568

Second District

Counties	Gerth (Dem.)	Sauthoff (Prog.)	Hawks, Jr. (Rep.)
Columbia.....	846	4,559	4,919
Dane.....	2,051	22,487	12,697
Dodge.....	3,286	4,817	7,837
Jefferson.....	3,124	3,497	5,144
Waukesha.....	1,878	5,296	11,557
Total.....	11,185	40,656	42,154

Third District

Counties	McGonigle (Dem.)	Withrow (Prog.)	Griswold (Rep.)
Crawford.....	1,300	1,403	3,029
Grant.....	911	4,114	6,165
Iowa.....	406	2,004	3,047
Juneau.....	604	2,937	2,451
La Crosse.....	855	8,878	8,262
Lafayette.....	1,312	2,399	3,116
Monroe.....	294	4,132	4,410
Richland.....	226	1,778	3,468
Sauk.....	809	5,018	5,144
Vernon.....	170	3,846	4,403
Total.....	6,887	36,509	43,495

SUMMARY VOTE FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS BY COUNTIES—Continued

November 1938

Fourth District

Counties	Wasielewski (Dem.)	Gaver (Prog.)	Schafer (Rep.)	Sprague (Union)	Cannon (Ind.)
Milwaukee, (part)	33,559	30,517	34,196	794	7,498
Total	33,559	30,517	34,196	794	7,498

Fifth District

Counties	O'Malley (Dem.)	Benson (Prog.)	Thill (Rep.)	Otto (Union)
Milwaukee, (part)	31,154	29,874	47,032	981
Total	31,154	29,874	47,032	981

Sixth District

Counties	Reilly (Dem.)	Poltl (Prog.)	Keefe (Rep.)	Willihnganz (Union)
Calumet	1,899	785	2,729	11
Fond du Lac	6,058	2,707	10,461	106
Ozaukee	2,252	635	2,714	25
Sheboygan	7,717	3,631	11,127	421
Washington	2,484	2,171	5,297	39
Winnebago	5,432	3,329	13,754	198
Total	25,842	13,258	46,082	800

Seventh District

Counties	Cavanaugh (Dem.)	Boileau (Prog.)	Murray (Rep.)	Behm (Ind.)
Adams	109	1,221	1,075	18
Green Lake	979	1,046	2,646	72
Langlade	2,429	2,708	2,463	66
Marathon	1,699	8,873	9,707	204
Marquette	359	514	2,046	15
Portage	2,265	4,191	3,942	31
Shawano	582	3,826	4,231	196
Waupaca	408	3,349	7,204	225
Waushara	193	1,469	3,132	83
Wood	704	5,245	5,216	532
Total	9,727	32,442	41,662	1,442

SUMMARY VOTE FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS BY COUNTIES—Continued

November 1938

Eighth District

Counties	Cashman (Dem.)	Schneider (Prog.)	Johns (Rep.)	Gloudemans (Union)
Brown.....	8,215	6,095	6,642	77
Door.....	1,106	1,157	2,312	39
Florence.....	175	859	518	4
Forest.....	880	1,415	919	11
Kewaunee.....	2,793	1,186	1,818	12
Manitowoc.....	6,342	6,599	5,210	253
Marinette.....	2,360	3,580	4,474	24
Oconto.....	2,162	3,046	3,227	32
Outagamie.....	4,188	5,093	8,234	1,054
Total.....	28,221	29,035	33,354	1,506

Ninth District

Counties	Crane (Dem.)	Hull (Prog.)	Jones (Rep.)
Barron.....	278	4,828	3,717
Buffalo.....	92	2,277	1,789
Chippewa.....	1,393	4,211	5,974
Clark.....	685	4,563	4,024
Dunn.....	165	3,889	3,577
Eau Claire.....	740	6,654	4,988
Jackson.....	188	3,428	1,027
Pepin.....	156	967	1,115
Pierce.....	258	3,322	2,083
St. Croix.....	689	4,755	1,933
Trempealeau.....	422	3,986	2,148
Total.....	5,066	42,880	32,375

Tenth District

Counties	Gehrmann (Prog.)	Carroll (Rep.)
Ashland.....	4,250	2,300
Bayfield.....	3,238	1,863
Burnett.....	2,062	1,067
Douglas.....	10,253	6,299
Iron.....	2,533	1,338
Lincoln.....	3,896	3,124
Oneida.....	2,819	2,669
Polk.....	4,429	2,576
Price.....	2,738	2,692
Rusk.....	2,133	2,628
Sawyer.....	1,569	1,569
Taylor.....	2,527	2,283
Vilas.....	1,410	1,695
Washburn.....	2,017	1,751
Total.....	45,874	33,854

