## The Wisconsin Blue Book. 1931

## Madison, Wisconsin: Democrat Printing Company, State Printer, 1931

https://digital.library.wisc.edu/1711.dl/Z2BBQ7OUYLAX78W

This material may be protected by copyright law (Title 17, US Code).

For information on re-use see:
http://digital.library.wisc.edu/1711.dl/Copyright

The libraries provide public access to a wide range of material, including online exhibits, digitized collections, archival finding aids, our catalog, online articles, and a growing range of materials in many media.

When possible, we provide rights information in catalog records, finding aids, and other metadata that accompanies collections or items. However, it is always the user's obligation to evaluate copyright and rights issues in light of their own use.

## THE WISCONSIN BLUE BOOK 1931

## THE

## WISCONSIN

## BLUE BOOK

## 1931

COMPILED BY

## THE WISCONSIN LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE LIBRARY



Democrat Printing Company Madison, Wisconsin

1981


HENRY DODGE
First Territorial Governor and United States Senator.

# COLLEEE DARABYICULTURE <br> UUYERSITY OF MISCONSIA MADISON 

## Foreword

 $T$ IS difficult to give precise meaning to the words "The State of Wisconsin." To some they convey the vision of a map; to others, a vision of rolling farm lands, of forests, of towns and cities; again, to others, the vista of the State Capitol, or some activities of government. To all of us who are its citizens, Wisconsin means these things and many more. We are reminded of our history-the days of the Indians, of explorers and fur traders from far-off Quebec, of European Empires, or the little frontier settlements on the lake shores and rivers.

Within a few brief generations our State has emerged to achieve her present complexity of activities and institutions, and to be a home for peoples of many races and nations. We have organized ourselves through goverriment and other associative effort to secure greater advantages and a richer life. If these advantages are to be made permanent and enlarged, we must know our resources and our history, and be informed concerning our present institutions and activities.

This book supplies, in convenient form, an introduction to just such knowledge so indispensable to the responsible citizen; it is a valuable contribution because of this. Here the facts concerning our political institutions are brought down to date, and useful summaries of the activities, resources and history of the State are made easily available.

However complex and extensive our problems may be today, their solution depends in some measure upon intelligent action in our own local communities, State, and region. No life can be complete or satisfying which neglects the close-at-hand resources and challenges of our own neighborhoods. Wisconsin has, in the past, given to the nation the example of courageous and enlightened action in deal-
ing with difficult problems. May her citizens study her history, and bring to the solution of her present problems and the use of her present human and material resources a similar willingness to pioneer toward a fuller life.

Philip F. La Follette,
Governor.
Executive Chambers, Madison, Wisconsin, March 20, 1931.

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

PAGES
Introduction ..... xiii
The State at Large ..... 1-128
Ocean Ports for Wisconsin, by William George Bruce ..... 1-7
Wisconsin Highways, by M. W. Torkelson ..... 9-29
Cooperative Marketing in Wisconsin, by William Kirsch ..... 31-47
The Wisconsin System of Taxation, by J. Roy Blough ..... 49-69
Public Education in Wisconsin, by Harold L. Henderson ..... 71-98
The Indians of Wisconsin, by Mrs. Mary Moran Kirsch ..... 99-112
Paul Bunyan and the Blue Ox, by James J. McDonald ..... 113-128
The State Government ..... 129-392
Wisconsin Constitution ..... 131-152
State Budget 1929-1930, by James B. Borden ..... 153-162
An Introduction to Wisconsin State Government ..... 163-173
Legislative Branch ..... 175-246
The Legislature ..... 177-179
Legislative Directory ..... 180-188
Officers, Committees, Employes, Press Representatives, 1931 ..... 189-197
Members and Officers of the Senate, Biographies ..... 199-211
Members and Officers of the Assembly, Biographies ..... 213-246
Executive Branch ..... 247-374
Elective and Appointive State Officers, 1931 ..... 249-252
Constitutional Officers, Biographies ..... 253-255
State Officers, Chronological List ..... 255-258
Constitutional Departments ..... 259-264
Executive Department ..... 259-260
Secretary of State ..... 260-261
State Treasurer ..... 261-262
Attorney General ..... 262-263
State Superintendent of Public Instruction ..... 263
Commissioners of Public Lands ..... 264
Administrative Departments ..... 265-345
Department of Agriculture and Markets ..... 265-272
Annuity and Investment Board ..... 275-277
Athletic Commission ..... 278
Banking Department ..... 278-279
Budget Bureau ..... 279-280
Compensation Insurance Board ..... 280-281
Conservation Commission ..... 281-293
Board of Control ..... 293-304
Administrative Departments-Continued PAGES
Bureau of Engineering ..... 307-308
Grain and Warehouse Commission ..... 309-310
Board of Health ..... 310-315
Highway Commission ..... 316-318
Industrial Commission ..... 318-323
Insurance Department ..... 325-326
Free Library Commission ..... 327-329
Oil Inspection Department ..... 329-330
Bureau of Personnel ..... 330-331
Bureau of Purchases ..... 333-334
Railroad Commission ..... 334-339
Revisor of Statutes ..... 339-340
Real Estate Brokers' Board ..... 340-341
Tax Commission ..... 342-345
Military Departments ..... 347-352
Wisconsin National Guard ..... 347-349
Grand Army Home for Veterans ..... 350
Soldiers' Rehabilitation Board ..... 351-352
Memorial Hall ..... 352
Educational Boards ..... 353-358
University of Wisconsin ..... 353-355
Teachers' Colleges ..... 356
State Board of Vocational Education ..... 357
Stout Institute ..... 358
Wisconsin Mining School ..... 358
Examining Boards ..... 359-363
Board of Accountancy ..... 359
Board of Examiners of Architects ..... 359
Board of Examiners in the Basic Sciences ..... 360
Board of Examiners in Chiropractic ..... 360
State Board of Dental Examiners ..... 360-361
State Bar Commissioners ..... 361
Board of Examiners in Optometry ..... 362
Public Library Certification Board ..... 362
State Board of Medical Examiners ..... 362-363
Board of Pharmacy ..... 363
Other Boards ..... 365-370
Bank Charter Board of Review ..... 365
State Board of Canvassers ..... 365
Deep Waterways Commission ..... 365-366
Board of Deposits ..... 366
Emergency Board ..... 366-367
Emergency Commission for Unemployment Relief ..... 367
Executive Council ..... 368
Geological and Natural History Survey ..... 368-369
Portage Levee Commission ..... 369-370
Psychiatric Institute Committee ..... 370
World's Fair Commission ..... 370
PAGES
Societies ..... 371-375
Academy of Sciences, Arts, and Letters ..... 371
Agricultural Experiment Association ..... 371 ..... 371
Archeological Society ..... 372 ..... 372
Wisconsin Cheese Makers' Association ..... 372
State Dairymen's Association ..... 372-373 ..... 372-373
Historical Society of Wisconsin ..... 373
Wisconsin State Horticultural Society ..... 374
Wisconsin Livestock Breeders' Association ..... 374
Wisconsin Potato Growers' Association ..... 374-375
Southern Wisconsin Cheese Makers' and Dairymen's Association ..... 375
Judicial Branch ..... 379-392 ..... 379-383
Supreme Court Justices, Biographies ..... 384-385
Supreme Court Directory ..... 386 ..... 386 ..... 386-387 ..... 386-387
Supreme Court Justices, List
Supreme Court Justices, List
Circuit Court Term Calendar ..... 388-389 ..... 388-389
Judges of Circuit, Civil, District, Superior, and Mu- nicipal Courts ..... 390-391
State Library ..... 392 ..... 392
Local Government ..... 393-412
City Government in Wisconsin, by Frederick N. MacMillin ..... 395-400
Wisconsin Cities and Villages, Table of Information ..... 401-408
County Officers 1931-1932
County Officers 1931-1932 ..... 409-412 ..... 409-412
The Federal Government ..... 413-438
United States Constitution ..... 415-426
The Federal Government (brief outline) ..... 427-431
Wisconsin Members of Congress, Biographies ..... 432-435
Wisconsin Members of Congress, List ..... 436-438
Parties and Elections ..... 439-583
Democratic State Platform ..... 441-443
Prohibition State Platform ..... 444-446
Republican State Platform ..... 446-458
Socialist State Platform ..... 459-461. ..... 459-461.
Primary Vote for State Offices by Parties ..... 462-466
Summary Vote for State Offices ..... 467-471
Primary Vote for Governor by Precincts ..... 472-515
Vote for Governor by Precincts ..... 516-559
Primary Vote for Members of Congress ..... 560-562
Vote for Members of Congress ..... 563-566
Primary Vote for State Senators ..... 567
Summary Vote for State Senators ..... 568
Primary Vote for Assemblymen ..... 569-575
Summary Vote for Assemblymen ..... 576-579
Vote for Supreme Court Justices ..... 580
Parties and Elections-Continued ..... PAGES
Vote for Circuit Judges ..... 581-582
Summary Vote on Constitutional Amendments ..... 583
Miscellaneous ..... 585-665
Some Recent Statistics on Wisconsin ..... 587-596
Population of Wisconsin ..... 597-627
State Wide Associations of Wisconsin
629-636
629-636
Principal Wisconsin Publications
637-645
637-645
Selected Bibliography on Wisconsin
647-656
647-656
Post Offices in Wisconsin .....
657-664 .....
657-664
States and Territories ..... 665

## CONSULT IN PREVIOUS BLUE BOOKS

## History and Government

A Brief Outline of Wisconsin History, by Joseph Schafer (1923), pp. 5-16.
The Four Wisconsin Capitols, by John G. D. Mack (1923), pp. 41-52.
Wisconsin Indians, by Charles E. Brown (1923), pp. 65-69.
Wisconsin National Guard (1849-1922), by Charles King (1923), pp. 346-358.
The Days of Old, by W. O. Hotchkiss (1925), pp. 1-13.
Outline History of Wisconsin, by Joseph Schafer (1925), pp. 61-93 (annual record).
Wisconsin Courts: Their Origin, Organization, and Work, by Justice Marvin B. Rosenberry (1925), pp. 591-603.
Two Wisconsin Immortals (Marquette and La Follette), by Justice Charles H. Crownhart (1927), pp. 5-20.
Our State Governors, by Joseph Schafer (1927), pp. 21-53.
The Courts of Wisconsin, by Walter C. Owen (1927), pp. 603-616.
An outline History of Wisconsin, by Louise Phelps Kellogg (1929), pp. 1-29.

A Short Industrial History of Wisconsin, by J. H. H. Alexander (1929), pp. 31-49.

History and Development of the Tax Commission in Wisconsin (1929), pp. 186-196.

Legislative Procedure in Wisconsin, by Mary Moran Kirsch (1929), pp. 501-505.

Patriotic Societies of Wisconsin (history and purposes) (1929), pp. 665-674.
The Work of the Supreme Court, by Justice Marvin B. Rosenberry (1929), pp. 469-477.
Aids in the Administration of Justice, by Gilson G. Glasier (1929), pp. 487-497.

List of Members of Prior Legislatures. 1848-1915, in 1915 Blue Book, pp. 252-316; 488-539. 1917-1927, in 1929 Blue Book, pp. 581-588.
List of Officers of Prior Legislatures. 1848-1929, in 1929 Blue Book, pp. 589-591.
Duration of Legislative Sessions, 1836-1927, in 1929 Blue Book, pp. 592-595.

## Education

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

The University of Wisconsin, by J. F. A. Pyre (1923), pp. 159174.

The Common School, University, and Normal School Funds, by John Callahan (1925), pp. 343-354.
Enrollment in the University by Colleges and by Schools, 18491925 (1927), pp. 369-371.
A New Step in University Administration, by Glenn Frank (1929), pp. 389-408.

## Description

Statistics relating to Wisconsin from the 1920 Census, by E. E. Witte (1923), pp. 17-40.
Description of Surface Features of Wisconsin, by E. F. Bean (1925), pp. 15-38.

Geography and Industries of Wisconsin, by W. O. Hotchkiss (1925), pp. 39-60.

Hospitals in Wisconsin, by Charles R. Bardeen (1925), pp. 235267.

Wisconsin, the Beautiful, by Elmer S. Hall (1927), pp. 55-67.
Wisconsin Writers, by Edgar G. Doudna (1927), pp. 71-80.
The Water Power Situation in Wisconsin, by Adolph Kanneberg (1929), pp. 75-96.

Wisconsin's Place in the Field of Music, by Winifred V. Miller (1929), pp. 97-102.

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

The Great Seal and Coat of Arms of Wisconsin, by Theodore Dammann (1929), pp. 874-876.

## Agriculture

The Development of Agriculture in Wisconsin, by Walter H. Ebling (1929), pp. 51-75.
Agricultural Activities (1929), pp. 311-372.

## Introduction

電HE Wisconsin Blue Book has evolved from a slim book of rules and directory of the legislature published in 1853, to those volumes in recent years containing almost a thousand pages each of varied material. From 1863 to 1883 the Blue Book was a yearly publication containing the rules of the legislature, and a directory of the legislature and other government departments. The 1915 book added a brief description of the work of each department, and in 1923 was begun the practice of including something like a report contributed by each department.

What the Wisconsin Blue Book should contain is not defined exactly in the law. It is clearly meant to be the official publication of the legislature, since the statistical material it has always contained applies chiefly to the legislature and the book is distributed mainly through the senators and assemblymen (free of cost) to their constituents. On the other hand, the Blue Book is used as a general reference source throughout the state by libraries, schools, and many other institutions. The law provides that it shall be suitable for the use of school children. It has therefore been the object of the editors of this volume to make it conform as closely as possible to the needs of those groups who use it most. For the departmental reports have been substituted briefer descriptions of the functions of the state departments, with references to their principal publications, which should be consulted by those seeking more complete information than is here given.

The editors wish to express their thanks to all those who by their cooperation have aided in the composition of this book, in particular to those who contributed the signed articles showing a few of the many facets of Wisconsin truth and legend, to the University of Wisconsin, which furnished most of the illustrations, and to the state depart-
ments, which checked for accuracy the editors' accounts of their work.

Since it is felt that the state book is, above all other publications, the direct concern of Wisconsin citizens, the editors invite the criticisms and suggestions of its readers.

Edwin E. Witte, Chief,
Legislative Reference Library, Alice Kelly, Blue Book Editor.

# OCEAN PORTS FOR WISCONSIN 

By William George Bruce<br>Member of Wisconsin Deep Waterway Commission

THE prospect of ocean ships coming from foreign lands and entering directly into the several Wisconsin harbors excites the imagination, and arouses to a high pitch the interest in the proposed deep waterway now under consideration by the two countries, the United States and Canada. The project will


Wm. George Brucen bring the midwest country a thousand miles nearer the high seas and its products of factory and farm an equal distance nearer the markets of the world. Thus, the state of Wisconsin is vitally concerned in the proposed St. Lawrence deep waterway. We now know with absolute certainty that we are no longer dealing with a beautiful dream, but with a project that is moving fast toward a splendid reality.

The shore lines of the state of Wisconsin are blessed with fifteen efficient lake harbors which are contributing a large share toward the marvelous commerce now being carried on the inland seas known as the Great Lakes. With the completion of the seaway connecting these inland waters with the Atlantic Ocean, the several Wisconsin lake ports may readily be transformed into ocean ports.

It will, therefore, be of interest to every Wisconsin citizen to learn just how far the deep waterway has progressed, what its actual status is at this time, and the final steps now under way to insure its realization. Furthermore, it may be quite in order to state here in just what manner Wisconsin is identified with this momentous project, and how the state is eventually to be benefited through its realization.

## Foreign Ports and Wisconsin Ports

Before discussing the progress made toward realizing the proposed deep waterway connecting the Great Lakes with the Atlantic Ocean it may be well to describe in a somewhat elementary way, for the benefit of those who are not familiar with the project, just what is here proposed. First of all, it should be remembered that for the past eighty years ships have come, off and on, from Hamburg, Liverpool, Queenstown, Rotterdam, and some of the Scandinavian ports directly to Wisconsin, to the ports of Milwaukee, Green Bay, Kenosha,


THE NEW WELLAND CANAL
The first link in the great seaway. This lock is 820 ft . long, 80 ft . wide, and 30 ft . deep-comparable to the Panama Canal The SS Georgian was the first ship to enter Lock No. 1, Lake Ontario entrance, April 21, 1930. (Courtesy Dept. Railways and Canals, Ottawa.)

Manitowoc, etc. Those coming directly to our ports in recent years have carried clay products, wood pulp, chemicals, and the like. During the recent world war, and for a few years thereafter, ships carried cargoes of grain, packed meats, and other food commodities directly from the ports of Milwaukee and Chicago to Hamburg, Queenstown, and Liverpool. Other ships carried gasoline, automobiles, and fuel from Lake Erie ports directly to ports of Europe.

Some one at this point may well ask the question: If it has been possible in the past for ships to travel between the ports of Lake Michigan and Erie and the ports of Europe, unhampered and with reasonable expedition, why all this agitation for a deep waterway to the sea? The answer is this: During the world war and for some years after, ocean freight rates were so high that even crafts of the smaller type with a cargo capacity of from 500 to 1,000 tons could afford to engage in an ocean traffic. During normal times the cargo unit must be larger. Germany, since the close of the war, has built a large number of merchant ships, the cargo unit of which was somewhere near the 12,000 -ton mark.

Again, the smaller ships may now enter the St. Lawrence River, come up into Lake Ontario, pass through the Welland Canal, and thus enter Lakes Erie, Huron, Superior, and Michigan, while the larger ocean freighters can come only as far as Montreal, Canada. Any cargoes which they may have for the lake ports must be transshipped into smaller crafts. And then the journey can be made profitable only if the cargo happens to consist of a precious or valuable commodity.

The project, then, to connect the Great Lakes with the Atlantic Ocean means the improvement of the St. Lawrence River and the Welland Canal so as to permit the larger type of ocean freighters to pass without interruption and with reasonable expedition from the high seas to the inland seas.

## Present Status of the Project

It will be equally interesting to note the change which has attended the project from the time of its inception to the present plans upon which the seaway is to be built. The newer developments provide for an entirely different arrangement from that first proposed. At the beginning of the negotiations between the United States and Canada, it was believed that an agreement should be reached as to the physical feasibility of the seaway and an estimate made as to the cost involved, to be borne equally by the two countries.

A commission of engineers appointed by Canada and the United States submitted studies on the physical problems involved and estimated the probable cost. An international joint commission established the commercial utility of the seaway and noted the benefits to be derived by the two countries, not only in navigation but in the power potentiality of the St. Lawrence stream.

When those concerned with the preliminaries came nearer their
task they realized that the original ideas could not be carried out but that concrete situations would become the determining factors. Thus when it was realized that the St. Lawrence is only in part a border water, and for the greater distance runs entirely through Canadian territory, it also became evident that a revision of the equities involved would necessarily and logically follow. The natural rights which the Canadians enjoyed in the waters running through their own territory, had to be respected. During the more recent diplomatic conversations carried on between the two countries, there gradually shaped into a common understanding the plan that Canada would develop that part of the St. Lawrence River within the dominion territory and leave to the United States the development of the international section in the region of the Thousand Islands.

At this point it should be stated that the people of the east are concerned in hydro-electric power, while the people of the midwest are concerned in navigation. Thus, while the western provinces of Canada want an outlet to the sea, the eastern provinces are highly interested in the hydro-power potentialities of the St. Lawrence, which aggregate some five million horse power. This situation for a time assumed a threatening aspect. Would the power interests of the east respect the navigation interests of the west? Private capital in abundance stood ready to go into the huge power plants to be constructed. Would the locks and canals constructed for power purposes make navigation through them feasible and practical?

At this juncture the Dominion government stepped in and ordered that the navigation side of things be protected. It also developed that it was to the interest of the power companies to encourage rather than hinder navigation. Many of the industries located and to be located on the St. Lawrence River are dependent upon water transportation. At the same time, these industries will be the principal consumers of hydro-electric power. The canals constructed in connection with hydro-electric plants will control the currents to about one and three quarter miles per hour, rendering navigation reasonably safe and expeditious. So the danger which confronted the navigation interests has been removed. While the power projects are developed by private enterprise they will be subject to government regulation-a double assurance that the navigation side of things will be protected.

## What the United States Must Do

While private enterprise will develop the power plants under government supervision in such a manner as to protect the navigation interests, the projects lying wholly within Canadian territory will require no treaty agreement. The improvement of the international section left to the United States is, however, subject to a treaty understanding between the two countries. The question of coming together in the matter has been the subject of conversations between


[^0]Ottawa and Washington for the past year. The delay has been due to differences which arose in Canada as to the relative rights of the Dominion government and the provinces concerned. Mackenzie King, the former premier, finally openly espoused the St. Lawrence project. His successor, Premier Bennett, has done likewise.

The Canadian government has demonstrated its faith in the utility of the Great Lakes by building the new Welland Canal which will be completed early in the year 1931, at a cost of $\$ 120,000,000$. The seven new locks are comparable to the Panama Canal locks. They will be 30 feet deep, 80 feet wide, and 840 feet long, permitting passage of the largest ocean freighters.

In the United States there is a common agreement on the subject. The late Presidents Wilson and Harding were enthusiastically committed to the project. Former President Coolidge and the present chief executive favor the project with considerable earnestness. The opposition of New York is no longer considered a menace to the realization of the St. Lawrence as a deep seaway.

The international section to be built by the United States will cover a distance of sixty miles in the region of the Thousand Islands and will involve a cost of approximately $\$ 100,000,000$. The combined power and navigation channels will be built so as to regulate the speed of the currents and permit the passing of vessels up and down the St. Lawrence with reasonable expedition.

In summarizing the situation affecting the great international waterway project it should be said that the physical problems, engineering and financial, have been clarified. The commercial utility of the great project is readily understood on both sides of the border line. The last lap in the realization of the seaway is the diplomatic negotiations which will find expression in a treaty document between the United States and Canada.

## Wisconsin's Participation in the Project

Coming back to the question of the lake harbors of Wisconsin, it may be said that most of them may be improved to a depth sufficient to accommodate the ocean freighters likely to enter. The following Wisconsin lake cities are equipped with harbor entrances which are capable of the suggested improvement: Kenosha, Racine, Milwaukee, Port Washington, Sheboygan, Green Bay, De Pere, Manitowoc, Two Rivers, Ashland, Superior, Kewaunee, Oconto, Marinette, Bayfield.
It was under the Phillips' administration that the legislature, on the initiative of Senators Wilkinson and Nye, familiarized itself with the prospect of an outlet to the sea by way of the St. Lawrence River. The writer was called into legislative conference, outlined the project in its physical and economic aspects, and explained the benefits which the state was likely to derive through its realization. Participation in the movement to that end meant a jointure with other states in the propaganda labors and the dissemination of in-
formation on the subject which was deemed necessary. The result was that the legislature created a commission of three members and made a biennial appropriation of $\$ 6,500$, which has been renewed every two years since then. The commission consists of Judge Charles A. Lamoreux, chairman, Ashland; William George Bruce, Milwaukee; and Charles A. Halbert, Madison.

Thus the state of Wisconsin has cooperated with twenty-two other states in bringing before the American people such facts and data that would enlighten them on the advantages involved in the St. Lawrence project. It required no particular effort to secure an af-


GETTING READY FOR OCEAN COMMERCE
Milwaukee develops its harbor for both lake and ocean traffic. This view shows the first unit, an open dock terminal.
firmative sentiment in Wisconsin. The message, however, had to be carried westward and southward in order to secure sufficient support to make possible the necessary legislation at Washington.

In view of the fact that Wisconsin has lent financial support toward the realization of the project it may be well to ask, in what manner will the state be benefited by a direct deep-water route to the sea? The answer must be that the Wisconsin Deep Waterway Commission marshalled a mass of testimony at the hearings conducted at Milwaukee, Superior, and Ashland by the International Joint Commission, which testimony, reduced to simple terms, teaches that the exports of Wisconsin's farm and factory products will be materially increased through an expeditious and economical means of reaching the sea. These exports now exceed the fifty million mark, but realizing that in a competitive world market transportation is a vital and frequently a controlling factor, it becomes evident that the outlet for Wisconsin's products can be greatly increased.

The direct shipment of these products from the Wisconsin ports to the ports of Europe and elsewhere will obviate the higher rail transportation costs and the trans-shipment charges of eastern ports, which are the most expensive in the world, and enable us to stand in a more competitive attitude before the producers of other lands. The saving on grain alone coming from the midwest is estimated at over $\$ 200,000,000$ annually. Wisconsin's share in that saving is considerable.

But Wisconsin is a manufacturing as well as an agr:cultural state. Its factory output covers a great diversity of articles which are exportable and many of which now find their way to the four ends of the world. They encounter competition, it is true, but the greater handicap must be found in the fact that as an inland country we lack an economical and ready access by way of the high seas to the great centers of consumption.

There is every reason to believe that during normal times, with a direct deep-water route to the sea, the foreign market for Wisconsin's farm and factory output may well be doubled. The investment made by the state in securing the deep-water route is nominal compared with the benefits that await the agricultural and industrial interests upon the completion of the project.



Tenney Park, Madison, January, 1931.

# WISCONSIN HIGHWAYS 

By M. W. Torkelson, of the Highway Commission

THE development of highways in Wisconsin has been an evolution which is still in progress. Wisconsin was the first state in the central west to lay out, mark, sign, and maintain a State Trunk Highway System. The necessity of immediate maintenance of the State

M. W. Torkelson Trunk System when first laid out is responsible for the policy which has been followed ever since that time, namely, to keep the traffic moving rather than to construct a large mileage of paved roads. Nevertheless, the amount of paved highways in Wisconsin compares favorably with any state in the United States, even those that have issued their bonds in large amounts to construct paved roads.

## History

The First Roads
The systematic improvement of highways in Wisconsin began with the county aid law of 1907. Prior to that time the highways of the state were a mere aggregation of local roads serving purely local needs. The first settlement of Wisconsin was prior to the construction of the railroads. In these early days the highways were the only medium of transportation within the state. The only means of transporting products to remote markets was by the Great Lakes or the Mississippi River. Wheat was hauled half way across the state for shipment on steamboats. Lead was hauled from the mines to Lake Michigan. In those early days a number of important through routes of travel were developed, among them the Military Road from Prairie du Chien by way of Blue Mounds and Fort Winnebago to Green Bay, the Black River Road from Prairie du Chien north, and a considerable number of other important highways, many of them radiating from Milwaukee. These old roads were always well located, following the lines of least resistance along valleys or ridges directly from point to point. With the advent of the railroads the importance of the highways diminished. They came to serve only as feeders to the railroads and carried a relatively small amount of slow moving animal-drawn traffic. In many cases the old roads were changed to follow land lines, in absolute defiance of topography, with the result that totally unnecessary corners and hills were introduced. The only work done
on the highways in those days was through a notoriously inefficient process known as working out the road tax.

The first real demand for improved roads came through the bicycle, which had its vogue from about 1890 to 1900 . At the height of its popularity, about 1895, the sporting thing was to propel a bicycle a hundred miles in a single day. These were "century runs" and quite popular. As a result of the bicycle, there came into the Wisconsin statutes several pages relating to the construction of sidepaths for bicycles which remained until the revision of 1923. Automobiles first appeared about 1900 but remained uncommon until about 1908. With the advent of the automobile came the demand for improved roads on which they might be operated.


Parts of Wisconsin are Rough and Rugged. Scenery Along the Mississippi is not Surpassed by Anything Along the Hudson or the Rhine.

## County Aid

The most important early step was the enactment of the county aid highway laws of 1907. The important part of these laws was a provision by which any town might, by making an appropriation for highways, secure a like amount from the county. The county boards were required to select the county system of highways on which these improvements must be placed and to elect a county highway commissioner to carry out the improvements. Only about twenty counties actually operated under the law, but in these counties there was a decided improvement of the highways and sentiment in favor of improved roads increased. The legislature of 1907 also created the first Wisconsin state highway department, called the Highway Division of the Geological and Natural History Survey. The duty of this department was to study highway improvement and to advise local officers about the construction of highways and bridges, when requested.

At that time the constitution did not permit the state to aid in the construction of highways. The legislatures of 1905 and 1907 passed the necessary resolution providing for the submission of a constitutional amendment as follows:
"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." This proposed amendment was ratified in the general election of November, 1908, and immediately became effective. The legislature of 1909 considered a state aid law but due to differences of opinion with reference to public policy none was enacted. There was a group which believed that state aid should be appropriated to the counties for expenditure in such manner as their boards might see fit and that the activities of the State Highway Department should be no more than a continuation of the advisory activities then in force. Another group believed that the state should give financial aid in the construction of highways and that the road work done with state aid should be under such state supervision as would be necessary to secure the efficient expenditure of the funds in a uniform manner throughout the state. An interim committee of the 1909 legislature was appointed to study the subject and report to the legislature of 1911. The majority report of this committee was in favor of the first plan. A minority report favoring a State Highway Commission with reasonably complete supervisory powers was also presented. The legislature acted in accordance with the minority report.

State Aid Law of 1911
This first state aid law appropriated $\$ 350,000$ annually as state aid for highways, to be alloted to the counties in proportion to their assessed valuations. Any town might vote not less than $\$ 400$ for the improvement of a portion of the county system of prospective state highways or $\$ 250$ for the improvement of a bridge on that system, and thus be entitled to receive state and county aid. The theory of the law was that the cost of these state aid improvements would be borne one-third by the local unit, one-third by the county, and onethird by the state.

If the state aid was not sufficient to meet all petitions in full, the county's portion of the state aid might be prorated in proportion to the petitions, or the petitions might be granted in full to the extent that the state aid would permit, leaving the unsatisfied petitions to be met with the state aid available the following year. This latter plan, however, was never used; in every case the counties met the petitions with county money in full and prorated the state money.

The demand for state aid was very heavy. As the first state aid law became effective too late for the annual town meetings of 1911, held in April, it was necessary to hold special town meetings later in order to vote money to take up the first annual appropriation of $\$ 350$,000 . In the spring of 1912 the demand for state aid amounted to $\$ 800,000$, or about $\$ 450,000$ in excess of the amount available. When the 1913 legislature met, the sentiment in favor of state aid was so strong that the legislature raised the annual appropriation to $\$ 1,200$,000 and appropriated $\$ 450,000$ additional to meet the deficit for 1912 , making a total tax of $\$ 1,650,000$ for collection in January, 1914, and $\$ 1,200,000$ in 1915.

Work under this law was successful from the start, but there was a reaction in 1915. For reasons which need not be explained here, the state tax levied in the fall of 1913 and collected in January, 1914, was considerably higher than any previous state tax. While the increased levies for highways were responsible for a portion of this, they were blamed for more than their rightful share and when the 1915 legislature met it was in a mood to cut expenditures all along the line. The highway appropriation actually was cut to $\$ 785,000$ where it remained until the state aid plan was completely changed in 1925.

However, the result of the four years of state aid had made itself felt. Work in the years 1912, 1913 and 1914 had resulted in the improvement of about 5,000 miles of highways. The number of automobiles had increased to about 80,000 and the ownership of an automobile was not viewed askance as was the case earlier. The principal trouble with the first improvements was that they were badly scattered, due to the fact that the location of the improvement was determined by town meetings. While there were many improved pieces of highways, there was nothing that could be considered as a system of highways on which the traveler might start with the assurance that he would have reasonably passable roads to a destination at any distance. There was much talk heard at that time about the need of a system of roads that "started somewhere and went somewhere."

## Federal Aid

Just at this time (July, 1916) the U. S. Congress passed the first federal aid law. It is interesting in this connection to note that the 1909 Wisconsin legislature, which was considering state aid highway legislation, memorialized Congress to pass a federal aid law. The language of the resolution is worthy of repetition and it is quoted as follows:
"Whereas, There is a general demand by the people of the United States and of the State of Wisconsin for better and more permanent public roads;
"Therefore, be it resolved by the assembly, the senate concurring, That it is the sense of the people of this state that the National Government should aid in the permanent construction of the highways, and that the Congress of the United States is hereby memorialized to extend some such aid by the appropriation of a percentage of the cost of such permanently improved highway throughout the different states of the Union where and whenever a state and the several counties thereof shall by statute extend a like aid in so permanently improving their highways."

This first federal aid act appropriated $\$ 75,000,000$ to the states to be expended in the five fiscal years ending June 30,1921 . The amounts available were: $\$ 5,000,000$ the first year, $\$ 10,000,000$ the second, $\$ 15,-$ 000,000 the third, $\$ 20,000,000$ the fourth, and $\$ 25,000,000$ the fifth year. This amount was allotted to the states, one-third in proportion to area, one-third in proportion to population, and one-third in proportion to the mileage of local post roads. Wisconsin's share under this
plan was about $2.56 \%$, amounting to about $\$ 128,000$ the first year. Its share of the five year total was approximately $\$ 1,920,000$.

## State Trunk Highway System

At that time Wisconsin (the state and its counties) had a well defined highway policy, upon which it was expending considerable amounts annually. The amount of federal aid allotted to the state was small in proportion to the amount the state was expending independent of federal aid. The federal aid law, however, did provide the impetus which made it possible for the state to proceed with a coordinated state system, instead of an aggregation of county systems as had theretofore been the case. The legislature of 1917 , which was the first to consider the acceptance of federal aid, not only assented


The First Superhighway in Wisconsin. If Traffic Continues to Increase, Many of our Main Roads Will be Widened.
to the provisions of the federal aid law but provided for the layout of the first State Trunk Highway System of 5,000 miles to which federal aid improvements were to be confined. The state law required this system to be maintained by the counties whether the roads on the system were improved or unimproved, and provided for reimbursement of the counties by the state for the expense of maintenance.

In addition to requiring the system to be maintained, the legislature required the system to be marked and signed. From this requirement came the most remarkable development that has ever taken place in American highway practice, namely, the number system of marking highways for directing travel. This was devised by the Wisconsin State Highway Department early in 1918 and installed on April 1 of that year after considering other methods of marking highways then in use in other parts of the country.

## Federal Aid Distribution

One of the provisions of the federal aid law was that the states, in order to receive their allotments, must match them with a like amount
of money, the sum thus available for federal aid construction being multiplied by two. The legislature of 1917 went further and provided for its multiplication by three. The counties were required to provide an amount equal to one-half of their respective county allotments, The federal aid to the state and the equal amount of state money to match were allotted by law for expenditure in the respective counties, one-third in proportion to area, one-third in proportion to assessed valuation, and one-third in proportion to mileage of rural highways.

## Increase in Federal Aid

It at first was no burden on the counties to provide their share of this three-way joint fund because the amount of federal aid was not great. In February, 1919, however, the amount of federal aid was very greatly increased by Congress. Fifty million dollars was made available for the fiscal year ending June 30 , 1919, sixty-five million dollars for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920, and seventy-five million dollars for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921. Wisconsin's share of these adaitional appropriations amounted to approximately $\$ 5,100,000$ and the legislature of 1919 provided for matching this amount by levying a state tax of $\$ 1,700,000$ annually for three years.

These largely increased appropriations completely altered the situation for the counties. Some of the sparsely settled, low valuation counties which received a considerable state allotment by reason of their large area and road mileage found it exceedingly burdensome to provide the amounts necessary to insure the receipt of their proportions. It was at this time that county bonding was first resorted to on a large scale to provide funds with which to match county allotments of state and federal aid.

By that time federal aid had become a settled public policy. By the federal act of November, 1921, seventy-five million dollars was appropriated for the year ending June 30,1922 , and another federal aid act of June, 1922, appropriated fifty million dollars, sixty-five million dollars, and seventy-five million dollars for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1923, 1924, and 1925, respectively, thus making a total of an additional two hundred sixty-five million dollars available, of which Wisconsin's portion was about six million six hundred seventyfive thousand dollars.

From that time Congress appropriated seventy-five million dollars annually for federal aid until 1930, when the total appropriation was increased to one hundred twenty-five million.

The 1923 legislature relieved the counties of the necessity of providing money for matching federal aid and provided the state's financial contribution through an increase in the motor vehicle fees. It was at that time that the present graduated fees based on weight became effective. Another important change in the plan of federal aid was adopted. One-half of the federal aid and the state money to match was allotted for work in the counties on the same basis as originally and the Highway Commission was given authority to expend the other half for improvements on the State Trunk Highway System,
without regard to county lines, on such projects as the Commission might deem to the best interest of the people of the state. This was the first introduction of the so-called "free fund".

While receipts under the increased motor vehicle fees were considerably in excess of what they had been previously, they were not sufficient to match federal aid as fast as the same became available, and at the same time to provide the funds necessary for the maintenance of the State Trunk Highway System. The Highway Commission considered that maintenance was even more important than construction. Carrying out the maintenance absorbed so much of the funds available from motor vehicle fees that the Commission was unable to match and absorb all of the federal aid allotments to the state. The Highway Commission, therefore, adopted a policy of carrying out maintenance, constructing special bridges, etc., and carrying out sufficient construction so that none of the federal aid allotted to this state would revert and be redistributed to other states, doing this with the expectation that the legislature of 1925 would provide funds sufficient for the eventual matching and use for construction in this state of any funds that might be standing to the credit of Wisconsin. The result of this was that although no federal aid money had reverted when the legislature of 1925 convened, federal aid allotments had accumulated in Washington to the amount of $\$ 3,670,000$, of which a portion was in danger of reverting.

The legislature met this emergency by enacting the two-cent-pergallon gasoline tax law of 1925. In order to make available a sum sufficient to prevent the reversion of any of the federal aid, the net proceeds of the gasoline tax for the first three months, April, May and June of 1925 , amounting to $\$ 1,280,000$ were appropriated to match this federal aid as far as it would go.

The amounts realized from the increase in motor vehicle registration fees and from the new gasoline tax were such that it was possible for the state to meet all of its federal aid obligations as they came due, to maintain the State Trunk Highway System, and to carry out additional construction. In the same act which levied the gasoline tax of 1925, the legislature set up the present plan of distribution of state highway revenues which is explained on pages 21 to 23 . This financial plan has remained in effect substantially unchanged since its original enactment in 1925. There have been a few changes in the amounts of the various appropriations and a few new appropriations, but they have all been minor in character and have not affected the general plan in any way.*

## Our Present Highways

The total mileage of rural highways in Wisconsin is approximately 81,275 , of which approximately 30,000 are included in the various systems of preferred highways laid out pursuant to various laws passed at different times since 1907. The remaining 51,000 miles,

[^1]more or less, are local rural highways whose construction and maintenance is entirely in the hands of the towns.

The designation at different times of so many different systems which have legal status has resulted in some confusion in the minds of most people interested in highway development. It is necessary, for the best understanding, to discuss these various systems in the order of their designation.

## County Systems of Prospective State Highways

The original county aid law of 1907 required every county to select the highways for its county system, and stated that improvements with county aid must be made only on these systems. About twenty counties made such selections.

The state aid law of 1911 required each county board to plan a "county system of prospective state highways" radiating from the various railway stations and market towns, and including not more than fifteen per cent of the total highway mileage of the county. All improvements made with state aid were to be limited to these systems. The county systems of highways selected under the law of 1907 were to be the "county systems of prospective state highways" in the respective counties under the new law. The State Highway Commission was directed to cause these systems to join at the county lines.

These systems have been referred to as the "prospective systems" and the highways of which they are compared as "prospective highways". The designation "prospective state highways" has not been generally understood. The law contemplated a completed system of state highways. Under the terms of the law, these roads became state highways as soon as they were improved with state aid. Prior to this improvement with state aid they were"prospective state highways", that is, highways included in the improvement plans, which after their improvement would become state highways.

There is no distinctive marking for roads on these systems, and while this word, "prospective", is still used in the statutes, it has come to have very little meaning.

## State Trunk Highways

The original State Trunk Highway System of 5,000 miles was laid out in 1917 by the State Highway Commission and a special committee of the legislature appointed by the Governor. This system was required to interconnect each county seat and each city with a population of 5,000 or more. It was expanded to 7,500 miles in 1919 and to 10,000 miles in 1923. The roads on this system extend entirely through cities and villages with populations of less than 2,500 , but in larger places the state trunk highways extend into the city only to the point where the houses average less than 200 feet apart. All federal aid and U. S. highways are parts of this system.

State trunk highways (that are not U. S. highways) are marked with a triangle. They are eligible to be improved with state aid, and are maintained by the counties in which they lie, with money derived from the state highway fund.

## Federal Aid Highways

In its original form (Act of July, 1916), the federal aid law did not require federal aid money to be expended on any particular system of highways; only that the money be expended on rural post roads.

In the Act of November, 1921, however, Congress did require the states to select interstate roads to which highway improvements with federal aid would be restricted. These systems could not exceed seven per cent of the total road mileage of the state, which limited the system in Wisconsin to about 5,600 miles. The legislature was not then in session, so the State Highway Commission, acting under the federal statute, and without express authority of state law, proceeded to designate certain roads as federal aid highways in order to have some place to use the state's federal aid allotments. The legislature of


Dust is Dangerous and Disagreeable. This Road Has Been Treated With a Bitumen to Lay the Dust Until the Road Can be Paved.

1923, in the act authorizing the expansion of the state trunk highway system to 10,000 miles, provided that the highways constituting the federal aid system of highways should be selected by the State Highway Commission and the committee of the legislature from the 10,000 mile State Trunk Highway System. This federal aid may be expended on only 5,600 miles of the 10,000 mile State Trunk Highway System. The other 4,400 miles may not receive federal aid, though eligible to state aid. There is no distinctive marking for roads on the federal aid system; they are all state trunk highways.

## U. S. Highways

This designation relates solely to marking. The first system of highways in the United States numbered to direct travel was the Wisconsin State Trunk Highway System of 1918. Immediately thereafter other states began to use the same system of marking roads, that is, by numbers. In three or four years every state in the Union had a numbered system of highways. In most cases the numbers changed at the state lines, although in a few instances the same number continued
over two or more states. The desirability of having a system of numbered highways national in scope was so apparent, that in 1924 a national highway system was laid out, travel markers being decorated with a shield.

The total mileage of U . S. highways in Wisconsin is about 2,500 miles, or about three per cent of the total. As interstate roads, they are necessarily the most important. The only significance of their designation as U. S. highways, however, is the marking. Since they are interstate roads, they are (in practically every case) federal aid roads and eligible to improvement with funds from all sources. All of these roads are state trunk highways and are maintained as such. Because of the confusion that would result if two roads were marked with the same number, even though one carried the triangle (state) and the other the shield (U.S.), all duplicate use of numbers has been avoided in Wisconsin.

## County Trunk Highways

Additions to the county systems of prospective state highways made these systems so large and unwieldy as practically to defeat the purpose of selecting such a system. For this reason many counties, beginning about-1918, began the selection of roads for systems of county trunk highways although there was at that time no such legal designation. What the counties really did was to indicate their preference for certain of the prospective state highways. In 1925, however, the county trunk highway systems were officially recognized. A provision in the highway law of that year required every county to plan such a system, subject to approval by the State Highway Commission. The aggregate mileage of such systems is about 13,700 miles.

All county trunk highways are constructed and maintained by the county and marked with letters to avoid confusion with the numbered systems. A portion of the county's allotment from the state highway fund ( $20 \%$ in most cases) is eligible for the improvement of the county trunk systems.

For practical purposes, and with substantial accuracy, the highways of the state may be classified as state trunk highways, county highways, and local roads.

## State and County Highway Management

The direction of state highway work in Wisconsin is in the hands of a commission of three men appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate for six year terms. Each two years the Governor designates one of the members as the chairman, one other member is elected vice-chairman, and third is elected secretary. The term of one member expires on March 1 of each odd numbered year. The members of the commission must devote their full time to their duties of office and can have no other remunerative employment. They receive their necessary expenses and an annual salary of $\$ 6,000$.

Certain specific powers and duties of the State Highway Commission are enumerated in detail in the statutes. All of these specific
powers are, however, within the scope of their general power, which is to have charge of all matters pertaining to the expenditure of state and federal aid for the improvement of public highways in the state, with authority to do all things necessary and expedient in the exercise of its supervision.

State highway work in Wisconsin is co-operative between the state and its seventy-one counties, whose affairs are managed by county boards. The county board authorizes and directs all county tax levies and makes the appropriations for the expenditure of such levies, of which the highway appropriations are one. The law contemplates that county highway improvements and the amounts available for each shall be decided by the county board, although the county boards may, and practically all of them do, provide appropriations which may be expended at the discretion of the county highway committee, usually for emergency purposes. The county boards meet annually in November for the transaction of business, and practically all levies and appropriations are made at this meeting. The tax levies are collected the succeeding January and the funds so provided are available for expenditure during the ensuing construction season.

The immediate administration of county highway expenditures is in the hands of a county highway committee which the county board may elect or authorize its chairman to appoint. The members of the committee, who need not be members of the board, are elected in November for one year. The immediate direction of highway work is under the county highway commissioner, who is the executive officer for the county highway committee and who works under its direction.

All state highway work is done by contract unless the bids received are excessive, in which case the work may be done by day labor. All county highway work with state aid or with the proceeds of county bond issues is likewise required to be done by contract unless the State Highway Commission and the county highway committee shall agree to do the work by day labor. All county highway work with state aid or with the proceeds of county bond issues must be on plans, specifications, and contracts approved by the State Highway Commission.

The maintenance of the State Trunk Highway System is carried out by the counties under the regulations and supervision of the State Highway Commission. Practically all of this is done by direct labor, without letting contracts.

## Town Roads

Rural highways not a part of the state or county trunk systems are under the control of the towns in which they are located. The money expended upon local roads comes from two principal sources: taxes on property, voted by the annual town meeting, and an allowance of $\$ 25$ per mile from the state. Highway expenditures on such local roads are made under the direction of a superintendent of highways appointed by the town board, but the approval of the county highway committee is necessary for the expenditure of the $\$ 25$ per mile which comes from the state.

It is rare that any town has enough road work to justify the purchase of machinery of the capacity necessary to do a job to the greatest advantage. It is, however, well within the power of the counties to provide such machinery, and the use of county highway machinery on town road work has been increasing quite rapidly to the mutual advantage of both the town and the county.

Towns may, by voting money for the improvement of roads on the county system of prospective state highways, receive county aid in a like amount. The county is not required to provide more than $\$ 2,000$ as county aid in any one town in any year. Likewise, a town may receive county aid in the construction of a bridge by voting one-half of its cost and petitioning the county for the other half.


Railroad Grade Crossings are the Most Dangerous Places in the Highway. Wisconsin is One of the Leaders Among the States in Their Elimination.

## City and Village Streets

Besides the approximate 81,275 miles of rural roads of all classes, there are in this state 6,224 miles of village and city streets. Some of these are marked as U. S., state, or county trunk highways, but the great majority are not parts of any of the systems described. Streets in villages or cities of 2,500 population or less over which state trunk highways pass are parts of the State Trunk Highway System and are improved and constructed as are rural roads included within the State Trunk Highway System. Streets in the densely built up portions of large cities marked as federal or state trunk highways are not technically a part of the State Trunk Highway System and are described in the statutes as "connecting streets between portions of the state trunk highway system". They remain under the control of the cities, but the state pays a part of the cost of their maintenance.

All city and village streets not included in the state and county trunk highway system are under the control of the local governmental units in which they lie. Toward the improvement of such streets, the state annually pays, per mile, $\$ 25$ to villages, $\$ 50$ to fourth class cities,
$\$ 100$ to third class cities, $\$ 150$ to second class cities, and $\$ 200$ to first class cities. ${ }^{1}$ All other moneys expended upon local streets in cities and villages come from three sources: special assessments levied upon the abutting property owners, general city or village taxes, and bond issues the principal and interest of which is payable from property taxes. The laws governing special assessments are complex and cannot be described here. It is sufficient to note that a large part of the cost of laying out and improving the city and village streets is borne by the owners of abutting property, but that the cost of intersections and often also of other parts of the work, including repairs and reconstruction, as well as the entire cost of maintenance, falls upon the entire property of the cities and villages.

## Finances

## State Highway Fund

The amount of money appropriated for highways by the legislature will, for convenience in this article, be referred to as the state highway fund, though it is not so designated in the statutes. This fund is derived from three sources; namely, the net motor vehicle license fees, the net proceeds of the gasoline tax, and the federal aid allotted to the state. The Secretary of State, who collects the motor vehicle license fees, pays the cost of collection from the gross amount collected. After this is paid, the balance, which is net, is available for highway purposes. The same thing is true of the gasoline tax, which is collected by the State Treasurer. The federal aid allotted is Wisconsin's portion of annual appropriations by Congress aggregating $\$ 125,000,000$. This amount is allotted to the respective states: one-third in proportion to area, one-third in proportion to mileage, and one-third in proportion to the mileage of rural post roads. On this basis, Wisconsin's share is approximately $21 / 2 \%$.

The revenue derived from the three sources named during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1930, and the disposition of these revenues which is typical of the plan in effect from 1925 to 1931, is as follows:

This fund is apportioned annually for the following purposes:

1. For administration expense
\$ 100,000.00
2. Ten per cent of the remainder for the improvement of the State Trunk Highway System, on such projects as the State Trunk Highway Commission may deem advisable. The amount is
$2,103,485.38$
3. For marking and signing the State Trunk Highway System

100,000.00

[^2]4. For the maintenance of the State Trunk HighwaySystem, streets in cities connecting state trunkhighways, and various bridges on the State TrunkHighway System, the following:
a. For primary federal aid highways- $\$ 500$ permile.
b. For secondary federal aid highways- $\$ 400$ per mile.
c. For the balance of the State Trunk Highway System, about 4,600 miles of state trunkhighway not on the federal aid system - $\$ 300$per mile.
d. For connecting streets in cities, the same rateper mile as for trunk highways of like classi-cation.
e. For swing and lift bridges on streets in citiesof the first, second, and third classes formingconnections between trunk highways, amountsranging from $\$ 1,000$ to $\$ 5,000$ per bridge,depending upon the length.
f. For the maintenance of special bridges con- structed on the State Trunk Highway System or on connecting streets in cities of the fourth class, the sum of $\$ 75,000$.
Total for maintenance ..... $\$ 4,112,267.00$
5. For the construction of special large bridges with- in the state ..... 500,000.00
And for the construction of interstate bridges such sums as may be necessary but not more than-.-- ..... $18,000.00$
6. For certain roads in the grounds of state charitable and penal institutions or forming connections from a trunk highway to such institutions ..... 25,000.00
7. For roads in state parks or forests and roads con- necting such parks or forests with the State Trunk Highway System ..... 150,000.00
8. For surveys to locate sources of local road materials ..... $15,000.00$
9. For the purchase of timber lands abutting on trunk highways ..... 5,000.00
10. For railroad grade crossing improvements (Railroad grade crossing improvements, however, are not limited to this fund. It is used to supplement projects constructed with funds derived under ap- propriations Nos. 2 and 14) ..... $100,000.00$
11. For the improvement of local roads and streets: $\$ 25$ per mile for country roads and village streets. 50 per mile for streets in fourth class cities.
100 per mile for streets in third class cities.
150 per mile for streets in second class cities. 200 per mile for streets in first class cities.
Total for local roads and streets approximately ..... $1,954,086.20$
12. For the enforcement of the traffic laws ..... $10,000.00$
13. The remainder of the joint fund for construction
on the State Trunk Highway System including meeting Federal Aid highway obligations. It is allotted for work in the respective counties 40 per cent on the basis of motor vehicle registration and 60 per cent on the basis of mileage of highways. Twenty per cent of the allotment may be used for the improvement of the county trunks or secondary highways. The approximate amount so available annually is as follows
$\$ 11,942,013.94$

## Matching Federal Aid Money

The method of meeting the state's federal aid obligations is not generally understood and is, therefore, explained in some detail. Under the federal aid act the state is required to match its allotment of federal aid with a like amount and, in addition, to pay the cost of all engineering and the cost of all right of way. Furthermore, there has always been a certain maximum amount of aid per mile of road constructed permitted by the act of Congress, and if the cost of the construction should be such that this maximum amount would not be equal to one-half of the total cost exclusive of right of way and engineering, then the state would be obliged to bear the total excess. This maximum at present is $\$ 15,000$ per mile. If the cost of a road, exclusive of engineering and right of way, is $\$ 25,000$ a mile, the federal aid will be $\$ 12,500$ per mile. If the cost is $\$ 30,000$ per mile, the federal aid will be $\$ 15,000$, but if the cost is $\$ 40,000$ per mile, as sometimes happens when there are unusual conditions to be met, the federal aid is only $\$ 15,000$. For this reason the amount required to match federal aid is about fifty per cent in excess of the actual federal aid allotment.
The present allotment of federal aid to Wisconsin is $\$ 1,854,580$. It requires about $\$ 2,750,000$ of state money to match this amount, and the sum of the two makes a total amount of approximately $\$ 4,600,000$ available for federal aid construction. By accepting this allotment of $\$ 1,854,580$ the state, in effect, enters into an agreement with the U. S. Bureau of Public Roads that it will execute $\$ 4,600,000$ worth of construction under plans and specifications approved by the Bureau and under its supervision. For the purpose of fulfilling this obligation the State Highway Commission selects improvements that are eligible to receive federal aid and exccutes them in accordance with federal aid requirements.

There seems to be an opinion prevalent in many places that it is possible for the state or for a county, by providing money in a certain amount, to secure federal aid in a like amount. The process is rather in the reverse order. Federal aid in a certain amount is allotted to the state and the state must, in order to receive it, conform to certain requirements.

## Progress

The growth of highway improvement in Wisconsin is shown by the following table.

| Year | Total <br> Roads <br> Miles | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Unsurfaced } \\ & \text { Roads } \\ & \text { Miles } \end{aligned}$ | Gravel and Crushed Stone Surfaced Roads Miles | Concrete or Equivalent Pavements Miles |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1907-1912. | 77,920 | 77,920 |  |  |
| 1912 | 77,920 | 77,687 | $2 \overline{2} 7$ |  |
| 1913 | 77,920 | 77,272 | 616 | 32 |
| 1915 | 77,920 | 76,561 | 1,271 | 88 |
| 1916 | 77,920 | 75,937 75,356 | 1,833 | 150 |
| 1917 | 77,920 | 74,854 | 2,354 | 210 |
| 1918 | 77,920 | 74,365 | 3,240 | 415 |
| 1919 | 77,920 | 73,672 | 3,680 | 568 |
| 1921 | 77,920 | 73,082 | 4,120 | 718 |
| 1922 | 77,920 | 72,500 | 4,560 | 860 |
| 1923. | 77,920 | 65,075 | 11,115 | 1,270 |
| 1924 | 78,000 | 61,715 | 14,230 | 1,730 |
| 1925 | 78,500 | 58,735 | 17,385 | 2,380 |
| 1926 | 79,720 | 55,070 | 22,220 | 2,430 |
| 1928 | 80,830 | 52,465 | 25,590 | 2,775 |
| 1929 | 81,275 81,275 | 50,395 49,775 | 27,850 | 3,030 |
| 1930 | 81,275 | 49,015 | 28,200 28,500 | 3,300 3,660 |

Those who think that the classification of highways according to their state of improvement is a simple matter should take note that their condition changes from year to year, through improvement or deterioration. This is especially true of roads that are surfaced with gravel or crushed stone. The capacity of these roads varies widely, depending very largely on the amounts of surfacing material applied. A very small amount of gravel or crushed rock applied to a dirt road is sufficient to overcome the mud for a short time, especialIy if the travel on the road is not heavy, but if the travel on a road of this type is heavy, especially at a time when the subgrade is thoroughly saturated with water, and more especially if this heavy traffic comes in the spring at a time when the frost is thawing out of the ground, even a substantial amount of gravel or crushed stone is likely to disappear entirely, swallowed in the abyss of mud underneath, so that a road classified one year as a surfaced road the next year may revert to the siatus of a dirt road through some such process as that described. One of the greatest difficulties to be overcome in the construction of highways and bridges in Wisconsin and other states with similar climates is brought about by the great extremes of temperature prevailing. We all know the rule that matter will expand with heat and contract with cold. We are all more or less familiar with the effect of frost, but few, even among trained engineers, appreciate this fully. If the temperature does not vary too widely, it has no great effect on construction, but in Wisconsin we have polar frigidity in winter and tropical heat in summer, an extreme variation in some places of as much as 150 degrees. The worst effect of this is the heaving of certain sub-soils through the freezing of water in them, and consequent damage to the surfacing material. As stated, there are instances of the complete disappearance of well surfaced roads in the spring break-up.

The table on page 26 shows approximately the sources of the various improvement funds that have been provided for the construction and maintenance of the rural highways of Wisconsin since state aid went into effect in the year 1911. Some of the amounts given are approximate, some exact. The items under motor vehicle fees, gas tax and federal aid, for instance, are exact. The amounts given as state general property tax are computed from appropriations made by the various legislatures. The amounts stated as county and local funds are made up from the best records available in the state highway department. While approximate only, it is in general a correct representation of the amounts of money expended for rural highway improvement and the sources from which derived.

The state trunk highway system and its state of improvement is shown by the map on page 28.

The rate of improvement of highways in general is shown by the table on page 24.
The immediate improvement necessity faced by the state is that of connecting isolated improvements. Though there is a great network of pavements in eastern and southeastern Wisconsin, there are only two completely paved roads extending entirely across the state. One is the route by way of U. S. Highways Nos. 41, 110 and 10, State Trunk Highways Nos. 13 and 29, and U. S. Highways Nos. 53 and 12, from Chicago and Milwaukee through Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Stevens Point, Marshfield, Stanley, Chippewa Falls, Eau Claire and Menomonie, to Hudson, at the western boundary of this state, and on only twenty miles to St. Paul and Minneapolis, which are in the state of Minnesota. The other extends along the eastern border to Green Bay and thence to a connection with the state of Michigan at Marinette. These are probably in the first rank of importance. There are, however, several places where other


[^3]| Year | STATE FUNDS |  |  |  | COUNTY FUNDS |  | LOCAL FUNDS | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Motor Vehicle Fees (Net) | $\begin{gathered} \text { Gas Tax } \\ \text { Net } \end{gathered}$ | Federal Aid Allotments | $\underset{\text { Tax }}{\text { General Property }}$ | Proceeds from <br> Sales of Bonds | $\underset{\text { Tax }}{\text { General Property }}$ | General Property Tax * |  |
| 1911-- |  | \$ | \$ | \$ 390,000.00 | 98,000.00 |  |  |  |
| 1912 | 105,552.33 |  |  | + 390,000.00 | 98,000.00 |  |  | \$ 488,000.00 |
| 1914 | 164,226.51 |  |  | 1,760,000.00 |  |  |  | 1,924,226.51 |
| 1915 | 390,767.26 |  |  | 1,300,000.00 |  |  |  | 1,554,252.61 |
| 1916 | 546,801.47 |  |  | $880,000.00$ | 75,000.00 |  |  | 1,345,767.26 |
| 1917 | 795,073.43 |  | 128, 361.07 | $880,000.00$ | 330,500.00 |  |  | 1,757,301.47 |
| 1918 | 1,979,639.01 |  | 128, 361.07 | 967,500.00 | 662,592.50 |  |  | 2,553,527.00 |
| 1919 | 2,330,590.40 |  | - 256,722.14 | 967,500.00 | 317,000.00 | 3,600,921.00 | 1,012,765.00 | 8,134,547.15 |
| 1920 | 3,009,467.38 |  | 1,655,653.72 | 1,751,000.00 | 1,751,000.00 | 3,438,617.00 | 1,239,883.00 | 13,135,244.12 |
| 1921 | 3,502,842.78 |  | 2,418,598.39 | 2,596,000.00 | 4,840,000.00 |  |  | 12,864,065.77 |
| 1922 | 3,907,138.38 |  | $2,544,945.35$ $1,894,815.86$ | 2,585,000.00 | 8,015,500.00 | 6,550,049.00 | 1,750,238.00 | 24,948,575.13 |
| 1923 | 4,629,276.77 |  | 1,894, $1,263,210.86$ | $885,000.00$ | 10,366,500.00 | 9,070,335.00 | 1,984,310.00 | 28,108,099.24 |
| 1924 | 6,461,792.09 |  | 1,263,210.57 | 8,500.00 | 7,210,000.00 | 8,329,847.00 | 1,790,198.00 | 23,231,032.34 |
| 1925 | 7,439,549.22 | 1,280,405.55 | 1,877, 600.38 |  | 4,151,500.00 | 6,266,627.00 | 2,409,085.00 | 20,927,547.67 |
| 1926 | 8,359,217.45 | 4,920,312.60 | 1,873,308.00 | 12,500.00 | 1,725,500.00 | 6,586,824.00 | 1,724,616.00 | 20,646,995.09 |
| 1927 | 9,167,964.22 | 5,543,181.71 | 1,887, 056.00 |  | 2,660,000.00 | 6,709,590.00 | 1,304,552.00 | 25,826,980.05 |
| 1928 | 9,875,333.03 | 6,325,364.64 | 1,870,455.00 |  | 6,451,000.00 | 9,226,166.95 | 1,924,477.56 | 34,199,846.44 |
| 1929 | 10,988, 276.54 | 6,969,823.82 | 1,864,212.00 |  | $5,473,000.00$ $4,786,000.00$ | 9,267,969.70 | 2,077,996.71 | 34,890, 119.08 |
| 1930 | 11,267,790.85 | 8,012,481.53 | 1,854,580.00 |  | $4,786,000.00$ $5,841,000.00$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9,627,805.00 \\ & 9,811,700.00 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,489,267.00 \\ & 2,189,160.63 \end{aligned}$ | 35,725,384.36 |
| Totals | \$85, 175,551.73 | \$33,051,569.85 | \$23,028,062.00 | \$16,341,500.00 | \$64,754,092.50 | \$88,486,451.65 | \$20,896,548.90 | \$331,733,776.63 |

Note: *This table shows only local unit general property tax paid to counties as special assessments.
paved roads can be completed entirely across the state by the construction of comparatively short sections of new pavement.

Next in necessity is the widening of some of the earliest pavements constructed. In fact, this widening has already been begun by the construction of super highways in the vicinity of Milwaukee, the state metropolitan center. There is also plainly in evidence the need of planning additional major highways to provide necessary traffic facilities where the growth of the community has rendered them necessary to the proper development of the region.

Wisconsin believes in good roads, and has built a system of which she may well be proud.

## The Highway Law of 1931

It has been the history of Wisconsin highway legislation that major highway laws have each been in force, on the average, for six years. These have been the county aid law of 1907, the state aid law of 1911, the state trunk highway law of 1917, and the gas tax law of 1925 -three major changes in eighteen years. History has repeated itself with Chapter 22, laws of 1931, popularly referred to as the four cent gas tax law. Though this act raised the gas tax from two to four cents per gallon, its real importance lies in the use to which the revenues under the act are put. It is a new step in Wisconsin highway progress, of no less significance than the epoch-making enactments of 1907, 1911, 1917, and 1925. Each of these met the requirements of the time, served their respective purposes, and were replaced by new laws designed to meet changed conditions. The new law makes provision for conditions as they exist in 1931.

There were two main reasons why a new law was necessary. The first was the determination of the people of the state to complete the state trunk system; the second, the demand of the U. S. Bureau of Public Roads that the state assume responsibility for maintenance. The increase in the federal aid appropriation to the state was also a contributing factor. Besides providing additional revenues, the new law changes the plan of distribution of all revenues available. The allowance to local roads and streets is doubled, and about $\$ 3,500,000$ is returned to towns, villages and cities in pieu of the personal property tax on motor vehicles, which is discontinued.

An annual fixed appropriation of $\$ 3,000,000$ is made for the county trunk highways, which is distributed among the counties, $40 \%$ on motor vehicle registration and $60 \%$ on road mileage. An annual fixed appropriation of $\$ 8,000,000$ is made for state trunk highways, which is distributed on the same basis. It is provided that no county shall receive less than $\$ 40,000$, nor less than the amount necessary to meet its obligations on account of bonds whose proceeds have been expended for the improvement of the state trunk highways. Such county allotments must be used for bond retirement as obligations on account of such bonds become due.

The state takes over all responsibility for maintaining and constructing the state trunk system including snow removal. The counties will do the actual work of maintenance and snow removal, as heretofore, but the state will be responsible, and pay the bills. A plan of emergency relief for unemployment is set up, and the proceeds of the increase in the gasoline tax for the months of April, May,

and June, 1931, are appropriated to carry out this program. The first fiscal year in which the new law can become fully operative ends June 30, 1932. Therefore, no exact figures can be given prior to that time. An estimate of the revenues during that year and the purposes for which these revenues are appropriated is given hereafter. Some of the appropriations are in fixed amounts and can be stated accurately; others can only be estimated. The estimate follows:

## Estimated Revenues



## Annual Appropriations

1. For administration expense ------------------------\$ $100,000.00$
2. Privilege highway tax returned to towns, villages and cities in lieu of the personal property tax
$3,500,000.00$
3. For marking and signing the State Trunk Highway
System
$100,000.00$
4. State aid to county trunk highways
$3,000,000.00$
5. State aid for state trunk highways and for county
bond retirement
$8,623,570.00$

6. For roads to state charitable and penal institutions $25,000.00$
$\begin{aligned} & \text { 8. Roads to and in state parks, state forests and other } \\ & \text { public lands }\end{aligned} \quad 200,000.00$
7. For ordinary railroad grade crossing improvements $100,000.00$
8. For local roads and streets $\$ 50$ per mile for town
roads and village streets and amounts ranging
from $\$ 100$ to $\$ 400$ per mile for city streets, accord-
ing to the classification of the city
9. Maps. ------------------------------------------------7, 7,500.00
10. Traffic regulation
$10,000.00$
11. The state fund for the maintenance and construction of the State Trunk System, including matching federal aid. It is the amount remaining after all previous appropriations have been taken out. The estimated amount is
$13,008,206.00$
Total \$33,625,234.00

The new law may not be ideal, but it does provide a plan by which highway improvements can be made where the greatest good will result. If the revenues do not fall appreciably below the amounts estimated, the funds available will be sufficient to meet the reasonable highway needs of the state.


An Old Wisconsin Mill, Still in Use.

# COOPERATIVE MARKETING IN WISCONSIN 

By William Kirsch, Department of Agriculture and Markets

THE agricultural cooperative movement in the United States is about seventy years old. The first great attempt at cooperative organization was made in the sixties of the past century with the establishment of a farmers' organization under the name of "Association of Patrons of Husbandry" popularly


William Kirsch known as the Grange. This attempt coincided with a period of agricultural overproduction which followed the Civil War and which was featured by unusually low prices and hopelessly glutted markets.

This and another occurrence of overproduction which took place twenty or thirty years before the Civil War were the manifestations of an economic revolution taking place in American agriculture which consisted in a change from selfsufficing economy to commercial agriculture. With the progress of the commercialization of agriculture, the farmer found himself in a precarious situation. Under conditions of self-sufficing economy he had been in a position to gauge the market for his products with a fair degree of accuracy because it was confined to the surrounding community. He was, therefore, in a position to shape his production policies in accordance with the demand on a market which was confined to his own locality.

The growth of industries, the concentration of population in urban centers, and the development of transportation facilities changed this situation by expanding the markets and separating the producer and the consumer geographically. Farm products began to be sent to distant markets. The adjustment between production and demand lost its local character and became a national problem. The impossibility of gauging the market resulted in frequent occurrences of overproduction. The precariousness of the farmers' position was aggravated by the continuous expansion of the area of agricultural production and the passing of the marketing machinery into the control of private organizations and speculative interests.

Experiences with overproduction opened the farmers' eyes to the weakness of their position. Although complaints of a threatening character were heard from certain sections of the country long before the Civil War, they were not translated into action until the
year 1867 when the Grange was organized. This association conducted a campaign for the control of railroad and warehouse companies, for the organization of cooperative associations and the spread of agricultural information. During the first few years of its existence, the Grange exercised a powerful influence, particularly in carrying out its legislative program for the regulation of railroads. After a few years of strenuous activities, the Grange declined in power and numbers, though it regained some of its influence in later years. Other general farm organizations took its place in various parts of the country, each one with a definite marketing program shaped in accordance with the requirements of the particular locality where it came into being. The fate of these organizations was simi-


Wisconsin Is the Foremost Dairy State.
lar to that of the Grange; after a few years of intense activity and powerful influence they weakened. But they left behind a trail of local associations which kept alive the ideals of the pioneer organizations. Later, under changed conditions, these local traditions facilitated the formation of the cooperative merchandising associations of the present day.

In its earliest form the idea of cooperative marketing centered around the theory of eliminating the middleman and shortening the road between producer and consumer. It has gradually evolved from this theory to a conception of the marketing problem involving an aggressive and all-comprehensive marketing policy. Moreover, in distinction to the previous movements, particularly that of the first period, cooperative marketing associations are now organized along commodity lines. In their broad outlines the present day cooperative commodity marketing associations work to achieve the following re-
sults: first, conquer the market as it now exists; second, adapt the product, especially in quality, to the demands of the trade; and third, control the output.

The immediate aim of cooperative marketing is to obtain an influence on the market. It involves, therefore, the control of a large volume of products, and this is possible only through the adoption of large-scale methods of operation. In accordance with this theory, present day cooperative marketing aims at merging the market operations of local cooperative associations into centralized marketing systems for particular commodities. The methods by which the large-scale cooperatives expect to influence the market are:
(a) Control of supply through membership and contract agreement.
(b) A systematic search for new markets and new outlets.
(c) A systematic feeding of the market for the purpose of eliminating the disadvantages of seasonal production.
(d) Production of high quality goods so as to meet the consumer's preferences and stimulate demand.
(e) Increase of the bargaining power of the producer by means of organization and market information.
(f) Elimination of duplication and superfluous expenses.
(g) A better market distribution.
(h) Ownership of plants and warehouse facilities whenever conditions warrant such ownership.


A Big Yield.
What has been said above in regard to the development of cooperative marketing in the United States applies to Wisconsin. The general farm organizations such as the Grange and the American Society of Equity and, later, the Farm Bureau and the Farmers' Union have had and still have a powerful influence on the spread of the idea of cooperation in this state. To realize the important place which these organizations occupy in the history of the cooperative movement in Wisconsin it should be taken into consideration that a cooperative commodity marketing association is more than a business agency. Private business organizations are competitive enter-
prises. Cooperative commodity associations have as their ultimate object the prosperity of the farmers as a group and the raising of the social level of farm life. Their success rests upon the degree to which they approach this ideal. It is the idealistic factor of their activities which is supplied by the Grange, the Equity, and the Farm Bureau Federation. Not only have these organizations been directly responsible for the organization of many cooperative associations, but their presence in a given locality is responsible for a high degree of cooperative spirit as compared with the localities where these associations are absent or where they are weak.

Although the existence of local cooperative manufacturing enterprises such as cooperative cheese factories dates from the middle of the last century, group effort in agricultural marketing in Wiscon$\sin$ in the form of local cooperative associations began in the eighties under the influence of the Grange. In 1906 there appeared in this state the first large-scale cooperative commodity marketing association, the American Cranberry Exchange. In 1909 the Door County Fruit Growers' Union was organized, and the year 1914 saw the beginning of the National Cheese Producers' Federation. Between 1921 and 1922 four large-scale cooperative organizations were established: the Northern Wisconsin Cooperative Tobacco Pool, the Equity Cooperative Livestock Sales Association, the Central Cooperative Livestock Association, and the Chicago Producers' Commission Association. In 1920 there was organized the Wisconsin Cooperative Creamery Federation and in 1924 the "Land O'Lakes". In 1929 came into being the Pure Milk Products Cooperative, which was reorganized in 1930. The year 1930 also witnessed the organization of the Wiscon$\sin$ State Cooperative Livestock Marketing Federation; the Wisconsin Pctato Exchange, Cooperative; the Wisconsin Cooperative Wool Growers' Association, and the Wisconsin Beet Growers' Cooperative Association.

The above mentioned associations are large-scale marketing organizations which handle the products of the local cooperative associations. It is estimated that there are in Wisconsin approximately 2,100 local cooperative enterprises, including cheese factories, creameries, livestock shipping associations and so on. The total volume of business of the local cooperatives is estimated at a little over $\$ 100,000,000$ a year, while the total volume of business of the largescale cooperative marketing associations is estimated at about $\$ 30,000,000$.

The relative importance of these cooperative marketing associations is obtained from an analysis of the sources of the gross income on Wisconsin farms. According to the Division of Agricultural Statistics of the Department of Agriculture and Markets, $53 \%$ of the gross income of Wisconsin farms in 1928 came from milk (including dairy products) ; $24 \%$ from the sale of cattle, calves and hogs; $10 \%$ from eggs and poultry; $2.4 \%$ from grains; $2.1 \%$ from potatoes; $1.6 \%$ from tobacco; $1.2 \%$ from fruit; $1 \%$ from sheep, wool and honey, and the rest from hay, canning peas, and other crops.

## Dairy Products

The methods of production determine to a large extent the ease with which marketing processes are carried out. In most of the industries in which production is concentrated, marketing presents fewer difficulties than in an industry in which production is carried on by numerous small and scattered units. In the latter case the performance of marketing functions such as grading, merchandising, selling in large quantities, and the assembling of products, depends upon a united action of thousands of relatively small producers. Let us take as an example Wisconsin. In this state there are 54,600 farmers producing milk that goes into cheese, 65,520 farmers producing milk that goes into butter, 21,840 farmers producing milk that goes into condenseries, 14,560 farmers producing milk that goes for city milk consumption, and 9,642 farmers producing the tobacco of the state. Thus, the average farmer delivering milk to a cheese factory contributes to the production of 5,600 pounds of cheese a year, out of a total of over $310,000,000$ pounds of cheese produced in Wisconsin; the average farmer delivering milk to creameries contributes to the production of 2,300 pounds of butter a year out of a total of over $154,000,000$ pounds of butter produced in Wisconsin; the average farmer delivering milk to a condensery contributes 30,000 pounds to the production of over $736,000,000$ pounds of condensed, evaporated, and powdered milk produced in Wisconsin; and the average tobacco grower produces four tons of tobacco a year out of an annual production of between 35 and 40 million pounds.

In contrast to this it is interesting and instructive to consider figures relating to the annual volume of business of the three largest private dairy concerns marketing the farmers' products. The latest available reports show that the Borden Company is handling over $300,000,000$ dollars worth of dairy products, while the annual volume of business of the National Dairy Products Company amounts to over $\$ 200,000,000$ and that of the Kraft Company to over $\$ 75,000,000$.

It is evident that a cooperative marketing organization is confronted with a difficult problem when it undertakes the task of marketing the products of its members. The immediate purpose of an agricultural cooperative marketing association is to exercise a proper market strategy for the purpose of influencing the market and giving the farmer sufficient bargaining power. Such a program requires unity of action on the part of the thousands of farmers producing a given agricultural commodity. The financial and physical resources which in an industrial or commercial large-scale enterprise are under the control of a relatively small number of individuals are in agriculture divided among thousands of farmers. To capitalize the individual resources of all these farmers and to make use of them on a large scale and on the basis of cooperative and democratic control is the task which confronts the cooperative commodity associations.

There is, however, one important factor which is working towards
success for the cooperative movement in Wisconsin and that is the concentration of the milk industry in this state. Wisconsin ranks as the foremost dairy state of the Union. In 1929 it produced over ten billion pounds of milk or about $2,500,000,000$ pounds more than the next largest milk producing state. Wisconsin is first in the production. of cheese, first in the production of condensed, evaporated, and powdered milk, and third in the production of butter. Wisconsin's production of cheese in 1929 amounted to $310,419,846$ pounds or $65 \%$ of the total production of cheese in the United States, that of condensed, evaporated and powdered milk to $736,551,371$ pounds or $30 \%$ of the total production of the country, and that of butter to


A Dane County Herd.
$154,408,305$ pounds or $12 \%$ of the total production of the United States. In regard to butter it should be pointed out that Wisconsin is a part of a contiguous territory comprising the three states of Minnesota, Iowa, and Wisconsin which produces over $40 \%$ of the total butter of the country.

## Cheese

The first cooperative cheese factory in the United States was established in Jefferson County, Wisconsin. The success of this cooperative caused farmers in other parts of the country to embark upon similar enterprises. All these early efforts were more or less cooperative, but following 1870 privately owned agencies began to invade the field. Wisconsin has at present 2,215 cheese factories, one-third of which are strictly cooperative. It should, however, be noted that the fact that a factory is cooperatively owned does not
mean much so far as the marketing of cheese is concerned. It simply means that it is a centralization point for the milk of the farmers of a certain district where they cooperate in a varying degree in the production of cheese, leaving the sale of the product to a hired agent, generally the cheese maker.

In the early days there was no cooperation among the separate factories in the sale of their products. As a rule each factory or cooperative group sold to country buyers who traveled through the country purchasing from each factory individually. These buyers either represented dealers in central markets or sold cheese to these dealers on their own account. As the industry developed, cheese boards were established at various points in the state where sellers and buyers met usually once a week to negotiate sales. The sales on these boards established the base price which was used for paying the farmers for their cheese. In the evolution of this system, the board at Plymouth, Wisconsin, came to dominate all others and for many years has been the chief factor in determining the price of cheese in the United States. The board came to be made up of large cheese dealers and packers who through their domination manipulated the selling so as to fix prices at a low level to the detriment of the producer. Such conditions were primarily responsible for the inauguration of a movement for the cooperative marketing of the output of the cheese factories of the state.
In 1913, under the leadership of Henry Krumrey, a leading farmer of Sheboygan County, the Sheboygan County Cheese Producers' Federation was formed, with a membership of forty-three local cheese faciories. Its business was to sell cheese and in this connection it formed the Farmers' Federated Warehouse Company, financed by the farmers. This company built a warehouse in which cheese could be stored ready for market. It was refused permission to sell on the Plymouth board, and members of the board who dealt with it were penalized. This meant that it had to establish its own trade connections.

Although the association has been opposed by dealers, packers and cheese makers, it has grown steadily. During the first year of its operation the Federation handled for its members $6,108,500$ pounds of cheese. For the year 1930 its volume of business amounted to approximately fifty-five million pounds. During the year 1930 its receipts increased $12.1 \%$ over the year 1929. The Federation began its operations in 1914 with 43 member factories. On September 30 of this year it had 426 factories with a membership of approximately 10,000 farmers. In 1919 it changed its name to "Wisconsin Cheese Producers Federation" and in 1928 to "National Cheese Producers' Federation".

The Federation was organized primarily to market American cheese, but it has expanded into other lines. In 1919 a supply department was opened. This department is now doing a business of approximately $\$ 167,000$. In 1921 the Federation began to handle cream; the volume of cream marketed by the Federation rose from

236,954 pounds in 1921 to $5,798,055$ pounds in 1930 . Cream is handled at all the Federation warehouses except two. In 1928 the Federation established a creamery at Dodgeville and in 1930 a creamery at Darlington.

At the solicitation of a group of Swiss Block cheese factories around Mt. Horeb the Federation undertook to market Swiss cheese for five factories. A total of 297,000 pounds was sold during the first year, and $1,240,000$ pounds during the second year. In 1929, as a result of a membership campaign conducted in Green, Lafayette, Dane, and Iowa Counties, 150 foreign style factories joined the Federation. The Federation has sixteen warehouses, including one in Minnesota for the storing of the cheese it handles from Minnesota.

The idea which underlies the program of the Federation is that the best interests of the consumer and the producer of cheese are interwoven with the control of the marketing machinery by the producers of cheese. It works toward the realization of this idea along two principal lines: improvement of quality and establishment of trade connections. The Federation, while using the existing machinery of distribution, is making some progress in setting up its own system of distribution through the establishment of sales branch offices. It has market contacts in thirty-two states. The sales branch offices are engaged in soliciting trade and making up pooled cars. The sales agents of the Federation take care of the distribution of cheese at terminal points. The agents devote their entire time to the interests of the Federation in the territory assigned to them. The Federation's cheese is sold to retail stores, wholesale grocers, produce jobbers, small and big packers and processors.

The ultimate success of the quality and marketing program of the Federation depends upon the increase of its membership and of its volume of business. The Federation devotes considerable time and effort to educational activities, the purpose of which is to spread the idea of cooperation among the Wisconsin farmers.

## Butter

At first the production of butter was confined entirely to the farm. With the development of urban consuming centers, the demand increased and with this demand came the development of butter factories. The first American creamery was built in Orange County, New York, in 1856. Thereafter the factory system in butter production developed rapidly. The production of factory butter in Wiscon$\sin$ in 1929 amounted to $154,408,305$ pounds.

Cooperation in the production of butter began with the introduction of the factory system. During the period from 1856 to 1860 , several cooperative creameries are said to have been established in the State of New York. The cooperative creamery, like the cooperative cheese factory, started by farmers in a community associating themselves together for the purpose of manufacturing butter. Practically all of the cooperative creameries are local in their nature: a butter maker is employed who, under the supervision of the board of
directors or some one designated by it, operates the plant. In those cases in which the creamery does not belong to a cooperative marketing association, each creamery acts separately and individually in the sale of its butter. The marketing is done either by one of the creamery patrons designated for such duty, or by the butter maker. Where the local cooperative creamery acts individually in the sale of its butter, its product moves mainly through the hands of wholesale receivers who sell and pay for the butter according to quality on the basis of market quotations on the day received. Often receivers send out field representatives who visit creameries and solicit their output. Some creameries establish direct contact with retail dealers, chain stores, hotels, and restaurants.


Gentle Slopes are Typical of Wisconsin Farmlands.
The real value of cooperative creamery enterprises to the farmer in the past has been derived from economy in manufacture rather than in marketing. As in the case of cheese, it has not been until recent years that any extensive cooperative marketing activities with respect to butter have taken place. Organized efforts are now being made in various parts of the country to federate local cooperative creameries under some form of marketing association. In Wisconsin these efforts have resulted in the establishment of two distinct types of marketing associations.

One of these types of butter marketing associations is represented by an association known as the Wisconsin Cooperative Creamery Federation. This association consists of several district groups of about sixty cooperative creameries. These groups employ field men whose duty is to bring about an improvement of quality in both cream and butter by so informing and stimulating farmers and but-
ter makers that wholehearted teamwork results among the participants. Another service is that of consolidating butter shipments, one result of which has been a material saving of freight costs and collective bargaining.

The other type is represented in Wisconsin by over forty creameries which belong to the Land O'Lakes Creameries, a large central sales association with headquarters at St. Paul. Its membership consists of 465 creameries scattered through Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Iowa.

The Land O'Lakes started in 1921 under the name of the Minnesota Cooperative Creamery Association with a program which was


Tobacco Is an Important Crop.
similar to the present program of the Wisconsin Cooperative Creamery Federation. In 1924 it was decided to change the name and to engage upon a large-scale aggressive marketing policy. The new name "Land O'Lakes Creameries, Inc." was adopted so as to embrace the larger territory it served. It has grown from the 300 member creameries that actually started to ship butter in 1924, until close to 500 are shipping today. The business handled yearly by the association grew from $32,842,079$ pounds in 1924 to $93,116,123$ pounds in 1929. The Wisconsin part of the volume of business of the Land O'Lakes amounted to $2,315,041$ pounds in 1924 and $8,664,616$ pounds in 1929.

The program of the Land O'Lakes Creameries, Inc., is divided into two parts, namely, the adoption of uniform commercial butter standards and an effective distribution and sale of butter, which involve
the development of numerous new market connections for quality butter and the creation of consumer brands and preference.

This program is based on an aggressive marketing policy having for its object conquering the market for butter instead of merely bargaining. Its activities in the field of orderly marketing extend from coast to coast. It has a working agreement with the Challenge Cream and Butter Association of Los Angeles, California, and the Washington Milk Producers' Association, Seattle, Washington. The Land O'Lakes is selling the products of these concerns that are marketed on this side of the Continental Divide and furnishes them with dairy products if there is a shortage on the Pacific Coast.

## Condensed Milk

Wisconsin ranks first in the production of condensed, evaporated, and powdered milk. It produced $736,551,371$ pounds of such milk in $1929,30 \%$ of the total production of the United States. There are approximately ninety condenseries in Wisconsin.

Until recently, farmers selling milk to condenseries were alone among the dairy farmers of Wisconsin in that they did not have an organization. In June, 1929, a cooperative association of condensery farmers was organized under the name of the Pure Milk Products Cooperative as part of the Pure Milk Association of Chicago. In February of 1930 the Pure Milk Products Cooperative adopted a new form of organization and became an independent association. Its aim is to organize farmers selling milk to condenseries and ice cream and city plants so as to enable them to improve conditions in their industry and obtain fair and reasonable prices. The organization has a flexible program which offers the farmers the following three alternatives:
(1) Collective bargaining, or
(2) Direct purchase and sale of milk, or
(3) Manufacturing, processing and selling dairy products.

The plan of the organization for the present is to bargain for prices. If in the future it is found that bargaining does not give the desired results, the organization will take care of the marketing of milk, provided the board of directors gives its consent. If it is found that the members can get the most benefit by manufacturing and processing products, the organization will build or acquire plants, but to do this it must have the consent of the majority of its members in the locality where a plant is to be built.

The Pure Milk Products Cooperative has established a service of checking weights and tests in those local units which have been organized. This gives the farmers information as to whether the weights and tests are correct and enables them to straighten out anything that is wrong. As a result of this service, many adjustments have been made (e. g. on inaccurate scales), involving considerable sums of money. At present fourteen plants are in opera-
tion; several other points are organized and expect to begin operation in the near future.

## Market Milk

Although organization among milk producers for the sale of whole milk on the fluid market dates back more than 40 years, cooperative associations for the marketing of fluid milk for city consumption have only within the past ten or fifteen years become an important factor in the dairy industry.

A market milk bargaining organization is an association of producers who are under contract with the association and each other to sell through the association to buyers and distributors who will


Streams Decorate and Enrich.
pay a price agreed upon as fair, based on cost of production and conditions in the manufactured milk-products markets at time of bargaining.

Several milk bargaining associations have devised plans to control the supply of milk. For example, in the Milwaukee and other milk markets, a farmer is paid a certain price, arrived at through bargaining, for a designated, "basic", amount of milk. For added amounts he receives a price based on a lower use, as for the manufacture of butter or cheese. This provision has resulted, in normal times, in a smaller surplus during the months of greatest supply than ever before known.

Wisconsin has a number of milk bargaining associations of farmers supplying milk for consumption in Milwaukee, Madison, Kenosha, Racine, Sheboygan, Eau Claire, La Crosse, and Superior. In addition the farmers of several Wisconsin counties located mostly in the southern part of the state, who supply milk to Chicago, are members of the Pure Milk Association of Chicago.

## Consolidated Cooperatives

A recent development concerns the cooperative consolidation of dairy plants. Two such consolidations took place in 1930 in Shawano and Langlade Counties. In Shawano County there are approximately 95 competitive cheese factories, the operation of which is expensive because of the small volume handled by the individual cheese factory. In order to bring about a more economical manufacturing and marketing of dairy products, the dairymen of that county have organized the "Consolidated Badger Cooperative", the plan of which embraces one large central plant and six outlying plants. Milk is to be taken in at all these plants and made into various dairy products, depending upon market conditions of the particular product. The membership is limited to actual producers of milk.

In Langlade County farmers have organized the Antigo Milk Products Cooperative to take the place of several small cheese factories, both cooperative and private. A combination plant is being built at Antigo, the products of which will be marketed through the Land O'Lakes Creameries, Inc.

Closely related to the cooperative marketing of dairy products is the cooperative marketing of poultry and eggs. There are a few cooperative associations marketing these products in Wisconsin, and a number of cooperative creameries handle the poultry and eggs of their members.


A Herd of Purebreds.

## Livestock

Wisconsin markets approximately $\$ 70,000,000$ worth of livestock a year, consisting of hogs, cattle, and sheep. For the year 1927 over $55 \%$ of the hogs shipped to packers and stockyards from Wisconsin producers went to markets within the state, chiefly Milwaukee, Cudahy, and Madison. Nearly all of the remainder went to Chicago and South St. Paul. Of the Wisconsin cattle shipped to markets, a little over two-fifths went to markets within the state, the remainder going to Chicago and South St. Paul. Over $65 \%$ of the calf shipments went through packing plants and stockyards in Wisconsin, while only one-fifth of the Wisconsin sheep are handled by plants and yards within the state.

The earliest form of cooperative livestock marketing in Wisconsin was the local cooperative livestock shipping association started by the Equity at Durand in 1906. At the present time there are about 320 associations in Wisconsin. The total amount of business of these associations is not definitely known, but conservative estimates place the figure at about $40 \%$ of all the livestock shipped from local points. On the basis of 150 patrons per association, approximately 48,000 farmers ship through the shipping associations. In terms of sales value, it is estimated that $\$ 30,000,000$ worth of livestock was shipped by the associations last year.

The function of these local shipping associations is to assemble and ship livestock cooperatively. Instead of selling the livestock individually to local buyers, the members bring their stock to the local stockyards and ship it collectively to the terminal markets for sale.