SUMMARY OF STATE SENATORIAL VOTE BY DISTRICTS, 1936-1938

District	Counties	Members of Senate (Elected for 4 years)	Votes Received	Opponents	Vote
1	Door, Kewaunee, and Manitowoc.....	Francis A. Yindra, (Dem.).....	10,130	George W. Kiel, (Prog.).....	8,515
2	Brown and Oconto.....	Michael F. Kresky, (Prog.).....	13,848	Fred C. Borchardt, (Rep.).....	8,413
3	Part of Milwaukee.....	Arthur L. Zimny, (Dem.).....	8,492	Everett Lafond, (Union).....	1,334
4	Part of Milwaukee.....	Oscar H. Morris, (Rep.) ¹	15,355	Emanuel P. Brunette, (Dem.).....	13,158
4	Part of Milwaukee.....	Milton T. Murray, (Rep.).....	11,833	William C. Haslam, (Rep.).....	9,436
5	Part of Milwaukee.....	Bernhard Gettleman, (Rep.).....	15,219	Henry Rutz, (Prog.).....	8,107
6	Part of Milwaukee.....	George Hampel, (Prog.).....	22,093	Robert Michalski, (Rep.).....	6,088
7	Part of Milwaukee.....	Anthony P. Gawronski, (Dem.).....	12,032	William Langen, (Union).....	299
8	Part of Milwaukee.....	Allen J. Busby, (Prog.).....	22,209	William L. Richards, (Dem.).....	12,805
9	Part of Milwaukee.....	Cornelius T. Young, (Dem.).....	10,827	Hartley B. Hutchison, (Prog.).....	9,240
10	Buffalo, Pepin, Pierce and St. Croix.....	Kenneth S. White, (Rep.).....	12,013	Anthony L. Blechinger, (Prog.).....	2,925
11	Douglas, Bayfield, Burnett and Washburn.....	Philip E. Nelson, (Prog.).....	13,207	Arthur K. Hellermann, (Prog.).....	9,640
12	Ashland, Vilas, Iron, Price, Sawyer and Rusk.....	Joseph E. McDermid, (Prog.).....	14,374	Harold V. Schoenecker, (Dem.).....	8,915
13	Dodge and Washington.....	Jesse M. Peters, (Rep.).....	10,788	Charles H. Phillips, (Dem.).....	14,136
14	Outagamie and Shawano.....	Mike Mack, (Rep.).....	14,583	Salendon Bennett, (Rep.).....	4,982
15	Rock.....	Maurice Coakley, (Rep.).....	15,610	Frank B. Metcalfe, (Prog.).....	10,318
16	Grant, Crawford and Vernon.....	Edward J. Roethie, (Rep.).....	13,775	O'Brien, (Rep.).....	9,175
17	Iowa, Lafayette and Green.....	Carl Lovelace, (Rep.).....	10,247	Wm. H. Shenners, Jr., (Dem.).....	19,180
18	Fond du Lac, Waushara and Green Lake.....	Melvin Duel, (Rep.).....	14,498	Henry T. Weber, Jr., (Rep.).....	11,632
				Harold E. Johnson, (Rep.).....	5,717
				Lee Kleiner, (Prog.).....	5,523
				Walter H. Hunt, (Prog.).....	11,836
				August J. Christianson, (Rep.).....	9,526
				Michael H. Hall, (Ind.).....	5,601
				Colin J. McRae, (Dem.).....	2,312
				Anne Reinke, (Dem.).....	5,405
				James H. Carroll, (Rep.).....	11,180
				Paul A. Hemmy, Jr. (Dem.).....	8,142
				Frank E. Panzer, (Prog.).....	7,887
				George R. Schaefer, (Dem.).....	9,212
				Anton M. Miller, (Prog.).....	13,302
				Joseph E. Sweeney, (Prog.).....	8,653
				William D. Carroll, (Dem.).....	8,132
				Anna C. Blaine, (Prog.).....	12,162
				George Engebretson, (Prog.).....	8,001
				S. Ted Hitzler, (Dem.).....	12,096
				Reinhold J. Kinas, (Prog.).....	9,561