However, cooperation in livestock marketing is not limited to local action; it includes the handling and selling of livestock on the terminal markets as well. One-half of Wisconsin shipping associations are members of cooperative terminal sales agencies. Six cooperative sales agencies operate on the Milwaukee, Chicago and St. Paul markets in competition with five private commission firms at Milwaukee, about 125 at Chicago, and about 32 at St. Paul. Taking the three markets, these six cooperative firms sell about $15 \%$ of the total market receipts, while the 162 private firms receive the other $85 \%$. Thus, the cooperative companies each average $21 / 2 \%$ of the market receipts while the private companies average $1 / 2 \%$.

In order to understand the importance of cooperative selling on terminal markets it should be taken into consideration that local cooperative shipping associations are limited to local action. What is needed is the stretching of cooperation to its logical conclusion, which in the case of livestock is the terminal market. Local shipping associations begin to realize the importance of building up and systematically maintaining a contact with the terminal markets through their own cooperative sales agencies.

Certain recent developments in livestock marketing are making it imperative for the livestock producers to adopt a more aggressive marketing policy. The business of the local shipping associations
has been decreasing in recent years because of the invasion of their territories by packers who buy directly and by truckers who truck directly from farm to stockyards or packing plant. The large majority of the present shipping associations are merely assembling and transporting agencies. In order to fulfill the purpose of cooperative marketing they must adopt the role of bargaining associations and cooperate in the planning of shipments and the general supervision of conditions under which livestock is transported.

The realization of the importance of these problems by livestock producers was responsible for the organization in 1930 of the Wisconsin Livestock Marketing Federation (Cooperative). The program of this federation was worked out by a committee of eight appointed by a statewide conference of livestock producers which took place on April 22, 1930. It contemplates the strengthening of the local shipping associations, the increase in the volume of livestock marketed through cooperative sales agencies at the terminal markets, and the development of closer cooperation among local shipping associations for the purpose of promoting concerted action and working out a plan as to the destination of shipments and uniformity of marketing practices. Several shipping associations have voted to join the federation, and the latter will actually begin work when fifty associations have voted to join it.

## Other Products

While dairying and livestock production constitute by far the most important branch of the agriculture of Wisconsin, this state also occupies an important position among the states of the Union in the production of several other crops and farm products, in the marketing of which cooperative methods have attained a high degree of efficiency. Wisconsin is the seat of one of the most important cooperative fruit marketing associations, the Door County Fruit Growers' Union organized in 1906 to market strawberries and apples. In 1930 a merger took place between this association and the Michigan Fruit Growers' Association to eliminate competition and bring about concerted action in the marketing of the fruit crop of the two states. The Northern Wisconsin Cooperative Tobacco Pool was organized in 1922 with a membership of about 4,000 tobacco growers. Since then, and particularly since 1927, it has grown in size so that today it has approximately 7,000 members. The Wisconsin Cooperative Wool Growers' Association, organized in 1930 handled over 275,000 pounds of the 1930 wool clip. The Wisconsin Potato Growers' Exchange (cooperative) organized in 1930 is marketing 500 carloads of this season's potato crop. Wisconsin Cranberry Growers are members of the American Cranberry Exchange, which markets cooperatively the cranberry crop of the three heavy cranberry producing states of Wisconsin, Massachusetts, and New Jersey. One hundred and forty honey producers of Wisconsin signed contracts in 1930 to market their honey through the Mountain States

Honey Producers' Association, and during the latter part of 1930 the beet growers organized the Wisconsin Beet Growers' Cooperative Association for the marketing of the beet crop of the state, which is valued at from $\$ 600,000$ to $\$ 1,000,000$ annually.

## Legislation

Detailed studies and analyses of the history of the cooperative movement in the United States disclose the tremendous difficulties which the cooperative marketing movement had to overcome and which were, generally speaking, due to the differences in racial composition and mobility of our farming population, to the extreme individualism which was a characteristic trait of nineteenth century America and which is gradually giving way to group consciousness, and to the fact that the average farmer relied largely upon the rise in the price of farm lands. The period of land booms, however, is gone, and the farmer is compelled by force of circumstances to rely upon the income derived from his farm operations. This accounts for the active interest which he is showing in the problem of the improvement of the marketing system.

The Wisconsin farmer was considerably assisted on the difficult path of cooperative marketing by favorable and outstanding legislative enactments. The development of agricultural legislation in Wisconsin is a story in itself and only a bare outline of the most important legislation is possible here.

The first legislative measure relating to cooperation adopted in Wisconsin dates from 1887, when a cooperative law was passed providing for the carrying on of "any trade or business" on the "mutual, reciprocal, or cooperative plan". Its voting clause said: "Members and not shares of stock shall vote in electing officers and transacting any business of the association." In 1911 this law was replaced by another cooperative law which has been widely copied by other states and has exerted considerable influence on the present cooperative movement. A substantial revision of this law, necessitated by changed circumstances, was made by the Legislature of 1921.

The aim of cooperative legislation is to give the farmer the opportunity to bring about democratic control of the marketing machinery and prevent concentration of control in the hands of individuals and small groups. Democratic control is secured through legal provisions for the limitation of capital holdings, the restriction of voting privileges, the curtailment of dividends on stock, the return of earnings as a "patronage dividend", the confining of transactions to cooperative organizations and the method of pooled sales with service charge deductions.

The memorable legislative session of 1911 brought into existence the State Board of Public Affairs and made it its duty to investigate certain marketing problems relating to farm products and to adopt measures to provide for a "more economic distribution of products and commodities". The investigations conducted by the Board of

Public Affairs had an important influence on the developments which led to the organization of the National Cheese Producers' Federation.

In 1917 the Legislature appointed a legislative committee to study the problem of marketing farm commodities in Wisconsin. The report of this committee led to the enactment of a law by the Legislature of 1919 establishing a Division of Markets as part of the Department of Agriculture. One of the most important features of this law was the provision relating to assistance to cooperative associations. In 1921 the Marketing Law was strengthened and an independent Department of Markets created with broader powers than the former Division of Markets. In the same year the State Bonded Warehouse Act was passed. This law provides for the establishment of credit facilities to enable cooperative associations to borrow money on farm products stored in warehouses bonded and inspected by the Department of Markets. This law plays an important part in the development of a system of orderly marketing of farm products.
In 1929 two laws relating to cooperative associations were passed. One of these laws forbids the interference by third parties with contracts existing between cooperative associations and their members; the other law, known as the Caldwell Law, provides for the organization of agricultural cooperative associations along large-scale centralized marketing lines. The legislative session of 1929 consolidated the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Markets, the Dairy and Food Commission, and the office of the Treasury Agent into one Department of Agriculture and Markets. This department established a Division of Cooperative Marketing, and the scope of state activities in the field of cooperation was considerably enlarged in accordance with the provisions of the Caldwell Bill.



# THE WISCONSIN SYSTEM OF TAXATION 

By J. Roy Blough, Chief Statistician, Tax Commission

THE Wisconsin tax system consists of a variety of taxes administered by several different sets of officials, furnishing revenues to a large number of political units for financing many types. of governmental service. In this brief article only an outline can be given of the organization and operation of this

J. Roy Blough complicated system and, being an outline, it is subject to inevitable inaccuracies of omission.*

## 1. The Governmental Framework in Which the Tax System Operates

The organization and operation of the tax system is vitally affected by the governmental framework in which it is obligated to operate. Wisconsin was organized by settlers who came from New England, New York, and the south and were accustomed to different forms of local government. Transportation was difficult and local interests predominated. In consequence several types of governmental agencies were provided and the emphasis was placed on local self-governing units. As the state developed, this resulted in a large number of governments. In addition to the federal or national government and the state government, there are now 71 counties, 144 cities, 359 villages, 1,280 towns, and approximately 7,500 school districts, or a total of more than 9,000 governmental units. Each of these thousands of governments has the power to levy taxes, to spend money, and to incur debt. Their jurisdiction is pyramided: that is, each person and each piece of property is under the jurisdiction of the state, of a county, and of a town, village, or city, and may in addition be under the jurisdiction of a school district.

The interrelations of these governmental divisions are complicated. The relation of different divisions of the same kind-for example, of town to town, of county to county, or of school district to school district-is, in general, one of independence. One town does not determine the disbursements, the indebtedness, or the tax levies of another town and will not finance its services or pay its debts.

[^4]
## TABLE 1

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF THE STATE AND ALL ITS POLITICAL SUBDIVISIONS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING ON OR BEFORE DECEMBER 31, 1929*
(Excluding Transfers, Refunds, Agency, Trust and Investment Transactions)

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \& Total \& State \& Counties \& Cities \& Villages \& Towns \& Local Schools <br>
\hline RECEIFTS \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Taxes.---...-.-- \& \$160,808,790 \& \$30,316,684 \& \$35,719,219 \& \$40,210,492 \& \& \& <br>
\hline Special Assessments. \& 6,827,749 \& \$30,316,684 \& \$35,719,219 \& $\$ 40,216,4313$ \& \$3,167,408 \& \$12,727,367 \& \$38,667,620 <br>
\hline Fines, Forfeits and Pr \& 14,145,306 \& 12,930,419 \& 94, 7 - $\overline{2}^{-}$ \& -1862,183 \& 530,401 \& 167,475 \& <br>
\hline Gifts and Grants. \& 796,515 \& 22,597 \& 66,440 \& 673,472 \& 28,558 \& 5,448 \& <br>
\hline Other General Receipt \& 3,291,632 \& 3,052,188 \& 73 915 \& 162,530 \& 10,300 \& 65,699 \& <br>
\hline Commercial \& 34,940,217 \& 8,383,560 \& 73,497
$7,587,109$ \& -280,233 \& 268,329 \& 29,204 \& <br>
\hline Amounts Borrowed \& 36,596,891 \& 8,383,560 \& 8,587,109 \& $15,514,876$
$16,467,888$ \& 945,338
$1,047,565$ \& $$
\begin{array}{r}
458,789 \\
3,295,056
\end{array}
$$ \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 2,050,545 \\
& 7,132,243
\end{aligned}
$$ <br>
\hline Total Receipts \& \$258,058,386 \& \$54,705,471 \& \$52,196,147 \& \$80,333,987 \& \$6,091,804 \& \$16,880,569 \& \$47,850,408 <br>
\hline General Government. \& \$14,049,930 \& \$2,504,945 \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Protection of Person and Property \& 15,609,189 \& \$2,512,339 \& \$0,496,894 \& $\$ 3,980,419$
$10,990,012$ \& $\$ \quad 553,541$

430,159 \& \$1,534,131 \& \$---------- <br>
\hline Health and Sanitation- \& 13,808,997 \& -577,798 \& 3,742,054 \& 8,805,153 \& 495,1573
495 \& 128,532 \& ------------------ <br>
\hline Charities and Corrections \& 70,191,873 \& 13,450,122 \& 27,665,561 \& 18,378,566 \& 1,617,338 \& 9,080,286 \& <br>
\hline Education.-.-.-.-. \& 13,595,115 \& 3,578,890 \& 9,098,531 \& 563,869 \& 60,950 \& 292,875 \& <br>
\hline Recreation \& $66,818,702$
$4,064,406$ \& 12,045,646 \& 1,254,731 \& 1,845,310 \& 131,553 \& 1,891,910 \& 49,649,552 <br>
\hline Public Industrie \& 12,843,624 \& 103,561
480,919 \& 188,664 \& 3,645,167 \& 112,320 \& 14,694 \& <br>
\hline Paid on Debt. \& 41,642,940 \& 480,919
209,459 \& 7,135,468 \& 11,348,941 \& -973,434 \& 40,330 \& <br>
\hline Miscellaneous \& 2,904,744 \& 1,623,122 \& $7,135,468$
393,088 \& 22,568,358 \& $1,349,462$
71,927 \& 3,617,978 \& 6,762,215 <br>
\hline Total Disbursements_ \& \$255,529,520 \& \$36,986,801 \& \$56,623,138 \& \$82,878,363 \& \$5,776,357 \& \$16,853,094 \& \$56,411,767 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

[^5]The relationship of the state to the various types of political subdivisions is a mixed one. On the one hand, municipalities-counties, cities, villages, towns, school districts-enjoy a considerable degree of independence which is emphasized for cities and villages by the home rule amendment; on the other hand, they are creatures of the state and entirely subject to the state on matters of state-wide interest. On the one hand, they vote their own disbursements, incur their own debts, and levy their own taxes; on the other hand, the state imposes duties upon them and requires them to render services of various kinds, and also places limits upon the tax rates which they may impose, the indebtedness which they may incur, and the purposes for which they may spend money. On the one hand, they must finance their own operations, levy taxes as provided by law only on property within their jurisdictions, and pay their own debts; on the other hand, the state pays aids to assist in the performance of services as well as to enforce standards of service. The amount of these aids and the purposes for which they are paid are shown in Table 4.*

## 2. Governmental Disbursements

As the primary and perhaps sole purpose of any tax system is to raise revenue, the amounts of governmental expenditure determine the revenues required and have an important influence on the taxing methods used. The total governmental disbursements of the state and all its political subdivisions amounted during the fiscal year, 1929, to $\$ 255,500,000$ in round numbers. ${ }^{2}$ The classification of these disbursements by the purpose of the disbursement and by the type of political subdivision making the disbursement is shown in Table 1,

The two outstanding purposes of expenditures are highways and education. If payments of interest and principal on indebtedness be eliminated, highways and education combined accounted for practically two-thirds of the disbursements. Smaller in amount but of importance were disbursements for general government, protection of persons and property, health and sanitation, charities and corrections, and public industry, each accounting for about one-sixteenth of the total. Recreation and miscellaneous complete the list with minor amounts.

Governmental disbursements have continually increased in amount for many years. An investigation of state and local expenditures was made first for the year, 1912. The growth in the amounts of disbursements since that year is shown in Table 2.

## 3. Types of Governmental Receipts

The funds from which governmental disbursements are made do not all come from taxes. The relative importance of taxes, special

[^6]TABLE 2
RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF THE STATE AND ALL ITS POLITICAL SUBDIVISIONS
(Excluding transfers, refunds, agency, trust and investment transactions)

|  |  | 1912 |  | 1918 | 1924 | 1929 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| RECEIPTS |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Taxes- | \$ | 40,777,657 | \$ | 61,697,841 | \$ 125,331,843 | \$ 160,808,790 |
| Special Assessments |  | $1,136,537$ $2,968,867$ |  | 2, 278,048 | 4,267,252 | 6,827,749 |
| Fines, Forfeits and |  | 2,968,867 |  | 4,579,652 | 8,690,806 | 14,145,306 |
| Penalties- |  |  |  |  | 615,472 | 796,515 |
| Gifts and Grants |  | 169,594 |  | 303,488 | 2,523,149 | 3,291,632 |
| Other General Receipts |  | 308,875 |  | 761,963 | -93,223 | 651,286 |
| Commercial Revenue. |  | 5,131,599 |  | 11,659,150 | 23,617,077 | 34,940,217 |
| Amounts Borrowed. |  | 7,460,294 |  | 11,679,651 | 28,088,740 | 36,596,891 |
| Total Receipts |  | \$57,953,423 |  | \$92,959,793 | \$193,227,562 | \$258,058,386 |
| General Government-- | \$ | 5,834,992 | \$ | 6,197,758 | \$ 11,353,289 | \$ 14,049,930 |
| Protection of Person and |  |  |  |  |  | + 14,04, |
| Property |  | 3,881,562 |  | 6,543,661 | 11,215,983 | 15,609,189 |
| Health and Sanitation_ |  | 2,082,603 |  | 4,860,548 | 8,754,029 | 13,808,997 |
| Highways and Bridges. |  | 10,217,908 |  | 19,853,528. | 48,185,551 | 70,191,873 |
| Charities and Corrections |  | 4,193,224 |  | 6,544,779 | 9,390,884 | 13,595,115 |
| Education. |  | 15,840,422 |  | 23,965,973 | 55,066,863 | 66,818,702 |
| Recreation- |  | 1,099,859 |  | 812,694 | 2,667,870 | 4,064,406 |
| Public Industries |  | 2,688,635 |  | 3,871,461 | 10,515,535. | 12,843,624 |
| Paid on Debt. |  | 7,975,208 |  | 10,598,258 | 30,723,410 | 41,642,940 |
| Miscellaneous |  | 1,076,288 |  | 3,465,294 | 2,828,463 | 2,904,744 |
| Total Disbursements |  | \$54,890,701 |  | \$86,718,954 | \$190,701,877 | \$255,529,520 |

assessments, licenses and permits, gifts and grants from private sources and the federal government, miscellaneous general receipts, commercial revenues, and amounts borrowed is shown in Tables 1 and 2. Revenues from taxes by far exceed in amount the total from all other sources. Furthermore, taxes constitute the only important source of governmental revenue available for general purposes. Practically all other revenues are by law devoted to specific purposes closely related to the source of the funds.

## 4. Types of Taxes

In table 1, it appeared that taxes accounted for approximately $\$ 160,000,000$ of governmental revenue in the fiscal years ending in 1929. If we add to this amount approximately $\$ 12,000,000$ of motor vehicle licenses collected, we shall have a fair picture of the tax revenues of the state. The motor vehicle license fees are included in Tables 1 and 2 as licenses but have really become taxes because of their size and the uses made of the revenue.

From other sources of information a table of tax revenues has been prepared which, while it differs somewhat in totals and is for a later year, sets out the situation in greater detail than is possible with figures strictly comparable to those appearing in Tables 1 and 2.

This tax table (Table 3) shows taxes raised by the state and all its political subdivisions in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1930, to have been approximately $\$ 184,120,000$. These tax revenues were raised from many different sources, which for purposes of simplification are grouped under six heads: (1) general property taxes, (2) special property taxes, (3) income taxes, (4) inheritance taxes, (5) motor taxes, and (6) other taxes.
(1) General Property Taxes. Two-thirds of the total tax revenue in 1930 was derived from taxes assessed on general property. General property is the property subject to local assessment on its value and to taxation on the local tax rolls. It consists of farms, homes, stores, manufacturing plants, forests, mines, local public utilities, and all other property in the state subject to taxation on the local tax rolls and not taxed by special methods. Money, credits, and other forms of intangible property are exempt from the general property tax, as are also government property, churches, property of education and philanthropic institutions, mechanics' tools, farm machinery, personal effects, and many other enumerated types of property. Other types of property are exempt from general property taxation but subject to other forms of taxation.

There are four governmental units levying taxes upon general property-namely, the state, the county, the town, village, or city, and the school district. State general property taxes are levied upon the several counties of the state in proportion to the value of general property in each county as determined in an assessment made by the tax commission. Each county's portion of the state tax lexy, together with the county taxes is levied upon the towns, villages, and cities within the county in proportion to the value of general property in each taxation district as determined in an assessment made by the county board. In making this assessment the county board acts upon and usually adopts figures recommended to it by the assessor of incomes, who is an employe of the tax commission. The tax commission and the assessors of incomes, acting in the capacity of supervisors of property assessments, endeavor to take into consideration all available facts and to determine the full cash value of the property in the counties and taxation districts regardless of the amount of the local assessment of such property, as local assessments are made at widely varying standards.

In addition to the state and county taxes levied upon the town, village, or city, the local governing board of the municipality levies taxes for local purposes and the school meeting of the school district levies taxes for school purposes. In the case of cities with boards of education, the city council levies both local and school taxes. The local tax roll thus includes tax levies for state, county, local, and school purposes.

These tax levies are apportioned or distributed among the various property owners of the district in proportion to the local assessment of their property. The local assessment is made by an assessor who is elected for a one or two year term in most towns and villages and

TABLE 3

## TAXES OF THE STATE AND ALL ITS POLITICAL SUBDIVISIONS, 1930

(Raised During the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1930)

| Source of Taxes | State | County | Local | Local Schools | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| General Property Levies |  |  |  |  |  |
| Per Cent to Total. | \$ 4,296,779 | \$33,295,023 | $\$ 49,134,556$ | $\$ 35,527,504$ | $\$ 122,253,863$ |
| Special Property Taxes |  |  |  |  |  |
| Steam Railways---------. | 6,824,359 |  |  |  |  |
| Street Rys., Light, Heat and Pow | 6,836,944 | 1,249,259 | 4,060,091* |  | 6,246,294 |
| Freight Line------ | 32,009 97 |  |  |  | 32,009 |
| Express | 12,003 |  |  |  | 97,912 |
| Conservation and Regulation. | 131,103 7,832 |  |  |  | 12,003 131,103 |
|  |  | 10,443 | 33,939 |  | 52,214 |
| Other Special Taxes Occupational...-- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Telephone.-- | 18,405 | 36,811 | 185,532 | ------------ | 240,748 |
| Insurance.-. | 2,124,600 |  | 645,993 276,187 |  | 1,109,543 |
|  |  |  | 18,887 | 兂 | 18,887 |
| Inheritance Taxes. | 2,520,095 | 183,402 |  |  | 2,703,497 |
| Income Taxes |  |  |  |  |  |
| Normal--..- | 7,504,509 | 1,876,127 | 9,380,637 |  | 18,761,273 |
| Teachers' Retirement Surtaxes | 2,237,452 |  | 359,930 |  | $\begin{array}{r} 88,831 \\ 2,597,382 \end{array}$ |
| Motor Vehicles |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fuel Taxes. | 12,023,824 |  |  |  | 12,023,824 |
| Ton Mile Taxes | $\begin{array}{r} 7,979,260 \\ 99,679 \end{array}$ |  |  |  | 7,979,260 |
|  |  |  |  |  | 99,679 |
| Per Cent to Total | \$47,399,146 | \$36,651,065 | \$64,543,082 | \$35,527,504 | \$184,120,797 |
| State Aids Distributed.-- County Aids Distributed | -18,499,165 | $(19.9 \%)$ $+9,069$ | ${ }^{(35.1 \%)}$ | (19.3\%) |  |
| County Aids Distributed. |  | $\begin{array}{r} +9,069,849 \\ -3,936,763 \end{array}$ | +2,239,519 | $\begin{array}{r} +7,189,797 \\ +3,936,763 \end{array}$ |  |
| Total Adjusted for Aids. Per Cent to Total. | $\begin{gathered} \$ 28,899,981 \\ (15.7 \%) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 41,784,151 \\ (22.7 \%) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 66,782,601 \\ (36.3 \%) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 46,654,064 \\ (25.3 \%) \end{gathered}$ | \$184,120,797 |

[^7]is appointed in most cities. After the local assessor has placed his values upon the property, they are subject to correction by a local board of review, and if the taxpayer feels that he has been unjustly treated by this board, he can appeal to the tax commission for a revaluation of his property. The owners of $5 \%$ or more of the assessed value of the property in the taxation district can appeal to the tax commission for a reassessment of the whole district. The assessment has relatively little to do with the total amount of property taxes levied. Its function is the division of these levies for collection among the property owners of the community. The chief essential of a good assessment is that it be in proportion to the value of the different pieces or parcels of property assessed. It is much easier to make an assessment in proportion to value if it is made at the full market value of the property, rather than at less or more than such value; hence, the statutory rule is that assessments shall be made at $100 \%$ of full cash value.

General property taxes are collected by the local treasurer, who pays over the school taxes to the school treasurer and the county and state taxes to the county treasurer, who in turn pays the state taxes to the state treasurer. Delinquent taxes are generally collected by the county, real estate taxes being collected at the "tax sale" through the sale of "tax certificates", which if not redeemed may be exchanged for a tax deed to the real estate. Personal property taxes are usually collected through a judgment against the delinquent taxpayer.

One unique feature of the general property tax is its elasticity as a source of revenue. Property tax rates are not necessarily the same from district to district or from year to year and in fact they vary widely. The tax rate is determined by dividing the amount of the tax levy by the assessment of the property. All other kinds of taxes used in Wisconsin have uniform rates throughout the state and, with the exception of the "special property taxes" mentioned below, these rates are permanent and can be changed only by the legislature. Thus, any increase in required revenue not met from other sources is automatically borne by property, while any decrease in required tax revenue benefits property.

The local and state assessments by classes of property and the estimated taxes levied on each class in 1929 are shown in Table 5.

The total state, county, and local and school levies, together with the local assessment and state assessment of all general property and the average tax rates computed on the local assessment and state assessment, are shown for the years, 1910 to 1929, in Table 6.

A significant fact of the past few years is the general decline of property values in rural districts and the rapid increase in urban districts. This is summarized in Table 7.
(2) Special Property Taxes. A second type of tax in our tax system may be designated the "special property tax". It resembles the general property tax in that it is levied upon taxpayers in proportion to the value of their property. It differs from the general prop-

TABLE 4
STATE AND COUNTY AIDS DISTRIBUTED TO POLITICAL SUBDIVISIONS, 1930
(Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1930)
State Aids Distributed

|  | Total | Counties | Local | Local Schools |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Educational Aids : |  |  |  |  |
| Common Schools. | \$5,999,226 |  |  | \$5,999,226 |
| Rural Schools | 222,648 |  | ----------- | - 222,648 |
| Graded Schools | 175,000 |  | \|------------ | 175,000 |
| Tigh Schools | 300,118 9,000 | 9,000 |  | 300,118 |
| County Training Schools----- | 319,299 | \$ $\begin{array}{r}9,000 \\ -\quad 39,299\end{array}$ |  | ----.-.- |
| County Schools of Agriculture and Domestic Economy | 24,000 | 24,000 |  |  |
| Blind and Deaf ---------- | 135,659 | 24,000 |  | 135,659 |
| Exceptional Children_--...---.- | 50,000 |  |  | 135,659 50,000 |
| Physically Disabled Children---- | 32,957 237,470 |  |  | 32,957 |
| Vocational Schools.-. | 274,189 | 237,470 |  | 274,189 |
| Total | \$ 7,779,566 | \$ 589,769 |  | \$7,189,797 |
| Charitable Aids |  |  |  |  |
| Pensions for Blind. | \$ 50,000 | \$ 50,000 |  |  |
| Care of Insane in County Asylums | 956,004 | 956,004 |  |  |
| County Tuberculosis Sanatoria. | 386,840 | 386,840 |  |  |
| Dependent Children | 30,000 | 30,000 |  |  |
| Old Age Pensions. | 22,501 | ,000 | \$----22, $\overline{5}^{-1}$ |  |
| Total | \$1,445,345 | \$1,422,844 | \$ 22,501 |  |
| Highway Aids Special Bridges | \$ 500,000 |  |  |  |
| State Trunk System | 4,015,014 | + $3,770,969$ | \$ 244,045 |  |
| County Trunk System | 2,786,267 | 2,786,267 | \$ 244,045 |  |
| Local Roads and Streets Not on State or County Trunk Systems. | 1,954,086 |  | 1,954,086 |  |
| Total | \$ 9,255,367 | \$ 7,057,236 | \$ 2,193,131 |  |
| Forest Crop | \$ 18,887 |  | \$ 18,887 |  |
| Total All State Aids...-. - | \$18,499,165 | \$9,069,849 | \$2,239,519 | \$7,189,797 |

County Aids Distributed


erty tax in that special property is assessed by the state tax commission, the taxes are levied at the average or composite rate of general property taxation prevailing throughout the state, and the taxes are paid the state treasurer.

This method of taxation is applied to most of the public service corporations, including steam railways, sleeping car, express, telegraph and freight line equipment companies, conservation and regu-

TABLE 5
LOCAL AND STATE ASSESSMENTS OF DIFFERENT CLASSES OF GENERAL PROPERTY AND ESTIMATED GENERAL PROPERTY TAXES LEVIED, 1929

|  | Local <br> Assessment | State <br> Assessment | Estimated Tax Levied |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total, All General Property -- | \$4,633,997,344 | \$5,075,952,415 | \$122,206,293 |
| Real Estate | 3,945,842,806 | 5,131,217,073 | 103,635,996 |
| Town (Rural) Real Estate.-.-- | 1,650,553,229 | 1,981,077,117 | 32,899,948 |
| Residential | 187,417,244 |  | 3,727,760 |
| Agricultural. | 1,197,474,278 |  | , 703,828 |
| Marsh, cut-over and w | 210,008,214 |  | $5,103,387$ $1,364,973$ |
| Timber | 55,653,493 |  |  |
| City and Village <br> (Urban) Real Estate_ | 2,295,289,577 | 3,150,139,956 | 70,736,048 |
| Residential | 1,377,833,977 |  | 42,228,596 |
| Mercantile | 605,646,442 |  | 18,932,354 |
| Manufacturing | $274,602,203$ $37,206,955$ |  | $8,404,107$ $1,170,991$ |
| Agricultural | 37,206,955 |  |  |
| Personal Property-------------- | 688,154,538 | 844,735,342 | 18,570,297 |
| Horses and Mules | 30,946,003 | 36,555,632 | 639,549 |
| Cattle. | 129,995,460 | $151,549,456$ $2,746,774$ | 2,569,907 |
| Sheep. | 2,528,963 | 2,746,744 $8,742,746$ | 146,001 |
| Wagons, carriages, and sleighs.-- | 4,473,751 | 6,040,996 | 95,306 |
| Merchants and Mfg's. Stock---- | 278,397,686 | 354,238,325 | 8,439,740 |
| Leaf Tobacco--.-.----- | 4,421,730 | $5,929,217$ $9,484,136$ | 122,615 |
| Logs, Timber, Lumber, etc. ---- | 7,738,510 | $9,484,136$ $1,269,931$ | 20, 3110 |
| Public Utilities .-.-.-. | 6,142,866 | 7,544,771 | 216,685 |
| Automobiles and Trucks.- | 133,871,652 | 157,889,690 | 3,694,499 |
| Motorcycles _-.-------------- | 133,248 $80,630,469$ | 159,129 $102,584,539$ | 2,296,955 |

lation companies, street railways, and water, light, heat and power companies operating in more than one taxation district. The principal types of public service corporations not taxed in this way are telephone companies and local water, light, heat and power companies operating in only one taxation district.

The assessment of the property and franchises of these public service corporations is required by law to be at their full cash value, and each operating company must be assessed as a unit. In its assessments the tax commission does not use any specific formula but applies its best judgment to statistics of stock and bond values, capitalized incomes, property cost and cost of reproduction, physical condition of the property, and other factors bearing on the values of the companies.

The average state rate of taxation which is applied to these assessments in determining the taxes to be levied upon public service corporations is determined in the following manner. The general property taxes levied by the state, counties, localities, and schools are all added together in arriving at a total general property tax levy (in the year 1929 this was $\$ 122,250,000$ ). Then this total of

TABLE 6
TOTAL GENERAL PROPERTY TAX LEVIES, STATE AND LOCAL ASSESSMENTS AND AVERAGE TAX RATES, $1910-1929$.

| Year | Tax Levies |  |  |  | Assessments |  | Tax Rates |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total | State | County | Local | State | Local | Local Rate | State Rate |
| 1910 | 30,675,518 | 3,746,561 | 5,387,860 | 21,541,097 | 2,743,180,404 | 1,680,811,386 | . 01825 | . 01118 |
| 1911 | 32,610,975 | 3,739,588 | 5,963,554 | 22,907,833 | 2,941,412,842 | 1,907,872,109 | . 01709 | . 01108 |
| 1912 | 33,623,412 | 2,566,711 | 6,846,867 | 24,209,834 | 2,841,630,416 | 2,080,055,793 | . 01616 | . 01183 |
| 1913 | 41,755,035 | 7,655,318 | 8,166,701 | 25,933,016 | 2,998,187,705 | 2,451,962,913 | . 01702 | . 01387 |
| 1914 | 42,061,707 | 5,272,363 | 7,958,207 | 28,831,137 | 3,172,989,154 | 2,624,816,469 | . 01602 | . 01332 |
| 1915. | $43,365,640$ $47,444,622$ | $4,430,736$ $4,579,758$ | 8,733,807 | 30,201,097 | 3,299,731,4081 | 2,741,568,724 | . 01581 | . 01317 |
| 1917 | 47,444,622 | 4,579,758 | 9,877,998 $10,304,195$ | $32,986,866$ $35,031,864$ | $3,426,797,220$ $3,607,470,442$ | $2,896,930,967$ $3,073,186,438$ | . 01637 | . 01384 |
| 1918 | 56,271,297 | 5,087,447 | 12,138,571 | 39,045,279 | 3,846,263,744 | 3,073,186,438 | . 01631 | . 01389 |
| 1919. | 70,198,976 | 7,125,865 ${ }^{2}$ | 14,955,580 | 48,117,531 | 4,068,268,534 | 3,545,232,808 | . 02175 | . 01895 |
| 1920 | 96,250,457 | 7,737,203 ${ }^{3}$ | 20,593,792 | 67,919,462 | 4,570,698,530 | 4,057,424,538 | . 02374 | . 02106 |
| 1921 | 97,142,844 | 7,739,4544 | 20,415,572 | 68,987,818 | 4,594,739,962 | 4,076,942,544 | . 02384 | . 02116 |
| 1922 | 97,003,652 | 6,110,090 | 20,525,297 | 70,368,265 | 4,664,407,451 | 4,059,780,177 | . 02389 | . 02079 |
| 1923 | 100,120,302 | 5,222,526 | 21,336,237 | 73,561,539 | 4,846,765,610 | 4,174,902,850 | . 02398 | . 02065 |
| 1924 | 104,079,821 | 4,953,387 | 21,453,695 | 77,672,739 | $4,950,463,117$ | $4,131,350,344$ | .02519 | . 02102 |
| 1925 | 99,939,784 |  | 22,608,815 | 77,330,969 | 5,350,463, 042 |  | . 02317 | . 01868 |
| 1926 | 105,540,994 |  | 24,683,538 | 80,857,456 | 5,594,839,198 | 4,451,334,108 | . 023871 | . 01886 |
| 1927 | 111,054,847 | 2,393,233 | 25,547,792 | 83,113,822 | 5,619,042,169 | 4,480,573,131 | . 02479 | . 01976 |
| 1928 | 117,479,284 | 2,396,704 | 31,270,076 | 83,812,504 | 5,872,402,648 | 4,575,280,151 | . 02567 | . 02001 |
| 1929 | 122,206,293 | 4,292,060 | 33,252,173 | 84,662,060 | 5,975,952,415 | 4,633,997,344 | . 02637 | . 02045 |

[^8]taxes is divided by the valuation of all the general property of the state as determined by the tax commission in its state assessment. This, in 1929, amounted to $\$ 5,879,000,000$. The resulting fraction is the average state rate of taxation which is applied to the companies assessed. This rate based on the 1929 assessments and taxes and used in computing the 1930 utility taxes was .020449676.

TABLE 7
RURAL AND URBAN GENERAL PROPERTY FULL VALUES AND TAX LEVIES, 1915, 1922, 1929*
General Property Full Values

| Year | Rural | Urban | \% Urban |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |
| 1915 |  |  |  |
| 1922 |  |  |  |

General Property Taxes Levied

| Year | Rural | Urban | \% Urban |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1915 | \$18,209,945.83 | \$25,155,693.65 | 58.00\% |
| 1922 | 37,347,726.16 | 59,655,925.90 | 61.48 |
| 1929 | 37,993,295.07 | 84,212,998.07 | 68.92 |

*"Urban" includes incorporated cities and villages; "rural" includes towns.

The assessments of the different types of public service corporations and the amounts of special property taxes levied on each during the past few years are shown in Table 8.

The rate of taxation applied to special property, being an average state rate, is uniform throughout the state. It is not, therefore, an elastic rate. However, the rate changes from year to year as the rates change on general property and thus the rate of taxation applied to public utility property is kept on the same level as the average of the rates throughout the state applied to general property.

The state retains the entire amount of special property taxes paid by sleeping car, freight line, express, and telegraph companies. It retains all of the taxes paid by steam railways with the exception of the amounts computed to have been paid on railroad lakeport terminals. These so-called "terminal taxes" are distributed to the cities in which the terminals are located. The taxes paid by street railways, water, light, heat and power companies, and conservation and regulation companies are divided as follows: $15 \%$ is retained by the state; $65 \%$ is distributed to the towns, villages, and cities in which the company owns property and does business, in proportion to the amount of property owned and business transacted; and $20 \%$ is paid

TABLE 8
AD VALOREM ASSESSMENTS OF PUBLIC SERVICE CORPORATIONS AND TANES THEREON, 1920 , 1925 AND 1930

| Types of Public Service Corporation | ASSESSNENTS |  |  | TAXES |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1930 | 1925 | 1920 | 1930 | 1925 | 1920 |
| Steam Railways. | \$359, 943,000 | \$349,047,000 | \$360,734,000 | \$ 7,360,717.72 | \$ 7,338,447.90 | \$ 6,837,056.47 |
| Sreeping Car Companies..-.--- | $1,650,000$ | 1,350,000 | 1,775,000 | , 33,741.97 | - $28,382.72$ | 6,33,641.89 |
| Express Companies | $4,396,150$ 500,000 | $2,417,200$ 650,000 | 1,384,000 | 89,899.84 | 50,819.79 | 26,231.22 |
| Telegraph Companies | 6,610,000 | 5,575,000 | 4,325,000 | 135,172.36 | -13,665.76 | 81,476.59 |
| Street Railways and Connected Utilities. | 272,907,500 | 138,100,000 | 71,360,000 | 5,580,869.95 | 2,903,447.53 | 1,352,498.93 |
| Conservation and Regulation Companies-- | 2,660,000 | 1,375,000 | ,350,000 | 5,54,396.14 | 2,28,908.33 | 1,352,633.61 |
| Interdistrict Light, Heat \& Power Compani | 63,829,250 | 42,899,625 | 34,411,500 | 1,305,287.48 | 1,081,242.08* | 652,172.94* |
| Total | \$712,495,900 | \$541,413,825 | \$474,839,500 | \$14,570,310.30 | \$11,562,124.25 | \$8,999,684.15 |

*Prior to 1929 the Interdistrict Light, Heat and Power Company assessments were apportioned among taxation districts and taxed at the local rates. The tax figure for 1920 is an estimate based on the average state rate, while the tax for 1925 is an estimate based on local rates.
to the counties in which these taxation districts are located. A part of the amount distributed to towns and villages is in some counties further distributed to school districts.
(3) Income Taxes. Income taxes differ fundamentally from property taxes in that the measure of the tax is the annual flow of income instead of the capital value of objects. Income is taxed but once, while property may be taxed every year. Income taxes apply to incomes from many sources, while property taxes touch only those sources of incomes which have more or less permanency as valuable objects. Wisconsin passed its income tax law in 1911 and became the first state to have a successful income tax. Although the state income tax produces little more than one-sixth as much revenue as does the general property tax, it furnishes more revenue than any other tax besides the property tax. The income tax is assessed on net incomes, by which is meant the gross receipts or earnings of an individual or corporation less the expenses necessary to the earning of that income. Ordinary living and household expenses are not deducted for the purpose of computing the net income of individuals.

The income tax is in reality several taxes, the schedules of rates applied to corporations differing from those applied to individuals and there being a surtax on individuals and corporations in addition to the normal tax.

Since 1927, the income used in computing income taxes is not the net income of one year but an average of incomes and losses of three years. For example, in 1930 the income assessed was the average of the net incomes of 1927, 1928, and 1929. If the taxpayer suffered a loss in one or more of these years, the loss was used as a negative income or deduction in computing the average taxable income.

In the case of individuals, net income is subject to a "normal" tax rate beginning at $1 \%$ on the first thousand dollars of net income and gradually increasing for additional amounts of income to $6 \%$ on all income above $\$ 12,000$. After computing the tax by the application of these rates, a deduction of $\$ 8$ of tax is allowed to single persons who are not heads of families. To married couples or heads of families, the allowance is $\$ 17.50$ and there is an additional allowance of $\$ 3$ for each child under eighteen and for each other person totally dependent upon the taxpayer. In addition to this normal tax, incomes of over $\$ 3,000$ are subject to a surtax of one-sixth the normal rate on the amount of income above $\$ 3,000$. Thus, the maximum rate which any person must pay on any part of his income is $7 \%$ and comparatively few people receive enough income to pay the maximum rate. The average rate of income tax paid in 1929 by those individuals who paid income taxes was only $1.4 \%$ of their average taxable income.

The income tax on corporations is very similar to that on individuals, with two exceptions. In the first place, the normal tax rate schedule for corporations begins at $2 \%$ on the first thousand dollars and increases to $6 \%$ on all incomes above $\$ 6,000$. In the second place,
the tax on corporations is not subject to any deduction or exemption such as is allowed to individuals. The surtax of one-sixth the normal rate applies to corporation income above $\$ 3,000$.

The corporation income tax returns are filed on or before March 15 at the central office of the tax commission where the taxes are computed and tax rolls prepared and certified to county treasurers for collection in June. The returns are later audited and corrected assessments made. Field audits are made of the books of the larger companies. The same procedure is followed for individual returns except that these are filed in twenty-two district offices and the tax is administered by the assessors of incomes.

Most of the corporation income is earned by corporations receiving large amounts of income, so that the average rate of state income taxation paid by corporations amounted in 1929 to $6.4 \%$ of their average taxable income. The classification of individuals and corporations by the size of their incomes is shown in Table 9.

The income tax is an urban tax. Over nine-tenths is paid from cities and villages, chiefly from a few large cities. Less than onetenth is paid from the towns and most of this comes from industrial or residential towns near large cities. It has been estimated that the farmers of Wisconsin pay annually not more than $\$ 150,000$ of income taxes. The concentration in large cities has the result that most of the tax is paid in a few counties. Four-fifths of the normal tax collections in 1929 were made in ten counties.

More than seven-tenths of the corporation income taxes are paid by manufacturing corporations. The bulk of the remainder is paid by finance corporations and corporations engaged in wholesale or retail trade.

The normal income tax is divided, $50 \%$ going to the town, village, or city in which the income was earned or in which the taxpayer was resident, the rule followed depending on the type of income. The county receives $10 \%$ and $40 \%$ goes to the state. There is no special restriction on the purpose for which the locality or county may spend its share. However, the use of the state's share is strictly limited by law. The state's share is first applied to paying the appropriation of the tax commission, most of which is spent in the administration of the income tax. Next are paid the interest on certificates of indebtedness to state trust funds and the state aid to graded schools and free high schools. These items were formerly raised as state taxes on general property. The entire balance of the state's share is then applied to eliminating or reducing the statutory state general property tax levies for the support of the university and the normal schools and for the payment of state aids to common schools, in the order mentioned. In other words, the state's share of the income tax is used to directly decrease the amounts of state taxes actually levied on general property.

The surtax now in force was placed in the law by the 1921 legislature and is usually called the "teachers' retirement fund surtax" being levied for the purpose of paying the state's share of retirement

TABLE 9
CLASSIFICATION OF INDIVIDUALS, CORPORATIONS, AVERAGE TAXABLE INCOME AND NORMAL TAX, 1929 BY AMOUNT GROUPS OF INCOME

| Amount Group of Average Taxable Income | Corporations |  |  | Individuals |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number of Corporations | Average Taxable Income, 1929* | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Normal } \\ & \text { Tax Assessed, } \\ & 1929 \end{aligned}$ | Number of Individuals | Average Taxable Income, 1929* | $\begin{gathered} \text { Normal } \\ \text { Tax Assessed, } \\ 1929 \end{gathered}$ |
| Under \$1,000 | 3,032 | \$1,181,730 | \$ 27,113 | 24,292 | \$21,411, 002 | \$ 35,403 |
| 1,000- $\overline{1}, \overline{9} 9 \overline{9}^{-1}$ | 1,620 | 2,366,440 | 51,868 | 100,372 | 149,611,701 | 534,526 |
| 2,000- 2,999 | 988 | 2,406,130 | 56,557 | 75,881 | 182,740,377 | 797,857 |
| 3,000- 3,999 | 656 | 2,256,520 | 60,078 | 21,330 | 73,004,062 | 524,451 |
| 4,000- 4,999 | 427 | 1,906,330 | 54,494 | 8,476 | 37,600,152 | 374,172 |
| 5,000- 5,999 | 476 | 2,531,590 | 78,299 | 4,462 | 24,461,858 | 297,243 |
| 6,000- 6,999 | 255 | 1,654,210 | 56,733 | 2,798 | 18,076,714 | 261,528 |
| 7,000- 7,999 | 218 | 1,624,290 | 60,728 | 1,845 | 13,789,455 | 231,847 |
| 8,000- 8,999 | 162 | 1,381,130 | 55,944 | 1,262 | 10,688,263 | 205,052 |
| 9,000- 9,999 | 142 | 1,346,360 | 61,081 | 892 | 8,456,034 | 181,010 |
| 10,000- 10,999 | 140 | 1,458,330 | 64,588 | 757 | 7,923,167 | 190,029 |
| 11,000- 11,999 | 106 | 1,215,220 | 55,473 | 551 | 6,328,584 | 168,157 |
| 12,000- 14,999 | 251 | 3,365,720 | 160,221 | 1,073 | 14,332,937 | 444,353 |
| 15,000- 49,999 | 835 | 22,493,320 | 1,199,534 | 1,848 | 43,799,184 | 1,859,632 |
| 50,000- 99,999 | 237 | 17,291,590 | 994,352 | 117 | 7,934,081 | 403,511 |
| 100,000- 499,999 | 203 | 40,327, 390 | 2,437,044 | 65 | 11,741,422 | 648,005 |
| 500,000- 999,999 | 27 | 19,436,180 | 1,179,040 | 1 | 726,771 | 43,224 |
| 1,000,000-1,999,999 | 5 | 7,235,720 | 434,610 |  |  |  |
| $2,000,000-4,999,999$ | 7 | 17,452,380 | 1,036,618 | 1 | 3,414,861 | 204,509 |
| $5,000,000-18,999,999$ $19,000,000-19,999,999$ | 1 | 19,797,910 | 1,187,714 |  |  |  |
| Total_ | 9,788 | \$168,728,490 | \$9,312,089 | 246,023 | \$636,040,625 | \$ 7,404,509 |

* Average of incomes of 1926, 1927 and 1928; additional assessments of back income not included.
pensions of public school teachers. The city of Milwaukee receives for its teachers' retirement system $40 \%$ of the surtaxes paid from that city. The balance of the teachers' retirement surtax is used for the state teachers' retirement system, the surpluses above the needs for this purpose going to the general fund.

The levies of income taxes since the passage of the law in 1911 are shown in Table 10. It will be noticed that "bonus surtaxes" are referred to in this table. The 1919 legislature placed in the statutes a surtax which on corporations was equal to the normal rate and on individuals was equal to the normal rate for income above $\$ 3,000$. This surtax was levied on the income of 1918 only and was to be paid as cash bonuses to returned soldiers and sailors. The 1919 special session provided an additional surtax which in the case of corporations amounted to one-fifth the normal rate and in the case of individuals amounted to one-fifth the normal rate on income above $\$ 3,000$. The surtax applied to the incomes of 1918 to 1922, inclusive, and was to be used for educational aid to returned soldiers and sailors. In the case of both of these surtaxes some collections have continued to the present time, due to the auditing of taxpayers' books and the assessment in later years of untaxed income for these years.

TABLE 10
ASSESSMENTS OF INCOME TAXES


[^9]The collections of normal income taxes were only about threefifths the amounts assessed prior to 1926 due to the provision that a receipt for personal property taxes paid could be used by the taxpayer in payment of his income taxes. In 1925 this provision was repealed.
(4) Inheritance Tax. Transfers of property at the death of the owner are taxed under the state inheritance tax. This is a tax on the heirs and legatees payable before the estate is closed. Only transfers of property located or having a "situs" in Wisconsin are
subject to the tax. In general, transfers of reai estate and tangible personal property located in Wisconsin are taxed without regard to the residence of the deceased owner, while transfers of intangible personal property, wherever located; are taxed if the deceased owner was a resident of Wisconsin. Transfers of stock in Wisconsin corporations owned by nonresident decedents are exempt if the state in which the decedent was resident grants a similar exemption to Wisconsin residents; otherwise such transfers are taxed.

The amount of the tax depends upon the size of the transfer and on the relationship which the person inheriting bore to the deceased. The amount of exemption according to relationship varies from $\$ 15,000$ in the case of widows to $\$ 100$ for distant relatives and persons of no relationship. The statutory rates range from $2 \%$ on the first $\$ 25,000$ going to spouse, ancestor, or descendant to $40 \%$ on amounts above $\$ 500,000$ going to distant relatives and persons of no relationship. However, the higher rates are not effective, because the statute provides that no state inheritance tax shall be greater than $15 \%$ of the value of the property transferred. This $15 \%$ limitation is operative in only a very few cases. A much smaller rate of tax is paid on the vast majority of inheritances. The average percent which the tax constituted of the total amount transferred for estates on which an inheritance tax was paid was $3.15 \%$ in 1928.

The inheritance tax is administered by the county courts under the supervision of the tax commission. After paying the county costs of administration the tax collected is divided, $71 / 2 \%$ to the county and $921 / 2 \%$ to the state, except the tax on transfers of stocks owned by nonresident decedents, of which tax the county receives $1 \%$.

Most of the inheritances received are small, but the bulk of the tax is paid on a relatively few large transfers. The greatest part of the inheritance tax collected is concentrated in a few counties. In 1930, two-fifths was collected in Milwaukee County and two-thirds in Milwaukee and four other counties.

The amounts of inheritance tax collections for some of the years are shown in Table 11.

TABLE 11
INHERITANCE TAX COLLECTIONS

(5) Motor Taxes. Motor vehicles are subject to the general property tax in the same manner as are other personal property and real estate. The amount of tax levied on this type of property is included in the figure for the general property tax. It is estimated that the amount levied in 1929 was $\$ 3,694,000$. In addition to this general property tax, the owners of automobiles and other motor vehicles used on the public highways pay an annual license fee and indirectly a two cents* per gallon sales tax on gasoline. The license fee is administered by the secretary of state, and the gasoline tax by the state treasurer. These special motor taxes constitute an important source of revenue. In the fiscal year ending in 1930 the motor vehicle license fees amounted to $\$ 12,020,000$ and the gasoline taxes to $\$ 7,980,000$, or $10 \%$ of the total state and local taxes. These taxes are paid into the state treasury and used for highway purposes only. A considerable portion is returned to counties and localities in the form of state aid for highways.

Operators of common carrier buses and trucks are also subject to a tax of $1 / 10$ cent per gross ton per mile traveled on vehicles equipped with pneumatic tires and $1 / 5$ cent on vehicles equipped with solid tires. The receipts from this tax are placed in the general fund of the state.
(6) Other Special Taxes. There are a number of other forms of taxation used in the state, some of which produce considerable amounts of revenue while others are relatively insignificant.
(a) Telephone Companies: Steam railroads and all other forms of public utilities which in 1900 were being taxed an annual license fee based on gross receipts were with the exception of telephone companies shifted to the "special property tax" basis early in the present century. Telephone companies remain on an annual license fee basis and are exempt from all property taxes. The license fee is computed as a graduated percentage on gross receipts, ranging from $21 / 2 \%$ for companies having gross receipts of less than $\$ 100,000$ to $5 \%$ for companies having gross receipts of more than $\$ 500,000$. If the license fee in any case amounts to less than five cents for each telephone operated, the latter sum is paid instead of the percentage of gross receipts. For the most part this occurs only with small mutual companies.

For the purpose of distributing the proceeds of the telephone tax the gross receipts of the companies are classified into receipts from toll line service and receipts from local and rural exchange service. The portion of the license fee computed on the toll line receipts is all paid into the state general fund. The portion of the license fee computed on the exchange receipts is divided, $15 \%$ to the state, and $85 \%$ to the town, village, or city in which the revenue is received. In the case of companies paying five cents per phone the entire amount is paid to the state.

[^10](b) Insurance Companies: Life insurance companies with the exception of fraternal organizations insuring only the lives of their own members are taxed in the form of an annual license fee paid into the state treasury. In the case of domestic companies, this license fee is $31 / 2 \%$ of gross income. Gross income is defined as income from all sources excepting premiums collected, interest required to maintain reserves, and income from rents of real estate upon which the company has paid property taxes. In the case of "foreign companies", i. e., companies organized in other states, the license fee is $2 \%$ of gross premiums paid in the state less earnings or dividends distributed to policy holders.

Companies engaged in the business of casualty or suretyship insurance, except domestic mutual companies, pay a license fee to the state of $2 \%$ of gross premiums collected for insurance written on the lives of residents or property in the state.

Companies of foreign countries and Wisconsin stock companies engaged in fire insurance and allied lines pay to the state an annual license tax amounting to $23 / 8 \%$ of gross premiums received for direct insurance in the state less return premiums and cancellations. In addition to the license tax paid to the state, fire insurance companies pay "fire department dues" to municipalities maintaining regularly organized fire departments. Such dues amount to $2 \%$ upon all fire insurance premiums paid to insure property within the protected area. The dues are used for the support of the fire department or for the maintenance of a firemen's pension fund.

Out-of-state companies engaged in fire insurance and allied lines are taxed under the so-called "retaliatory" and "reciprocal" provisions. In case any other state or country imposes a heavier tax on Wisconsin companies operating therein than the Wisconsin laws impose on companies of that state, then these foreign companies are subject to the same tax in Wisconsin as a condition for receiving licenses to do business in this state. In case another state imposes a lighter tax on Wisconsin companies than the Wisconsin laws impose on the companies of that state, then the Wisconsin license fee on such companies is reduced to equal this lighter tax. The minimum tax under this provision on companies engaged in fire insurance and allied lines is $3 / 8 \%$. Fire department dues are not subject to the reciprocal provision.

All foreign insurance companies with the exception of life insurance companies are given the benefit of reciprocal taxation and are subject to the retaliatory provision. Insurance companies of foreign countries are not included under the reciprocal provision.
(c) Occupation Taxes on Grain and Coal: Grain in grain elevators and coal on docks are not assessed and taxed as personal property. Instead a tax is assessed based on the number of bushels passing through the elevator and the number of tons of coal passing over the dock in the preceding year. This is the so-called "occupational tax". All of the tax on grain is paid to the town, village, or city where the elevator is located. The tax on coal is divided,
$10 \%$ to the state, $20 \%$ to the county, and $70 \%$ to the town, village, or city.
(d) Taxation of Forest Crop Lands: The forest crop tax law was passed by the 1927 legislature. Under this law, land believed to be more useful for growing timber and forest crops than for any other purpose may be entered with the conservation commission as "forest crop land". Entry of land constitutes a contract with the state for fifty years. Under this contract the owner of the land pays an annual tax of ten cents per acre plus a severance tax of ten per cent of stumpage value whenever timber is cut from the land. The annual tax of ten cents an acre is divided equally between the town and school district within which the land is located. The state contributes an additional ten cents which is similarly divided. The severance tax paid when the timber is cut goes into the state treasury. Counties may enter lands as forest crop lands without paying the annual ten cents per acre.

Provision is made for owners to withdraw lands from the forest crop classification by paying with interest the excess above the annual ten cent per acre payments which the general property taxes would have been had they been levied each year. The state reimburses itself for the forest crop aid paid and distributes the balance to the units of government which would have been entitled to the tax if it had been originally levied on the land.
(e) Vessel Tonnage Tax: An insignificant amount of revenue is received from the vessel tonnage tax. This is a tax equal to one cent per net ton of the registered tonnage of vessels owned within the state or hailing from any port of the state and engaged in interstate traffic. This tax is in lieu of the general property tax. All of it is paid to the town, village, or city where the vessel would otherwise be assessed.
(f) Tax on Boxing and Sparring Contests: A tax of $5 \%$ on the gross receipts of boxing and sparring contests and exhibitions is paid to the state.

## 5. Do the Taxes Constitute a System?

After this review of the taxes employed for raising revenues in the state, the question may well be asked if these taxes really constitute a tax system or whether they are only an uncoordinated assortment. There are certainly glaring inconsistencies and many signs of historical accident and political maneuvering in the tax laws. Nevertheless, such features as the methods of assessing general property and of levying taxes on it, the taxing of public service corporations at the average state rate rather than by arbitrary license taxes, the provision for using the state's share of the income tax for reducing the general property taxes as well as others point to a genuine legislative plan which entitles the group of taxes producing our revenues to be called a system.

Furthermore, when the legislature at the beginning of the century created a tax commission it took an important step in building tax laws into a system. The commission through its general property supervision and assessment, its administration of the income tax, its assessment of public service corporations, and its supervision of the inheritance tax unifies and harmonizes the administration of these different taxes and makes such administration uniform throughout the state.

Accordingly, it can be said that Wisconsin has in general a systematic coordination of its tax laws and administration. To thus conclude that Wisconsin has a genuine tax system and that this system on the whole runs with a fair degree of smoothness is not to pass judgment on the merits or demerits of the several taxes constituting the system. Such a judgment involves fundamental questions of public policy rather than mere questions of fact, and is beyond the scope of this article.


Lagoon in Tenney Park, Madison.


# PUBLIC EDUCATION IN WISCONSIN ${ }^{1}$ 

By Harold L. Henderson<br>In Charge of the Survey on Wisconsin's System of Education for the Interim Legislative Committee on Education

LAST year over 650,000 children and adults were enrolled in some division of Wisconsin's system of public education. Nearly 8,000 governmental boards, departments, and commissions carried on this public function at a cost of over $\$ 71,000,000$. This represents

H. Henderson an increase of approximately $\$ 20,000,000$ or forty percent in a decade. This large increase in educational expenditures during the past ten years is not due to the creation of more boards, commissions or the assumption of entirely new educational activities. It is largely due to increasing standards, especially to higher salaries, to higher building costs and to the necessity of caring for more pupils. This is especially true of the high schools, university and the vocational schools.

The expenditures for education in Wisconsin in 1920-21 and in 1929-30 are shown in Table I.

## TO'IAL EXPENDITURE FOR EDUCATION IN WISCONSIN 1920-21 AND 1929-30

(Includes all revolving funds and does not indicate burden on taxpayers)

|  | 1920-21 | 1929-30 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Public Schools | \$42.263,234.00 | \$55,525,318.48 |
| University | 5,200, ${ }^{\text {c }} 6.00$ | 8,562,616.28 |
| Stout Institute | 218,940.00 | 318,654.83 |
| State Teacher Colleges | 1,501,039.00 | 2,220,682.43 |
| Mining School | 22.116 .00 | 39,467.46 |
| Vocational Schools | 1,782.860.00 | 3,179,037.62* |
| State Board of Vocational Educat |  | 154,654.34* |
| Department of Public Instruction | 117,700.00 | 122,113.84 |
| Board of Education | 23,383.00 |  |
| Reading Circle |  | 1,951.84 |
| State Board of Examiners | 1,865.00 |  |
| Teachers Institutes |  | 768.99 |
| County Supt. \& Supervising Teac |  | 525,057.65 |
| Classes for Exceptional Children |  | 26,411.77 |
| County Rural Normal Schools |  | 422.216 .99 |
| County Schools of Agriculture |  | 78,707.55 |
| County Teachers Institutes | 5,400.00 | 9,000.00 |
| Total | \$51,137,513.c0 | \$71,186.660.07 |

[^11]This article was prepared primarily to paint a single picture of the entire educational system. This is dealt with under four major classifications. In the first place there are educational supervisory agencies, that is, boards or officials that direct and supervise educational groups. Three agencies come under this grouping, namely, (1) state department of public instruction, (2) state board of vocational education, (3) county superintendent of schools. The first two agencies are state supported and their jurisdiction is state wide. The county superintendent confines his supervisory work to the boundaries of his own county and even there he has no control over city schools having their own superintendent.

All local school boards have been placed in a second classification. These boards actually operate schools. There are 7,026 district school boards, 91 city school boards, 333 high school boards, 44 local boards of vocational education, and four boards operating county agricultural schools under this classification.

All teacher training institutions, whether local or state controlled, are discussed under a third major heading. There are 59 of these institutions: the university school of education, nine teacher colleges, Stout Institute, 30 county normals, and 18 high schools maintaining teacher training courses. The first three groups are state supported and state directed. The last two are financed to the extent of $75 \%$ by the state but are under the supervision of local boards.

Under a fourth heading will be discussed the board of regents of the university, and the board of trustees of the mining school. These boards, with the state superintendent of public instruction, the state board of vocational education, and the board of normal school regents, which are taken up earlier, constitute what are classified in the state budget as the state educational boards. In addition there are certain other state boards which, in the opinion of the legislative interim committee on education, are essentially educational boards: especially the free library commission, the state historical society, the annuity and investment board, the board of control in the operation of the school for the deaf and the school for the blind, and all of the examining boards of the state other than the board of bar examiners. As these are not now treated in the statutes as educational boards and are dealt with elsewhere in this book, they are not discussed in this article, although the author believes that the interim committee properly classified them as educational boards. If these were included among the educational agencies, the total expenditures for education would be nearly $\$ 1,000,000$ more, and the number of state educational boards instead of being five (six if the board of trustees of Stout Institute, which is identical in membership with the board of vocational education, is counted as a separate board) would be thirty-two.

## I. SUPERVISORY EDUCATIONAL AGENCIES

Wisconsin's system of education does not differ greatly from that of her neighboring states. On becoming a state in 1849, Wisconsin adopted a system of education that was then in use in states immediately to the east. These states in turn had accepted educational practices that developed in the New England states. The first constitution of Wisconsin provided for a system of free public schools, a state superintendent of public instruction, and a university. The Superintendent was to have general supervision of all schools. However the Constitution also granted the legislature authority to provide for other officers and agencies to aid in the educational work of the state.

## State Department of Public Instruction

The state department of public instruction, headed by the state superintendent, has been in general charge of the common school system of the state ever since Wisconsin was admitted to the Union. The constitution of 1849 provided that the state superintendent should be elected at a state wide election, and since 1902 the election has taken place at the same time and in the same manner as members of the supreme court. This was done in conformity with a policy of taking the office out of partisan politics. The term of office is for four years.

The principal duties assigned by law to the superintendent and the department of public instruction are:
(1) To supervise all local public schools.
(2) To determine the school needs of the state and report them to the governor and the legislature.
(3) To assist in organizing local schools, to approve the creation of new high schools, and to assist in organizing them.
(4) To supervise teachers' institutes.
(5) To inspect rural, graded, and high schools for safety, sanitation, and convenience; to approve plans for new buildings for all local schools.
(6) To conduct examinations for state teacher certificates and to issue licenses to teach to a limited group of teachers.
(7) To apportion state school aids.
(8) To be a member ex officio of the following educational boards: board of regents of the university, board of regents of the teacher colleges, state board of vocational education, board of trustees of Stout Institute, free library commission, and the mining school board.
(9) To approve the qualifications of teachers and course of instruction in the county normals and high school teacher training courses, county agricultural schools, and schools for deaf, blind, exceptional, and physically disabled children, and those with defective speech.
(10) To supervise and maintain uniformity of price for textbooks throughout the state.

The department is not divided into bureaus by statutory enactment but the work naturally falls into the following subdivisions:
general office, the certification of teachers, school libraries and reading circle, special education for handicapped children (deaf, blind, crippled, and mentally deficient), teacher training institutions, educational tests and measurements, school building surveys, high schools, manual arts, home economics, state graded schools, and elementary and rural schools.

## Supervision and Certification of Teachers

The department of public instruction renders a very important service by improving the quality of teaching through a system of supervision. A number of trained supervisors have been appointed by the state superintendent. Supervisors make it a point to visit schools with county supervisors and often with the county superintendent. Every elementary grade school is visited once in every two years by state department representatives. The cooperation of local teachers and principals is earnestly sought by these field officers. Supervisory leaflets are prepared after many conferences with the teachers in the field. In addition, the state has adopted the policy of paying the salary and expenses of 112 county rural supervisory teachers. These supervisors are under the control of the county superintendents of schools but they are indirectly carrying on the program of the state department of public instruction. The state spent $\$ 250,902.30$ in $1929-30$ for this work. The department conducts a meeting every fall for all county rural supervisors.


Elm Grove School, Waukesha County.
Two Rooms, Convertible to Four.

It is the duty of the state department of public instruction to issue licenses to teach to graduates of the teachers' courses in the University, private colleges, and Stout Institute, and to those completing the special courses in the teacher colleges. These certificates are known as general certificates and permit the holder to teach anywhere in the state.

The state superintendent, however, issues less than half of the teaching certificates granted in the state. Most of the certificates are issued by the 163 city and county superintendents of schools. These local certificates are not effective outside of the local county or city. They are usually issued to those completing the one-year course in the county normals, teacher colleges, and high school training courses.

## Buildings and Equipment

Since 1924 the department has been developing model building plans for one and two-room schools. From 1924 to 1930, 183 plans were sent out, of which only six were duplicates. During the past two years, the department has designed 16 two-room schools and 80 one-room schools. In addition 48 plans for remodeling were prepared. The industrial commission has aided liberally in the work of designing and checking plans.

The division of school libraries of the state department, which attempts to make the reading of school children both interesting and profitable, is gaining in importance each year. The department renders assistance in book selection and in instructing rural teachers to handle books. Book lists are prepared and contracts are entered into with a book distributing concern after competitive bids have been received. There are 6,000 rural school libraries; and 600 state graded schools and 400 high schools have libraries. The state law provides that at least 20 cents per school census child shall be spent by the local boards for the purchase of books, but only books on the department's approved list may be purchased. This expenditure is made from state aid allotted from the common school fund income.

## Reading Circle

The Wisconsin state reading circle was created by legislative enactment in 1915. This circle is under the control of a board of eight members, including the state superintendent and the department's supervisor of school libraries. This movement has grown rapidly. During the school year, 1929-30, 236,363 school children completed five or six courses of reading for diplomas. Of this group, 189,193 resided in the rural sections of the state.

## Common and High School Statistics

Ever since the creation of the state department of public instruction, considerable attention has been given to the very important
duty of compiling statistics covering all the educational activities of the state. A brief summary of this data is submitted here. All figures are for the school year 1929-30.

The school census shows that there were 880,661 children between the ages of four and twenty, of which $52 \%$ were under the county superintendent's jurisdiction (usually designated as rural). In other words, there is an approximately equal distribution of school children between the cities and the country. Of the census figures, $60 \%$ enrolled $(528,130)$ in public schools of whom $466,026.7$ were in average daily attendance. Of this latter figure 122,096 were in the rural one-room schools, 45,907 in state graded schools, 38,587 in grades below high school (schools in towns and villages operating both element.ary and high schools), 31,836 in county high schools, totalling 238.426 under the rural school classification. One hundred forty-nine thrasand eight hundred twenty-one were in the city elementary ard 77,779 in city high schools, a total of 227,600 .

Of the rural one room schools in the state (total 6,347 ), 96 schools enrolled less than five children, 652 less than ten, 1,721 less than fifteen, and 114 enrolled more than 51 children in one room. Three hundred six districts had closed their schools and were sending their children to other schools. The total number of children transported to school numbered 14,024 . Textbooks were furnished free in about $60 \%$ of the schools ( 3,726 rural schools, 418 state graded, 222 rural high schools and grades below and 49 city elementary schools). Schools under the jurisdiction of the county superintendent spent $\$ 24,789,210.45$. Of this amount, $\$ 9,675,582.98$ were spent in rural one-room schools, $\$ 5,079,871.75$ in state graded schools, $\$ 8,821,849.98$ in free high schools and grades below, and $\$ 1,211,906.13$ in union free high schools. In city schools $\$ 30,736,108.03$ was expended for both elementary and secondary schools. The expenditure per pupil in rural schools was $\$ 70.40$ on an enrollment basis and $\$ 79.40$ on an average daily attendance basis. In city schools the corresponding figures were $\$ 91.20$ and $\$ 104.00$ respectively. If only instruction cost is computed, the figures are $\$ 49.80$ and $\$ 56.00$ for rural schools and $\$ 67.60$ and $\$ 77.10$ for cities. There were 11,697 teachers employed in the county system and 8,865 teachers in the city system.

The average years of teaching service were five years for all teachers throughout the state. In rural schools the teaching service median was 2.5 years; state graded, 5 years; grades below high school, 4.5 years; county high schools, 3.5 years; city grades, 9 years; and city high schools, 7.5 years. The median salary for all teachers was $\$ 130$ to $\$ 139$ per month. The median salary for rural teachers was $\$ 100-\$ 109$; state graded, $\$ 110-\$ 119$; grades below, $\$ 110-\$ 119$; county high schools, $\$ 150-\$ 159$; city grades, $\$ 150-\$ 159$; and city high schools, \$180-\$189.

There are 7,741 school buildings in the county or rural system of schools and the total value of these buildings and sites was $\$ 51,681,-$ 154.24. Equipment was valued at $\$ 9,970,945.89$. Cities have 585 buildings and the sites and buildings for same were listed at $\$ 87$,-
$569,504.00$, while equipment amounted to $\$ 8,630,172.00$. There are only 164 buildings used exclusively for high school purposes throughout the entire state. Of the 7,741 buildings in the county system, 6,642 are rural one-room schools, 674 state graded, 109 grades below, 240 high and grades combined, and 76 high schools. In cities the 585 schools are divided as follows: 420 grades, 77 high school and grades combined, and 88 high schools.

## State Aid for Education

In 1927 the legislature, largely at the insistence of the state superintendent, passed a state aid bill for elementary schools. Under this plan the state gives $\$ 250$ aid for every elementary teacher and the county must match this amount. The state also gives additional aid if the assessed valuation falls below $\$ 250,000$ per teacher. A scientific formula is used in computing the amount. The department distributed, during the school year 1929-30, $\$ 5,809,007.48$ under the provisions of this law. The same law provides that the state levy a property tax of one and one-tenth mills in order to finance this expenditure. However, there is another provision in the law that provides for remitting a portion or all of this mill levy if the receipts of the state income tax are large enough. In 1929-30 only $\$ 3,997,980.89$, or $60 \%$ of this mill tax was levied on general property.

The constitution of the state provides that the income from the original common school fund (a permanent fund) shall be distributed on the basis of the school census. In 1929-30, $\$ 439,526.00$ was distributed, amounting to 50 cents per school child.

State aids for special purposes were distributed in 1929-30 as follows: for high schools, $\$ 275,000$; for state graded schools, $\$ 185,800$; county supervising teachers, $\$ 250,902.30$; for transportation, $\$ 241,-$ 704.55 ; for teacher training in high schools, $\$ 25,000$; for county activities, such as institute fund, $\$ 9,000$; county normals, $\$ 315,906.28$; schools of domestic economy and agriculture, $\$ 24,000.00$; for deaf and blind children and those with defective speech, $\$ 137,376.35$; exceptional children, $\$ 50,000.00$; crippled children, $\$ 86,130.24$; for teacher institutes, $\$ 743.99$; and reading circles, $\$ 1,979.30$.

The grand total of all state aids handled by the department in 1929-30 was $\$ 7,862,076.49$.

## The State Board of Vocational Education

The state board of vocational education, which was created in 1911, directs the furnishing of part-time school contact, both day and evening, to those juveniles and adults who have entered employment. It is an agency to combine education with labor, based on three fundamental principles: first, an effective part-time school attendance law for juvenile workers; second, a separate fund provided by a continuing state appropriation and local mill tax which may go up to one and one-half mills; and third, separate administrative boards repre-
senting the groups directly affected: employers, employes, and the public.

The first of these three principles is attained by the part-time school attendance law. This law provides that in every city in which a vocational school has been established all young people who are not in the full-time school and have not completed high school shall attend school in the day time at least half-time to the age of sixteen and eight hours a week to the age of eighteen. Every city of five thousand or over must establish a vocational school.

The second principle, that of the separate fund for the education of juvenile and adult workers, is maintained by federal and state aid assigned to the state board of vocational education for distribution and by a local mill tax of not to exceed one and one-half mills. The


The Vocational School at Green Bay.
legislature has designated the local board of vocational education to determine the amount needed to run the schools effectively. The state law requires the city council to levy the tax necessary to raise this sum, within the legislative limitation of one and one-half mills.

The state board of vocational education is composed of eleven members. Two of the eleven, the state superintendent of public instruction and a member of the industrial commission, are ex officio members. Nine are appointed by the governor. Three of these must be employers of labor, three must be skilled employes other than those who have employing or discharging power, and three must be practical farmers. The state board elects its own officers, and each member receives an honorarium of $\$ 100$ per year and expenses to meetings.

The local boards of vocational education are composed of five members: one ex-officio member, the city superintendent of schools; two representatives of employers and two of employes.

## Duties

The duties assigned by the legislature to the board are as follows:

1. To exercise control over state aid given to local vocational schools.
2. To employ a state director of vocational education and necessary assistants.
3. To determine the organization, scope, and development of vocational education.
4. To set up requirements for teachers, supervisors, coordinators, technical advisers, and experts in the vocational schools, and to pass upon the qualifications and fitness of these employes of the local boards.


Class in Science at Green Bay Vocational School.
5. To pass upon the courses of study in the local schools, which "shall include English, citizenship, physical education, sanitation and hygiene, and the use of safety devices, and such other courses as the state board of vocational education shall approve."
6. To establish in any county of the state part-time instruction in agriculture for persons over fourteen years of age and to grant aid from an annual appropriation of not to exceed $\$ 25,000$ made to the state board of vocationai education for this purpose.
7. To cooperate with the federal board for vocational education in the execution of the provisions of the federal vocational acts. This includes:
(a) Distribution of federal aid to trade and industrial, home economics, general continuation, and agricultural classes under the Smith-Hughes act.
(b) Use of federal teacher-training funds under the Smith-Hughes act, and of the state teacher training funds appropriated to match the federal funds.
(c) Use of additional home economics and agricultural aid granted by the George-Reed act.
(d) Provision for the vocational rehabilitation of physically handicapped persons by:
(1) Visiting applicants to determine whether or not vocational rehabilitation is feasible.
(2) Using existing educational facilities of the state.
(3) Promoting and aiding in the establishment of schools and classes for physically handicapped persons, and supervising their training.
(4) Aiding in securing employment for the handicapped.
(5) Procuring and furnishing at cost, artificial limbs and other. orthopedic appliances, to be paid for in installments.
(6) Arranging for therapeutic treatment necessary before training.
(7) Providing maintenance cost of not to exceed $\$ 20$ per week during a period of training of not to exceed twenty weeks, unless extended by a unanimous vote of the State Board.

The three major divisions of the State Board of Vocational Education have a staff organization as follows:

Operation: seven employes.
Teacher Training: eight employes.
Rehabilitation: ten employes.

## Schools

Last year (1929-30) 37 cities maintained both day and evening schools. In addition, seven smaller cities operated evening schools only. These 44 cities served 85,320 working youths and adults. This f:gure includes 2,611 apprentices, 8,016 half-time ( $14-16$ years), 24,157 part-time (16-18), 2,046 full-time pupils and 48,490 in the evening schools.

Of the 48,490 who attended evening school in 1929-30, over 13,000 were adult workers in trade and industrial occupations receiving extension instruction along the lines of their work. To provide effective related instruction for adults actively engaged in trade and industrial pursuits and for the indentured apprentices who attend school four hours a week in daytime has been a difficult problem to solve, particularly in communities which are too small for full-time teachers in all the important trades.

The itinerant plan, inaugurated in 1924, has been helpful in developing evening trade extension classes and apprenticeship classes in fields of work in which it was formerly difficult to organize classes on account of lack of local qualified teachers. Now with twenty or more itinerant teachers in the fields of plumbing, painting and decorating, electricity, foundry, barbering, and pulp and paper mill work, thousands of adult workers in these occupations are enrolled in evening trade extension classes throughout the state, and the apprentices are receiving satisfactory instruction.

The itinerant instructor is usually employed by four cities and regularly spends one day a week in each. Part of the day is spent in the vocational or part-time school giving instruction to apprentices
and day-time part-time school pupils in the community. The evening is usually devoted to a trade extention class for the adult workers in that industry. The making of contacts with the industry in each city is an important part of the work of the itinerant instructor.

Most of the employed girls attending part-time school will eventually become home-makers. Aside from a comprehensive system of guidance furnished to the young employed girl to assist her in problems concerning her job, every effort is made to stress the importance of courses relating to home-making.

The total amount spent by the 44 cities on part-time and evening schools was $\$ 3,179,037.62$ (including federal funds). Of this amount, only $\$ 1,543,220.98$ was spent in teaching. The balance, $\$ 1,635,816.64$, represents capital investments. Only seven cities spent over $\$ 100,000$ apiece, including Milwaukee, which spent $\$ 1,193,761.31$. The total expenditures of the state board at Madison were $\$ 154,654.34$ (including federal funds).

## Vocational Agriculture

Vocational agricultural teaching among juvenile and adult farmers is steadily developing. The Smith-Hughes and George-Reed funds from the federal government for this purpose, which yielded $\$ 88$,646.30 in the school year 1929-30, were distributed as federal aid to 89 high schools giving vocational agricultural courses in high schools and surrounding rural communities.

Part-time and evening classes are held by teachers who give part of their time to agricultural instruction in the high school or county agricultural school, and are organized in the community surrounding the school. The teachers in these schools are men who have had practical experience in farming and at least four years of college training in agriculture and who are hired for work throughout the year teaching classes and developing improved practices in farming. Onehalf of their salary is paid from federal funds. The part-time work is also aided by the state fund of $\$ 25,000$ appropriated for part-time instruction in agriculture.

Last year, there were 3,166 full-time students taking federally aided vocational agriculture in the high school and county agricultural school courses. There were 41 part-time agricultural courses with 722 farm boys enrolled and 57 evening agricultural courses with 1,473 adults enrolled. In addition, seven communities maintained vocational home economics courses, with 303 high school girls and 272 women and other girls enrolled either in high sçhool part-time or evening courses.

## Rehabilitation

The state board of vocational education is also given the duty of supervision of the work of rehabilitating persons physically disabled in industry and otherwise. Five (plus the local) supervisors are assigned to this work. Permanent vocational rehabilitation usually can
be accomplished only through additional vocational training. During 1929-30, 563 persons received training. Of this number 216 attended vocational schools, while others attended the University, teachers colleges, and trade schools and a few were tutored or took correspondence courses.

During the nine-year period from the inception of the rehabilitation work in 1921 to June 30, 1930, 1,774 disabled persons have been returned to remunerative employment. The cost of this work over the nine-year period has been $\$ 212,673.50$ from federal funds, $\$ 260,-$ 364.20 from state appropriations, and $\$ 45,069$ from local funds, making a total of $\$ 518,107.10$ or an average cost of $\$ 292.06$ per rehabilitant. Funds are not sufficient to care for all requiring the service. In February 1931, there was a live roll of 1,256, of whom 591 were then receiving training.

## County Superintendent of Schools

The jurisdiction of the county superintendent covers the entire county, with the exception of cities having a separate school board and city superintendent of schools. In Dane County, there are two county superintendents, as the county has been divided into two supervisory districts. There are 7,384 school boards that come under the jurisdiction of the county superintendents.

The county superintendent is elected for a four-year term at the April election. The next election will be in 1933. The county board of supervisors fixes the salary and approves the budget of the county superintendent. Cities having a city superintendent of schools do not bear any part of this expense and no elector therein is allowed to participate in the election of the county superintendent. The county superintendent must be a resident of the county, have taught eight months in a public school, and hold a certificate entitling him to teach in any public school.

The duties of the county superintendent are as follows:
(1) To visit all schools under his jurisdiction at least once a year.
(2) To inquire into all matters relating to the course of study, mode of instruction, textbooks, discipline, condition of grounds, building and equipment.
(3) To advise school boards and teachers as to their duties.
(4) To order any alterations or repairs (under $\$ 25$ ) that are necessary for health, comfort, or progress of pupils.
(5) To report annually to the county board the condition of schools under his supervision.
(6) To report to municipal clerks the results of the school census.
(7) To hold examinations for teacher certificates.
(8) To issue teacher certificates either after successful examination or completion of a county normal school course, a high school training course, or a one-year course in teachers college.
(9) To hold one or more school board conventions.
(10) To report blind and deaf children to the state schools at Delavan and Janesville and inform parents concerning these schools.
(11) To employ one supervising teacher if there are less than 125 schools under his supervision and two teachers if there are more.
(12) To conduct one or more teacher institutes.

It can be noted from the powers listed above that the county superintendent has few duties involving any real authority. Supervision of schools is the most important activity assigned to the office.

The county superintendents receive salaries ranging from $\$ 1,400$ to $\$ 4,500$. The average salary is $\$ 2,225$. The total cost of operating these county superintendent departments was $\$ 525,057.65$ in 1929-30, but of this amount $\$ 250,902.30$ was spent for supervising teachers and was paid for by the state government. There were 72 superintendents in 1929-30, and 830 teacher meetings and 156 teacher institutes were held. Approximately $50 \%$ of all children enrolled in the public schools of the state were under the jurisdiction of the county superintendent. These schools spent $\$ 25,314,268.10$ in 1929-30.

## II. LOCAL SCHOOL SYSTEM

## Rural Schools

Local schools may be divided into two main groups, rural and urban. The rural group may be defined as including all schools that are not in a city having a city superintendent of schools. These rural schools are under the general supervision of the county superintendent of schools. Many villages and some fourth class cities do not have a local superintendent of schools and therefore fall in the rural classification.

The schools in the rural group may be further classified into graded and ungraded. Graded schools are those in districts operating a school with more than one room, while ungraded schools have only a single room and a single teacher. There were 6,345 of these oneroom schools in 1929-30, enrolling 139,703 children. There were 681 graded schools, enrolling 51,147 , and also 246 schools that are classified as "grades below high schools" and are listed separately because they maintain elementary and high schools in the same building. These schools enrolled 43,354 children. There are 334 rural high schools, enrolling 34,404 students. All together there are 7,360 rural schools, with an enrollment of 268,608 children. This is $50.8 \%$ of all children enrolled in both county and city schools.

Rural schools are usually spoken of as district schools. These district schools are controlled by a three-member lay board, elected at an annual meeting in early July of each year. All voters of the district are privileged to attend this meeting. The three members of the board are designated director, treasurer, and clerk. Their term of office is for three years, one expiring each year.

The powers delegated to the annual district meeting are: (1) To appoint a chairman; (2) to adjourn from time to time; (3) to choose director, treasurer, and clerk by ballot; (4) to designate sites for school houses; (5) to vote taxes (limited to $2 \frac{1}{2} \%$ of assessment, but $3 \%$ is allowed for districts operating a high school in addition to an elementary school) for building and operating a school; (6) to levy tax for debts; (7) to permit attendance of non-residents and fix tui-
tion charges; (8) to authorize board to furnish free textbooks; (9) to determine length of school year (not less than 8 months) ; (10) to provide for legal defense or prosecution; (11) to vote salaries to members of board (but salary of treasurer and clerk shall not exceed $\$ 10$ each, unless the district maintains both a graded and high school) ; (12) to appoint three auditors; (13) to provide additional room and teacher in case average yearly attendance exceeds fifty pupils. The electors at these open annual meetings fix the major policies concerning their school. Special district meetings may be held,


Wisconsin is Proud of Her Future Citizens.
but a tax cannot be voted unless three-fourths of the electors have been notified of such a proposal. The board has authority to operate the school, subject to directions given at the annual meeting. It appoints and fixes the salary of the teacher, keeps the building in repair, authorizes use of building for civic, social, and non-partisan meetings, confers with the teacher, and has general supervision over the school.

If $15 \%$ of the electors in each of two or more districts petition, a meeting is called and an election by ballot taken on the question of consolidating the districts. If carried, a consolidated district is organized.

## City Schools

There are 91 boards operating schools classed as city schools. There are 259,522 children enrolled in these schools, and $\$ 30,736,108.03$ was spent on their education in 1929-30. Schools in cities of the first class (Milwaukee) are governed by different laws from those in cities of the second, third, fourth classes. The school boards of all cities other than Milwaukee have jurisdiction of all schools in their respective communities.


The school affairs of a city are in the hands of an elected or appointed school board, usually seven in number, with a term of three years. The board has the necessary powers to operate elementary schools, high schools, night schools, and kindergartens; appoint a superintendent, teachers, and other necessary employes; prescribe courses; purchase textbooks; furnish lunches to children; establish or consolidate subschool districts; charge tuition to nonresidents, based on teaching cost only; prepare a budget for submission to the common council (the latter, however, shall use its discretion in fixing a tax levy for school purposes) ; acquire school sites; adopt plans for buildings. The city treasurer is also treasurer of the school board,
but funds are kept separate and disbursed on an order from the city clerk, which in turn is based on a voucher or schedule signed by president and secretary of the school board.

The city superintendent has general supervision of the professional work of the school. He is not a member of the board, and cannot be employed for a term longer than three years. He may examine teachers and grant local licenses. He also reports to the state superintendent and attends one convention per year called by the latter.

The above provisions apply to cities of the second, third, and fourth classes. In Milwaukee the school board includes fifteen members, five being elected every two years for six-year terms. In general the powers and duties are similar to school boards of other cities except that the Milwaukee common council must levy within limits fixed by state law, sufficient taxes to meet the budget submitted by the school board. The common council is authorized to issue bonds for schools up to one percent of the assessed valuation or may place them on the ballot for public referendum. Purchases are made through the city central purchasing board. All employes other than teachers come under the jurisdiction of the civil service commission of the city and the secretary has the additional duty of being business manager of the entire school system. A pension system for teachers is maintained entirely separate from the state teachers' pension system, though Milwaukee shares in the receipts of the state surtax on incomes.

## High School Education

The high schools of the state are organized somewhat differently from the common schools. While the original constitution of the state provided for a system of elementary schools, nothing was set up to insure the maintenance of a high school system. Cities having a school board and an appointive superintendent have developed high schools as a part of their city system of schools. The local school board operates both the elementary and high schools. There are 91 cities maintaining 104 high schools.

In the rural communities only a few of the district school boards are in a position to operate both an elementary and a high school. The law requires a district to have an assessed valuation of at least $\$ 1,250,000$ before taking on the burden of operating a high school. Few districts could meet this qualification and as a result only 246 common school districts have assumed this added responsibility.

To meet this situation, provision has been made for larger administrative units. Districts are authorized to combine after a proper referendum, and as a result six joint high schools have been organized. The board in charge of joint high schools is a separate administrative unit, levying its own taxes and operating high schools as a distinct project.

A fourth classification, is the union high school district. These schools are organized in a territory with an area not less than 36 square miles and not more than 72 square miles, and having at least
$\$ 1,250,000$ in assessed valuation. A referendum vote is necessary before this step can be taken. There are 81 of these union high school districts.

Non-urban high school boards are all chosen at the annual meeting of the electors residing in the high school district. Members of the boards are elected by ballot (unlike the district boards), and polls are open from one to eight o'clock in the afternoon of the annual meeting. Meetings are held on the last Monday of June. The powers and duties assigned to the annual high school meetings are similar to those of the common school district meetings. In the districts operating both an elementary and a high school under the management of a single board, the annual high school meeting is held with the common school meeting. In such cases the same school board and officers act for both groups and have the same general powers over both the elementary and the high schools.

All high school districts whether they be common, joint, or union must have a $\$ 1,250,000$ assessed valuation and contain at least 25 resident pupils desiring to attend high school before a high school can be organized. In addition, the state superintendent of public instruction must approve the establishment of such a school. It is of interest to note that 195 out of the 425 present high school districts do not have $\$ 1,250,000$ assessed valuation. In other words, it would be impossible for these districts to organize a high school today. This is due to the fact that rural territory has depreciated in value to a very great extent during the past ten years and also to a law passed in 1927 permitting rural territory to be detached from all high school districts (except union high school districts). A great many detachments have taken place and in some instances over half the valuation has been lost to the district. As a result of both of these factors, many high school districts have been forced to levy as high a tax as 20 mills in order to operate the school. Such a tax has proved unusually burdensome. Two hundred seven Wisconsin high schools have less than 100 pupils and 49 schools, less than fifty pupils.

There were 118,251 students enrolled and 4,992 teachers employed in the 439 high schools in 1929-30. Last June 16,818 graduated. In rural high schools there were 34,404 enrolled. Nonresident pupils in high schools numbered 25,518. Non-resident tuition is based on the teaching cost only, but is not less than $\$ 2$ per week nor more than $\$ 3$ per week. Nonresidents need not be admitted if facilities are not available. Tuition is an important source of revenue, running to $15 \%$ of the total in 1928-29. Tuition is paid by the town or other municipality and not by the school district in which the student resides. Teaching costs in all high schools increased from $\$ 6,219,257$ in $1922-23$ to $\$ 9,284,339$ in 1929-30. During the twenty years from 1900 to 1920, the high school enrollment approximately doubled each decade in Wisconsin and in the country as a whole. During the last ten years the increase has fallen off and is now running around $5 \%$ increase per year.

## Local Vocational Boards of Education

Another type of local administrative school board is the board of vocational education. These boards operate only in the industrial cities, towns, and villages, and 44 have been organized to date. Each is made up of the city superintendent, ex officio, and of two employers and two employes appointed by the local school boards for twoyear terms. These boards establish and maintain vocational schools for continuation education and instruction in trades and industries, commerce, and household arts in part time, all-day, and evening classes. It is mandatory for all children between 14 and 16 years of age (except those in the regular school system, those who have completed the four year high school course, and those who are physically incapacitated) living in a community maintaining a vocational school, to attend half time during the day, and those between 16 and 18 years, eight hours a week.