SUMMARY OF STATE SENATORIAL VOTE BY DISTRICTS, 1936-1938—Continued

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WISCONSIN BLUE BOOK

District	Counties	Members of Senate (Elected for 4 years)	Votes Received	Opponents	Vote
19	Calumet and Winnebago.....	Taylor G. Brown, (Rep.).....	15,277	Herbert G. Pitz, (Prog.).....	6,524
				Robert M. Heckner, (Dem.).....	5,485
				Nicholas C. Schraa, (Union).....	250
20	Ozaukee and Sheboygan.....	Harry W. Bolens, (Dem.).....	13,240	John H. Severin, (Prog.).....	10,068
				Herman E. Boldt, (Rep.).....	9,799
				John Doherty, (Ind. Dem.).....	1,150
21	Racine.....	Kenneth L. Greenquist, (Prog.).....	11,800	Joseph Clancy, (Dem.).....	10,201
				Fred Ahlgrimm, (Rep.).....	8,292
22	Kenosha and Walworth.....	Conrad Shearer, (Rep.).....	16,662	George E. Mahoney, (Dem.).....	8,373
				August J. Piper, (Prog.).....	14,652
23	Portage and Waupaca.....	Fred R. Fisher, (Rep.).....	10,093	Harley M. Jacklin, (Prog.).....	7,139
				Aloysius J. Aschenbrener, (Dem.).....	4,550
24	Clark, Taylor and Wood.....	Walter J. Rush, (Prog.).....	12,789	William H. Krause, (Dem.).....	9,558
				William F. Anderson, (Rep.).....	10,326
25	Lincoln and Marathon.....	Otto Mueller, (Rep.).....	15,024	Roland E. Kannenberg, (Prog.).....	11,184
26	Dane.....	Fred Risser, (Prog.).....	32,501	Robert Caldwell, (Rep.).....	14,058
27	Columbia, Richland and Sauk.....	Jess Miller, (Rep.).....	14,762	Merwyn Rowlands, (Prog.).....	10,721
28	Chippewa and Eau Claire.....	G. Erle Ingram, (Prog.).....	14,794	Paul H. Raible, (Rep.).....	11,532
29	Barron, Dunn and Polk.....	A. J. Connors, (Prog.).....	11,524	Milton E. Ausman, (Rep.).....	11,265
30	Florence, Forest, Langlade, Marinette and Oneida.....	Ernest G. Sauld, (Dem.).....	12,039	Herman L. Kronschnabl, (Prog.).....	10,824
				Walter D. Cabers, (Rep.).....	9,464
31	Adams, Juneau, Monroe and Marquette.....	Amrose B. Coller, (Rep.).....	9,865	Earl Leverich, (Prog.).....	9,289
32	Jackson, La Crosse and Trempealeau.....	Oscar S. Paulson, (Prog.).....	18,297	Richard W. Davis, (Dem.).....	4,774
				Harry W. Griswold, (Rep.).....	12,466
33	Jefferson and Waukesha.....	William A. Freehoff, (Rep.).....	15,465	Chester E. Dempsey, (Dem.).....	9,602
				Vincent J. Collins, (Prog.).....	6,859

¹ Deceased.

² Milton T. Murray elected at a special election April 4, 1939 to succeed Oscar H. Morris, deceased.

SUMMARY OF ASSEMBLY VOTE BY DISTRICTS

November 1938

Counties	Members of Assembly (Elected for 2 years)	Vote	Opponents	Vote
Adams and Marquette.....	Robert M. Long, (Rep.).....	3,571	Edwin W. Blomquist, (Prog.).....	1,749
			Charles Elliott, (Dem.).....	513
Ashland.....	Harry Van Gilder, (Prog.).....	3,493	Lewis G. Miller, (Rep.).....	1
Barron.....	Charles H. Sykes, (Prog.).....	4,482	John C. Chapple, (Rep.).....	3,154
Bayfield.....	Laurie E. Carlson, (Prog.).....	3,046	Edw. P. Jensen, (Rep.).....	4,190
Brown, 1st district.....	Harold A. Lytie, (Dem.).....	5,037	J. L. Andre, (Rep.).....	2,341
Brown, 2nd district.....	William J. Sweeney, (Dem.).....	4,838	Gordon P. Gill, (Prog.).....	4,161
			Otto A. Wegner, (Prog.).....	1,748
Buffalo and Pepin.....	David I. Hammergren, (Rep.).....	3,701	John B. Brockman, (Prog.).....	389
Burnett and Washburn.....	Guy Benson, (Rep.).....	3,761	Arthur Hitt, (Prog.).....	2,980
Calumet.....	Carl Peik, (Prog.).....	1,986	Carl Linden, (Prog.).....	3,366
			Charles R. Barnard, (Rep.).....	1,909
Chippewa.....	George H. Hipke, (Rep.).....	5,849	Henry Huplauf, (Dem.).....	1,708
			Marshall Norseng, (Prog.).....	5,023
Clark.....	Walter E. Cook, (Rep.).....	4,089	Walter Streib, (Dem.).....	666
			John Wuethrich, (Dem.).....	2,011
Columbia.....	Arthur E. Austin, (Rep.).....	4,672	John N. Ockerlander, (Prog.).....	2,427
			Harry C. Edwards, (Prog.).....	3,236
Crawford.....	Donald C. McDowell, (Rep.).....	3,544	Robert H. Roche, (Dem.).....	2,910
			James L. O'Kane, (Dem.).....	2,472
Dane, 1st district.....	Herbert C. Schenk, (Prog.).....	11,093	R. J. Henry, (Union).....	122
Dane, 2nd district.....	James C. Hanson, (Prog.).....	4,300	Carl W. Danhouser, (Rep.).....	7,774
Dane, 3rd district.....			Arthur G. Metz, (Dem.).....	1,912
Dodge, 1st district.....	Otto Toepler, (Rep.).....	3,495	Alvin L. Larson, (Rep.).....	3,189
Dodge, 2nd district.....	Elmer L. Genzmer, (Dem.).....	2,936	John McGonigle, (Dem.).....	720
	William E. Jones, (Rep.).....	4,042	Albert J. Baker, (Prog.).....	3,296
Door.....			Frank L. Coyle, (Dem.).....	1,285
Douglas, 1st district.....	Frank Graass, (Rep.).....	2,969	Albert W. Grandman, (Rep.).....	2,520
Douglas, 2nd district.....	James S. Mace, (Prog.).....	5,944	Alvin Voight, (Prog.).....	1,785
			Henry E. Krueger, (Dem.).....	3,246
Dunn.....	Elmer C. Peterson, (Prog.).....	4,903	John B. Offerman, (Prog.).....	1,848
Eau Claire.....	Earl Hanson, (Rep.).....	4,279	John Peltier, (Rep.).....	1,817
	John Pritchard, (Prog.).....	6,544	Claude E. Tabor, (Rep.).....	2,229
Florence, Forest and Oneida.....	Henry J. Berquist, (Prog.).....	5,800	William C. Lange, (Dem.).....	858
			Frank Kenyon, (Rep.).....	2,692
			Arthur E. Rieckhoff, (Dem.).....	968
			Arnold Gilberts, (Prog.).....	3,221
			Morris J. Johnson, (Rep.).....	5,168
			William Conley, (Dem.).....	821
			Adolph Kushman, (Rep.).....	4,158
			Clarence Greene, (Dem.).....	1,719