The vocational board has powers similar to the local board of education and appoints teachers subject to qualifications fixed by the state vocational board. The local vocational board has exclusive control of all property, but title to same is in the municipality. The board may sue and be sued in the name of the municipality and let contracts and purchase supplies. Nonresident students may be accepted and a charge of fifty cents a week authorized. The board has independent taxing power, i. e., the common council must levy up to one and one-half mills any amount requested by the vocational board.


The total amount of money spent in 1929-30 by the 44 cities operating vocational schools was $\$ 3,179,037.02$, of which $\$ 1,635,816.24$ was for capital improvements.

## County Agricultural Schools

There are four county agricultural schools that can be classified as local schools. At one time there were many more of these schools but in recent years the interest in this type of school has fallen off.

County boards may appropriate money for the organization, equipment and maintenance of a county school of agriculture, or the boards of two or more counties may unite in establishing such a school. Each school must have at least three acres of land suitable for purposes of experiment and demonstration, and must teach the elements of agriculture, including soil, plant and animal life, farm accounts, manual training and domestic economy.

Only four counties (Menomonie, Marinette, Racine, and Wood) are maintaining agricultural schools. There were 306 students enrolled and 44 graduated in 1930. The total expenditures of all counties for these schools was $\$ 78,707.55$ and the state gave $\$ 6,000$ aid to each school.

## III. TEACHER TRAINING

The training of teachers is undertaken by so many groups, state and local, that it seems best to discuss them all in a single section. The state maintains nine teacher colleges and Stout Institute (a teacher college operating in the special field of vocational education). In addition, the University maintains a school of education, making a total of eleven state supported and operated teacher training agencies of collegiate rank. There are also 48 local teacher training agencies ( 30 county normals and 18 high schools) operating teacher training courses. Local boards control these institutions. There is no single agency or official responsible for all of the teacher training institutions. The state pays the operating costs of the eleven state teachers' colleges and approximately $75 \%$ of the expenses of the county normals and the training courses given in the high schools.

Special fields of teacher training are assigned to different institutions. The nine teacher colleges, 30 county normals, and 18 high schools all train rural teachers. All teachers' colleges train elementary and high school teachers. In addition, special subjects have been assigned to different institutions: kindergarten work at Superior or Milwaukee; commercial subjects at Whitewater; agriculture at River Falls and Platteville; home economics at Stevens Point;' physical education at La Crosse; manual arts at Oshkosh and Platteville; for art and music, and deaf and exceptional children at Milwaukee. The University also trains teachers in many special fields: physical education, agriculture, music, home economics, manual arts, teacher li-


College of Agriculture, University of Wisconsin.
brarians, and art. The University trains more high school teachers than any of the other teacher colleges, and provides a special course for those going into the educational administrative field.

## School of Education-University

The University board of regents during the past year gave the school of education separate status on the campus. This action places the teaching profession on a par with the other professions such as law and engineering. The school trains teachers in the following fields: music, physical training, agriculture, commercial subjects, home economics, art, playground and recreation supervision, teacher librarians, school administrators, high school, and elementary grades. The University maintains a four-year high school on the campus at an expense of $\$ 69,469.70$ in 1929-30, of which amount pupils paid $\$ 6,176.30$ as fees. This high school affords a fine laboratory for experimentation in curriculum as well as teacher training.

## State Teacher Colleges

The state maintains teacher colleges at the following places: Eau Claire, Milwaukee, Oshkosh, Stevens Point, Superior, Platteville, Whitewater, River Falls, and La Crosse. These colleges are under the control of a board of regents, composed of eleven members. Ten members are appointed by the governor for five-year terms and the state superintendent of public instruction is ex officio the eleventh member. No salary is paid board members, but expenses to meetings are allowed. The board appoints the presidents, teachers, and all other employes of the nine schools.
Each college has a president, and a faculty of about thirty members. A practice school includes a kindergarten and the eight elementary grades. Whitewater maintains in addition a full four-year high school course. Last year 2,349 children were enrolled in these model schools at no expense to the local community.

These colleges give many types of courses running from one to four years. Degrees are granted to those successfully completing the four-year course. The one-year course is for those planning to teach in the one-room rural schools. These courses are similar to those in the county normals and the high schools giving a teacher training course.

The enrollment at all nine colleges in 1929-30 was 5,130 , plus 5,362 summer session students and 2,349 children in the practice schools.

There is $\$ 3,951,966.04$ invested in sites and buildings at the nine schools. A total of 383 faculty members were on the payroll this past fall. In 1929-30 the disbursements (including dormitories and revolving funds) totaled $\$ 2,349,804.33$, of which amount $\$ 1,928,079.97$ came from taxes and $\$ 180,358.36$ from student fees.

## Stout Institute

Stout Institute (located at Menomonie) is a teacher training institution in the special fields of home economics and industrial education. It is the only college in the country that confines its activity to these fields only.

This school was founded as a private institution by James H. Stout. In 1903 the schcol began training teachers in manual and household arts. The training school grew rapidly and in 1908 the name of Stout Institute was adopted. In 1911 the State took over the school, since which time the state board of vocational education has acted as its board of trustees.

The government of Stout Institute is vested in a board of eleven trustees, which is identical in membership with the board of vocational education. The Board appoints the president, faculty, and all necessary employes; approves policies and has general control of the institution. There are 46 full time and three part time faculty members at the present time.

In 1917, the legislature extended the course to four years and most students are now registered in this course. Special two-year courses are offered in the School of Industrial Education for journeymen who are not high school graduates. A vocational certificate is issued upon the successful completion of this course and is made the basis of a vocational license issued by the state department of vocational education, permitting the holder to teach in the vocational schools of the state.

During the last school year ending in June, 1930, 464 students were enrolled and 118 graduated. Stout Institute is financed out of the state treasury and tuition fees received from students. The total operating expense for the school year, 1929-30, was $\$ 318,654.83$, of which amount the state appropriated $\$ 269,008.51$. Over $\$ 1,160,950$ has been invested in the building and grounds.

## County Rural Normals

The thirty rural county normals are distributed throughout the state in counties having no teacher colleges or high school training courses. These normals give a one-year course to students planning to teach in the one-room rural schools. High school graduation is required for entrance. The total enrollment in these 30 schools in 1929-30 was 1,117 and 914 graduated last June. The total cost of these schools was $\$ 422,216.99$ and the state contributed $\$ 314,906.29$ or $75 \%$.

These county normals are governed by a board of three members, the county superintendent and two members appointed by the county board of supervisors. The law permits two counties to operate such a school and Racine-Kenosha and Door-Kewaunee have organized two such schools.


A Glimpse of Picnic Point from the Upper Campus:

## High School Training Courses

Eighteen high schools operate a one-year teacher training course for high school graduates. The course is similar to that given in the county normals and must be approved by the state superintendent, who must also approve the qualifications of the teacher; otherwise, the course is controlled by the local board of education. The enrollment in these courses runs around fifteen and only one teacher is employed. Practice training is obtained in rural schools.

The communities operating these courses are as follows: Arcadia, Black River Falls, Chippewa Falls, Dodgeville, Fennimore, Galesville, Grantsburg, Hayward, Jefferson, Mondovi, Neillsville, New Richmond, Oconto Falls, Shawano, Spooner, Stanley, Tomah, and Westfield, but Arcadia and Mondovi do not receive state aid.


Dairy Barns at the University.

## IV. STATE INSTITUTIONS—UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

The University of Wisconsin is the largest institution of higher learning in the state. Graduates of accredited high schools may enter without examination, upon presentation of a certificate showing the satisfactory completion of fifteen required units and bearing the recommendation of the principal. Graduates of other schools in Wisconsin who have satisfied the full requirements for admission may be admitted on probation, without examination, upon the recommendation of the principal. Graduates of secondary schools outside of Wisconsin included in the current list of accredited schools of the North Central Association may be admitted when properly recommended and certified. An extension division is maintained in which certain subjects are given by correspondence. Full credit is given for
some portions of work toward a degree. The extension division operates a branch at Milwaukee, giving regular class instruction in the freshman and sophomore years in letters and science and engineering. Over 6,329 students attended at Milwaukee in 1929-30 and 17,466 students enrolled in extension work throughout the state. District offices are maintained at Madison, Milwaukee, La Crosse, Eau Claire, and Appleton. The extension division also renders many community services such as public debating, lecture courses, visual instruction, community development, municipal information. A great deal of work is done in agricultural extension by distributing information to farmers and their wives by bulletins, conducting farmers institutes, short courses, field demonstrations, etc.

## Board of Regents

The university is under the control of a board of 17 regents, two of whom, the superintendent of public instruction and president, are ex officio members. However, the president's voting power is limited. The governor appoints the other fifteen members for six-year terms. One regent is appointed from each of the eleven congressional districts and four from the state at large. At least two of the regents must be women, two must be farmers, two must be engaged in manual trades. No salary is attached to the office but expenses involved in attending meetings are allowed. The board of regents is the governing body of the university and has full authority to carry out the objects of the institution. The regents elect a president, a secretary, and a business manager. The secretary keeps a record of all transactions of the board and executive committee thereof. The state treasurer has charge of all securities and funds belonging to the university and pays out moneys in behalf of the university upon the warrant of the secretary of state. The meetings are open to the public and usually occur every two months.

The president of the university is the executive head of the entire institution. The immediate government of the several colleges is intrusted to their respective deans and faculties but the regents hold the power to regulate courses of instruction, prescribe books, confer degrees, grant diplomas, and pass by-laws granting the faculty the right to suspend or expel students. There were 1,396 members of the faculty during the school year 1929-30.

In October of the school year 1929-30 there were 9,468 students enrolled ( 5,962 men; 3,506 women).

| Letters and Science_ | 6,315 undergraduates 844 graduates |
| :---: | :---: |
| Agricuilture | 577 long and middle courses |
|  | 177 graduates |
| Engineering | 1,039 undergraduates 44 graduates |
| Law | 303 |
| Medical and Nursing | 305 |

## Special Activities

The university operates four agricultural experiment and demonstration stations showing the best practices in agriculture. These stations are located at Ashland Junction, Hancock, Marshfield, and Spooner. The counties in which these stations are located lease the land free of cost to the university and appropriate annually $\$ 500$ to help defray the operating costs.

A state soils laboratory is operated in connection with the college of agriculture. Field examinations and laboratory analyses of soils are made at the request of any citizen. Fees are charged for this service.

The college of agriculture produces serums and vaccines for hog cholera. These serums are distributed to farmers at cost.


Extension and Home Economics Building.

A state laboratory of hygiene is operated by the university. This laboratory examines water supplies, tuberculosis sputum, blood from suspected typhoid fever cases, diphtheria swabs, rabies in man or animals, anthrax, glanders, etc. The laboratory also prepares vaccine for the Pasteur treatment. In the year 1929-30, 54,481 specimens were received for diagnosis.

A state toxicologist is maintained in the department of pharmacology and toxicology. This official makes analyses of human and animal material submitted by district attorneys of the state. The chief function is to help in the detection of criminal poisoning.

A psychiatric institute is conducted by the university. The institute makes Wasserman and other blood tests and research investigations for the prevention and treatment of mental and venereal diseases, and promotes measures to relieve and prevent the need of state care.

The university also operates a general hospital in connection with the medical school. The university infirmary and the Bradley Memorial Hospital are a part of this "Wisconsin General Hospital". The hospital serves to instruct the students and provides material for research but its main purpose is to provide hospital care for the citizens of the state who would otherwise be unable to secure such attention. Counties from which patients come are billed one-half the cost. A limited number of pay patients are accepted, and university students are given clinical and hospital care in return for their infirmary fees. Faculty members receive free clinical service.

A children's orthopedic hospital is also maintained by the university. This hospital gives medical, surgical, and therapeutic treat-


Wisconsin Orthopedic Hospital for Children.
ment for crippled children under 21 years of age whose parents are unable to provide adequate treatment.

The university conducts a great deal of general research. This is especially true in the agricultural and medical fields. An observatory known as the Washburn Observatory is maintained. Through many men on the faculty of the college of agriculture it serves private agricultural associations such as the horticultural society and the livestock breeders, cheese makers, potato growers, and agricultural experiment associations. The academy of sciences, arts and letters and the archeological society have their headquarters at the university and their secretaries are university faculty men. The university also cooperates with the federal forest products laboratory, which is located on the campus, and gives spaces for housing a branch of the U. S. Weather Bureau.

## Finances

The support for the university comes from taxes, supplemented by student fees, dormitories, commons, athletic ticket sales, sales of produce from university farms, federal aid, and private gifts. Very nearly $50 \%$ of the total amount expended by the university comes from sources other than taxes.

## WISCONSIN SCHOOL OF MINES

The state maintains a school of mines at Platteville. It is somewhat difficult to classify this institution. Originally the school trained men for work in the lead mines of southwestern Wisconsin. In recent years many of these mines have been closed and this has changed somewhat the character of the school. Many of the graduates now enter the highway construction field, though a number go into mining work.

The requirements for admission are elastic. While a high school graduation is desirable, over $50 \%$ of the students have less training. This school offers an opportunity for additional training to boys who were forced to leave high school before graduation. Many of them have been out of school for a number of years. Since graduates and non-graduates of high school are admitted, two courses are offered, one for graduates and one for non-graduates. The courses are for three years and both give a thorough training in mathematics and science in the first year and one-half, though the non-high school graduates receive less advanced work in these two fields. After a year and one-half the students in the more advanced group receive most of their training in practical problems relating to the mining industry.

High school graduates may at the end of the second year transfer to some other institution such as the university, and receive full credit for their work at Platteville toward a degree in the engineering course. Students are also permitted to specialize in geology, mineralogy, chemistry, or surveying.

The school is controlled by a board of three members. The governor appoints two members for four-year terms and the state superintendent of public instruction is ex officio a member. The members are not compensated.

# THE INDIANS OF WISCONSIN 

By Mrs. Mary Moran Kirsch

(Reprinted, with Revisions, from the Wisconsin Magazine of History)

$\mathrm{H}^{1}$ISTORY is a study of the evolution of man's relation to the surrounding world. The consciousness of this connection becomes especially prominent when we study the daily life and work of nations which have long since disappeared or which have left only a few descendants. In their quest for daily bread, in their mutual animosities and rivalries, in their yearnings for faith and hope, we discover our own selves. It gives us a peculiar sensation to compare our lives with theirs, to unravel among the complexities of the present-day life motives similar to theirs, and to perceive that, in spite of the refinements of life resulting from scientific inventions and cultural progress, we all were modeled of the same clay, and that we are traveling companions on a ship that is being tossed to and fro, for ages and ages, on a sea of mystery and uncertainty.

Such studies and inquiries are of particular significance in the case of peoples like the American Indians, who, although of a totally different race from us, lived in the same region, and under the same climate and physical environment as we do. Their struggle with nature in the quest of food and shelter, and their religious aspirations, should have a deep interest for us who live among the same hills on the banks of the same rivers and lakes as they did. We till the same soil, we fish in the same streams, and we hunt in what is left of the majestic forests in which they sought their game. Many a farmer plowing a Wisconsin field stumbles on arrows buried deep in the ground, mute evidence of hunting and war days gone by.

Unfortunately, history is a book with many missing leaves. Here on one page we have read all that has been written, but the pages which should precede and which should follow are not to be found. We must, therefore, reconstruct what is not to be found on the basis of and in comparison with what is definitely known.

This is particularly true of the Wisconsin Indians. They left no written records. Their life, manners, customs, and beliefs before the coming of the whites can be known only in part through archeological remains and by such descriptions as have been written by the first traders and missionaries. From these records one general observation can be made, namely, that the Wisconsin Indians, at the beginning of the historic period, occupied a cultural position midway between the superior culture of the Aztecs in Mexico and that of the more backward tribes such as the Utes. They were of a
gregarious nature and dwelt commonly in villages. It is interesting to observe that practically every city in Wisconsin of any considerable importance is built on the site of an earlier Indian town, thus testifying to the shrewdness of the Indians in locating their villages so as to utilize every natural advantage.

The Wisconsin Indian at the time he is found in history was partly in the hunting and partly in the agricultural stage of economic evolution. As a consequence, the annual routine of a typical Wisconsin Indian tribe bore a two-fold aspect. The hunt led them away from their homes in winter, while the summer season was spent mostly in or near their villages. Their sedentary habits were strengthened by their peculiar attachment to their ancestral


Eagle Feather.
homes and the feeling of veneration with which they regarded the graves of their forefathers. The return to the village from the hunting expeditions in the spring was marked by a frolic attendant on the conclusion of trading with the fur traders who always followed the Indians to their settlements. The hunters purposely kept some of the finest furs for this last stage of trading. The transactions concluded, the traders handed over to the Indians a few kegs of rum, which generally was promised in the fall to encourage the hunters to make a good catch, after which they started for their homes with their furs and peltries. The next thing for the Indian to do was to bury those who died during the winter. This undertaking was the occasion for a great feast. The relatives of the deceased gave all the goods which they had purchased as presents to their friends. They reduced themselves to poverty to show their humbleness before the Great Spirit. Next, the caches were opened
and the corn and other provisions stored in the fall were taken out. Then came the preparation of the land for the planting of corn; this work was done by the women.

Meanwhile the men feasted on the returns of the hunt and on corn prepared in various ways and exchanged accounts of their adventures during the winter.

When the corn was well along, in the middle of the summer, the village population divided into three parts; the young men departing to hunt the buffalo, the women going to the mines, and the remainder went fishing and collecting materials for mats. They returned to the village when the summer vegetables were ready for consumption. They brought back dried buffalo meat, dried fish, lead or copper, and mats for the winter lodges. This return was followed by a period of feasting and rejoicing, and a mutual exchange of gifts.

Corn was a key crop of the primitive agricultural economy of the Wisconsin Indian. It was one of the essentials for life and was therefore believed to be a direct and generous gift of the Great Spirit. This mythical relation of the Wisconsin Indian to the corn crop was responsible for the origin of an institution which is still preserved among us, that of Thanksgiving day. The red man's "Thanksgiving day" was reserved for the ceremonies attendant upon the roasting of the corn, and as is usual in the case of primitive peoples, the rites were accompanied by considerable feasting. In the early autumn the ripened corn was harvested and stored away in a hole in the ground or in a cavity under a heap of stones. Thereafter the Indians departed for the winter hunt to provide themselves and their families with meat and skins. The latter were used to pay the white traders who usually appeared at the village in early autumn and sold the Indians guns, traps, ammunition, knives, and hatchets, clothing and gewgaws. Whether the hunt was a success or a failure it always terminated with the approach of spring and the opening of the maple sugar season.

The real influence of Indian agriculture on the exploration, settlement, and development of Wisconsin seems to be unrecorded. There is no doubt, however, that something is due the Indian for taking the initial step in the agricultural development of the state, inasmuch as the early white man often received from him suggestions as to the crops that were most likely to flourish in the various soils and in the different rain belts. It is interesting to note that the two crops which the Indians prized most highly, corn and tobacco, are at present two of the foremost products of the state. Unfortunately, there is hardly a line yet found relating to the agricultural tools used or the sort of ground chosen for cultivation, and nothing is recorded as to yields. In addition to the growing of tobacco and corn, the Indians practiced a rude form of husbandry and raised beans, squashes, pumpkins, and melons. Corn and beans were saved for seasons when the chase was likely to fail in supplying the larder. They were also depended on for support during long excursions,


THE TRAIL TREE.
The Trail Tree in Mercer's Addition, Madison, was bent by the Indians while it was a sapling to mark the Junction of the Trails and to point the way with four arms. One of these arms is gone; the other three still show their original twisting.

The trails were from Lake Monona to north of Lake Mendota or Pheasant Branch, crossed here by a trail from a small village on Lake Wingra near the present ice houses to a camp in Picnic Point Bay.

Information from Charles E . Brown by Mrs. Mercer, who frequently saw the Indians passing along the trails.
whether in peace or in war. The art of making maple sugar was practiced before the white man came to America. Another cereal of great value was the wild rice which grew abundantly in the marshes bordering the lake shores. The wild rice plant provided a neverfailing food crop, and the grain could easily be stored and preserved for a long period of time. Aside from its value to the native as a direct source of food supply, it supported the vast flocks of wild fowl which swarmed the waters and darkened the air. However, the life of the Indian was at times full of suffering. If at certain seasons he reveled in abundance, at others stark famine beset him. He was inured to a life of physical activity and exposure, yet he knew little about the laws of sanitation, and could only resort to jugglery and necromancy for relief from the diseases and epidemics which menaced him.

Among the handicrafts of the Wisconsin Indians were textiles and pottery. The textiles included, besides weaving proper, the arts of basketry, needlework, beadwork, quillwork, and featherwork. In this handwork the Indians showed much discrimination in taste and made extensive use of the purely geometric forms of ornamentation. The textiles abound in both symbolic and purely decorative elements of embellishment. The former had their origin in mythology, while the latter arose mainly from the technical requirements of the art itself. Most of the very fine pottery produced by the Wisconsin Indians had distinctive Algonquian characteristics. If the sherds were to be intermingled with those of certain other sections of the country it would be difficult to segregate them. Information as to the exact method of manufacture is almost wholly wanting. However, the sherds are easily divisible into two principal groups, according to the nature of the tempering material. In the first of these may be placed all of the pottery tempered with materials other than shells, and in the other, the shell-tempered wares.

The Wisconsin Indian was a miner also, digging lead and copper from the native deposits. Traces of his copper-mining operations in the Lake Superior region indicate intelligence and skill. The early explorers found the different tribes using implements and ornaments of native copper, often in common with those of stone. Likewise there seems to be no doubt that much copper was distributed in the course of exchange known to have been carried on between the various tribes. Missionary accounts give the impression that, even though the Indians were familiar with the source of the metal, they regarded it with superstition, and employed it only in a reverential way.

But where the dexterity and esthetic tendencies of the redmen in Wisconsin showed themselves particularly was in the building of emblematic mounds. Wisconsin has long been distinguished for the rich remains of these mystery-breathing earthworks found within its borders. They are known as effigy mounds, for they are built in the shape of animals or of other objects possibly representing the totems of particular clans or families. These mounds were not merely for
the burial of the dead; in fact it is now believed that most of them were built for ceremonial purposes. It is a great misfortune that the plow has obliterated many of them, the treading of cattle has destroyed the shape of others, and the wear of the elements has effaced the sharpness and distinctness of many of the emblems. The large majority of these earthworks were situated on the natural lines of travel and at those prominent places which first attracted the attention of settlers. Perhaps it took years, even ages, of toil to place these effigies on the surface of the hills. It is likely that many of the strongest and dearest associations of the prehistoric builders were clustered about these monuments. Not only were tribal names and tribal signs embodied in them, but social customs and religious rites were connected with them as well.

The religious beliefs of the Wisconsin Indians were generally similar to those of other primitive peoples. They believed in good spirits and in evil spirits in the universe, and in almost every step which they took they prayed for the aid of the good spirits and sought to appease the evil ones. They looked forward to a future life. Religious feasts and ceremonies were common among them; in these the peace pipe played an important part. The traditions and practices of medicine-men prevailed generally.

Their language was musical, owing to the presence of many vowel sounds. The melodious names which were given to villages, rivers, lakes, and hills suggested to the imagination of the savage mind a term descriptive of the place; not infrequently these names reflected the striking features of the particular landscape and their connection with the history and legends of the tribe. The name of this state, and that of the great river that borders it on one side and of the great fresh-water sea that adjoins it on the opposite side, as well as the names of many of its lakes, streams, and settlements are of Indian origin. Only a few of the legends associated with these names have been properly interpreted in our language, but those which we do have show the richness of the folklore of the Indian.

Warfare was common, usually for defense or for revenge. For many years Indian wars were fought with a determination and animosity not exceeded elsewhere in this country. In 1832 Black Hawk engaged the settlers of southern Wisconsin in the last of the Indian wars fought upon Wisconsin soil. Until the Black Hawk war, the whole state might with propriety have been considered Indian country. There were but a few hundred settlers, and these, except the miners, the army and government officials, and the traders, were mostly Canadian, French, and mixed bloods. This outbreak brought Wisconsin to public attention and stimulated settlement.

The turning point in the history of the Indians was directly connected with their skill in hunting. It came with the appearance of the fur trader. The fur trader made the Indian more than ever rely on his ability to secure skins to exchange with the white man for the objects which satisfied his new wants-guns, traps, ammunition, clothing and trinkets of many kinds. The events which ac-
companied the trading of furs are the high lights of the history of Wisconsin for about one hundred and fifty years. By the time the missionaries reached the red men, their former mode of life had been altered profoundly by the fur trade. They quickly forgot the arts of barbarous life and became dependent on French goods and on the traders who brought them. Iron and brass implements replaced stone knives and hatchets. Blankets and cloth of French manufacture replaced clothing of skins. Metal kettles and cooking utensils superseded earthen pots and gourds, and steel needles, awls, and bodkins supplanted those of bone and shell.


Old Fur Trade Warehouse Belonging to American Fur Company.
The foregoing is a general account of Wisconsin Indian tribes as a whole. It should, however, be taken into consideration that each tribe was possessed of certain individual characteristics. Moreover, accidental location with respect to the forward march of the whites led to variations in external history. With the preceding narrative as a background, the following description of several of the important tribes will be fruitful in arriving at a more complete understanding of the Wisconsin tribes.

The Winnebagoes, an offshoot of the great Siouan family, were found by Nicolet in 1634 on Green Bay. They are the earliest known Indian inhabitants of the state. Students of Indian history advance the theory that they must have come to Wisconsin during the westward migration of a group of Siouan tribes from their primitive home on the Atlantic seaboard, and that they must have been long in undisturbed possession of certain lands in this state, as is evidenced by the many monuments in the form of mounds which they
have left scattered over southern Wisconsin. Later they became "plain Indians" wholly dependent on the buffalo and the horse for their existence. When first met by the whites most of them were stationary and in part agricultural. Their proud fierceness, independence and barbarism earned for them on the part of some historians the designation of the "Iroquois of the West". Constant animosity reigned between them and their Indian neighbors as well as the whites. They were distinguished by their prowess, fierceness, and an extremely warlike disposition. Ceremonial cannibalism was practiced by them on prisoners taken in war. Slavery existed among them at a very early date; the slaves were captives obtained during the war.

They made pottery, but not with the potter's wheel; gourds and shells formed many of their vessels. They did not weave, but plaited mats of rushes. The introduction of the white man's tools produced a veritable revolution in Winnebago manufactures. These tools were so quickly adopted in place of their own rude implements that the Winnebago of today have but a vague idea of what these older ones were.

The social organization of the Winnebago was of the totemic complex. The tribe was subdivided into a number of social units, called clans, and possessed a set of beliefs and practices-mythological, religious, ceremonial, artistic, and economic-which centered around certain attitudes towards animals. There were twelve clans-Thunderbird, Hawk, Eagle, Pigeon, and so on. Marriage was exogamic, which means that it did not take place within the group. Strict monogamy was absent and a number of the men had two wives. Many of the early traders and settlers took Winnebago wives. The social functions and practices were specialized among the different clans. For instance, the Thunderbird clan was that from which the chief of the tribe was selected; the Hawk clansmen were the warriors; the Bear clansmen were the police, and so on. As is usual in the case of primitive races, ceremonial observances were of high importance. The mysticism of the savage made him clothe every public and many private acts with solemn ceremonies. There was a whole series of rites connected with warfare. There were services under the form of dances for all occasions. When connected with religious observances they were preceded by fasts and oratory. Their sports were interwoven with social organization and belief and also took the form of elaborate ceremonial which was featured by dancing, feasting, singing, and sacrifice.

Among these tribes the creation and control of the world and the things thereof was ascribed to Wakánda, just as among the Algonquian tribes omnipotence was assigned to Mánido. Wakánda assumed various forms and was a quaiity, rather than a definite entity. They believed in monsters, witches, and the like, and the revelations of their dreams were carefully observed. In their religion the cross was the common symbol of the four cardinal points and of the four winds, and had nothing to do with the Christian cross. It was believed that
after death an individual could be reborn in any form he desired, although he naturally preferred that of a human being. Death on the warpath was regarded as a certain means of return.

The name Chippewa, or Ojibwa, is from a root signifying puckered or drawn up, said by some authorities to refer to the peculiar sewing of the tribal moccasin, although this derivation is disputed. This tribe lived in the forests, and during its westward migration never passed beyond the limit of the timber growth. They are a part of the Algonquian stock. Tribal organization is based on the totemic system. The Chippewa were friendly to the French. Christianity


Virgin Forests Shade the Highway Through the Menominee Indian Reservation in Shawano County.
had but little effect on them, because the medicine men acted as formidable obstacles to its introduction. They practiced cannibalism, usually for ceremonial purposes, sometimes as a result of hunger. Although they are the largest tribe north of Mexico, yet, owing to their looseness of organization and remoteness from the settlement frontier, they were not proportionately conspicuous. The Ojibwa, Ottawa, and Potawatomi, though differing in language, also formed a sort of loose confederacy, and were sometimes for this reason designated in Indian councils as the Three Fires. Chippewa warriors are described as equaling in physical appearance the best formed of the Northwest Indians, with the possible exception of the Foxes. They were brave and determined. When the whites reached their country they found the Chippewa using a crude writing. In no other tribes north of Mexico was picture writing developed to the advanced
stage that it reached among them and the Delawares. This writing was favored by the abundance of barks in the region, birch bark being the principal material used. Medicinal formulae, songs, tribal history, and lodge rituals were inscribed and handed down from generation to generation. The Chippewa reached his perfection in handicraft when he made the canoe, the lightest and most beautiful model of any water craft ever fashioned; it is water-tight, and rides on the water like a cork. The materials available to the Chippewa for artistic expression were of a perishable nature, and consisted chiefly of birch bark, reeds, and hides. To this, as well as to the custom of burying a man's possessions at the time of his death, is due the limited number of examples of early Chippewa art which remain for study. These Indians had many beautiful myths and traditions which were a reflection of the environment and the economic background in which they lived. The setting of the sun made them believe that the shade (which they took as the visible manifestation of the soul) followed a path leading toward the west and that it finally reached a country which abounded in everything which the Indian desired and for which he had to struggle, or even go without, here below.

The Sauk and the Foxes, by reason of their distinctive qualities and traits, played an important and turbulent part in the history of Wisconsin. The origin of the Foxes is lost in the obscurity of legend and tradition. Because of their wily nature, their neighbors called them Outagamie, a word translated by the French into Renards, which again the English rendered, Foxes. There seems to be some trace among them of a composite origin. They were arrogant, avaricious, thieving, and quarrelsome. Their courage was greater than that of the surrounding tribes; they surpassed their kinsmen in their determination to live as their forefathers did, uncontaminated by contact with the whites. As a result of this, they not only fought the French for two generations, but they reared as many children as possible and trained them for the same fierce resistance to civilization. Of all Wisconsin tribes they seemed most averse to missionary teaching. By far the most fierce, they were certainly the most interesting of the aborigines of the state. The Sauk, probably, had a common origin with the Foxes, and so closely were the Wisconsin fortunes of the two tribes united that it seems most convenient to sketch their story in common.

In order to understand the history of the Wisconsin Indians in their relation to the European powers, two factors must be taken into consideration, namely, the colonial aspirations of the French and the English and the problem of the trade routes. The success of the colonial policy depended naturally upon the hold which the foreign powers could acquire of the native tribes. It was inevitable that the tribes would split in their attitude towards the foreign invaders. As a rule, the members of the Algonquian group (to which all of the Wisconsin tribes except the Winnebago belonged) were in friendly relations with the French, who formed an alliance with them against the Iroquois confederacy who were supported by the Eng-
lish. The Foxes, however, remained independent and hence proved a stumbling block in the expansion of the colonial policy. They were the last to succumb to French influence and to yield submission to the white man.

The problem of trade relations and trade routes was intimately connected with that of colonial expansion and, combined with the obstinacy of the Foxes, gave an especially fierce aspect to the struggle of the French to control the Indian tribes. Although the Foxes had closed to the French the water route across Wisconsin in 1697, the war between the French and the Foxes did not begin in earnest until 1712. The ensuing conflict, due to the stubborn and heroic resistance of the Foxes, lasted for a generation and was marked by cruelty and mercilessness on the part of the warring sides.

Two important consequences followed this warfare, namely, a closer alliance between the Sauk and the Foxes which began in 1733 and the later withdrawal of these two tribes from Wisconsin to take up land on the west side of the Mississippi in what is now east central Iowa. Before many years the Sauk reestablished themselves in Wisconsin on the site of modern Prairie du Sac. They also located at the mouth of Rock River. In the Revolutionary war and in the War of 1812 they sided with the British.

An event which took place early in the nineteenth century in the history of these two tribes led in later years to one of the most dramatic and colorful struggles between the Indians and the Whites. In 1804 a small number of men of the Sauk tribe signed at St. Louis a treaty negotiated by Governor Harrison of Indiana in virtue of which the magnificent domain of the Sauk in Illinois, Missouri, and Wisconsin was ceded to the American government for a paltry consideration. This was clearly an usurpation of authority of the tribe on the part of a few individuals. The feeling aroused by this incident led to the repudiation of the treaty by the leading men of the tribe and later developed into the Black Hawk War of 1832. It also resulted in the separation from the tribe of the band whose leaders signed the treaty of 1804 and to the withdrawal from the alliance of the Foxes who settled thereafter on their hunting grounds in eastern Iowa where they were once more joined by the Sauk after the latter's crushing defeat in 1832.

The first Indians with whom the French came into contact when they landed on Lake Michigan were the Potawatomi, who occupied the islands at the upper end of the Green Bay peninsula. They were called by themselves and their neighbors, "Keepers of the Sacred Fires", and they seemed to have been originally connected with the Ottawa and Chippewa. The connection between the three tribes continued through the entire period of the advance of the whites in the Northwest. Because of their capacity for trade, the Potawatomi can be called the Phoenicians of primitive America. They traded in European goods and they also assumed to a certain extent the missionary role of middlemen between the French and the other tribes around Lake Michigan. One of the most conspicuous instances
of this historic role was the aid and assistance a band of the Potawatomi gave to Father Marquette on his journey from De Pere in 1674. This band accompanied him as far as Chicago. The trading proclivities of the Potawatomi probably played an important part in the career of widespread expansion which the tribe began soon after the appearance of the civilized men. The success of this expansion is attested by the fact that at the close of the seventeenth century the tribe had established itself at Milwaukee, Chicago, and in southwestern Michigan, and occupied later the larger part of


Ruins of Ft. Crawford at Prairie du Chien, One of the Forts on the Old Indian Frontier. From this Army Post Jefferson Davis Eloped with the Daughter of Zachary Taylor.
northern Indiana and pushed as far southward as Peoria in Illinois. The process of expansion resulted in the subdivision of the tribe into many bands and in the development of considerable differences of customs and modes of life among the different groups. All these circumstances proved an obstacle to the smooth working of the negotiations of treaties between the Potawatomi and the United States government when the latter began to acquire title to the Indian lands in the Northwest. The government found it necessary to enter into a large number of treaties with the various bands. Serious difficulties resulted at times when parts of the tribe would not recognize the treaties as binding on them. For instance, a large part of the tribe living in Wisconsin never acknowledged the treaties providing for their removal west of the Mississippi as made with their consent or binding upon them. They steadfastly refused to move from Wisconsin, and within recent years have successfully prosecuted a claim
for a large sum of money due them under the terms of the Chicago treaty of 1833. Frequent warfare was waged between them and the Sioux, the Sauk and the Foxes, and Winnebago. Unlike the Winnebago, they were not a mound-building people. From a number of the principal sites occupied by them along the Lake Michigan shore large collections of stone, metal, bone, and antler implements and ornaments, as well as earthenware vessels and large numbers of potsherds, have been assembled. The traditions of this tribe are said to have given Longfellow the subject matter of his Hiawatha.


An Indian Mother and her Three Children in the Reserve near Couderay. Most of the Indians now Live in Houses, but a Very Few Live in These Primitive Dwellings.

It is quite likely that the Menominee ranged over Northern Wisconsin and the adjacent Upper Michigan for many years. In 1634 Nicolet found them living along the Menominee river-and they still live on portions of this land, a remarkable record of an unbroken residence in the same district for nearly three hundred years. Some of their villages extended southward into the Fox River valley and to the headwaters of the Rock River. French missionaries established a mission among them and they remained faithful to the French interest until the end. They aided the English in the Revolution and in the War of 1812. Usually they were at peace with the whites. It was their proud boast that they never had killed a white man unless at the behest of other white men with whom they were allied in war. In their general characteristics they resemble the Chippewa, but they speak a distinct language. They were familiarly known as Wild-rice men, because of their great use of the wild rice which grew
abundantly along the Menominee river. They were noted among the earliest travelers for their remarkable physical development. They believed that once they had been animals or birds and that they had been changed into human beings at the mouth of the Menominee River where Marinette now stands. At the death of any one of them a picture of the animal from which he was descended was painted on a board and placed at the head of his grave.

The direct connection of the Ottawa and Hurons with Wisconsin was comparatively slight. The two tribes withdrew from the state after a sojourn of a dozen years or so. They were most influential in bringing both the traders and the missionaries into the state. Much information is to be found regarding a number of other tribes that played an important though minor role in the history of the state. In most respects their life did not differ materially from that of the other Wisconsin Indians or other members of allied tribes. Social, domestic, and burial customs were practically the same. They all smoked tobacco. They lived in villages, manufactured such implements as their manner of life required, depended for subsistence on agriculture and the chase, carried on a traffic with distant tribes, understood the art of war and defense, and used the streams as their principal highways.

The buffalo, the moose, the antelope, and the elk are now extinct in Wisconsin. The skillful hand, the sinewy arm, and the teeming brain of the warriors who first roamed over the state are only a memory of the past. Villages and cities pulsing with life, and spire and dome and roof are seen where the smoke of the Indian campfire once curled aloft. Commerce and civilization have marched steadily en, the fur trade has passed into oblivion, and the descendants of the native tribes have been placed on reservations. But the rich legends and traditions that have come down to us from the Wisconsin Indians carry romance and inspiration which make one think of life as scmething higher than a mere satisfaction of material wants.

[^12]
# PAUL BUNYAN AND THE BLUE OX 

By James J. McDonald

SOME say Paul Bunyan (spelled Bunion north of the Canadian line) was born down in Maine. Others equally as truthful claim his birthplace was Quebec, while still others insist that he first saw the light of day on Prince Edward Island. In any event, we know that he was born somewhere, that he cut his

J. J. MCDONALD teeth on a peavie handle, drove logs on the Kenebec river in his first pair of pants, grew to be the greatest logger of all time, and in his early manhood came to Wisconsin.

In stature Paul was a giant, as is evidenced by the thousands of small lakes scattered throughout northern Wisconsin which any lumberjack will admit are nothing more than Paul's tracks, made in the spring of the year when the ground was soft and filled with water from the melting snow. It took all the time of a swamper with a scoop shovel to keep Paul's pipe filled.

His lung capacity was tremendous. Even as a youngster he could kill a whole pond full of bull frogs with one "holler". He could spit two hundred fifty feet up hill and against the wind, and when he spoke in anger limbs fell from trees. When he called his men for lunch, he yelled so loud that they rode out of the woods on the echo.

Sourdough Sam, one of Paul's cooks, used to call Paul's men to dinner by blowing through a woodpecker hole in an old pine stub, but Paul devised the idea of a large dinner horn. Big Ole, the blacksmith, made the horn of sheet iron, and the first time that Paul blew it he knocked down ten acres of pine. To better matters he pointed the horn straight up in the air, but the result was a tornado that blew down three of his camps. After this, Paul let Sourdough Sam return to calling the men to dinner by blowing through the woodpecker hole in the old pine stub.

Not only was Paul a large man but he loved to work with large men. The winter he logged on the Big Onion he didn't hire a single man that measured less than six and a half feet sitting down and weighed less than three hundred pounds in his undershirt. The food he furnished his men added mightily to their strength and endurance, as is shown by the fact that the chipmunks that ate the prune pits that were thrown out of Paul's camps grew so large that they ate up all the wolves and were later shot by the settlers for tigers.

In spite of Paul's size, he was unusually fast on his feet. It is said that he could spin a log until the bark came off and then would run ashore on the bubbles, and that he could ride a log on water so rough that it would tear an ordinary man in two just to take a drink out of the river. It is a well known fact that he could stand at the end of an eighty-foot sleeping shanty, blow out a candle, and then run the entire length of the camp, jump into an upper bunk, and have his head covered up before it was dark.

But it wasn't Paul's size or speed alone that won him undying fame. It was his uncanny ability to meet successfully the difficulties that overwhelmed the ordinary logger. On one occasion a tote teamster was bringing into one of Paul's camps a load of pork and beans with a team of eight oxen. As darkness came on, the tote teamster de-


Chipinazie Camp of J. S. and John O'Brien near Stinnett, Washburn County (1887).
cided to take a short cut across a small lake near the camp. The ice was not so thick as it appeared, and in went the teamster, the oxen, and the pork and beans. The teamster alone reached shore. That night there came up a big snow storm, the tote road was blocked, and it looked like starvation for Paul and his crew. But Paul met the situation promptly. He sent his men down to the lake with orders to cut down all timber within one hundred feet of the shore. He then set fire to the slashings and boiled the lake. For the rest of the winter the men had pork and bean soup, with an ox tail flavor. When a man wanted soup he merely took his bowl and ran down to the lake. Some took the soup out in the woods for lunch. Those that liked it cold stuck a stick or a piece of rope through a hole in the ice and later in the woods, gnawed off the frozen soup. Those that liked it hot bored holes in their peavie handles and, filling the hollows, heated the soup as they worked by the friction of their buckskin mittens on the peavie handles. Without doubt, this was the beginning of the thermos bottle, but of course Paul never got any credit for the invention. He was always too busy to get a patent.

On another occasion, Paul's men insisted on flapjacks in such quantities that it was impossible to supply the demand; so Paul had Big Ole, the blacksmith, made a griddle sc large that you could not begin to see across it when the smoke got thick. It took almost a forty of dry pine to make a real fire under it. Paul got some twenty-odd negro boys, as they could best stand the heat, to put on roller skates, and with pork rinds on their heels, skate over the griddle to grease it. He had several contraptions for getting the batter out on the griddle, but to get the flapjacks off after they were done was the problem. To meet the situation, Paul put a popcorn under each flapjack so that when it was done the popcorn popped, throwing the flapjacks off the griddle where they were caught in bushel baskets.

One of Paul's chief accomplishments was the logging of the pyramid forty. This forty, according to old loggers, was located on section 37, up near where the Little Auger empties into the Big Gimlet. The forty was so high that it took fourteen men a solid week, all looking together, to see the top of it, and its sides were so steep that the birds that inhabited it laid square eggs to keep them from rolling down the sides of the hill. Yet in spite of these seeming difficulties, Paul and his crew in less than five weeks cut off the back part of the forty, and they would have cleared the entire forty in less than four months had it not been for the fact that Paul lost a lot of his men through their becoming short-legged on one side from working continuously on the side of the slope.

It was while logging off this forty that a very interesting incident happened. Paul had a man known as Double-jawed Murphy, who had two sets of teeth of such strength and capacity that he could saw through anything. One night while walking in his sleep he encountered Paul's grindstone and, before he woke, had chewed it up. Paul promptly ordered another by drawing a circle on a pine board to represent what he wanted (Paul couldn't write), but when the order came back Paul had a cheese. "There," said Paul, "I forgot to make a square hole in the center of the circle!" But Paul overcame the loss of the grindstone by sending his men up the side of the forty where they loosened up large boulders. As these rolled down the side of the hill, the men ran beside them and sharpened their axes on the revolving stones.

Another of Paul's great experiences occurred in the spring that he drove on Round River. He started with his drive as soon as the ice was out, and in about three weeks he noticed on the left bank of the river a camp. "That's funny," said Paul, "I didn't know anybody was logging on this river but me." The logs were running fast, so they passed the camp and at the end of about three more weeks Paul again noticed a camp on the left bank of the river. "This certainly is funny," said Paul, "three of us logging on the same river!" As it was getting dark, they continued the drive, but in about three weeks, to their surprise, they again saw a camp on the left bank of the river. This time Paul sprang ashore only to find it was his own camp! He was on Round River and had been going around in a circle for nine
weeks. The best authority has it that Paul siphoned the logs out of Round River into the Wisconsin by means of the big dinner horn. Others claim that he had Sourdough Sam mix up an extra large batch of sour dough and thus lifted the logs out of the river and over the ridge into the Wisconsin.

But Paul, in spite of his size, speed, and ingenuity, would have fallen far short in his accomplishments had it not been for his everpresent helpmate, Babe, the blue ox. Babe was born the winter of the blue snow, which accounts for his color, and it is believed that Paul smuggled him while still a mere calf across the Canadian line into Maine in a gunny sack in order to save the duty. His size can


Ole Emerson Camp No. 3 at Cable, Bayfield County, 1908.
best be appreciated when you consider that he was actually fortytwo axe handles and a plug of tobacco between the eyes. For a long time the matter was in dispute, some insisting that he was six axe handles between the eyes; others, that he was forty-two. The dispute arose out of using different standards of measurements. Those that insisted that he was six axe handles between the eyes were talking in terms of Paul's axe handles, which were slightly more than seven times as long as the ordinary axe handle.

Babe had a tremendous appetite. In fact, it took three tote teams a week to haul enough hay to provide him a full meal. For a snack between lunches, he would eat fifty bales of hay, wire and all, anc' when the old fellow was really hungry it took six men with long poles with hooks on the end of them to keep the wire out of his teeth. The first winter that Paul logged in Wisconsin, it was impossible to shoe Babe as there wasn't room in Wisconsin for him to lie down and he was too heavy to raise in a sling. The following winter, Paul logged
off North Dakota in order to get room for Babe to lie down so that Big Ole, the blacksmith, could shoe him. Big Ole claims that on one occasion he carried one of Babe's shoes on his shoulder a half mile across solid trap rock and that he sank to his knees at every step. It has long been recognized that every time they put a new shoe on Babe they had to open up a new iron mine in Michigan. Babe could pull anything, and Paul often used him to great advantage by hitching him to the end of a crooked logging road and having Babe jerk it out straight. On one occasion Babe pulled so hard that you could see his tracks in the ice the next winter.


Breaking Log Jam at Big Eddy, Chippewa Falls, 1903.
When Paul was logging up near Rhinelander, Babe broke loose early one spring morning when the ground was soft, and went off on a jaunt of his own. Of course his tracks were so far apart that it was impossible to follow him, so Paul merely waited figuring that he would be back for dinner. Babe ran diagonally across the state, jumped the Mississippi at Prairie du Chien, continued across northern Iowa, crossed into South Dakota, and then circled back through Minnesota and, as Paul had anticipated, was back at noon. During the summer of that year, an emigrant crossing South Dakota in an old-fashioned covered wagon with his wife and baby, fell into one of Babe's tracks. The baby finally got out to tell the story, but when he did he was fifty-seven years old. On another occasion Chris Crosshall, one of Paul's straw bosses, got Paul's logs down to New Orleans by mistake, when Paul expected to market them on the upper Mississippi. As there were no mills in New Orleans to saw the logs, it looked as though Paul would go broke if he couldn't get his logs
back to market. No one had ever heard of logs being driven upstream, yet Paul solved the difficulty. He took Babe up near St. Paul, gave him seven carloads of salt and a drink out of the Mississippi, and back came water, logs and all.
Another difficulty that Paul encountered was the year of the two winters, when it was winter all summer and in the fall it got colder. It warmed up to 62 below a couple of times that winter, and Paul lost a lot of men from sheer exhaustion, due to carrying around so many clothes trying to keep warm.
Paul was no slouch as a hunter either. With his old muzzle loader he could shoot so far that he had to rub salt on the bullets to preserve the game until he got there. One day Paul at a distance of three miles saw a deer stick his head up over a log. Paul shot the deer square between the eyes, and down he went, but only to stick his head up over the log again. Again Paul hit him square between the eyes, and again the deer went down. Twenty-four times did the deer come up and twenty-four times did Paul knock him down. Finally, when the deer failed to reappear, Paul rushed up to see what kind of creature it was that he had been dealing with, when to his surprise he found twenty-four dead deer behind the log, each one shot square between the eyes.
Paul threw the twenty-four deer over his shoulder and took them back to camp. Next morning Brimstone Bill took the deer skins and made a buckskin harness for the blue ox. About noon the cookee took Babe in the new harness out in the woods to bring back a load of wood for the cook. It was raining at the time and, as it was hard hauling, the cookee didn't turn around until he reached the cook shantie, when to his surprise ali that he could see was the tugs of the buckskin harness stretching as far as he could see down along the logging road. The green buckskin had stretched in the rain and the load of wood hadn't budged an inch. The cookee cussed (as cookees sometimes do). He then unhitched Babe, threw the harness cver a stump, and went in to dinner. While he was there the sun came out and dried the tugs of the harness, so that when the cookee came out there was the load of wood right in front of the cook shanty.
Paul was ignorant of geography, yet he created a great deal of it. It is admitted that he scooped out Lake Superior in order to get a place to give Babe a bath in, and that he actually started the Mississippi River. It seems that Brimstone Bill, with the blue ox hitched to a big tank mounted on an immense sled, was hauling water from Lake Superior to ice Paul's logging roads in North Dakota when suddenly, in making a sharp turn in the road at terrific speed, the sled tipped over. It was the outrush of the water from this mighty tank that started the Mississippi River. Any lumberjack will tell you that this must be true as the Mississippi is still running.
Paul's camps were in keeping with the rest of his operations. They were so large that one of Paul's cooks in going from the cook stove to the flour barrel got lost and they didn't find him for a week. Another time, Joe Mufferon, one of Paul's cooks, put a loaf of bread in
the big cookstove and started around to the other side to take it out, but when he got there the loaf had burned black. Before Paul hired Sourdough Sam he had great trouble finding good cooks. One of his cooks used so much grease that he had to wear caulked shoes to keep from sliding out of the cook shanty, had to rub sand on his hands before he picked up anything, and at night had to sleep between sandpaper blankets to keep from slipping out of his bunk. In his camp on the Big Onion it took seven men with seven wheelbarrows just to keep the cook shanty clear of prune pits, tea leaves, and coffee grounds.

Johnnie Inkslinger, who invented bookkeeping about the time that Paul invented logging, was one of Paul's chief helpers. Johnnie had a big fountain pen that Big Ole, the blacksmith, made for him. By means of a garden hose the pen was hitched in series to three barrels of ink that sat up on a shelf back of Johnnie's desk. One winter, through failing to dot his i's and cross his t's Johnnie saved Paul nine barrels of ink.

Mrs. Bunyan, whe was also of immense size, occasionally came to camp. Paul (when she wasn't around) complained considerably about the cost of dressing her. He said it took seventeen four point Hudson Bay blankets to make her a skirt, the main sail of a full rigged ship to make her a waist, and four extra big moose hides to make her a pair of s'ues. Paul also had a daughter, Teeny, who married Big Ole, the blacksmith, and a son Jean who at an early age started logging on his own hook.

Paul loved dogs and usually kept several around camp. First, there was Elmer, the moose hound, that died of heart failure. Before his heart got bad Elmer could catch a full grown moose on the run and finish him with one shake. When meat got low the cook would say, "Elmer, bring a moose." In a moment Elmer would be back with a moose, and would continue the process until the cook called him off. The cook forgot one day to stop Elmer until he had brought in so many moose that he overdid. This was the beginning of Elmer's heart trouble. Paul also had Skookum, who was one ax handle high in front and seven behind, and was always running down hill. Skookum could run a week straight and never feel tired. Paul also kept handy Fido, the shaggy haired watchdog. To Fido he fed all the tramps, wateh peddlers, and tailor's agents that happened to show up at camp.

But Paul's prize dog was Sport, the reversible hound. Sport was half wolf and half elephant hound, and Paui brought him up on bear's milk. One night when the dog was about four weeks old Paul came back home and, seeing something moving in the hay at the farther end of the hovel, threw his hand axe at it, thinking it was a rat. Rushing up, he found that he had cut Sport in two. Paul quickly picked him up, stuck him together, and wrapped a gunisy sack around him. That night Paul worried so much about the pup that he wore out four pairs of moose hide shoepacks just walking around the big stove. To Paul's surprise, the pup got well. But when

he unwrapped him he found that he had put him together wrong; his hind legs were up and his front legs down. You might think that this was a great disadvantage, but the opposite proved true, for Sport turned out to be the best dog that Paul ever had, never failing to get what he went after. He would run on his front legs until they were all tired out; then he would flip over and run on his hind ones. Sport would have grown to be a considerable dog if it hadn't been for the fact that while still a pup he broke through six feet of ice on Lake Michigan and was drowned.

Paul also had a cow named Lucy. According to Paul she was half wolf and half Jersey, and the assertion is supported by the fact that she had a ravenous appetite and was of a roving disposition. When feed was scarce around camp Paul would fit her out with green goggles and a pair of Babe's old snow shoes, and with an old church bell around her neck would send her out to feed on the snow drifts. Yet in spite of this poor diet she gave so much milk that it took seven men to skim the cream. On one occasion, she ate up a whole forty of balsam. The rest of the winter the men used her milk for cough medicine.

Paul also had a little ox that he called Benny. Benny was born on an eighty-acre farm down in Maine and when he was but three weeks old had eaten up everything on the place. The farmer wrote Paul to come and get the calf. Paul at the time was logging out near Bismarck, North Dakota, and as he needed a mate for Babe, he walked down to Maine that afternoon and, starting back the same evening, reached camp about midnight. Benny grew so fast on the road that every time Paul looked back Benny had grown two feet. When Paul got back to his camp he put Benny in the biggest barn he could find, but next morning Paul couldn't find the barn. Benny had outgrown it and was scampering around with the remains of it on his back. But Benny had one great fault, an insatiable desire for flapjacks. Sourdough Sam and one hundred cookees couldn't make them fast enough for him. So to keep Benny away from the cook shanty Paul tied him up. One night Benny pawed, and thrashed his tail, and bellowed until he had knocked down half of Paul's remaining pine in North Dakota. In the morning he broke loose, rushed the cook shanty, and while bolting flapjacks, in his haste swallowed the red hot stove. Indigestion set in and in spite of everything that Paul could do, Benny died.

It is true that Benny was notional. For instance when there was no snow he wouldn't pull a pound, so to get any work out of him in the spring they had to fool him by whitewashing the logging roads. Still, old loggers claim that, had Benny lived, he would have been a fair rival for Babe. In fact, the winter that Paul used Benny in the woods the seven axemen had to get up twenty-six hours before daylight to get logs enough on hand to keep both Babe and Benny busy. And it cannot be denied that the seven axemen were good choppers. Their axes were so large that it took a week to grind one of them. Each axeman had three axes and two helpers, whose main duty it
was to carry the axes to the river to cool them off when they got red hot from chopping.

One of the greatest dangers faced by Paul's lumberjacks was the many wild, but happily now extinct, animals that haunted the woods in the vicinity of Paul's camps. Take first the snow snake. It came across from China the year of the two winters when Bering Strait was frozen over. They were pure white with pink eyes, and many

were the young lumberjacks that were "froze stiff" of fright just thinking about them. And then there was that most ferocious of ferocious animals, the hodag. A hodag in his prime, according to the best authority, weighed not less than two hundred sixty-five pounds, and possessed of heavy jaws, sharp claws, and a row of sharp spears extending along its back, it was something to be respected. Forty full-grown hodags attacked Paul's camp one night when Paul was alone, and if it hadn't been that he had presence of mind to throw snuff in their eyes, he would undoubtedly have been overcome
by the beasts. Nor was the danger from the hoop snake to be entirely discounted. With its tail in its mouth it loved to roll at midnight along deserted logging roads. Paul lost a valuable yoke of oxen one early morning. The tote teamster was bringing in a load of supplies to the camp when he suddenly met a hoop snake traveling at breakneck speed. As the snake passed the sled it disengaged itself and struck at the nearest ox, but missed and struck the pole of the sled. In a moment there was a terrific explosion and both oxen dropped. The poison from the fangs of the snake had caused the pole to swell so quickly that the oxen were killed by flying iron from the breaking of the ring that bound the outer end of the sled pole.

The hide-behind also claims attention. It lived by stealth, and was large, powerful, and covered from head to foot with long, black, shaggy hair. Its habit was to stand on its hind legs behind a tree, and scare its victim to death with a terrifying and fiendish howl.

Nor did the hide-behind have anything on the sliver cat. The sliver cat weighed usually not less than three hundred pounds, and had the peculiarity of an eleven foot tail with a large, hard ball on the end of it. One side of the tail was smooth, while the other side was covered with a burr-like growth similar to that found on the common burdock. Standing on a low hanging limb, the sliver cat made its kill with a swing of its tail, and then by means of the prickly stickers dragged its victim up in the tree. Paul has said that it was a most inspiring sight to see, silhouetted against a full moon in a cloudless sky, a full grown sliver cat balanced on a limb, with its magnificent tail poised ready to strike its unsuspecting supper.

There were also several animals that, though not dangerous, were annoying. Chief among these was the axe handle hound that prowled at night in search of axe handles-its only food. The rumtifusel had a most ugly disposition, but was slow on its feet. The side hill dodger, or side hill badger as it was sometimes called, was peculiarly adapted to life on a side hill in that it had two short legs on the uphill side.

Paul also had trouble from mosquitoes. Remember that the mosquito of Paul's time was not the degenerate of today but weighed as much as twelve to fifteen pounds, measured eighteen to twenty inches from tip to tip, and when in search of human blood advanced with the speed and roar of the "Spirit of St. Louis." Early one spring, a swarm of these winged pests attacked without warning Paul's main camp on the Little Tadpole. Luckily, the assault did not start, until sundown, which gave the men an opportunity to retreat from the woods under cover of darkness. It is claimed that the mosquitoes were so thick that night that the blue ox, who covered the retreat, killed as many as three hundred twenty-six with a single switch of his tail. After reaching camp, the men were besieged for seven days, where, under most trying circumstances, they defended themselves as best they could with cant hooks, peavies, pick poles, and double bitted axes. The din of battle, it is said, was heard for more than sixty miles. Suddenly and


Giant Silver Maple near Confluence of Wisconsin and Mississippi Rivers.
unexpectedly, the mosquitoes disappeared as quickly and mysteriously as they came. Some claim it was because their dead were piled so high around the camp that they could no longer fight effectively. Others insist that it was due to a stampede of the big buck mosquitoes who, in their madness to escape a rumored charge of the blue ox, trampled to death the weaker members of the swarm. At any rate, for some reason or other, they suddenly retired, leaving Paul and his men the freedom of the woods.


Log Jam on the Chippewa at Falls, 1869.
The attack over, Paul started plans to avoid a future catastrophe by sending Sourdough Sam to Louisiana to bring back several dozen yoke of extra large bumble bees, particularly noted for their ferocity and the length of their stingers. Sam made each bee check his stinger with him; then fastening their wings down with surcingles, he brought them back on foot. We have Sam's statement for it that he never lost a bee. As soon as Sam arrived, Paul turned the newcomers loose to destroy the mosquitoes, but, to Paul's surprise, the bees and the mosquitoes made a hit with each other, immediately intermarried, and their offspring, inheriting the bad tendencies of both parents, appeared with stingers fore and aft, getting their victims going and coming.

There is some conflict among authorities as to how Paul actually rid the woods of this new terror. Some say that the bee instinct of the new hybrid caused them to fly across Lake Superior, where in attacking a fleet of Paul's ships bringing sugar to his camps the ate so much sugar that, being unable to fly, they drowned. Others claim


Virgin Hardwood Near Laona.
that Paul sent at night some fifty volunteers to tap all the trees in a sugar bush near the camp and that these hybrids smelling the fresh sap attacked the sugar bush by sinking their bills deep into the trees to get the sap, and that the trees writhing in pain retaliated by tightening on the bills. The hybrids, in attempting to extricate themselves, drove their stingers far into the trees, and again the trees, groaning in agony, tightened around the stingers. With the bee-mosquitoes held fast at both ends, it was an easy matter for Paul and his crew to dispatch them. This, according to some authorities, explains the phenomenon of the birdseye maple.

The tales here related by no means complete the Bunyan tales, yet I feel they include most of the "key" stories and many that were at one time told with variations in Wisconsin lumber camps. The details of the telling always differed, for these depended on circumstances, including the ability and mood of the teller, and the gullibility of the audience.

It is rather difficult to determine exactly when or where the Paul Bunyan stories began. James Stevens, in the introduction to his book, Paul Bunyan, presents a convincing argument that the stories are of French-Canadian origin having their beginnings as early perhaps as the forties. If this is a fact, it is not hard to understand how the Bunyan tales were carried from the lumber camps of Quebec and New Brunswick to those of Maine, and from there to the Great Lakes pineries. From the Great Lakes, they followed the logger to the Pacific coast as the industry moved westward. They probably came to Wisconsin in the eighties or early nineties, when lumbering was the leading industry of the state, and were going the rounds of most of the camps by 1900, when Wisconsin was leading the nation in the production of saw logs.

Mightily have these tales been improved upon since the days of the inception of Paul. Thousands of lumberjacks have added their mite to this creation as they gathered about the fires of far flung lumber camps. And it would seem that, as they vied one with the other concerning the greatness of Paul and the wonders of the blue ox, they were building better than they knew, until lo, there stands to their ingenuity, their love of exaggeration, and the vastness of the once great American forest, an enduring memorial in these delightful yarns. Long may they be told and retold, and kept forever fresh in this workaday world.

## SOME PAUL BUNYAN LITERATURE

The Round River Drive, E. S. Shepard. The American Lumberman, April 25, 1914 (poem).

Legends of Paul Bunyan, Lumberjack-K. B. Stewart and H. A. Watt. Transactions Wisconsir Academy of Sciences, V. 18, Pt. II, 1916.

Tales About Paul Bunyan, V. I and II, The Red River Lumber Co., Chicago, Ill.
The Tall Tale in American Literature, Esther Shephard, Pacific Review, Dec. 1921.

Paul Bunyan Tales, Charles E. Brown, Madison, Wisconsin, 1922 (pamphlet).
The Wonderful Life and Deeds of Paul Bunyan, Hubert Lougerock. Century Magazine, May 1923.

Paul Bunyan, Bert E. Hopkins, The Wisconsin Magazine, 1923. (Reprinted in Wisconsin State Journal, Sunday, June 10, 1923).
Paul Bunyan, Esther Shephard, Harcourt Brace, 1924.
Paul Bunyan, James Stevens, Knopf, 1925.
Paul Bunyan Tales, Charles E. Brown and Ted T. Brown, Madison, Wisconsin, 1929 (pamphlet).

Bunyan's Progress, Edward Richard Jones, Madison, Wisconsin, 1929 (verse).


The Wisconsin River Valley from Lookout Point.

## The State Government

## WISCONSIN CONSTITUTIION

## ARTICLE I

DECLARATION OF RIGHTS

## SEGTION

1. Equality of rights.
2. Slavery prohibited.
3. Liberty of speech; libel.
4. Right to assemble and petition.
5. Trial by jury.
6. Bail ; punishments.
7. Rights of accused.
8. Prosecutions; second jeopardy; self-incrimination; bail; habeas corpus.
9. Remedy for wrongs.
10. Treason.
11. Searches and seizures.
12. Bill of attainder; ex post facto law; obligation of contracts.
13. Private property for public use.
14. Lands allodial; tenures; leases; alienation.
15. Equal property rights for aliens and citizens.
16. Imprisonment for debt.
17. Exemption of property.
18. Freedom of worship; liberty of conscience; state religion; public funds.
19. Religious test.
20. Military and civil power.
21. Writs of error.
22. Maintenance of free government.

## ARTICLE II boundaries

Section

1. State boundaries.
2. Enabling act accepted.

## ARTICLE III

## SUFFRAGE

SECTION

1. Who are electors.
2. Who not electors.
3. Votes to be by ballot.
4. Residence not lost, when.
5. Who not residents.
6. Exclusion from suffrage.

## ARTICLE IV

LEGISLATIVE
SECTION

1. Legislative power.
2. Senate and assembly.
3. Apportionment.
4. Assemblymen, how chosen.
5. Senators, how chosen.
6. Qualifications of members.
7. Seating of members; quorum; adjournment.
8. Rules; contempts; expulsion.
9. Officers.
10. Journals; open doors; adjournments.

SECTION
11. Meeting of legislature.
12. Ineligibility to office.
13. Who ineligible.
14. Filling vacancies.
15. Exemption from arrest.
16. Privilege in debate.
17. Style of laws ; bills.
18. Title of private bills.
19. Where bills may originate.
20. Yeas and nays.
21.* Repealed.
22. Powers may be conferred upon county boards.
23. Uniform town and county government.
24. Lotteries and divorces.
25. Stationery and printing.
26. Extra compensation; salary change.
27. Suits against state.
28. Order of office.
29. Militia.
30. Elections by legislature.
31. Special legislation prohibited.
32. General laws must be enacted.

## ARTICLE V

## executive

Section

1. Executive power; term of office.
2. Eligibility.
3. Governor and lieutenant governor, election of.
4. Powers of executive.
5. Compensation of governor.
6. Reprieves and pardons.
7. Lieutenant governor when governor.
8. Lieutenant governor president of senate; when secretary of state to be governor.
9. Compensation of lieutenant governor.
10. Governor to approve or veto bills; proceedings on veto.

## ARTICLE VI

ADMINISTRATIVE
Section

1. Election of secretary treasurer and attorney-general.
2. Secretary of state; duties, compensation.
3. Treasurer and attorney-general.
4. County officers; election, terms and removal; vacancies.

## ARTICLE VII

JUDICIARY
Section

1. Impeachment; trial.
2. Judicial power, where vested.

Section
3. Supreme court, jurisdiction of.
4. Supreme court justices; term; chief justice.
5. Judicial circuits.
6. Alteration of circuits.
7. Circuit judges; number, election, eligibility, term, salary.
8. Circuit courts, jurisdiction of.
9. Elections and vacancies.
10. Salaries of judges; to hold no other office.
11. Terms of courts; change of judges.
12. Clerks of circuit and supreme courts.
13. Removal of judges.
14. Judges of probate.
15. Justices of the peace, election and term; jurisdiction.
16. Tribunals of conciliation.
17. Style of writs; indictments.
18. Tax on civil suits.
19. Testimony in suits in equity.
20. Rights of suitors.
21. Publication of laws and decisions.
22. Commissioners to revise code of practice.
$\because 3$. Court commissioners.

## ARTICLE VIII

FINANCE
Section

1. Rules of taxation uniform; income taxes.
2. Appropriations ; limitation.
3. Credit of state.
4. Contracting state debts.
5. Annual tax.
6. Public debt for extraordinary expense; taxation.
7. State may borrow money for war purposes.
8. Vote on fiscal bills ; quorum.
9. Evidences of debt.
10. Internal improvements.

## ARTICLE IX

EMINENT DOMAIN AND PROPERTY OF THE STATE
Section

1. Jurisdiction on rivers and lakes; navigable waters.
2. Territorial property.
3. Ultimate property in lands; escheats.

## ARTICLE X

 EDUCATIONSection

1. Duties and compensation of state superintendent.
2. School fund created; income

SECTION
3. District schools; tuition; sectarian instruction.
4. Annual school tax.
5. Income of school fund.
6. State university: support.
7. Land commissioners.
8. Lands, how sold; payment.

## ARTICLE XI

CORPORATIONS
Section

1. Corporations, how formed.
2. Property taken by municipality.
3. Municipal home rule; debt limit; tax to pay debt.
3a. Acquisition of lands by state and cities.
4. General banking law.

## ARTICLE XII

## AMENDMFNTS

SEction

1. Constitutional amendment.
2. Constitutional convention.

## ARTICLE XIII

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS
SECTION

1. Political year ; elections.
2. Duelists disqualified as electors, etc.
3. Who ineligible to office.
4. Great seal.
5. Residents on Indian lands, where may vote.
6. Legislative officers.
7. Division of counties.
8. County seats removed.
9. Election of officers.
10. Vacancies in offices.
11. Passes, franks and privileges.

## ARTICLE XIV

Schedule
Section

1. Effect of change of government.
2. Territorial laws.
3. Territorial fines to accrue to state.
4. Rights of action and prosecutions saved.
5. Existing officers to hold over.
6. Seat of government.
7. Local officers to hold over.
8. Copy of constitution for president.
9. Ratification of constitution; election of officers.
10. First election; returns.
11. Common law in force.
12. Officers, when to enter on duties.
13. Oath of office.

## 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 tranquility and promote the general welfare, do establish this constitution.

## ARTICLE I

## DECLARATION OF RIGHTS

Equality of 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.

Liberty of 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. [As amended November, 1922.] 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.

Bail; 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. [As amended November, 1870.] 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.

Bill of attainder; ex post facto law; obligation of 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.

Lands allodial; 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. 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. 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 and 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 boundaries. 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 northeast 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 Menominie 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 centre 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 Cramm; 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. [Provided, however, that the following alteration of the aforesaid boundary be and hereby is proposed to the congress of the United States as the preference of the state of Wisconsin, and if the same shall be assented and agreed to by the congress of the United States, then the same shall be and forever remain obligatory on the state of Wisconsin, viz.: Leaving the aforesaid boundary line at the foot of the rapids of the St. Louis river; thence in a direct line, bearing southwesterly, to the mouth of the Iskodewabo, or Rum river, where the same empties into the Mississippi river; thence down the main channel of the said Mississippi river as prescribed in the aforesaid boundary. ${ }^{1}$ ]

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

Who are electors. SEGTION 1. [As amended November, 1882.] Every male 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. [As amended November, 1908.] Persons of foreign birth who, prior to the first day of December, A. D. 1908, shall have declared their intentions to become citizens conformable to the laws of the United States on the subject of naturalization, provided that the rights hereby granted to such persons shall cease on the first day of December, A. D. 1912.
3. 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.

[^13]4. Civilized persons, of Indian descent, not members of any tribe; provided, that 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 votes cast at such election; and provided further, that in incorporated cities and villages 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, when. 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.

Who 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.

Senate and assembly. 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. [As amended November, 1910.] 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. [As amended November, 1881.] 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. [As amended November, 1881.] 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 members. 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.

Seating of members; quorum; adjournment. 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. [As amended November, 1881.] 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.

Who ineligible. 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.

Where bills may originate. 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. ${ }^{1}$

Powers may be conferred upon 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. S'ection 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. [Added November, 1871; amended November, 1892.] 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. 3d. 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 apportionment of any part of the school fund. 9th. For incorporating any city, town or village, or to amend the charter thereof.

General laws must be enacted. S'ection 32. [Added November, 1871.] 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.

[^14]
## ARTICLE V

## EXECUTIVE

Executive power; term of office. 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.

Governor and lieutenant governor, election of. S'ECTION 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 of executive. 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.

Compensation of governor. Section 5. [As amended November, 1869, and November, 1926.] The governor shall receive, during his continuance in office, an annual compensation of not less than five thousand dollars, to be fixed by law, which shall be in full for all traveling or other expenses incident to his duties. The compensation prescribed for governor immediately prior to the adoption of this amendment shall continue in force until changed by the legislature in a manner consistent with the other provisions of this constitution.

Reprieves and pardons. 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, communication 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. S'ECTION 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.

Compensation of lieutenant governor. S'ECTION 9. [As amended November, 1869.] The lieutenant governor shall receive during his continuance in office an annual compensation of one thousand dollars.

Governor to approve or veto bills; proceedings on veto. SECTION 10. [As amended November, 1908, and November, 1930.] 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. 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. S'ECTION 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 and attorney-general. S'ection 3. The powers, duties and compensation of the treasurer and attorney-general shall be prescribed by law.

County officers; election, terms and removal; vacancies. S'ection 4. [As amended November, 1882, and April, 1929.] 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 house of representatives 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 of. 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; chief justice. SECTION 1. [4]. [As amended November, 1877; April, 1889, and November, 1903.] 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, La Fayette, 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. [As amended April, 1897, and November, 1924.] 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 courts, jurisdiction of. 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, judgments and decrees, and give them a general control over inferior courts and jurisdictions.

Elections and vacancies. 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.

Salaries of judges; to hold no other office. SECTION 10. [As amended 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. [As amended November, 1882.] 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; election and term; jurisdiction. 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 judgrnent 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.

Tax on civil suits. 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 suits in equity. 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

Ruies of taxation; income taxes. SECTION 1. [As amended November, 1908, and April, 1927.] 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. [As amended November, 1877.] 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. 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.

State may borrow money for war purposes. 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 appro-
priation 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 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. [As amended November, 1908, and November, 1924.] 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 theretc 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


#### Abstract

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

Duties and compensation of state superintendent. SECTION 1. [As amended November, 1902.] 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, 1.905. 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.

Lands, how sold; payment. Section 8 . Provision shall be made by laiv 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. [AS amended November, 1874, November, 1912, and November, 1924.] 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.

Acquisition of lands by state and cities. SECTION $3 a$. [Added November, 1912.] 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 con-
vey 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. [Substituted for former sections 4 and 5, November, 1902.] 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 be 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 convention. 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 ,f 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. [As amended November, 1882.] 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.

Duelists disqualified as electors, etc. 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.

Who ineligible 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 S'tates 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. S'Ection 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. ${ }^{1}$

Election of 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. S'ection 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. [Added November, 1902.] No person, association, copartnership, 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, copartnership, or corporation,
${ }^{1}$ See sec. 31, subd. 5, art. IV ante.
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 prasecution or punishment for any offense concerning which he was required to give his testimony or produce any documentary evidence.

The railroad commissioner and his deputy in the discharge of duty are excepted from the provisions of this amendment.
Recall of elective officers. SEction 12. [As ratified November, 1926.] 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 twentyfive 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 clections. 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 S'tates shall be as valid as if issued in the name of the state.

Territorial laws. 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 to 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 to hold over. SEction 7. All county, precinct and township officers shall continue to hoid 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 com-
missioners (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. ${ }^{1}$

First election; returns. SEction 11. The several elections provided for in this article shall be conducted according to the existing laws of the territory; provided, that no elector shall be entitled to vote except in the town, ward or precinct where he resides. The returns of elections 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 cerified 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. ${ }^{2}$

Common law 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. SEcition 15. The oath of office may be administered by any judge or justice of the peace until the legislature shall otherwise direct.

We, the undersigned, members of the convention to form a constitution for the state of Wisconsin, to be submitted to the people thereof for their ratification or rejection, do hereby certify that the foregoing is the constitution adopted by the convention.

In testimony whereof, we have hereunto set our hands at Madison, the first day of February, A. D., eighteen hundred and forty-eight.

[^15]
# STATE BUDGET 1929-1930 

By James B. Borden, Director of the Budget

UNDER the 1929 budget law, the director of the budget is required to prepare in simple form at the end of each fiscal year a. condensed, accurate account of the finances of the state, showing the sources of the state's revenues and the purposes of its expenditures. The tables and explanations given below are extracts from the summarized budget statement released in December, 1930.

Table I

## SUMMARY OF NET RECEIPTS AND NET DISBURSEMENTS OF THE STATE FOR THE FISCAL YEAR, 1929-1930

| Receipts |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Taxes | \$27,362,618.60 |
| Boards, Commissions and Departments | 2,015,302.95 |
| Charitable and Penal Institutions | 1,517,156.05 |
| University of Wisco | 3,776,171.93 |
| Normal Schools | 425,525.98 |
| Other Educational Activities | 431,131.26 |
| County Patients in State Institutions | 804,174.19 |
| Agricultural Activit:es | 319,339.49 |
| Conservation Fund | 594,187.67 |
| Highway Moneys | 27,512,353.53 |
| Interest, Grand Army Home, and Miscellaneous | 469,580.34 |
| Repayment of Principal of Loans, Teachers' Contr butions to Annuity Fund, etc. $\qquad$ | 5,567,878.17 |

Total Receipts -------------------------------- \$70,795,420.16
Disbursements
Boards, Commissions and Departments ----------- \$4,947,251.01
Charitable and Penal Institutions --.---.---------- $4,456,022.54$

Normal Schools _---------------------------------- 2,346,805.74






Annuity and Investment Board-Teachers' Pensions 688,054.96
Circuit Courts, Veterans Home, and Miscellaneous-_ 932,495.91
Investments from Trust Funds ------------------- 6,981,747.16


## Details of Table I

## Receipts

Receipts from Taxes
The taxes received by the state in 1929-1930, $\$ 27,362,618.60$, came chiefly from the following sources:

| R | \$6,82 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Insurance Companies | 2,124,599.98 |
| Street Railways, Light, Heat and Power Companies, and Conservation and Regulation Companies_ | 949,881.18 |
| Telephone Companies -------------- | 463,550.40 |
| Telegraph Companies | 131,103.07 |
| Income Taxes | 7,504,509.26 |
| Inheritance Taxes | 2,461,673.38 |
| State Tax Levy for the Common Schools | 3,997,980.89 |
| Surtax on incomes for the Teachers' Pension exclusive of the $40 \%$ collected from and returned to the |  |
| Forestry Tax | 2,237,451.60 |
| Auto Transportation Companies | 99,679.01 |
| Private Freight Line Companies | 97,911.72 |
| Surtax on Incomes for Soldiers' Rehabilitation | 88,831.09 |
| Parlor and Sleeping Car Companies | 32,008.51 |
| Occupational Taxes | 20,278.10 |
| Express Companies | 12,003.19 |
| Suit Taxes | 18,000.00 |

## Receipts of Boards, Commissions, and Departments

Boards, commissions, and departments were credited with receipts of $\$ 2,015,302.95$. The principal sources from which the money was obtained were:

Insurance Agents' Certificates, Valuation Fees, etc. $\$ 151,619.33$

Grain and Warehouse Inspection Fees --.-.-.-.---- 167,840.41
Incorporation, Notarial, and Other Fees ----------- 452,084.16
Federal Aid for Vocational Education_................ $216,354.03$
Real Estate Brokers Licenses and Fees--.--------- $\quad 52,162.00$
Barbers, Hotels, Plumbers, and Beauty Parlors Fees

Bank and building and loan examination fees, etc.-- $\quad 133,776.40$
 50,592.12
Peddlers, marketing, butter and cheese makers, beverage, commercial feeds, fees and licenses, etc.

198,778.05
Boxing licenses, $5 \%$ of gross receipts of boxing exhibitions, etc.

23,013.84
Accounting services, reassessments, etc. -------------------1 $63,635.46$


## Receipts of Charitable and Penal Institutions

The receipts of the charitable and penal institutions totaled $\$ 1,517,156.05$. The binder twine plant and prison industries at Waupun produced $\$ 563,036.21$ and $\$ 174,554.13$, respectively; Reformatory industries at Green Bay, $\$ 94,954.95$; Workshop for the blind, Milwaukee, $\$ 28,147.05$; Farm sales, $\$ 122,691.58$. The receipts from prison labor and for the care of private patients were $\$ 192,902.70$.

The federal government paid $\$ 340,869.43$ for the maintenance of soldiers at the Wisconsin Memorial Hospital, Mendota.

Receipts of University of Wisconsin
The receipts of the University of Wisconsin totaled \$3,776,171.93
Nonresident tuition, incidental fees, summer session tuition, interest, etc.
$\$ 828,395.51$
Dormitories and cafeterias ------------------------- 699,232.17
Football games and other sports -------------------- 397,979.70

University Extension fees ---------------------------- 261,521.95


Laboratory fees -------------------------------------187,528.74

Memorial Union fees, sales, etc. -------------------131,372.07
Military fees
8,297.65

Stores sales ---------------------------------------19191.25
Extension lecture fees ------------------------------- 42,475.43
Soils laboratory income ------------------------------ 2,156.50

Revenue accrued from 1928-1929 ------------------ 4,059.35
Interest on Agricultural College Fund _--....-.-.-. 12,458.30
Miscellaneous sources
3,028.97

## Receipts of Normal Schools

The Normal Schools received from nonresident tuition, incidental fees, interest, etc., $\$ 292,313.48$; and from dormitories, cafeterias, and stationary stands, $\$ 133,212.50$.

## Receipts of Other Educational Activities

Stout Institute and the Mining School paid into the State Treasury $\$ 97,166.03$ and $\$ 1,178.50$ respectively. The receipts to the common school fund income for the benefit of the common schools were $\$ 332,786.73$. This money came chiefly from interest on the principal of the common school fund which, on June 30, 1930, was approximately $\$ 9,500,000.00$.

## Receipts for the Care of County Patients in State Institutions

The counties reimburse the state for the care of county patients committed to certain state institutions under the jurisdiction of the State Board of Control at rates prescribed by statute. The total amount paid by the counties for this service was $\$ 582,756.64$. The counties also reimbursed the state for one-half the cost ( $\$ 221,417.55$ ) of maintaining county patients admitted to the Wisconsin General Hospital at Madison.

## Receipts of Agricultural Activities

Receipts for this group totaled $\$ 319,339.49$. The money collected at the State Fair from sale of grand stand concessions and agency receipts ( $\$ 229,561.29$ ) was the largest item. Bovine tuberculosis retests brought $\$ 62,721.13$; and live stock breeders' fees and sales,


The Executive Residence, Madison.
$\$ 16,914.52$; and $\$ 10,142.55$ was received from various agricultural associations.

## Receipts of Conservation Fund

Receipts from local and nonresident hunting and fishing licenses, trapping licenses, federal aid, and sale of rough fish, etc., totaled $\$ 594,187.67$. The $1 / 20$ mill tax for forestry purposes ( $\$ 298,797.62$ ) is shown under the heading "Taxes".

## Highway Moneys

The highway moneys came from the following sources:
Motor vehicle and drivers license fees ------------ \$12,023,504.09


County contributions for state and federal projects $4,145,611.95$
Local units' share of improvements ----.------.--- $113,881.06$
Contributions of railways
80,723.90


## Receipts from Interest and Miscellaneous

Receipts from interest and miscellaneous included the following:
$\begin{array}{llr}\text { Interest on daily balances of general fund cash on } & \\ \text { deposit in Wisconsin banks } & \\ \text { Federal aid, contributions of members, and sales at } & \$ 308,893.94 \\ \text { Grand Army Home for Veterans, Waupaca ------ } & 65,914.83 \\ \text { Interest on soldiers' rehabilitation fund } & 30,374.63 \\ \text { Fees, permits, etc., for securities regulation fund ---- } & 62,006.38 \\ \text { Excess fire department dues ----------- } & 2,390.56\end{array}$

## DISBURSEMENTS

Disbursements of Boards, Commissions, and Departments
The disbursements of all the boards, commissions, and departments of the state totaled $\$ 4,947,251.01$. This figure includes the amount spent by the executive department, attorney general, state treasurer, industrial commission, tax commission, railroad commission, insurance commission, superintendent of public instruction, board of health, national guard, banking department, department of agriculture and markets, bureau of engineering, etc.

## Disbursements of Charitable and Penal Institutions

The disbursements of the charitable and penal institutions totaled $\$ 4,456,022.54$. This total includes the amount spent for operation maintenance, and improvements at the hospitals for the insane at Waupun, Oshkosh, and Mendota; the Industrial School for Boys at Waukesha, and for Girls at Milwaukee, the Industrial Home for Women at Taycheedah; the Northern and the Southern Colony and Training Schools at Chippewa Falls and Union Grove; the School for the Blind at Janesville, and for the Deaf at Delavan; the State Public School at Sparta; Tuberculosis Sanatoria at Statesan and Lake Tomahawk; State Reformatory at Green Bay, Workshop for the

Blind at Milwaukee; Memorial Hospital at Mendota, and the Prison at Waupun, including the Binder Twine Plant and Prison Industries.

## Disbursements of University of Wisconsin

The disbursements of the University of Wisconsin are for operation, maintenance, and capital improvements at the institution and for services rendered throughout the state. Disbursements on account of dairy and farm sales, the dormitories and commons, football games, and other sports, and Wisconsin General Hospital, etc., are included in the total of $\$ 8,054,174.22$.

## Disbursements of Normal Schools

The disbursements for the normal schools include the amount spent for operation, maintenance, and capital improvements at the nine normal schools (state teachers' colleges), the administrative costs of the board of normal regents, and the disbursements on account of dormitories, cafeterias, etc., totaling $\$ 2,346,805.74$.

## Disbursements of Other Educational Activities

Other educational institutions are Stout Institute at Menomonie and the Mining School at Platteville, the total disbursements of which were $\$ 318,154.74$ and $\$ 39,213.40$, respectively.

## Disbursements for Charitable and Penal Aids

Under the heading of Charitable and Penal Aids, totaling $\$ 2,098,118.42$, will be found the amount spent as the State's share of the cost of maintaining the chronic insane in county asylums, $\$ 1,070,666.19$; patients in county tuberculosis sanatoria, $\$ 386,840.38$; mothers' pensions, $\$ 60,000.00$; old age pensions, $\$ 22,169.79$; grants to counties as reimbursement for county aid to the blind and deaf, $\$ 50,000.00$; and $\$ 508,442.06$ paid the Wisconsin General Hospital for the care of county patients.

## Disbursements for Educational Aids

The disbursements of $\$ 7,809,836.03$ listed as educational aids include:

State aid to city and rural elementary schools_---- \$5,999,226.49 ${ }^{1}$
Salaries and expenses of supervising teachers ------ $\quad 237,469.95$

Maintenance of county normal schools ------------ $319,299.35$
Aid for vocational education ----------------------- 254,999.99
Free high schools -------------------------------17. 175,301.21


Miscellaneous aids
291,731.85

[^16]
## Disbursements for Agricultural Aids

Disbursements under this heading, totaling $\$ 1,307,777.94$, include the following:

Cost of administration and payment of indemnities for cattle slaughtered because of bovine tuberculosis
\$600,702.26

Aid to county agricultural societies (county fairs)
303,152.44
Minor aids to a number of agricultural associations

## Highway Disbursements

A total of $\$ 25,670,012.29$ was spent for maintenance of roads, construction of highways and bridges, the cost of collecting the motor vehicle and drivers' license fees, and the gas tax, aid to local roads, etc.

Disbursements of Annuity and Investment Board (Teachers' Pen-
sions)
The disbursements total $\$ 688,054.96$, and consist of:
Withdrawals and refunds _------------------------- \$286,331.55


Administration and investment expense ------------- $\quad 53,482.26$

## RECONCILIATION WITH THE SECRETARY OF STATE'S RECORDS

## Disbursements

The gross cash disbursements and book entries as shown by the Secretary of State were $\$ 90,014,578.68$, whereas the disbursements as shown in this schedule are $\$ 66,519,248.49$. The difference is accounted for by the fact that this statement does not include interfund transfers of $\$ 15,481,476.42$, agency transactions of $\$ 6,566,298.04$, and refunds of receipts and disbursements of $\$ 1,447,555.73$.

## Interfund Transfers

Money temporarily shifted from one fund to another is called a transfer. The resulting book entry adds to the disbursements of the fund debited and to the receipts of the fund credited without money having been received or disbursed by the state. If the receipts and disbursements of the state as shown by each of the funds were totaled without deducting these interfund transfers, the resulting figure would be in excess of the cash actually received or disbursed by the state. For this reason they are eliminated.

## Agency Transactions

The state receives money that it cannot use for state purposes but returns to the local units of government. All of the ad valorem taxes assessed against street railways, interdistrict utilities, and conservation and regulation companies are paid to the state, and $85 \%$ of the gross tax is promptly returned to the counties and local units
in which the property operates. The amount returned was $\$ 5,304,244.80$.

The state acts as the agent of counties in collecting what one county owes another for the care of its unfortunates. The amount returned was $\$ 496,149.37$.

It collects and redistributes the terminal taxes paid by the railroad companies. The amount returned was $\$ 447,329.68$.

It receives and redistributes the fire insurance companies' contributions to local fire protection organizations. The amount returned was $\$ 274,166.89$.

## Refunds of Receipts and Disbursements

From time to time it becomes necessary to return money that has been paid to the state treasurer under protest or in error. Frequently income and inheritance taxes paid to the state are later, by audit or court action, returned to the tax payer. On the other hand, money advanced upon a contract for the construction of a road may later, under audit, be found to have contained an overpayment and the excess payment is refunded to the treasury.

## Receipts

The total receipts as shown in this statement are $\$ 70,795,420.16$. The Secretary of State shows book receipts of $\$ 94,290,750.35$. The difference in the two figures is accounted for by the elimination of the following items:

```
Interfund transfers \$15,481,476.42
Collection agency receipts
6,566,298.04
Refunds of receipts and disbursements ---------------1,447,555.73
```



The Northwest Entrance.