SUMMARY OF ASSEMBLY VOTE BY DISTRICTS—Continued

November 1938

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WISCONSIN BLUE BOOK

Counties	Members of Assembly (Elected for 2 years)	Vote	Opponents	Vote
Fond du Lac, 1st district.....	Maurice Fitzsimons, Jr., (Dem.).....	5,648	Herman L. Lepinski, (Prog.).....	1,679
Fond du Lac, 2nd district.....	Arthur F. Hinz, (Rep.).....	4,902	John E. Johnson, (Prog.).....	2,014
Grant, 1st district.....	William H. Goldthorpe, (Rep.).....	3,487	Thomas J. Hayes, (Dem.).....	1,572
Grant, 2nd district.....	P. Bradley McIntyre, (Rep.).....	3,547	Robert I. Dugdale, (Prog.).....	1,690
Green.....	Harry A. Keegan, (Rep.).....	3,975	Henry L. Vosberg, (Dem.).....	423
Green Lake and Waushara.....	Reuben W. Peterson, (Rep.).....	6,357	Peter Plathom, (Prog.).....	1,854
Iowa.....	Glenn H. James, (Rep.).....	2,952	Elmer V. Gabler, (Dem.).....	494
Iron and Vilas.....	Paul R. Alfonsi, (Prog.).....	4,368	Ernst J. Hosely, (Prog.).....	3,319
Jackson.....	Peter A. Hemmy, (Prog.).....	2,208	Phillip C. Keller, (Prog.).....	2,959
Jefferson.....	Palmer M. Dausg, (Dem.).....	5,426	Robert McCutchin, (Prog.).....	2,567
Juneau.....	William H. Barnes, (Prog.).....	2,609	William R. Yeschek, (Rep.).....	3,906
Kenosha, 1st district.....	Alfred C. Grosvenor, (Dem.).....	4,269	Charles M. Olson, (Rep.).....	1,643
Kenosha, 2nd district.....	Matt G. Siebert, (Dem.).....	4,730	Edward Heineck, (Dem.).....	512
Kewaunee.....	Albert D. Shimek, (Dem.).....	3,062	Mrs. Estelle Doud, (Prog.).....	157
La Crosse, 1st district.....	Rudolph M. Schlabbach, (Rep.).....	5,138	Henry C. Davis, (Rep.).....	4,703
La Crosse, 2nd district.....	William F. Miller, (Rep.).....	3,609	Victor Johnson, (Prog.).....	2,349
Lafayette.....	Henry Youngblood, (Rep.).....	3,332	Ernest Tracy, (Rep.).....	2,052
Langlade.....	Valentine P. Rath, (Dem.).....	3,164	Neil Wright, (Dem.).....	1,881
Lincoln.....	Reno W. Trego, (Prog.).....	4,264	Lewis W. Powell, (Rep.).....	3,530
Manitowoc, 1st district.....	Otto A. Vogel, (Prog.).....	4,751	Harry Miller, (Prog.).....	2,877
Manitowoc, 2nd district.....	Frank E. Riley, (Rep.).....	3,160	Emil Costello, (Prog.).....	3,420
Marathon, 1st district.....	Anthony Gruszka, (Rep.).....	3,429	James W. Brook, (Rep.).....	3,152
			Walter H. Marquardt, (Rep.).....	2,530
			Oliver H. Fritz, (Prog.).....	4,185
			Chas. N. Warner, (Dem.).....	586
			Dr. A. E. Kempter, (Ind.).....	444
			Harry W. Schilling, (Prog.).....	2,690
			Richard W. Davis, (Dem.).....	1,029
			Ed. Thompson, (Prog.).....	1,910
			Frank W. Doring, (Dem.).....	1,923
			Henry Berner, (Rep.).....	2,505
			Frank J. Pawlitschek, (Prog.).....	2,373
			Carl R. Wittman, (Dem.).....	1,881
			James F. Kahlenberg, (Dem.).....	3,984
			Michael J. Bartel, (Union).....	317
			Fred A. Friedrich, (Prog.).....	2,913
			Wenzel A. Tonick, (Dem.).....	2,022
			Dan M. Gonick, (Prog.).....	2,787
			Joseph L. Barber, (Prog.).....	1,392
			Ralph E. Kronenwetter, (Dem.).....	1,306

Marathon, 2nd district.....	John Dittbrender, (Prog.).....	4,348	Ralph H. Wincentsen, (Rep.).....	4,340
Marinette.....	Chas. A. Budlong, (Rep.).....	5,801	Donald J. McCormick, (Dem.).....	2,332
Milwaukee, 1st district.....	Walter J. Domach, (Dem.).....	4,008	Herman A. Hartwig, (Prog.).....	3,558
Milwaukee, 2nd district.....	Andrew J. Biemiller, (Prog.).....	5,098	Alfred Moore, (Union).....	2,255
Milwaukee, 3rd district.....	Arthur J. Balzer, (Dem.).....	5,755	Blanche B. Hogue, (Rep.).....	3,575
Milwaukee, 4th district.....	Robert E. Tehan, (Dem.).....	2,856	Casamore A. Maniaci, (Prog.).....	2,821
Milwaukee, 5th district.....	Claud H. Larsen, (Prog.).....	4,959	William Reilly, (Ind.).....	404
Milwaukee, 6th district.....	Ben Rubin, (Prog.).....	2,847	Edward J. Mueller, (Rep.).....	2,934
Milwaukee, 7th district.....	Arthur Koegel, (Prog.).....	3,030	William W. Murphy, (Dem.).....	2,848
Milwaukee, 8th district.....	Charles H. Judd, (Rep.).....	4,125	William Luebke, Jr., (Prog.).....	5,755
Milwaukee, 9th district.....	Edward L. Graf, (Rep.).....	5,949	Otto Conrad, Jr., (Rep.).....	4,649
Milwaukee, 10th district.....	John W. Grobschmidt, (Prog.).....	4,150	James DeWitt, (Prog.).....	1,598
Milwaukee, 11th district.....	Clement Stachowiak, (Prog.).....	3,832	William F. Willis, (Rep.).....	1,542
Milwaukee, 12th district.....	Peter Pyszczynski, (Dem.).....	5,812	Mary O. Kryszak, (Dem.).....	4,295
Milwaukee, 13th district.....	Bernard B. Kroenke, (Dem.).....	4,607	Leo Bieszk, (Rep.).....	2,500
Milwaukee, 14th district.....	Milton T. Murray, (Rep.) ¹	13,634	John Zielinski, (Ind.).....	198
Milwaukee, 14th district.....	John McBride, (Rep.) ²	7,974	Stanley C. Dale, (Dem.).....	1,739
			Richard H. Mueller, (Rep.).....	1,101
			Fred Bittman, (Union).....	108
			George F. Schroeder, (Rep.).....	2,048
			Robert L. Lange, (Dem.).....	1,294
			Herta C. Welch, (Union).....	69
			Robert S. McCormack, (Dem.).....	3,964
			Joseph Breber, (Prog.).....	3,756
			William Fitzsimmons, (Union).....	139
			Joseph F. Mueller, (Prog.).....	4,980
			George H. Weissleder, (Dem.).....	2,134
			Leila Taylor, (Union).....	147
			John H. Kowaleski, (Dem.).....	3,445
			Raymond Hartung, (Rep.).....	3,162
			Douglas B. Hett, (Union).....	363
			Martin B. Franzkowiak, (Dem.).....	3,324
			Albert Sargewitz, (Rep.).....	2,186
			Valentine V. Kujawa, (Dem.).....	1,622
			John J. Kowalski, (Union).....	269
			Walter Piszczek, (Prog.).....	3,270
			Adam F. Smigielski, (Rep.).....	1,415
			Anthony J. Rechlicz, (Union).....	283
			Roland E. Meyer, (Prog.).....	3,581
			Joseph Kremarik, (Rep.).....	3,062
			Edward Kressbach, (Union).....	160
			Anton L. Blechinger, (Prog.).....	2,145
			Michael F. Blenski, (Dem.).....	2,104
			Richard F. Liersch, Jr., (Ind.).....	1,049
			John A. Krause, (Prog.).....	847
			Robert Sullivan, (Dem.).....	714