## Table II.

## CONDITION OF THE GENERAL FUND: UNIVERSITY FUND INCOME: NORMAL FUND INCOME: AND CONSERVATION FUND ON JUNE 30, 1930



[^17]
## Table III

## BUDGET FOR THE GENERAL FUND: NORMAL SCHOOL FUND INCOME, UNIVERSITY FUND INCOME, AND CONSERVATION FUND FOR 1930-1931

| Receipts and Surpluses |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Taxes and interest ---------------- \$18,334,152.78 |  |  |
| Boards, commissions, and departments | 796,235.72 |  |
| Charitable and penal institutions - | 969,663.92 |  |
| Normal schools | 330,569.00 |  |
| Stout institute and Mining school | 25,500.00 |  |
| Subtotal | \$20,456,121.42 |  |
| Highway receipts | 28,869,449.00 |  |
| Conservation fund receipts | 999,033.94 | \$50,324,604.36 |
| Nonappropriated highway moneys |  |  |
| Estimated surplus (excluding high- |  |  |
| ways) June 30, 1930 |  | 1,014,464.45 |
| Total estimated resources |  | $\overline{\$ 57,860,812.67}$ |

## Appropriations

Boards, commissions, and departments \$5,975,223.00
Emergency board
250,000.00
University of Wisconsin ----------------- $4,619,547.50$
Normal schools
2,248,353.00
Board of control and charitable and penal institutions --....----------- $3,712,004.00$
Charitable and penal aids ----------- $\quad 2,189,927.04$
Educational aids --.-.-.---------------- $1,472,906.29$
Stout institute ---------------------------- $\quad 265,128.00$
Mining school
37,370.00
Subtotal ---------------------- $\$ 20,770,458.83$
Less estimated lapsing balances June

$400,000.00$

| Highway appropriations | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 20,370,458.83 \\ -\quad 28,995,635.00 \end{array}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Conservation fund appropriations | 999,033.94 | \$50,365,127.77 |
|  |  | \$7,495,684.90 |
| Less estimated nonappropriated highway moneys June 30, 1931 |  | 6,395,557.86 |
| Estimated surplus (excluding highways) June 30, 1931 |  | \$1,100,127.04 |

[^18]
## AN INTRODUCTION TO WISCONSIN STATE GOVERNMENT ${ }^{1}$

WISCONSIN'S state government is a vast and varied enterprise. Except for the city of Milwaukee, the state of Wisconsin is the largest employer within the state. Its annual receipts and disbursements total nearly $\$ 60,000,000$, excluding interfund transfers, agency, investment, and similar transactions. Its investments in buildings exceed $\$ 50,000,000$ and in highways more than twice this amount. It manages and invests trust funds of above $\$ 30,000,000$. It owns more than 370,000 acres of land, of which 10,000 acres are in cultivated farms. It operates several businesses-the binder twine plant and other prison industries, the state fair, and the university farms, dormitories and commons, whose annual sales combined exceed several million dollars.

But the state government is vastly more than a business enterprise. It is not conducted for profit, and it deals in services, not commodities. It is a collective venture owned by the people and operated on their behalf by their paid servants. The property of the state is their property; its services are for their benefit. The people are both the beneficiaries and the stockholders in the collective enterprise known as government, which is the most inclusive of all modern social institutions.

## Relation to Other Governments

The state government, of course, is not all of government. From a dollar-and-cents point of view it is less important than either the federal or the local governments. The federal government expends more than twice as much as do all state governments put together, and the county and local governments nearly twice as much as does the federal government. Of total disbursements of the state of Wisconsin and its political subdivision in 1929 of above $\$ 255,000,000$, the state government used $\$ 37,000,000$ for its own purposes, the counties above $\$ 56,000,000$, cities nearly $\$ 83,000,000$, towns and villages $\$ 16$,000,000 , and school districts above $\$ 56,000,000$.

## United States Government

The state government, however, has what might be termed the central position in all government. Under the United States Constitution, the states, not the United States, are vested with all reserve powers of government. The federal government has only such pow-

[^19]ers as are expressly or by necessary implication conferred upon it. The states and their people possess all other powers of government. Economic progress in the one hundred forty years since this fundamental relation was established has tended to give increasing importance to the powers conferred upon the national government. Within its sphere the federal government is supreme, and some of its powers widely affect every person in the entire country. Among these are the regulation of interstate commerce, the conduct of the post office, the control of foreign relations, the levy of import duties and federal income taxes, and the war power. Important as the functions of the federal government have become, it remains true that the state and local governments much more directly affect the lives of the average citizen.

## State Constitution

The organization and powers of these governments are determined (except as to matters dealt with in the United States Constitution) by the State Constitution. This is the fundamental law of the state and of all of its political subdivisions. Wisconsin's Constitution is, with the exception of those of two New England states, the oldest of state constitutions now in force. Wisconsin still operates under its original constitution, adopted in 1848, and while there have been numerous amendments the changes made have not been so very material. Wisconsin's Constitution is much shorter than the more recent constitutions of other states. While safeguarding fundamental rights as fully as any such document, it contains less detail as to governmental organization. It is also more difficult to amend than most constitutions, as it requires, adoption by two successive legislatures, and ratification by a referendum vote of the people before any proposed change can take effect. These provisions make Wisconsin's Constitution at the same time stable and flexible, making change in the fundamental law difficult but permitting wide latitude to the legislature in the organization and reorganization of the state government.

## Local Governments

Similarly, the fundamental relations between the state and local governments are definitely established by the Constitution, but the details are left to be supplied by the legislature. Counties, towns, villages, cities, and school districts are political subdivisions of the state and subject in most respects to control by state legislation, but with constitutional safeguards. The county offices which existed in 1848 can neither be abolished nor their respective duties taken from them without amendment of the Constitution and, further, the legislature is required to provide a uniform system of county government. In all other respects county government is within control of the state legislature, which is expressly authorized to delegate to the county boards such local legislative powers as it may deem advisable. Towns and school districts are still more the creatures of the state government.

Subject to the limitation that it shall be as nearly uniform as practicable, the legislature is free to establish any form of town government, and not even the requirement of uniformity applies to school districts. Education has been held to be, under our Constitution, a matter of statewide concern and its every aspect depends upon the state statutes.
Cities and villages have, under the home rule amendment of 1924, a somewhat different status. This amendment allows these governmental units to determine their local affairs in government, subject to enactments of the legislature of statewide concern, which affect with uniformity all cities and villages. The precise limitations of the independence of the cities and villages under this amendment remain to be determined. Clearly it gives to them some powers which the legislature cannot take away, but leaves them subject to state control in other matters. The state prescribes how cities and villages shall be organized, but under existing statutes gives them wide latitude as to organization and their functions.

The counties, towns, villages, cities, and school districts perform the functions of government which come closest to the average citizen. Within their sphere are the common and high schools, the local roads and streets, police and fire protection, parks and playgrounds, waterworks and sewerage systems, poor relief and mothers' pensions, to mention only some of the more important of the activities of the local governments. These rank first in costs, and in modern society represent vital social needs.

## Functions of the State Government

There are many important functions, however, which are performed directly by the state government. Of these the outstanding ones are the law making, law enforcing, and regulatory functions. The state legislature and the state courts make and interpret the great body of the laws governing the relations of the individual to society-the criminal law, the law of property, the law of domestic relations, the business law, etc. Law enforcement is less directly a state responsibility, in the main being a duty of the county and local governments, but the governor is the principal law enforcing officer. Some state departments have special police officers of their own, such as the conservation wardens and the automobile inspectors. Related are the regulatory functions of the state government: the regulation of public utilities and insurance companies, the inspection of banks and factories, the enforcement of the pure food and weights and measures laws, the licensing of the real estate brokers in the several professions, and still others. These are combined law making and law enforcing powers, and their object is protective, rather than penal.

## Service to Citizens

These functions, plus general governmental activities, such as tax collection and record keeping, account for considerably less than ten


$$
\text { - } 1 x^{2} \mathrm{gr}
$$

- 



View of the Capitol from the Upper Campus.
per cent of the total expenditures of the state government. While the best known and most widely discussed, they are far less extensive than what might be called the "service" activities of the state government; that is, service rendered for the collective enjoyment of all the people which cannot well be provided by private enterprise. It is these service activities, rather than the general and regulatory functions, which account mainly for the increase in state expenditures and state employes.

Looming largest financially is highway construction and maintenance, to which is devoted considerably more than one-third of the total state expenditures. Nearly $\$ 150,000,000$ have been invested to date (from federal, state, and local funds) in the state trunk highway system, and $\$ 500,000,000$ in all roads, streets, and bridges-a figure which exceeds the value of all railroad property in the state.

Ranking second financially, and not less important socially, are the state's activities in the field of education. The state has supervision over all public schools, and to some extent financially aids all public schools, including the vocational schools. It directly conducts the university, the nine state teachers' colleges, The Stout Institute, and the Wisconsin Mining School; and pays practically the entire cost of operation of the thirty rural normal schools.

Next is the care of the unfortunates: dependents, defectives, and delinquents. For these the state has seventeen institutions, not counting the Grand Army Home, some of whose problems are similar but whose services exist for an entirely different class of people. In these institutions are 8,300 inmates, students, and patients to be daily housed, fed, clothed, helped, and cared for in every way, plus 1,600 employees to serve them, a population exceeding that of any city but the 25 largest of the state. In addition, the state supervises and pays approximately one-half of the cost of operation of 66 county institutions, with around 11,000 people under their care. Four thousand more people are on probation or parole under state supervision. Finally, the state, to an increasing degree, is interesting itself in those in need of aid outside of institutions and in the prevention of dependency and delinquency.

The promotion of agriculture is another important service activity of the state government. This is represented by such lines of work as the promotion of cooperative marketing, the eradication of bovine tuberculosis, and the state and county fairs, the agricultural experimentation stations, extension work in agriculture and home economics, vocational agricultural classes, the standard of dairy products, and the development of grades and standards for agricultural produce. Wisconsin, on a per capita basis, expends more for agriculture than any other state in the Union.

The conservation of natural resources is an activity which has developed rapidly in recent years. In round numbers, the state now spends yearly one million dollars for this purpose. The work includes the purchase and development of state forests, prevention and sup-
pression of forest fires, encouragement of private forestry, the conduct of 24 fish hatcheries and two game farms, the operation of 16 state parks, and the enforcement of all fish and game laws.

The safeguarding of the public health is another service activity upon which Wisconsin state government expends a relatively large amount in comparison with most other states. This is carried on cooperatively with the local authorities, with the state assuming directly those phases which local agencies cannot possibly provide: medical and surgical care for indigent county patients at the Wisconsin General Hospital, the physical restoration of crippled chil'dren, 225,000 analyses each year in the psychiatric and hygienic laboratories.

Numerous other service functions might here be discussed, but those which have been mentioned will suffice to illustrate the importance which they hold in present-day state government. It is for these activities that most of the state's tax dollar is spent and in which most of the state's employes are engaged.

## Organization of the State Government

The manifold duties of the state government are performed by some forty or more departments, their number depending upon the understanding of this term. The great majority of these are not mentioned in the Constitution, but have been set up by statutes. Aside from the legislature, the Supreme and circuit courts, and the six so-called elective state officers (governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, state treasurer, attorney general, superintendent of public instruction), only the commissioners of public lands, of all existing state departments, are as much as mentioned in the Constitution.

The Constitution groups the state departments in four divisions: legislative, executive, judicial, and administrative. The first three of these are independent and coequal, and their structure and functions are prescribed in the Constitution itself. The administrative branch of the state government, in contrast, is little more than the heading of an article in the Constitution, which mentions only four of the existing administrative departments, without clearly defining their relations to the executive.

Until within the last two decades, the tendency in Wisconsin, as elsewhere, was toward independence of the administrative departments. Aside from appointing their heads, the Governor had very little control over them, and, as most of the larger administrative departments were in charge of three-man commissions, the Governor, during any one term of office, usually could appoint but a minority of the commissioners. In response to public sentiment holding the Governor responsible for the functioning of all administrative departments, this relation has now been considerably altered through the budget system and executive control over appropriations made to departments. The Governor has, to some extent at least, become the chief administrative officer of the state. The heads of the adminis-
trative departments are not now mere subordinates of the executive, but the earlier tendency towards decentralization has been entirely reversed and the administrative departments are no longer, if they ever were, coequal with the legislative, executive, and judicial departments.

## The Legislature

These three major divisions have undergone comparatively little change since the Constitution was adopted. Wisconsin's legislature is constituted substantially as are all other American legislatures, and performs the same functions. The two houses are known respectively as the Senate and the Assembly, the concurrence of both of which is necessary to legislation. The legislature controls the purse strings and the organization of nearly all administrative departments. Its fundamental function is law making, but through its control of appropriations and its right to investigate any state department it can to a very large extent control the actions of all branches of the government. It is the division of the government closest to the people and in the enactment of laws speaks for them, every law enacted beginning with the clause, "The people of the state of Wisconsin, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows."

## The Governor

The executive power is vested in the Governor, an elective stite officer, with the lieutenant governor as his alternate. The Constitution gives the Governor broad powers, and all recent developments have tended to give these increasing significance. The Governor has primary responsibility for law enforcement, appoints the principal administrative officers and, as noted, is fast becoming, if he is not already, the head of the entire state administration. He also has an important part in legislation, being expressly charged by the Constitution with recommending legislation, and vested with a veto power which, while not legally final, is practically so in most cases.

## The Courts

The Supreme and circuit courts are established by the Constitution, with powers independent of the legislature or the executive. Municipal and inferior courts are creatures of legislation and can be changed as the legislature may deem advisable. The function of the courts of Wisconsin is the same as that of all American courts. They interpret the statutes and the Constitution and apply these in concrete disputes which come to them for settlement. This power includes the nullification of laws enacted by the legislature and signed by the Governor when these are in conflict with the Constitution, the supreme law of the state. It also includes of necessity what might be called "a supplemental law making power". Constitutional clauses are written in broad, general terms and no statute can possibly anticipate all of the questions which may arise under them. The courts


Sunset on Trout Lake, Northern Forest Park.
faced with concrete situations must determine what the statutes and the Constitution mean with reference to these situations. Often more than one view might well be taken, but someone must have the final decision, and under our constitutional system this power is vested in the courts. Hence, the law which actually governs property rights and human relations is to be found not alone in the statutes but in the court decisions as well.

## The Administrative Departments

It remains to discuss the administrative departments, using this term broadly to include the educational and charitable and penal institutions conducted by the state, as well as what are usually spoken of as the state "boards, commissions, and departments". These administrative departments employ the great majority of the state's employes and spend the larger part of the state's revenues, but are creatures of the legislature, subject to executive control and judicial review.

Wisconsin has never adopted a "blue print" plan for the organization of its state government, and hence there is room for argument as to exactly how many departments there are. As the editors use this term, there are, besides six constitutional departments and the four divisions of the military organization of the state, twenty-two major administrative departments, five educational boards, eleven examining boards, ten temporary and minor boards (most of which have no employes), and ten private societies which receive state moneys and are to some extent under state control. Wisconsin, without passing any general consolidation act, has had much actual consolidation of departments and now has a smaller number of independent state departments than many states which have enacted much advertised reorganization acts.

## Employes

Performing the work of the state government are some 9,000 state employes and officers. By actual count of the bureau of personnel, there were on all pay rolls of the state a total of 9,489 names in January, 1931, but this includes temporary and part time workers numbering more than 1,000 . Of the entire number, 6,803 were in the "classified service"; that is, subject to the civil service law. The rest are mainly university and teachers college professors and some 150 appointive state officers. Approximately two-fifths of the total employes are women and three-fifths men. The university with a total of 3,906 persons on its pay rolls, the charitable and penal institutions with 1,606 employes, the state teachers' colleges with 845 , constitute by far the largest employing departments. In the capitol and the capitol annex there are in the neighborhood of 1,500 employes. There are state employes in every county except Pepin, but Dane county has nearly two-thirds of the entire number, due to the location of the university and the capitol in this county. Milwaukee
county has over 500 state employes, Douglas, Winnebago, Fond du Lac and Chippewa over 200 each, and Brown and Waupaca very nearly this number.

Large as are these figures, it should be noted that the number of state employes is less than one percent of the population gainfully occupied. It falls several thousand short of the number of employes of the city of Milwaukee and is only slightly larger than the total of the employes of Milwaukee county or the federal government in Wisconsin, but exceeds that of any private employer in the state.

## State Expenditures

The state's pay roll in January, 1931, totalled $\$ 1,232,420$, but salaries account for considerably less than one-half of the total state expenditures. This total, like so many other facts regarding the state government, depends upon the sense in which the term "expenditures" is used. The accounts of the state treasurer show total "book" disbursements in 1929 of $\$ 85,000,000$ and in 1930 of $\$ 90,000,000$, but "net" disbursements of only $\$ 57,000,000$ and $\$ 60 ; 000,000$, the difference being accounted for by interfund transfers, refunds, and agency and investment transactions. Not all of the "net" disbursements are from general state funds, a million dollars being made from funds held by the state for the benefit of private parties, such as the teachers' retirement and state life funds. Finally, the state disburses nearly $\$ 19,000,000$ per year as state aids to local governmental units. These are moneys paid over to counties, cities, towns, villages, and school districts and expended by them, but with some restrictions imposed by state law. Deducting these state aids gives a figure of not quite $\$ 37,000,000$ which the tax commission reports as the state's expenditures in 1929.

For a more complete discussion of the state's expenditures, readers are referred to the popular state budget, which precedes this article.

## Revenues

Governmental expenditures are not identical with tax burdens, as most people assume. Like other governments, the state government has many sources of revenue other than taxes. Of total net receipts (eliminating agency transactions and refunds) in 1929 of $\$ 54,705,000$, as reported by the tax commission, nearly $\$ 8,400,000$ was derived from sales, admissions, and similar commercial transactions, and over $\$ 3,000,000$ from gifts and grants, principally from the federal government. The university, the charitable and penal institutions, the conservation commission, and many smaller departments have very considerable revenues not derived from taxes. The total disbursements of departments, hence, should not be taken as representing their cost to the taxpayers, which is the total of the disbursements less the receipts.

Taxes, however, constitute the principal source of support. What these taxes are and how they are assessed and collected are presented
in the article by J. R. Blough, "The Wisconsin Tax System", which appears earlier in this book. Largest among them are the motor vehicle license fees, the gasoline tax, the state's share of the income tax (practically all of which is used for school purposes), and the ad valorem tax on railroads. Less than $\$ 4,300,000$ was raised in 1930 from taxes on general property, and this was a larger levy than in most years.

## Departmental Summaries

Following this brief introduction are summaries of the organization and functions of each of the state departments. These accounts do not pretend to be departmental reports or to give complete statistics on the work of the several departments. For these the reports of the departments should be consulted, which can be obtained by writing to them, as well as other publications listed in these summaries.

The statistics on expenditures are taken from the Wisconsin State Budget. These do not in all cases agree precisely with those given in the departmental reports, as the budget figures are on an accrual basis-which means that all expenditures are charged to the year in which incurred, not when paid. The state's fiscal year begins July first and ends June thirtieth, so that expenditures given for 19291930 are for one year only. The personnel totals are from a tabulation made by the bureau of personnel, and should be understood to include every name appearing on the pay rolls. This embraces part time and temporary employes; and when employes are paid from more than one appropriation they are counted twice. In nearly all departments the number of permanent, full time employes is less than indicated, and in some very much less.

The statements of the functions of the several departments were prepared by the editors, but, in most cases, were checked by the departments for accuracy.


One of the Oldest Houses in Wisconsin, Built in 1815.


Highway, Oconto County.

## Legislative Branch of the State Government

## THE LEGISLATURE

Total personnel: 133 members, 4 officers (besides the Lieutenant Governor and the Speaker), 105 employes.
Expenditures: Legislature: Biennium, 1928-30, \$378,970. Special and Interim Committees: Biennium, 1928-30, $\$ 34,714$.
Appropriations: Legislature, sum sufficient; Interim Committees, various specified amounts.
Publications: See below.

THE Wisconsin legislature consists of two houses, the senate and the assembly, the members of both of which are elected by the people in the November general election. There are thirty-three senators, who represent the districts into which the state is divided after each federal census. Their term of office is 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. The assembly consists of one hundred members, also elected by districts. The term of office is two years, so that there are no "holdover" assemblymen, as there are senators. The salary of senators and assemblymen is $\$ 100$ per month, payable monthly during the entire term; however, the holdover senators (even-numbered districts) of the 1931 legislature receive a salary of only $\$ 500$ for their present term, due to the fact that this was the salary when they were elected.

Regular sessions of the legislature are held in each odd-numbered year, beginning 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 legislature may be convened in special session by the Governor, but in special sessions can act only upon matters specifically mentioned in the call of the Governor.

Each house elects its own officers, except that the lieutenant governor, under the constitution, is the president of the senate, with a casting 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 a sergeant-at-arms in each house, elected by the members. The legislature has a total of 105 employes, all of whom are appointed under civil service rules. These employes are under the direction of the chief clerks and ser-geants-at-arms of the respective houses.

Meetings of the legislature are held in the state capitol in the chambers assigned respectively to the senate and the assembly. Under the rules of the houses daily sessions are held which, unless otherwise ordered, begin at 10:00 A. M., and these sessions usually last
until noon or a little later. Frequently the houses begin work earlier than 10:00 A. M. and 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 23 standing committees, the senate 9 , but 6 of the assembly committees and 2 of the senate committees have other functions than the consideration of bills. The committees of the assembly are appointed by the speaker and those of the senate upon the recommendation of a committee on committees elected by the senate. In the senate the rule prevails that each senator shall be appointed to one of the functioning committees and only one such committee, while in the assembly some members serve on more than one. The most important committee of the two houses, the joint committee on finance, is a joint body, which acts and votes on all measures jointly. Other committees frequently arrange joint hearings, but act upon all measures independently. All bills upon introduction are referred to committees, which schedule hearings upon them. These hearings are announced in bulletins of committee hearings, which appear on each Friday for the hearings of the coming week, beginning on Tuesday. All hearings are held in the afternoon beginning at 2:00 P. M. Each committee has its own committee room in which normally its hearings are held.

Besides the regular committees, some special committees are appointed during each legislative session. These study special problems or conduct special investigations. Each legislature also creates several interim committees to investigate special subjects. These committees function during the interval between legislative sessions and report their findings and recommendations to the next legislature. Interim committees have no bills referred to them and special committees only infrequently.

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. 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 re-
passed by a two-thirds vote of the members of both houses. 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". This is issued daily during the session and is bound in book form after the close thereof. 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 is filed with the bill with the secretary of state. Besides the journals, the legislature prints bills, joint resolutions, acts, bulletins of proceedings, calendars, a legislative directory, manuals (giving rules of the two houses with other information), and interim committee reports. All legislative publications can be secured as printed by anyone upon payment of a $\$ 25$ fee to the secretary of state; acts alone, $\$ 5$; interim committee reports, free of charge from the legislative reference library.

The acts passed by the legislature are published currently in the official state paper, which at present is the Capital Times at Madison. At the close of each session any newspaper may reprint all of the laws enacted, and are paid therefor by the state. Many of the weekly newspapers publish such "Copy Law Supplement", which is the earliest publication of the collected laws of each session, appearing almost immediately after adjournment. Later the Session Laws are issued in book form by the secretary of state, and practically at the same time or soon thereafter the revisor issues the biennial statutes, which contain all of the permanent general statutes of the state, including those enacted at the last legislative session properly fitted into the body of the statutes. The Statutes can be purchased from the director of purchases at $\$ 5$ per copy and the Session Laws at $\$ 2.50$ per copy.


Wisconsin River near Prairie du Chien.

## LEGISLATIVE DIRECTORY

| Name | Address | District and Politics | Occupation | Committee |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Anderson, J. A. | Barron | 29-R. | Merchant | Highways |
| Barker, J. A. | R. 2, Antigo | $30-\mathrm{R}$. | Farmer | State and Local Government |
| Blanchard, G. W. | 411 Randolph St., Edgerton-- | 15-R. | Attorney | Judiciary |
| Boldt, H. E. | 119 Broadway St., Sheboygan Falls.- | $20-\mathrm{R}$. | Various business interests.. | Joint Finance, Contingent Expenditures |
| Carroll, J. H. | Glidden- | 12-R. | Farmer | Joint Finance, Contingent Expenditures |
| Cashman, J. E. | R. 1, Denmark | 1-P. R. | Farmer | Highways, Leg. Procedure, Committees |
| Clifford, E. A. | 248 E. Oak St., Juneau | 13-D. | Attorney | Judiciary |
| Daggett, H. B. | 1244 S. 50th St., West Milwaukee | 8-R. | Real Estate | Corporations and Taxation |
| Duncan, T. M. | 5306 W. Juneau Ave., Milwaukee | 6-S. | Cooperative Printing. | Joint Finance, Leg. Procedure, Com- |
| Edwards, W. H.- | Sussex | 33-R. | Retired | State and Local Government |
| Fellenz, L. J. | 91 S. Main St., Fond du Lac | 18-R. | Attorney | Judiciary |
| Fons, L. C. | 3050 S. Superior St., Milwaukee | 7-R. | Lawyer | Judiciary |
| Gettelman, B.. | 955-50th St., Milwaukee. | 5-R. | President Soap Co. | Education \& Public Welfare |
| Goodland, W. S. | 1632 Wisconsin St., Racine | 21-R. | Newspaper Editor. | Education \& Public Welfare |
| Hall, E. S.- | 1000 Shawano Ave., Green Bay | 2-R. | Insurance and Real Estate .-. | Agriculture and Labor |
| Hunt, W. H.. | River Falls. | 10-P.R. | Teacher and Farmer | Education and Public Welfare, Committees, Legislative Procedure. |
| Keppel, V. S. | Holmen | 32-R. | Dairyman-Creamery Mgr. .- | Agriculture and Labor, Legislative Procedure |


| Loomis, O. S. | 500 Tremont St., Mauston.----------- |
| :---: | :---: |
| Mehigan, I. P. | 221 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee.-.- |
| Miller, A. M.. | R. 1, Kaukauna |
| Morris, O. H.- | 740 N. Second St., Milwaukee_ |
| Mueller, Otto. | 615 Grand Ave., Wausau |
| Nelson, P. E. | R. 1, Maple. |
| Olson, W... | Monroe |
| Polakowski, W. | $2 \angle 00$ S. 11th St, Milwaukee. |
| Roberts, G. D. | 1 W. Main St., Madison_ |
| Roethe, E. J. | Fennimore |
| Rush, f. J. | Neillsville. |
| Severson, H. J. | Iola |
| Shearer, Conrad. | 520-68th Place, Kenosha. |
| Smith, P. J.- | S. A. F. Bldg., Eau Claire |
| White, M. F..- | Winneconne |
| Zantow, F. W. | R. 4, Box 30, Baraboo. |


| 31-R. | Attorney-.----------------- | Corporations \& Taxation |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 9-R. | Attorney. | Corporations \& Taxation |
| 14-R. | Farmer | State and Local Government, Legislative Procedure |
| 4-R. | Manager | State and Local Government |
| 25-R. | Jeweler_ | Agriculture and Labor |
| 11-R. | Varied Activities | Joint Finance |
| 17-R. | Farmer, Dairyman | $\underset{\text { penditures }}{\text { Agriculture }}$ Labor, Contingent Ex- |
| 3-S. | Master Upholsterer | Corporations and Taxation |
| 26-R. | Lawyer | Joint Finance |
| 16-R. | Publisher | Highways |
| 24-R. | Lawyer_ | Judiciary, Legislative Procedure |
| 23-P.R. | Lawyer. | Corporations and Taxation, Legislative Procedure |
| 22-R. | Office Manager | Education and Public Welfare |
| 28-R. | Sec'y Fraternal Insurance. .-- | Education \& Public Welfare, Contingent Expenditures,Legislative Procedure |
| 19-R. | Retired. | State \& Local Government |
| 27-R. | Farmer | $\underset{\substack{\text { Agriculture \& } \\ \text { penditures }}}{\text { Labor, Contingent Ex- }}$ |

## LEGISLATIVE DIRECTORY-Continued

Assembly

| Name | Address | Politics | Occupation | Committee |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Aune, H. A.-. St. Croix | Baldwin. | P. R. | Educator. | Education, Public Welfare |
| Baker, A. J. Dane, 3rd | 204 Wilson, St., Mt. Horeb | R. | Retired Farmer. | Contingent Expenditures, Finance |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Bay, William_--- } \\ & \text { Outagamie, } 2 \text { nd } \end{aligned}$ | 217 W. 4th St., Kaukauna | P. R. | Railway Carman. | Labor, Commerce \& Manufactures |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Beggs, C. A.-.----- } \\ & \text { Barron } \end{aligned}$ | Rice Lake_ | R. | Retired Farmer. | Finance, Contingent Expenditures |
| Benson, John---- Iron-Vilas | Land o' Lakes_ | P. R. | Lumber Dealer.. | Transportation, Elections |
| Blahnik, J. J.-...... <br> Kewaunee | Algoma | P. R | Farmer-- | Elections, Commerce and Mfrs. |
| Budlong, C. A...-Marinette | 2628 Parkridge Ave., Marinette | R. | Retired_ | Municipalities, Printing |
| Burnham, D. F.--Waupaca | 329 W. Union St., Waupaca | P. R. | Publisher, Farmer. | Printing, State Affairs |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Burtis, I. E.-. } \\ & \text { Dodge, 2nd } \end{aligned}$ | Beaver Dam. | R. | Pres., Garment Co. | Insurance and Banking |
| Busby, A. J. Milwaukee, 19th | 925 S. 38th St., West Milwaukee_ | R. | Teacher, Lawyer_ | Education |
| Callahan, K. J $\qquad$ Adams-Marquette | Montello | I. R. | Lawyer---- | Judiciary |
| Carow, J. W. Rusk-Sawyer | Ladysmith.. | R. | Lawyer. | Rules, Judiciary, Highways |
| Charbonneau, Agnes Douglas, 1st | 1413-24th St., Superior. | R. | Housewife | Public Welfare |



| I. R. | Insurance and Dairying .-.-. | Insurance and Banking |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| R. | Farmer--------------------- | Finance |
| R. | Farmer | Agriculture |
| P. R. | Farmer---------------------- | Agriculture, Contingent Expenditures |
| R. |  | Commerce and Manufactures |
| R. | Retired Contractor--.------- | Highways, Finance, Rules |
| R. | Retired. | Municipalities |
| S. | Real Estate_ | Education, Eng. Bills |
| D. | Lawyer-------------------- | Judiciary |
| P. R. | Farmer | Conservation, State Affairs |
| P. R. | Timber Cruiser-------------- | Eng. Bills, Finance |
| P. R. |  | Elections, State Affairs |
| P. R. | Farmer-------------------- | Agriculture, Conservation |
| R. | Life Insurance-------------- | Municipalities, Conservation |
| R. | Fruit Farmer--.-.----------- | State Affairs, Taxation |
| R. | Lawyer--------------------- | Judiciary |

LEGISLATIVE DIRECTORY-Continued

| Name | Address | Politics | Occupation | Committee |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Grobschmidt, J. W. Milwaukee, 17th | 901 Monroe Ave., South Milwaukee.- | R. | Real Estate, Insurance_ | Rules, Insurance and Banking, Municipalities |
| Groves, H. M Dane, 1st | 1320 Spring St., Madison_ | P. R. | University Professor. | Taxation, State Affairs |
| Gwidt, S. J. $\qquad$ Florence, Forest, Oneida | 141/2 S. Brown St., Rhinelander. | P. R. | Real Estate Broker.. | Conservation, Highways |
|  Monroe | Tunnel City .. | R. | Farmer.- | Transportation, Highways |
| Hampel, George Milwaukee, 3rd | 1627-17th St., Milwaukee.- | S. | President, Book Shop_ | Industries and Banking |
| Hanson, J. C.----------------Dane, 2nd | R. 2, Deerfield. | R. | Farmer | State Affairs, Agriculture |
| Harper, H. A.-.-.-.-. --. -Grant, 2nd | Lancaster. | R. | Farmer | Agriculture, Commerce and Mfrs. |
| Hilker, E. F. <br> Racine, 2nd | 319 Lafayette Ave., Racine | R. | Coal Broker. | Municipalities, Enrolled Bills |
| Hitt, Arthur $\qquad$ <br> Buffalo, Pepin | Alma | R. | Teacher | Taxation, Education |
| Hoesly, E. J. Green | New Glarus_. | R. | Banker, Cattle Dealer | Finance, Revision |
| Huber, J. J. Washington | 824 Cedar St., West Bend.- | R. | Editor, Printer.. | Conservation, Printing |
| Ingram, G. E. <br> Eau Claire | 252 S. 11th St., Eau Claire-- | P. R. | Lawyer- | Judiciary, Insurance and Banking |
| Jackson, J.'S. Iowa | R. 4, Mineral Point. | P. R. | Farmer | Agriculture, Taxation |
| Janke, C. W. $\qquad$ Sheboygan, 1st | 617 S. 14th St., Sheboygan.--.------ | R. | Accountant, Insurance. | Contingent Expenditures |


| Jensen, J. H Burnett, Washburn | Grantsburg. |
| :---: | :---: |
| Kamper, J. H. Racine, 3rd | Franksville. |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Kay, W. A.-.------------------- } \\ \text { Pierce } \end{gathered}$ | Spring Valley |
| Kehrein, Otto $\qquad$ Milwaukee, 9 th | 1637 N. 20th St., Milwaukee... |
| Keller, R. J $\qquad$ Sauk | Sauk City |
|  | Galesville_.- |
| Kiefer, E. H. Milwaukee, 20 th | 3528 a N. 24th Pl., Milwaukee. |
| Kostuck, J. T Portage | 711 Center Ave., Stevens Point. |
| Krez, F. W. $\qquad$ Sheboygan, 2nd | Plymouth. |
| Kuptz, W. P. Milwaukee, 13 th | 2457 a N. Bremen St., Milwaukee....-- |
| LaBar, D. E.......................... Walworth | Delavan. |
| Laffey, Michael Milwaukee, 2nd | 1122 Kilbourn Ave., Milwaukee. |
| Lang, Ben_ Marathon, 1 st | R. 4, Marshfield--------------------- |
| Langve, D. M Vernon | Westby |
| Larson, Nels $\qquad$ Winnebago, 2nd | Neenah. |
| Lawton, Ray Richland | Viola |


| R. | Real Estate, Insurance.------ | Finance |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| R. | Farmer--------------------- | State Affairs |
| R. | Farmer.-------------------- | Public Welfare |
| S. | Contractor------------------ | Elections |
| R. | Lawyer-.-------------------- | Judiciary, Insurance and Banking |
| R. | Real Estate, Insurance.------ | Public Welfare |
| S. | Painter-Decorator.-...-.-.--- | Labor |
| P. R. | Piano Tuner and Dealer...-.-- | Enrolled Bills, Education |
| R. | Lawyer------------------- | Printing, Excise \& Fees |
| R. | Auto Service Station.--------- | Elections, Excise \& Fees |
| R. | Various Interests....-.-.-.--- | Conservation, 3rd Reading |
| R. | Real Estate.... | Taxation, Labor |
| P. R. | Farmer.-. | Agriculture |
| P. R. | Lawyer-.----.---.-.-------- | Judiciary, Transportation |
| R. | Retired.---.-.-------------- | Labor, Highways |
| P. R. | Farmer---------------------- | Municipalities |

## LEGISLATIVE DIRECTORY-Continued

| Name | Address | Politics | Occupation | Committee |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Grafton-.---------------------------- | R. | Attorney - | Municipalities |
| Lorfeld, John $\qquad$ Manitowoc, 1st | Cleveland.---------------------------- | P. R. | Bank President. | Transportation, Commerce \& Mfrs. |
| Malchow, H. C.--------------- <br> Brown, 1st | 222 E. Walnut St., Green Bay .-...--- | R. | Lawyer. | State Affairs, 3rd Reading |
| Mauthe, C. W. $\qquad$ <br> Fond du Lac, 1st | 108 W. Division St., Fond du Lac. .... | R. | Manufacturer. | Labor, Insurance and Banking |
| Meyer, Emil <br> Milwaukee, 4th | 2813 N. 4th St., Milwaukee----------- | S. | Printer-.- | Printing |
| Meyer, W. A. <br> Winnebago, 1st | 616 Wisconsin Ave., Oshkosh...------ | R. | Retired. | Commerce \& Mfrs., Excise \& Fees |
| $\underset{\text { Dunn }}{\text { Millar, J. D. }}$ |  | R. | Farmer- | Education, Elections |
| Miller, W. F. <br> La Crosse, 2 nd | West Salem_--------------------------- | P. R. | Farmer.- | Contingent Expenditures, Taxation |
| Mulder, John. $\qquad$ <br> La Crosse, 1st | 822 Rose St., La Crosse.---.-.-.-...-- | R. | Grocer | Municipalities, Conservation |
| Murray, M. T. <br> Milwaukee, 18th $\qquad$ | 2615 N. Cramer St., Milwaukee.-.---- | R. | Lawyer.--- | Judiciary, Highways |
| Nixon, R. A. Bayfield | Washburn---------------------------- | P. R. | Lawyer. | Judiciary, Rules |
| O'Connor, G. M. $\qquad$ Green Lake, Waushara | Hancock------------------------------ | R. | Farmer. | Finance |
| Panzer, F. E. Dodge, 1st | R. 2, Oakfield.-.---------------------- | P. R. | Farmer- | Labor |


| Penniston, Dell Lafayette | Argyle_ |
| :---: | :---: |
| Perry, C. B. Milwaukee, 16th | 130.E. Milwaukee Ave., Wauwatosa.-- |
| Piper, A. J.. <br> Kenosha, 2nd | R. 4, Racine |
| Powell, L. W. <br> Kenosha, 1st | 2019-62nd St., Kenosha_ |
| Rasmus, I. E. Chippewa | Chippewa Falls.--------------------- |
| Reckard, M. W. $\qquad$ Milwaukee, 14th | 2602 S. Superior St., Milwaukee.------ |
| Rowlands, E. M. Columbia | Cambria |
| Rubin, Ben Milwaukee, 6th | 2016 N. 7th St., Milwaukee----------- |
| Schmiege, O. J. Outagamie, 1st | 207 W. College Ave., Appleton.-.-.--- |
| Schmittfranz, J. Clark | Thorp------------------------------- |
| Schoenebeck, C. Oconto | Lena_ |
| Shauger, L. S. Price | Ogema-------------------------------- |
| Sieb, J. L. Racine, 1st | 940 Park Ave., Racine--------------- |
| Sigman, David $\qquad$ <br> Manitowoc, 2nd | 1055 Harbor St., Two Rivers.-------- |
| Slagg, S. W. <br> Rock, 1st | Edgerton------------------------------ |
| Smith, D. V. <br> Jefferson | Lake Mills |


| P. R. | Farmer | Municipalities |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| I. R. | Lawyer.-.------------------ | Rules (ex officio) |
| I. R. | Farmer | Excise \& Fees, Taxation |
| R. | Lawyer---------------------- | Judiciary |
| R. | Lawyer.-------------------- | Education |
| S. | Mechanic------------------- | Labor, Revision |
| P. R. | Banker | Insurance \& Banking, State Affairs |
| S. | Animal Keeper------------- | Labor |
| R. | Lawyer------------------- | Insurance and Banking |
| I. R. | Cheese Maker--------------- | Agriculture |
| R. | Real Estate_ | 3rd Reading, Highways |
| R. | Farmer and Physician.------ | Transportation, Excise and Fees |
| R. | Barber--------------------- | Labor, Public Welfare |
| P. R. | Law Student ------------..- | Elections, Eng. Bills |
| R. | Attorney-------------------- | Judiciary, Municipalities |
| R. | Farmer | Public Welfare, Agriculture |

LEGISLATIVE DIRECTORY-Continued

| Name | Address | Politics | Occupation | Committee |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Smith, E. G. Rock, 2nd | 716 Emerson St., Beloit. | R. | Prof. Emeritus, Banker.-.-. - | Education |
| Steele, W. H. Waukesha, 2nd | Pewaukee. | R. | Farmer | Agriculture, Revision |
| Stephens, H. E.-Grant, 1st | 26 S. Hickory St., Platteville --------- | C. R. | Farming and Mining--------- | Public Welfare |
| Tews, G. L. Milwaukee, 11th | 2013 S. Layton Blvd., Milwaukee.-.-- | S. | Real Estate Broker..........-. | Transportation, Revision |
| Tremain, Ben Juneau | Hustler. | R. | Merchant_ | Finance |
| Wenz, P. F. Milwaukee, 7th | 2340 N. 12th St., Milwaukee..--------- | S. | Carpenter----------------- | Municipalities, Commerce \& Mfrs. |
| Westfahl, C. F. Milwaukee, 12 th | 2608 N. 40th St., Milwaukee..-------- | R. | Adv. Manager-------------- | Transportation, Excise \& Fees |
| Westlund, J. E..Douglas, 2nd | 2009 Wyoming Ave., Superior.-.-.-.-- | R. | Pharmacist.-.--------------- | Excise and Fees, Enrolled Bills |
| Wiczynski, B. C. Milwaukee, 8th | 3313 S. 11th St., Milwaukee.-.-.-.---- | R. | Public School Teacher.-..-.-- | Education |
| Wrucke, H. A. Fond du Lac, 2nd |  | P. R. | Sec. Ins. Co. \& Bank Director | State Affairs |
| Young, C. T. Milwaukee, 1st | 528 Jackson St., Milwaukee.-.-------- | D. | Law Student...--.-.-.-.-.-.-.-- | State Affairs |
| Zittlow, Gustav_ Brown, 2nd | Route 1, West De Pere_-.-.-.-.-.-.-- | P. R. | Farmer-------------------- | Revision, Agriculture |

## OFFICERS OF THE SENATE, 1931

Henry A. Huber, Lieutenant Governor, Stoughton. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . President
 R. A. Cobban, Madison. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Chief Clerk Emil A. Hartman, Madison........................................... Sergeant-at-Arms

## STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE SENATE

Agriculture and Labor-Senators Keppel (Chairman), Olson, Zantow, Mueller and Hall.

Corporations and Taxation-Senators Severson (Chairman), Polakowski, Loomis, Daggett and Mehigan.

Education and Public Welfare-Senators Hunt (Chairman), Smith, Goodland, Gettelman and Shearer.

Highways-Senators Cashman (Chairman), Roethe and Anderson.
Judiciary-Senators Rush (Chairman), Clifford, Fons, Blanchard and Fellenz.

State and Local Government-Senators Miller, A. M. (Chairman), White, Morris, Barker and Edwards.

Joint Committee on Finance-Senators Duncan (Chairman), Carroll, Boldt, Roberts and Nelson. Assemblymen Beggs (Chairman), Baker, Ellenbecker, O'Connor, Hoesly, Fuhrman, Paul, Dettinger, Jensen and Tremain.

Contingent Expenditures-Senators Smith (Chairman), Carroll, Olson, Zantow and Boldt.

Committee on Committees-Senators Hunt (Chairman), Cashman and Duncan.

Committee on Legislative Procedure-Senators Severson (Chairman), Duncan, Keppel, Hunt, Cashman, Rush, Miller, Smith.

## SPECIAL COMMITTEE

Lobbying on Power Bills-Senators Goodland (Chairman), Severson, Clifford.

## OFFICERS OF THE ASSEMBLY, 1931

Charles B. Perry, Assemblyman, Wauwatosa............................. Speaker C. E. Shaffer, Madison. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Chief Clerk Gustave Rheingans, Chippewa Falls........................... Sergeant-at-Arms

## STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE ASSEMBLY

Agriculture—Gehrmann (Chairman), Hanson, Ebbe, Zittlow, Don V. Smith, Harper, Jackson, Lang, Schmittfranz, Steele, and Dueholm.

Commerce and Manufactures-William A. Meyer (Chairman), Lorfeld, Eber, Wenz, Harper, Bay, Blahnik.

Conservation-Fronek (Chairman), Huber, LaBar, Gesicki, Gehrmiann, Gwidt, and Mulder.

Contingent Expenditures-Baker (Chairman), Ebbe, Beggs, Janke, and William F. Miller.

Education-J. D. Millar (Chairman), E. G. Smith, Hitt, Kostuck, Busby, Wiczynski, Stephens, Ermenc, and Rasmus.

Elections-Gamper (Chairman), Sigman, Benson, Blahnik, Kehrein, J. D. Millar, and Kuptz.

Engrossed Bills-Fuhrman (Chairman), Sigman, and Ermenc.
Enrolled Bills-Kostuck (Chairman), Hilker, and Westlund.
Excise and Fees—Piper (Chairman), William A. Meyer, Shauger, Westlund, Krez, Westfahl, and Kuptz.

Finance-Beggs (Chairman), Baker, Ellenbecker, O'Connor, Hoesly, Fuhrman, Dettinger, Jensen, and Tremain.

Highways-Ellenbecker (Chairman), Hall, Carow, Larson, Murray, Gwidt, and Schoenebeck.

Insurance and Banking-Rowlands (Chairman), Mauthe, Davies, Grobschmidt, Keller, Schmiege, Ingram, Burtis, and Hampel.