¹ Resigned.

² John McBride elected at a special election April 4, 1939 to succeed Milton T. Murray, resigned.

SUMMARY OF ASSEMBLY VOTE BY DISTRICTS—Continued

November 1938

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WISCONSIN BLUE BOOK

Counties	Members of Assembly (Elected for 2 years)	Vote	Opponents	Vote
Milwaukee, 15th district	Ben G. Slater, (Rep.)	5,733	Thomas H. Caffrey, (Dem.)	3,446
			Marshall E. Fredrich, (Prog.)	3,208
Milwaukee, 16th district	Herman B. Wegner, (Prog.)	3,197	Jacob J. Schultz, (Union)	118
			Walter H. Maletake, (Rep.)	2,568
Milwaukee, 17th district	William F. Double, (Rep.)	3,682	Leo J. Feschner, (Dem.)	1,566
			Johannes A. Zahn, (Union)	122
Milwaukee, 18th district	Edward H. Kiefer, (Prog.)	3,080	Harry Bethke, (Prog.)	3,451
			Martin F. Howard, (Dem.)	3,059
Milwaukee, 19th district	Charles F. Westfahl, (Rep.)	3,393	Edward T. Markowski, (Union)	190
			Claire M. Merten, (Rep.)	2,207
Milwaukee, 20th district	Walter Nortman, (Rep.)	7,982	Joseph J. Marter, (Dem.)	1,057
Monroe	Alex L. Nicol, (Prog.)	4,573	James M. Pasch, (Prog.)	2,445
Oconto	John Youngs, (Rep.)	3,552	Joseph L. Garvens, (Dem.)	1,794
			Irving O'Dowd, (Union)	29
Outagamie, 1st district	Mark S. Catlin, Jr., (Rep.)	6,780	Arthur C. Tretow, (Prog.)	3,236
Outagamie, 2nd district	William J. Gantter, (Rep.)	2,709	James L. Foley, Jr., (Dem.)	3,026
			Stephen R. Jones, (Rep.)	4,069
Ozaukee	Nic J. Bichler, (Dem.)	2,820	Peter C. Favre, (Dem.)	290
			Frank Lingelbach, (Dem.)	2,881
Pierce	Theodore Swanson, (Prog.)	3,053	Sanford Wilson, (Prog.)	1,724
			Carl Schoenbeck, (Rep.)	463
Polk	Dougald D. Kennedy, (Prog.)	3,917	Gerald Jolin, (Dem.)	3,841
			William M. Rohan, (Dem.)	2,327
Portage	John T. Kostuck, (Prog.)	6,786	Anton M. Miller, (Prog.)	2,016
			Arthur Hoolihan, (Union)	534
Price	Ernest A. Heden, (Rep.)	2,958	H. F. Kane, (Rep.)	2,371
			Elmer Krause, (Prog.)	791
Racine, 1st district	John L. Sieb, (Prog.)	4,505	William L. Altman, (Rep.)	2,813
Racine, 2nd district	Jack Harvey, (Prog.)	4,817	Paul D. Maier, (Union)	192
			Jens Laursen, (Rep.)	2,777
			Walter A. Lantz, (Dem.)	421
			John G. Marchel, (Dem.)	2,404
			John Lowder, (Ind.)	1
			Felix A. Kremer, (Prog.)	2,688
			Elmer Nelson, (Dem.)	460
			William F. Jones, (Rep.)	3,656
			Clarence T. Peterson, (Dem.)	1,669
			Geroge J. White, (Rep.)	4,400
			Edward A. Sowicky, (Dem.)	1,753

Racine, 3rd district.....	Martin H. Herzog, (Prog.).....	3,258	Saverio Aiello, (Rep.).....	3,244
Riechland.....	Vernon W. Thomson, (Rep.).....	3,468	Edward F. Rakow, (Dem.).....	2,411
Rock, 1st district.....	Edward Grassman, (Rep.).....	8,158	Theron Janney, (Prog.).....	2,083
Rock, 2nd district.....	Burger M. Engebretson, (Rep.).....	7,272	Sherman C. Cole, (Prog.).....	4,932
Rusk and Sawyer.....	Robert H. Burns, (Rep.).....	3,985	Jacob Stanley Dietz, (Prog.).....	3,119
St. Croix.....	Arthur D. Kelly, (Prog.).....	3,901	Rollo R. Mason, (Dem.).....	1,046
Sauk.....	Charles Enge, (Rep.).....	5,331	John Howard, (Prog.).....	3,315
Shawano.....	Melvin Schlytter, (Rep.).....	3,601	Joseph Szumowski, (Dem.).....	1,641
Sheboygan, 1st district.....	Benjamin W. Diederich, (Rep.).....	4,496	Ethan B. Minier, (Rep.).....	2,333
Sheboygan, 2nd district.....	Edwin Larson, (Rep.).....	5,169	Alex Zakrzewski, (Dem.).....	1,397
Taylor.....	Carl M. Nelson (Rep.).....	3,295	George J. Woerth, (Prog.).....	4,556
Trempealeau.....	Norris J. Kellman, (Rep.).....	3,701	William J. Gallagher, (Dem.).....	924
Vernon.....	Charles W. Powell, Jr., (Rep.).....	4,411	Erwin Beversdorf, (Prog.).....	3,109
Walworth.....	Ora R. Rice, (Rep.).....	7,954	Oscar Hohn, (Prog.).....	1,267
Washington.....	Joseph A. Schmitz, (Rep.).....	4,511	Grover A. Meisner, (Dem.).....	965
Waukesha, 1st district.....	Lyle E. Douglass, (Rep.).....	6,186	Bernard J. Fahres, (Dem.).....	3,907
Waukesha, 2nd district.....	Alfred R. Ludvigsen, (Rep.).....	5,911	August W. Bahr, (Prog.).....	2,446
Waupaca.....	Julius Spearbraker, (Rep.).....	6,411	Joseph M. Theisen, (Ind.).....	1,442
Winnebago, 1st district.....	Leo T. Niemuth, (Rep.).....	7,192	John Kurtz, (Union).....	185
Winnebago, 2nd district.....	James C. Fritzen, (Rep.).....	5,530	Francis Dillman, (Dem.).....	2,421
Wood.....	William W. Clark, (Rep.).....	6,936	Homer B. Melvin, (Prog.).....	2,362
			David G. Boeckler, (Prog.).....	1,819
			Ernest G. Heulein, (Dem.).....	752
			Tom Lomsdahl, (Prog.).....	2,664
			Albert D. Kaldunski, (Dem.).....	648
			Hjalmer S. Halvorsen, (Prog.).....	3,184
			Dr. P. H. Hansberry, (Dem.).....	1,005
			Kenneth Goff, (Prog.).....	1,389
			Edward F. Dunn, (Dem.).....	985
			Albert S. Dunn, (Union).....	25
			Henry O. Schowalter, (Dem.).....	4,131
			William H. Grubbe, (Prog.).....	1,501
			Robert J. Gramling, (Prog.).....	3,392
			Laurel W. House, (Dem.).....	1,045
			Grover Cleveland, (Dem.).....	1,933
			Matthew J. Orth, (Prog.).....	1,437
			Alvin A. Handrich, (Prog.).....	4,192
			Otto R. Schwantes, (Dem.).....	564
			Harold H. Priebe, (Prog.).....	3,648
			Howard N. Howe, (Dem.).....	1,390
			William A. Draheim, (Dem.).....	3,477
			Aaron C. Warren, (Prog.).....	1,112
			Byrde M. Vaughan, (Prog.).....	4,625

Parties and Elections

The Judicial Election

VOTE FOR JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT

April 1939

	Hagedorn	Markham	Rosenberry
Adams.....	90	351	1,154
Ashland.....	745	1,021	4,625
Barron.....	737	1,318	3,759
Bayfield.....	725	975	2,027
Brown.....	2,299	3,062	14,107
Buffalo.....	342	641	1,770
Burnett.....	696	888	1,053
Calumet.....	526	569	2,435
Chippewa.....	1,486	2,156	4,548
Clark.....	1,492	1,635	3,376
Columbia.....	909	1,914	4,493
Crawford.....	790	1,087	1,766
Dane.....	1,327	2,836	20,442
Dodge.....	1,654	4,435	5,333
Door.....	303	1,297	2,243
Douglas.....	2,901	4,670	9,462
Dunn.....	293	1,655	2,148
Eau Claire.....	725	1,510	3,638
Florence.....	130	453	812
Fond du Lac.....	1,833	4,310	9,998
Forest.....	509	917	1,626
Grant.....	649	1,782	4,628
Green.....	111	993	1,644
Green Lake.....	201	1,258	1,758
Iowa.....	512	668	3,744
Iron.....	178	712	815
Jackson.....	288	1,409	1,987
Jefferson.....	914	1,244	4,591
Juneau.....	679	943	2,383
Kenosha.....	2,593	5,177	7,103
Kewaunee.....	584	682	2,795
La Crosse.....	1,646	2,799	10,661
Lafayette.....	1,014	944	2,537
Langlade.....	576	943	4,807
Lincoln.....	627	894	2,822
Manitowoc.....	1,737	5,384	7,502
Marathon.....	1,446	2,952	14,294
Marinette.....	964	1,551	4,851
Marquette.....	113	645	1,147
Milwaukee.....	23,388	35,717	51,996
Monroe.....	280	2,431	2,322
Oconto.....	1,016	1,319	4,663
Oneida.....	538	1,485	2,807
Outagamie.....	1,576	4,921	8,882
Ozaukee.....	952	1,132	2,256
Pepin.....	190	265	886
Pierce.....	803	1,105	1,762
Polk.....	1,117	1,525	2,193
Portage.....	1,337	1,707	6,784
Price.....	935	1,034	3,147
Racine.....	6,867	6,165	12,479
Richland.....	763	1,110	2,664
Rock.....	1,177	4,161	7,149
Rusk.....	513	1,038	2,303
St. Croix.....	347	1,897	2,929
Sauk.....	947	1,709	4,648
Sawyer.....	327	838	1,418
Shawano.....	1,485	1,701	4,495
Sheboygan.....	2,445	4,541	12,692
Taylor.....	706	905	3,181
Trempealeau.....	629	2,067	2,663
Vernon.....	906	973	3,504
Vilas.....	436	952	1,888
Walworth.....	1,491	2,230	3,706
Washburn.....	601	847	1,099
Washington.....	555	2,918	2,743
Waukesha.....	1,964	4,887	6,492
Waupaca.....	405	2,432	4,343
Waushara.....	140	801	1,582
Winnebago.....	2,186	4,213	14,291
Wood.....	1,835	2,163	4,325
Total.....	94,201	169,819	369,176

VOTE FOR CIRCUIT JUDGES

April 1938

SECOND JUDICIAL CIRCUIT
(Fifth Branch)

County	Gustave G. Gehrz
Milwaukee.....	93,831

THIRD JUDICIAL CIRCUIT

Counties	Henry P. Hughes	Lloyd D. Mitchell
Winnebago.....	13,569	6,620
Calumet.....	3,635	966
Total.....	17,204	7,586

SEVENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT

Counties	Herman J. Severson	Frank W. Calkins	Arthur M. Scheller	Wm. E. Atwell
Wood.....	3,201	8,025	1,063	630
Waupaca.....	4,575	679	5,177	399
Portage.....	2,737	1,397	3,196	4,046
Waushara.....	1,254	670	859	704
Total.....	11,767	10,771	10,295	5,779

EIGHTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT

Counties	George Thompson
Dunn.....	5,086
St. Croix.....	5,539
Pierce.....	5,134
Buffalo.....	3,000
Pepin.....	1,858
Total.....	20,617

NINTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT

Counties	Alvin C. Reis
Dane.....	23,020
Sauk.....	6,426
Total.....	29,446

VOTE FOR CIRCUIT JUDGES

April 1939

SECOND JUDICIAL CIRCUIT

(Third Branch)

County	John J. Gregory	George A. Bowman
Milwaukee.....	64,233	55,139

SECOND JUDICIAL CIRCUIT

(Ninth Branch)

County	William F. Shaughnessy
Milwaukee.....	102,250

TENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT

Counties	Joseph R. McCarthy	E. V. Werner	A. N. Whiting
Outagamie.....	8,553	7,419	2,355
Shawano.....	4,561	2,689	2,185
Langlade.....	2,050	1,111	4,509
Total.....	15,164	11,219	9,049

SIXTEENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT

Counties	George J. Leicht	Alfred W. Gerhard
Marathon.....	15,242	4,735
Lincoln.....	3,096	1,773
Oneida.....	3,163	2,021
Vilas.....	1,809	1,517
Total.....	23,310	10,046

VOTE FOR CIRCUIT JUDGES—Continued

April 1939

SEVENTEENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT

Counties	Emery W. Crosby
Clark.....	6,749
Juneau.....	3,932
Jackson.....	3,922
Total.....	14,603

NINETEENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT

Counties	James Wickham
Eau Claire.....	5,807
Chippewa.....	7,707
Rusk.....	3,707
Sawyer.....	2,709
Total.....	19,930

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