Judiciary-Nixon (Chairman), Carow, Slagg, Langve, Keller, Graves, Ingram, Fox, Murray, Powell, Callahan.

Labor-Mauthe (Chairman), Larson, Laffey, Kiefer, Reckard, Panzer, Rubin, Sieb, and Bay.

Municipalities—Engel (Chairman), Grobschmidt, Mulder, Budlong, Hilker, Slagg, Lawton, Wenz, Penniston, Gesicki, and Long.

Printing-Burnham (Chairman), Budlong, Huber, Krez, and Emil Meyer.
Public Welfare-Don V. Smith (Chairman), Stephens, Kay, Sieb, Charbonneau, Penniston, and Kellman.

Revision-Zittlow (Chairman), Hoesly, Tews, Reckard, and Steele.
Rules-Carow (Chairman), Nixon, Grobschmidt, Ellenbecker, and Perry.
State Affairs-Kamper (Chairman), Fronek, Goff, Rowlands, Gamper, Malchow, Hanson, Burnham, Groves, Wrucke, and Young.

Taxation-Hitt (Chairman), Groves, Goff, Jackson, Laffey, William F. Miller, and Piper.

Third Reading-Schoenebeck (Chairman), LaBar, and Malchow.
Transportation-Hall (Chairman), Lorfeld, Shauger, Tews, Langve, Westfahl, and Benson.

## SPECIAL COMMITTEES

Highway Investigation-Langve (Chairman), Carow, Murray, Hoesly, Keller.

Forest Fires-Budlong (Chairman), Fuhrman, Huber.
Conservation Commission Investigation-Perry (Chairman), Goff, Gwidt, Ingram, Huber.

## JOINT COMMITTEES OF THE 1931 LEGISLATURE

' Northern Wisconsin Problems. (Interim Committee)-Senators Carroll, Nelson, Keppel ; Assemblymen Fuhrman, Grobschmidt, Fronek, Gehrmann.

Investigation of Memorial Union-Senators Fellenz, A. M. Miller; Assemblymen Sigman, Groves, Burtis.

Manufacture of Farm Machinery in State Prison-Senators Anderson, Shearer; Assemblymen Don V. Smith, Dueholm, Bay.

University and Capitol Heating Plants-Senators Loomis, Roberts; Assemblymen Baker, Shauger, Wenz.

Congressional Reapportionment-Senators Cashman, Roberts, Fons, Zantow, and Mueller; Assemblymen Grobschmidt, Kamper, Panzer, Graves, Mauthe, Tremain, Ebbe, Goff, Millar, Nixon, and Young.

## INTERIM COMMITTEES OF THE 1929 LEGISLATURE

I. Joint Committees to Report to the 1931 Legislature:

Aviation: (Jt. Res. 60, A., 1929)
Members:
Senators:
O. H. Morris, Milwaukee, Chairman; I. P. Mehigan, Milwaukee.
Assemblymen:
H. G. Slater. Milwaukee, Secretary; O. J. Schmiege, Appleton; N. R. Klug, Milwaukee. Appropriation:

Chap. 520, Laws of 1929 , appropriates $\$ 3,000$ to the committee. Jt. Res. 60, A. authorizes county boards to make appropriations to this committee.
Campaign Expenditures and Election Methods: (Chap. 48, Laws of 1929) (Bill 49, S., 1929) Members:

Senators:
Geo. W. Blanchard, Edgerton, Chairman; O. H. Morris, Milwaukee.
Assemblymen:
J. W. Carow, Ladysmith; M. B. Goff, Sturgeon Bay; R. A. Nixon, Washburn, Secretary.

Appropriation:
$\$ 10,000$.
Educational System of the State: (Jt. Res. 108, S., 1929) Members:

Senators:
E. J. Roethe, Fennimore, Chairman; Walter J. Rush, Neillsville; Thos. M. Duncan, Milwaukee.
Assemblymen:
E. G. Smith, Beloit, Secretary; O. S. Loomis, Mauston; Wm. H. Edwards, Sussex; J. D. Millar, Menomonie. Appropriation:

Chap. 520, Laws of 1929-\$8,000.
Fire Insurance: (Jt. Res. 105, A., 1929) Members:

Senators:
H. E. Boldt, Sheboygan Falls, Chairman; L. J. Fellenz, Fond du Lac.

Assemblymen:
C. W. Mauthe, Fond du Lac, Secretary; H. A: Martin, Richland Center; A. J. McDowell, Soldiers Grove. Appropriation:
$\$ 5,000$. (Chap. 520, Laws of 1929)
Forestry and Public Lands: (Jt. Res. 77, A., 1929) (Continuing committee appointed by Jt. Res. 4, A., 1927)
Members:
Senators:
Geo. W. Blanchard, Edgerton, Chairman; Otto Mueller, Wausau.
Assemblymen:
A. C. Reis, Madison, Secretary; John Fronek, Antigo; Philip E. Nelson, Maple.
Appropriation:
Unexpended balance of appropriation of $\$ 10,000$ made by Chap. 528, Laws of 1927.
Guardianship Laws: (Jt. Res. 75, S., 1929)
Members: Senators:

Glenn D. Roberts, Madison; L. J. Fellenz, Fond du Lac. Assemblymen:
D. M. Langve, Westby; L. H. Ashley, Hudson; O. S. Loomis, Mauston.
Appropriation:
Chap. 520, Laws of 1929, appropriates $\$ 300$.
Inferior Courts: (Jt. Res. 133, A., 1929)
Members:
Senators:
L. J. Fellenz, Fond du Lac; I. P. Mehigan, Milwaukee. Assemblymen:
L. H. Ashley, Hudson; S. W. Slagg, Edgerton; H. C. Malchow, Green Bay.
Appropriation:
Chap. 520, Laws of 1929—\$3,000.
La Follette Memorial: (Jt. Res. 118, S., 1929; continuing committee created by Jt. Res. 106, A., 1925, and continued by Jt. Res. 106, S., 1927)
Members:
Senators:
J. E. Cashman, Denmark; Howard Teasdale, Sparta. Assemblyman:

John W. Eber, Milwaukee.
Ex-Assemblymen:
C. G. Price, Mauston; Frank Weber, Milwaukee.

Appropriation:
None.
Mississippi River Pollution: (Chap. 90, Laws of 1929; continuing interim committee created in 1925 and continued in 1927)
Members: Senator:
W. H. Hunt, River Falls, Chairman. Assemblyman:
C. B. Perry, Wauwatosa.

Ex-Assemblyman:
Theodore Swanson, Ellsworth.

## Appropriation:

$\$ 500$ and the unexpended balance of $\$ 1,000$ appropriation made by Chap. 254, Laws of 1925.

Prison Labor: (Chap. 511, Laws of 1929, continuing committee created by Chap. 354, Laws of 1927)
Members:
Senator:
O. H. Morris, Milwaukee, Chairman.

Ex-Senator:
W. L. Smith, Neillsville.

Assemblymen:
E. Myrwyn Rowlands, Cambria, Secretary; John W. Eber, Milwaukee.
Ex-Assemblyman:
H. A. Staab, Milwaukee.

Appropriation:
Balance of $\$ 5,000$ appropriation made by Chap. 354, Laws of 1927.

Retirement System for State Employees: (Chap. 326, Laws of 1929)
Members:
Senator:
P. J. Smith, Eau Claire, Chairman.

Assemblymen:
Wallace Ingalls, Racine; E. Myrwyn Rowlands, Cambria.
Representing State Employees (appointed by Governor) :
R. N. Qualley, Madison; E. E. Witte, Madison, Secretary.
Appropriation:
$\$ 1,000$.
Rules of Legislature: (Jt. Res. 110, A., 1929)
(Two separate committees which are to cooperate with each other and to act jointly in matters relating to the joint rules)
Members:
Senate Committee:
Oscar H. Morris, Milwaukee; Conrad Shearer, Kenosha; W. J. Rush, Neillsville.
Assembly Committee:
W. H. Edwards, Sussex; C. B. Perry, Wauwatosa;
A. C. Reis, Madison.

Appropriation:
None.
Soldier Memorial: (Jt. Res. 73, A., 1929)
Members:
Senators:
W. H. Markham, Horicon, Chairman; Thos. M. Duncan, Milwaukee.
Assemblymen:
R. J. Keller, Sauk City, Secretary: E. F. Hilker, Racine; A. J. McDowell, Soldiers Grove.
Appropriation:
Chap. 520, Laws of 1929-\$1,000. kowski, Milwaukee.
Assemblymen:
E. F. Hilker, Racine, Secretary; Don V. Smith, Lake Mills; Al Buntin, Milwaukee.
Citizens (appointed by Governor) :
J. M. Liegler, Racine; P. O. Powell, Milwaukee.

Appropriation:
Chap. 520, Laws of 1929-\$2,500.
Water and Electric Power: (Jt. Res. 136, S., 1929, continuing interim committee created by Jt. Res. 5, A. and Jt. Res. 68, A., 1927, and Chap. 450, Laws of 1927)
Members:
Senators:
H. B. Daggett, Milwaukee, Chairman; J. A. Barker, Antigo; Thos. M. Duncan, Milwaukee.

## Assemblymen:

A. C. Reis, Madison, Secretary; L. L. Thayer, Birchwood.
Appropriation:
Unexpended balance of $\$ 10,000$ appropriation made by Chap. 450, Laws of 1927.
II. Committees of One House Only Directed to Report to 1931 Legislature:
Prices Paid Farmers for Milk and Meat Animals: (Assembly Committee) (Res. 123, A., 1929) Members:

Assemblymen:
J. H. Dihring, Brownsville; Henry Ellenbecker, Wausau; Frank Prescott, Milwaukee.
Appropriation:
None, but Res. 123, A. provides that members shall be reimbursed actual and necessary expenses.
State Athletic Commission: (Senate Committee) (Res. 56,
S., 1929, continuing committee created by Res. 21, S.)

Members:
W. H. Markham, Horicon, Chairman; O. H. Morris, Milwaukee; Geo. Little, Madison.
Appropriation:
None.
III. Other Interim Committees:

State Office Building: (Chap. 486, Laws of 1929) Members:

Senators:
W. S. Goodland, Racine, Chairman; Otto Mueller, Wausau.
Assemblymen:
M. E. Laffey, Milwaukee; E. Myrwyn Rowlands, Cambria; H. A. Martin, Richland Center, Secretary.
Appropriation:
$\$ 600,000$ for purchase of site and erection of first unit of building. Members to be reimbursed only actual and necessary expenses.

# La Follette Tablet in State Capitol: (Jt. Res. 79, S., 1929) Members: <br> Senators: <br> Ben Gettelman, Milwaukee, Chairman; G. D. Roberts, 

 Madison, Treasurer. Assemblymen:Geo. W. Bingham, Friendship; Geo. O'Connor, Hancock; A. C. Reis, Madison.
Appropriation:
None. Funds to be raised by popular subscription.
Pulaski Sesqui-Centennial: (Jt. Res. 43, S., 1929)
Members:
Senators:
W. J. Polakowski, Milwaukee; Ben Gettelman, Milwaukee.
Assemblymen:
A. J. Chmurski, Milwaukee; Mary O. Kryszak, Milwaukee.
Citizen Members (appointed by Governor) :
J. J. Przybylski, Milwaukee; Casimir Gouski, Milwaukee; Mrs. Peter Prasecki, Milwaukee; Stephen Worzalla, Stevens Point; John Callahan, Madison; Judge Michael Blenski, Milwaukee.
Appropriation:
None.

## EMPLOYES OF THE SENATE

Chief Clerk's Force:
C. J. Knoche, Madison, assistant chief clerk.
H. A. Wesley, Iola, journal clerk.

Julien C. Whaley, Benton, assistant journal clerk.
M. P. Coakley, Madison, record clerk.
L. A. Gordon, Madison, assistant record clerk.
F. W. Hunter, Fox Lake, revision clerk.

William P. Welch, Madison, enrolling clerk.
C. G. Riley, Madison, index clerk.

Marvin F. Hartman, Madison, mailing clerk.
Don B. Roethe, Fennimore, mailing clerk.
Arthur W. Markham, Independence, engrossing clerk.
E. H. Voigt, Madison, secretarial stenographer.
E. L. Dole, Milwaukee, clerk, joint committee on Finance.

Richard H. Dahl, Eau Claire, clerk, committee on Highways.
Walter C. Daumling, Madison, clerk, committee on Agriculture and Labor.
O. E. Knudsen, Waupaca, clerk, committee on Corporations and Taxation.
A. R. Millett, Madison, clerk, committee on Judiciary.

George R. Neuhauser, Madison, clerk, committee on Education and Public Welfare.
Robert E. Scullin, Fort Atkinson, clerk, committee on State and Local Government.
Louis S. Lester, Madison, stenographer.
Harry L. Scheinpflug, Boscobel, stenographer.
C. R. Alt, Algoma, typist.
M. R. Wold, Ashland, typist.

Sergeant-at-Arms Force:
Norman J. Hippert, Two Rivers, assistant sergeant-at-arms.
Albert E. Daley, Superior, assistant sergeant-at-arms.
Leo Brennan, Madison, document clerk.
Robert Rush, Neillsville, document clerk.
Jos. Kernler, Ashland, postmaster.
Donald M. Caldwell, Rio, night watchman.
Richard G. Harvey, Jr., Racine, night laborer.
Maurice G. Young, Oshkosh, night laborer.
Leo W. Peleski, Superior, night laborer.
George E. Currier, Stoughton, gallery attendant.
George H. Boldt, Jr., Sheboygan Falls, messenger.

Wm. M. Brinkley, Madison, messenger.
Henry A. Cline, Dane, messenger.
John Conway, Madison, messenger.
Lester Lingard, Madison, messenger.
Adolph A. Hendrickson, Holmen, messenger.
Lyle E . Henshaw, Pickett, messenger.
Barth J. Kelliher, Madison, messenger.
Malcolm Lein, Madison, messenger.
Thos. F. McCaul, Elroy, messenger.
Reuben J. Raymond, Madison, messenger.
Victor Hagenah Trumpy, Madison, messenger.

## EMPLOYES OF THE ASSEMBLY

## Department of Chief Clerk

C. E. Tuffley, Boscobel, Journal Clerk.

Donald P. Hackney, Tomah, Journal Clerk.
H. O. Femrite, Blooming Grove, Record Clerk.
M. B. Pinkerton, Madison, Record Clerk.
W. J. Goldschmidt, Milwaukee, General Clerk.
R. P. Maffet, Madison, Proof Reader and Enrolling Clerk.
W. C. Dean, Madison, Proof Reader and Enrolling Clerk.

Robert S. Harrison, Madison, Index Clerk.
Victor G. Gilbertson, Madison, Engrossing Clerk.
Archie G. Ellis, Mazomanie, Mailing Clerk.
James Femrite, Blooming Grove, Mailing Clerk.
Norman Berggren, Madison, Voting Machine Operator.
Dexter I. Munson, Janesville, Stenographer.
E. J. Walden, Madison, Stenographer.

Arthur S. Haugen, Tomahawk, Stenographer
H. A. Degner, Fall Creek, Stenographer.
H. P. Huddlestone, Ladysmith, Stenographer.
F. C. Middleton, Madison, Stenographer.

Arthur F. Stofen, Racine, S'tenographer.
Thomas Watson, Madison, Stenographer.
Matthew L. Peterson, Beloit, Stenographer.
Arno C. Handel, Madison, Stenographer.
Martin N. West, Elcho, Stenographer.
Robert C. Stadelman, Madison, Stenographer.
John L. Engebretsen, Ashland, Stenographer.
Richard Mueller, Madison, Stenographer.
Erwin Schubert, West Allis, Typist.
William Nathenson, Madison, Typist.
Frank H. Rivers, Milwaukee, Typist.
Frank M. Whitman, Baraboo, Typist.
Department of Sergeant-at-Arms
Edward J. Konkol, Ashland, Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms
Wm. H. Kasiska, Baraboo, Postmaster.
John Ahern, Madison, Custodian of Document Room
Roy L. Pinn, Superior, Custodian of Document Room.
Norris Maloney, Ladysmith, Gallery Attendant.
G. Gallman, Cambridge, Gallery Attendant.

Russell L. Williams, Ladysmith, Floor Police.
Robert Dixon, Chippewa Falls, Night Watchman.
James W. Brown, Madison, Cloak Room Attendant.
Robert Dougherty, Kilbourn, Night Laborer.
Walter G. Konrad, Madison, Night Laborer.
Joseph Gehrmann, Mellen, Post Office Messenger.
Charles Woerpel, 'Sun Prairie, Messenger.
John Donaghey, Madison, Messenger.
Sterling Sorenson, Pine River, Messenger.
George D. Conlin, Madison. Messenger.
Morris Barber, Madison, Messenger.
Samuel B. Halperin, Madison, Messenger.
Oscar F. Johnson, Madison, Messenger.
Joseph Astell, Madison, Messenger.
Lloyd Paust, Columbus, Messenger.
John E. Rohan, Kaukauna, Messenger.
Stanley Burdon, Bloomington, Messenger.
Howard Meiller, Madison, Messenger.
Russell Peterson, Beloit, Messenger.
Geörge Heath, Madison, Messenger.
John J. Brokish, Dodgeville, Messenger.
John Nixon, Viroqua, Messenger.
Gordon MacDonald, Cambria, Messenger.

## REPRESENTATIVES OF THE PRESS




The Senate Chamber.

# MEMBERS OF THE SENATE 

## FIRST SENATORIAL DISTRICT

Door, Kewaunee, and Manitowoc Counties.
JOHN E. CASHMAN (Rep.) was born in Franklin, Kewaunee County, where he farms the land his father purchased from the government when Wisconsin was very much a wilderness. He was educated in the common schools, a term at Valparaiso University, and two years at the Chicago Law School. For a number of years he taught school in Kewaunee and Brown Counties. In 1901 he took a position as inspector for the United States Bureau of Animal Industry at Chicago. After two years he was advanced to a position in the United States Bureau of Internal Revenue, which position he held until 1919, when he returned
 to the farm. In 1924, Senator Cashman was one of the La Follette delegates to the National Republican Convention at Cleveland. In the same year he was made a University regent and served in this capacity for a full term of six years.

He was first elected to the state Senate in 1922; he was reelected in 1926 and again in 1930. He is chairman of the Senate Committee on Highways and the author of the new highway measure which bears his name, and which takes the place of the 1925 highway law of which he was the sponsor.

Home Address: Denmark.

## SECOND SENATORIAL DISTRICT

## Brown and Oconto Counties.

ELMER S. HALL (Rep.) was born September 17, 1866, at New London, Waupaca County, but has lived all but a few months of his life in Green Bay. He attended common school until he was fifteen, when he went to work in the printing trade. Later he worked as post office clerk and railroad accountant and auditor. He was county clerk of Brown County for twelve years, during part of which time he also served as secretary of the Green Bay Commercial Club and president of the Brown County Fair Association. He resigned as county clerk in 1916 to become mayor of Green Bay in which capacity he served until elected secretary of state in 1920. Thereafter he served as conservation commissioner from 1923 to 1927. He
 was elected to the Senate in 1928.

Home Address: 1000 Shawano Ave., Green Bay.


## THIRD SENATORIAL DISTRICT

The Eighth, Eleventh, Fourteenth, and Twenty-fourth Wards of the City of Milwaukee.
WALTER POLAKOWSKI (Soc.) was born in Buffalo, N. Y., January 18, 1888 ; began to earn his living when a lad as a newsboy and bootblack; at fourteen was apprenticed to an upholsterer, and at eighteen. represented the upholsterers' union in the Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee. He is now president of the Associated Buyers Corporation of Milwaukee and a member of the Board of Directors of the Cooperative Clothes Shop, Milwaukee. Until elected to the Assembly in 1920, he had never held a public office. In 1922, he ran for the Senate and has been a member of that body ever since. He was the Socialist candidate for Congress in the Fourth Congressional Disstrict in 1928, and was reelected to the State Senate in 1930.

Home Address: 918 Sixth Ave., Milwaukee.


## FOURTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT

The 13th, $18 \mathrm{th}, 21 \mathrm{st}$, and 25 th Wards of the City of
Milwaukee; the Town of Milwaukee; and the Villages of Shorewood and Whitefish Bay.
OSCAR HASKELL MORRIS (Rep.) was born in Springfield, Mass., March 8 , 1876, and came to Milwaukee with his parents when two years of age. He left school to become "copy boy" on the Milwaukee Sentinel. Later, he became reporter and sports writer on this paper; reporter, city editor, and sports editor on the Milwaukee Daily News; and manager of the Better Business Bureau of the Milwaukee Association of Commerce. He was elected to the Senate in 1920 , 1924, and 1928: was on the trunk highway committee of 1924 , the prison labor committee and the waterway committee of 1927, and president pro tem, chairman of the aeronautical survey committee, and member of the committee to investigate the corrupt practices act, in 1929. In 1930, he was appointed delegate by Governor Kohler to the Regional Aviation Conference in Chicago and the Washington Conference on Aviation.

Home Address: 3726 N. Prospect Ave., Milwaukee.


## FIFTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT

The 15th, $19 \mathrm{th}, 20 \mathrm{th}$, and 22 nd Wards of the City of Milwaukee.
BERNHARD GETTELMAN (Rep.) was born Dec. 23, 1889, in Chicago and moved to Milwaukee at an early age, where he was educated in the public schools. He was the chief deputy sheriff during the Cudahy riots, and is the father of the Gettelman Firemen's Law and of a plan to tax chain stores, having been the first sponsor of this idea in Wisconsin. Through his efforts, lumber companies have been compelled to use a more careful method of disposing of timber on state owned lands. Senator Gettelman is chairman of the La Follette Bronze Tablet memorial committee and of the state interim traffic committee which presented safety recommendations to the 1931 legislature. He was elected to the Assembly in 1916, and is now serving his third successive term in the Senate.

Home Address: 955 Fiftieth St., Milwaukee.

## SIXTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT

The 6 th, 7 th, 9 th, and 10 th Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

THOMAS M. DUNCAN (Soc.) was born March 5, 1893, in Wisconsin. He received his education in the Milwaukee public schools and Yale University, from which he graduated in 1915. From 1920 to 1929, he was secretary to Mayor Daniel W. Hoan. Senator Duncan was a member of the commission which prepared the Milwaukee fireman's and policeman's pension law now in force, and originated the plan to eliminate Milwaukee's bonded indebtedness (the only one of its kind in the world) ; through which the city now owns $\$ 3,500,000$ of its own bonds in excess of the constitutional debt retirement requirements. He was the
 author of the first measure in the United States to outlaw Yellow Dog contracts-which became a law in Wisconsin in the 1929 session. His state-wide referendum to repeal the Severson state prohibition act carried Wisconsin by a majority of 140,000 in April 1929 and Senator Duncan then introduced as a substitute for a pending bill the measure which repealed the Severson law.

He was a member of the Assembly from 1922 to 1928, when he was elected to the Senate.

Business Address: 540 West Juneau Avenue, Milwaukee.

## SEVENTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT

The Fifth, Twelfth, and Seventeenth Wards of the City of Milwaukee and the Cities of Cudahy and South Milwaukee; Towns of Lake and Oak Creek.

LEONARD C. FONS (Rep.) was born October 30, 1903, in Milwaukee, the son of former Senator Louis A. Fons, who represented the same district. He was born and educated in Milwaukee county, and is a graduate of Marquette and Georgetown universities. He is now practicing law in Milwaukee. Senator Fons has held no previous public office.

Home Address: 3050 S. Superior St., Milwaukee.


## EIGHTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT

Towns of Franklin, Granville, and Greenfield; Village of West Milwaukee; Cities of North Milwaukee, Wauwatosa, and West Allis, and the 16th and 23rd Wards of Milwaukee.

HARRY B. DAGGETT (Rep.) was born Feb. 25, 1857, in Linn Co., Iowa. He was educated in the common schools. For a time he engaged in farming, but is now in the real estate business. He has been president of the Village of West Milwaukee for the past 14 years and has been a member of the village board since it was organized in 1905. He is a member of the Holstein-Friesian Ass'n of America, having been at one time its vice-president. Senator Daggett was first elected to the Senate in 1924 and was reelected in 1928.

Home Address: 1244 S. 50th St., West Milwaukee.



## NINTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT

The First, Second, Third, and Fourth Wards of Milwaukee.
IRVING P. MEHIGAN (Rep.) was born in Milwaukee, January 15, 1898. After graduating from Marquette Academy, he took a six-year course at Marquette University, receiving his law degree in 1923, and is now practicing law in Milwaukee. He was elected to the Senate in December, 1924, to fill a vacancy, and was elected for the full term in 1926 and reelected in 1930.

Home Address: 90 Fifteenth St., Milwaukee.


## TENTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT

Buffalo, Pepin, Pierce, and St. Croix Counties.
WALTER H. HUNT (Rep.) was born in the town of Kingston in Green Lake County September 5, 1868. He received a common and high school education and graduated from Valparaiso University, Indiana, later on receiving the master's degree from the same university. He has been county superintendent of schools and state school inspector, and since 1916 a teacher in River Falls State Teachers College. During the war he enlisted in the Army Educational corps and did overseas educational work. He also owns and operates a farm. He was elected to the Senate in 1924 and reclected in 1928.

Home Address: River Falls.


## ELEVENTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT

Bayfield, Burnett, Douglas, and Washburn Counties.
PHILIP E. NELSON (Rep.) was born on a farm at Curtiss, Wisconsin, September 1, 1891. He is a graduate of the Colby High School and the Williams Business College of Oshkosh. For a time he was employed as cost accountant for the Oakland Motor Car company at Pontiac, Michigan; operated cheese factories in Clark and Rusk Counties, and later kept a general store at Conrath, Rusk County. He served on the county board of supervisors of Douglas County from 1921 to 1923 and 1925 to 1931. He is a director of the Tri-State Fair Board. He served one year and ten months in the World War, most of this time with the A. E. F. in France. At the present time he owns and operates a farm in the town of Cloverland, Maple P. O., Douglas County. He was a member of the Assembly in 1927, and 1929, and was elected to the State Senate in 1930.

Home Address: Maple.

## TWELFTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT

Ashland, Iron, Price, Rusk, Sawyer, and Vilas Counties.

JAMES H. CARROLL (Rep.) was brought up on a farm at Collins in Manitowoc County, attended the common schools there, and graduated from Oshkosh Normal in 1900. He taught school for two years in northern Wisconsin and in 1904 went to South Dakota, where he followed the banking and real estate business, later opening an office in Minneapolis; afterwards moving to Glidden, Ashland County, where he now resides. In 1918 he was appointed supervisor of farm loans by the U. S. Treasury Department and assigned to the Seventh Federal Land Bank District,
 which position he held until 1924, when he resigned to take the oath of office as senator from the 12th district. At the present time he owns and operates a 120-acre farm and also handles farm loans and insurance. He was elected to the Senate in 1924 and 1928.

Home Address: Glidden.

## THIRTEENTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT

## Dodge and Washington Counties.

EUGENE A. CLIFFORD (Dem.) was born December 5,1886 , in the town of Clyman, Dodge County. He was educated in the Juneau High School and the University of Wisconsin law school, and is a practicing attorney. Senator Clifford was for fifteen years city attorney of Juneau, for four years supervisor, and for four years mayor; and has been a member of the board of education for fifteen years. This is his first term in the legislature.

Home Address: 248 E . Oak Street, Juneau.


## FOURTEENTH SENATORIAL DISTRICI'

Outagamie and Shawano Counties.
ANTON M. MILLER (Rep.) is a farmer by occupation. Born on a farm in Outagamie County, May 1, 1876, he was educated in the common schools and then worked in the paper mills for three years, after which he returned to the farm where he was born and where he has since lived. He has been a member of the Society of Equity for 16 years, president of local union for 10 years, and of the county union for 4 years; but never held a public office until elected to the Assembly in 1920. He continued a member of that body until 1928, when he was elected senator.

Home Address: Route 1, Kaukauna.



## FIFTEENTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT

Rock County.
GEORGE W. BLANCHARD (Rep.) was born at Colby, January 26, 1884. He received a common and high school education and graduated from the College of Letters and Science, University of Wisconsin in 1906 and from the Law School in 1910. For two years he was principal of the Colby High School. He is practicing law at Edgerton, where he served for two years as city clerk and has been city attorney since 1913. He was elected to the Assembly in 1924, and has been a member of the Senate since 1926.

Home Address: Edgerton.

## SIXTEENTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT



## Crawford, Grant, and Vernon Counties.

EDWARD J. ROETHE (Rep.) was born in Whitewater, May 12, 1878. After his graduation from the Whitewater High School, he had two years' teaching experience and for the past 30 years has been connected with the Fennimore Times, being its present publisher. Senator Roethe was elected president of the Village of Fennimore in 1919 and, when it was incorporated as a city in August of the same year, became its first mayor; was reelected mayor in 1920, 1922, and 1924. For eight years he served as member of the State Fair Advisory Board from the third Congressional district. He was elected to the Senate in 1924 and again in 1928. Between the 1929 and 1931 sessions, Senator Roethe served as chairman of the Interim Committee on Education.

Home Address: Fennimore.


## SEVENTEENTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT

## Green, Iowa, and Lafayette Counties.

WILLIAM OLSON (Rep.) was born in the town of Jordan, Green County, October 11, 1873. He was educated in the common schools and Northern Indiana Normal School at Valparaiso, Ind.; taught school during the winter months for many years; worked on his father's farm in summer, and since 1898 has operated his own dairy farm. He has held various local positions, among them bank director, school officer, town clerk, town supervisor, and member of the county board. Senator Olson has been active in cooperative farm and marketing organizations and other movements to better social and economic conditions of farm life. He was a member of the Assembly in 1919, 1921, and 1925, and was elected to the Senate in 1930.

Home Address: Monroe.

## EIGHTEENTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT

## Fond du Lac, Green Lake, and Waushara Counties.

LOUIS J. FELLENZ (Rep.) attended common schools in Campbellsport and graduated from Oshkosh Normal School in 1902. After teaching for two years, he entered the University of. Wisconsin Law School, graduating in 1907. Senator Fellenz entered upon the practice of law in Fort Atkinson, where he remained for three years, then moving to Fond du Lac, where he has ever since practiced law. In 1914 he was elected district attorney of Fond du Lac County, and was reelected in 1916. He has always been identified with the Republican pàrty and actively interested in its campaigns. Senator Fellenz was chairman of the
 interim committee on courts created by 1929 legislature arid also served on the interim committees on fire insurance and guardianship. He was elected to the Senate in 1928.

Home Address: 25 Cottage Ave., Fond du Lac.

## NINETEENTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT

Calumet and Winnebago Counties.
MERRITT F. WHITE (Rep.) was born at Winneconne, August 26, 1865. He was educated in the schools of Winneconne and at Oshkosh Normal. For eighteen years, he served as a member of the Winneconne Educational Board; for thirty years he has been president of the village of Winneconne, and for the same length of time a nember of the county board of Winnebago County. For twelve years he has been a member of the Winnebago County Highway Commission. He was first elected to the Senate in 1910 and has been continuously a member since 1923. Mr. White is a retired merchant.

Home Address: Winneconne.


## TWENTIETH SENATORIAL DISTRICT

Ozaukee and Sheboygan Counties.
HERMAN E. BOLDT (Rep.) was born in Sheboygan Falls, May 13, 1865. He received his education in district and parochial schools, and later, while engaged in carpenter and contract work, in night school. For a time he ran a lumber yard and a sash and door factory at Sheboygan Falls. He has been interested in numerous other business enterprises and has helped in getting a large number of successful business establishments under way. He holds trust positions in a bank and a loan and trust company. He served as village trustee and president, city assessor, mayor, and president of the Board of Education in Sheboygan Falls, county executive of Boy Scouts, executive
 member Safe Drivers Club, and member of the $\mathrm{Re}-$ publican County Committee. He has also held offices in the F. and A. M., M. W. A., and E. F. U. He has been a member of the Senate since 1925 , and in the 1929 session was chairman of the Joint Finance Committee.

Home Address: Sheboygan Falls.

## TWENTY-FIRST SENATORIAL DISTRICT

## The County of Racine.



WALTER S. GOODLAND (Rep.) was born at Sharon, Wisconsin, on December 22, 1863. He is a son of the late Judge John Goodland, who was judge of the 10th Judicial Circuit for twenty-five years. He received a high school education at Appleton and attended Lawrence College but did not graduate. He was admitted to the bar in the Wisconsin Supreme Court in 1884, and practiced law for a few years before entering the newspaper business. He was mayor of Racine for four years from 1911 to 1915. He is now president of the Municipal Water Commission of Racine. Since 1887 he has been engaged in the newspaper business and has been editor of the Racine Times-Call since 1900. He was elected to the Senate in 1926 and 1930.

Home Address: 1632 Wisconsin St., Racine.

## TWENTY-SECOND SENATORIAL DISTRICT

Kenosha and Walworth Counties.


CONRAD SHEARER (Rep.) was born at Somers, Kenosha County, Oct. 18, 1874. He was educated in the rural schools, Kenosha High, Milwaukee State Normal, and Kenosha College of Commerce. He taught school six years and served as an employee of the Kenosha Post Office for five years. During the past twenty-four years Senator Shearer has been secretary and manager of the central office of Kenosha manufacturing industries. He has many times represented the Republican Party at state and county conventions, was a member of the Kenosha City Council from 1913 to 1919 and of the City Park Commission from 1919 to 1923. He was elected to the Assembly in 1923, serving three terms, and was elected to the Senate in 1928.

Home Address: 520-68th Place, Kenosha.


## TWENTY-THIRD SENATORIAL DISTRICT

## Portage and Waupaca Counties.

HERMAN J. SEVERSON (Prog. Rep.) is a native of the town of Christiana, Dane County, where he spent his boyhood years on his father's farm. He was educated in the public schools of that county, Stoughton Academy, Red Wing College, Drake University, and the Law school of the University of Wisconsin. For two years he taught school in Jefferson and Dane Counties, and one year was principal of the graded school at London. He was admitted to the bar in 1897 and is by profession a lawyer. He was chairman of the Waupaca Co. Republican Committee 190408 , district attorney 1908-10 and has been a member of important committees in each session of the legislature since his first election in 1918. In this session he is president pro tempore and chairman of the committee on corporations and taxation.
Home Address: Iola.

## TWENTY-FOURTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT

Clark, Taylor, and Wood Counties.
WALTER J. RUSH, (Rep.) was born in the town of Waterford, Racine County, April 21, 1871. He was educated in the public schools and Rochester Academy of that county, and graduated from Valparaiso University in 1893. From 1894 to 1897 he was principal of the Waterford School. Senator Rush was graduated from the University of Wisconsin Law School in 1900 and since that time has practiced law in Neillsville. He served as district attorney of Clark County from 1911 to 1919, delegate to the Republican National Convention in the spring of 1928, and was elected to the Senate in the fall of 1928.

Home Address: Neillsville.

## TWENTY-FIFTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT

Lincoln and Marathon Counties.
OTTO MUELLER (Rep.) was born at Wausau, Wisconsin, December 19, 1875, where he attended the public schools. He served two years as county supervisor of Marathon County, and as trustee of Mt. View Tuberculosis Sanitorium for eight years. He is a jeweler by profession. The present is Senator Mueller's third legislative session in the Senate.

Home Address: 615 Grand Ave., Wausau.


## TWENTY-SIXTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT

## Dane County.

GLENN D. ROBERTS (Rep.) was born August 31, 1897, at Sparta, Wisconsin, and was educated in the public schools of Sparta, and in Beloit College and the University of Wisconsin, graduating from the school of law in 1922. Since then he has practiced law at Madison, being a member of the firm of La Follette, Rogers and Roberts. He was assistant district attorney of Dane County in 1925 and 1926, and district attorney in 1927 and 1928. In November, 1928, he was elected to the Senate.

Home Address: Madison.



## TWENTY-SEVENTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT

Columbia, Richland, and Sauk Counties.
FRED W. ZANTOW (Rep.) was born February 24, 1879, in the town of Sumpter, Sauk County. He was educated in a common school in Sumpter and the high school of Sauk City. Senator Zantow is occupied in farming and dairying, and has lived his entire life on the farm where he was born. He has been affiliated with various farm organizations, is a staunch advocate of the contract system of cooperative marketing, and has been interested in political campaigns all his life. He was a staunch supporter of Robert La Follette, senior. On March 11, 1930, at a Progressive conference at Sauk City, he was unanimously endorsed for the position of State Senator.

Home Address: Route 4, Box 30, Baraboo.


## TWENTY-EIGHTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT

## Chippewa and Eau Claire Counties.

PETER J. SMITH (Rep.) was born in Jylland, Denmark, August 22, 1867. He was educated in the common schools of his native land and came to Wisconsin in 1889 and to Eau Claire in 1893. He went to business college, and was later employed by the Northwestern Lumber Co., as shipping clerk and contractor for several years. In 1904 he became supreme secretary of the Scandinavian-American Fraternity, a position he still holds. He has served the public in various capacities, including those of alderman, bookkeeper in secretary of state's office, assistant postmaster, member of the board of normal school regents, supervisor on the county board, member of the Eau Claire fire and police commission, Republican county chairman member of State Central Committee, and delegate to the 1924 national convention. He was elected to Senate in 1928.

Home Address: S. A. F. Building, Eau Claire.


## TWENTY-NINTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT

## Bairon, Dunn, and Polk Counties.

JOHN A. ANDERSON (Rep.) was born December 28, 1870, in Carver County, Minnesota, and was educated at Gustavus Adolphus College, St. Peter, Minnesota. He is in the clothing and shoe business. He has been mayor of Barron since 1924, with the exception of the years 1928-1929, and was a member of the school board in 1924-25. He was elected to the Senate in 1930.

Home Address: Barron.

## THIRTIETH SENATORIAL DISTRICT

Florence, Forest, Langlade, Marinette, and Oneida Counties.

JAMES A. BARKER (Rep.) was born at Troy, New York, in 1857. He received a common school education. For fourteen years he was employed by Marshall Field and Company, and for ten years by a men's furnishing store in Chicago. For the past twenty years he has been engaged in farming in Langlade County. He was elected to the Assembly in 1922 and since 1924 has been a state senator.

Home Address: Route 2, Antigo.


## THIRTY-FIRST SENATORIAL DISTRICT

## Adams, Juneau, Marquette, and Monroe Counties

ORLAND S. LOOMIS (Rep.) was born at Mauston on November 2, 1893. He was educated in the common and high schools of that city, Ripon College, and the University of Wisconsin, graduating from the Law School in 1917. He was admitted to the bar in 1917 and has been a practicing attorney at Mauston since that time, and is now a member of the firm of Loomis and Roswell. In 1918-1919 he served in the World War as a member of the American Expeditionary Forces in France. He has been a bank director in Mauston for several years and has filled the position of city attorney of Mauston for the past ten years.
 He was elected to and served as a member of the Assembly from Juneau County in the session of 1929 and was a member of the Interim Committee on Education following that session. He was elected to the state Senate for the Thirty-first Senatorial District in the election of 1930 .

Home Address: Mauston.

## THIRTY-SECOND SENATORIAL DISTRICT

 Jackson, La Crosse, and Trempealeau Counties.V. S. KEPPEL (Rep.) was born in La Crosse County, Féb. 21, 1865, and received a common school education. Up to 1910 Mr . Keppel was actively engaged in farming and still owns the homestead farm. For twenty-six years he has been secretary and manager of the Holmen Cooperative Creamery. For twenty-three years he was a supervisor and for two terms chairman of the county board of La Crosse County. He was one of the original La Follette supporters. In 1906 he was elected to the Assembly and has been a member of the Senate since 1925.

Home Address: Holmen.



## THIRTY-THIRD SENATORIAL DISTRICT

## Jefferson and Waukesha Counties.

WILLIAM H. EDWARDS (Rep.) was born on a farm in the town of Lisbon, May 14, 1861. After completing his course at Carroll College, he taught school for fifteen years, six of them as principal of the school at Sussex. For the next twenty years he was actively engaged in the management of his farm, retiring to his home in Sussex in 1914. He served two terms as town clerk and ten terms as county supervisor, during one of which he was chairman of the county board. He was a member of the Assembly from 1915 to 1929 with the exception of the 1923 session and was elected to the Senate in 1930.

Home Address: Sussex.


## CHIEF CLERK

ROBERT A. COBBAN (Rep.) was assistant chief clerk during the 1929 session of the legislature. He was born in Rhinelander, Wisconsin, and educated in the common and high schools of this state. During the World War, he was a first lieutenant in the United States Marine Corps, serving for twenty-eight months.

Home Address: Madison.


## SERGEANT-AT-ARMS

EMIL A. HARTMAN was born at Manitowoc, Wisconsin, March 25, 1864. He received his schooling in that city, graduating from the First Ward School in June, 1880. After leaving school he worked as bookkeeper and salesman for W. H. Wernecke, dealer in farm machinery, for nearly six years, when he started in for himself as paper hanging and painting contractor, a business which he had learned from his father while a student in school. When Co. H., 2nd Regiment of the Wisconsin National Guard was organized in December, 1881, he enlisted as a private and charter member; he was commissioned as Second Lieutenant by Governor W. D. Hoard, January 24 th, 1890, and resigned from the service May 3rd, 1893.
 In 1896 he was elected secretary of the Manitowoc County Republican Committee, and served as delegate to the Republican State Conventions of 1896 and 1898 . In 1897 he was appointed by Adjutant General C. R. Boardman to a position in the Pension Division of the Adjutant General's Office at Madison. In 1899 he was appointed as filing clerk in the office of Secretary of State by the Honorable William H. Froehlich; was reappointed by Mr. Froehlich in 1901, and again reappointed in 1903 by the Honorable Walter L. Houser, Secretary of State. He resigned February 1st, 1904, to resume his business as contractor in the decorating field, in which he is still engaged. He began his service with the upper house of the Wisconsin Legislature in 1915, when appointed as Document Clerk to the Senate, and has served in every session since that time. In 1917 he was again appointed Document Clerk; from 1919 to 1927 served as mailing clerk; in 1927 was drafted for position of Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms, and was again appointed in 1929 . In 1931 he was elected Sergeant-at-Arms to the Senate.

Home Address: 421 Chamberlain Ave.


## MEMBERS OF THE ASSEMBLY

## ADAMS AND MARQUETTE COUNTIES

K. J. CALLAHAN (Rep.) was born at Montello, Wisconsin, November 17, 1897. He graduated from the Montello High School, Oshkosh Normal School, and the University of Wisconsin Law School, beginning the practice of law in 1924. He served as district attorney from 1924 to 1930. This is Mr. Callahan's first session in the legislature.

Home Address: Montello.


## ASHLAND COUNTY

B. J. GEHRMANN (Rep.) was born in Germany, February 13, 1880, and was thirteen when he came to this country and went to work in a packing plant, attending night school at the same time. In 1895, he moved to Clark County where he lived until 1915, when he moved to Ashland county and cleared a farm five miles from Mellen. He has been an officer of the American Society of Equity for years, serving as county president and member of the state executive board, and is now the vice-president of this farmers' organization. He served as town chairman for four years, assessor for five years, and school clerk since 1919. Mr. Gehrmann was elected to the Assembly in 1926 and again in 1930. In the present session he is the chairman of the committee on agriculture.

Home Address: Route 1, Mellen.

## BARRON COUNTY

C. A. BEGGS (Rep.) was born in Portage County in 1860. His education was received in the common schools. His first financial venture was in the grocery business at Plainfield for a year, after which he engaged in the general merchandise business at Rice Lake for four years. Since that time he has been engaged in farming and the shipping of produce. Mr. Beggs has represented his ward on the county board for twenty-one years, and was elected to the Assembly in 1916, 1926, 1928, and 1930.

Home Address: Rice Lake.



## BAYFIELD COUNTY

ROBERT A. NIXON (Prog. Rep.) was born at Viroqua on June.25, 1900. He was educated in the public schools of Vernon County and in George Washington University. From 1921 to 1924 he acted as private secretary to Congressman Joseph D. Beck from the Seventh District, resigning to accept the same position with Honorable Hubert H. Peavey of the Eleventh District. In 1927 he returned to Wisconsin and began the practice of law at Washburn. Mr. Nixon was first elected to the Assembly in 1928.

Home Address: Washburn.

## BROWN COUNTY

First District: The City of Green Bay.
HAROLD C. MALCHOW (Rep.) was born January 24, 1903, in Green Bay. After his elementary education in the public schools, he attended Lawrence College and received his law degree from the Tennessee Law School. For a time he practiced law in Mississippi and was the editor of the only Republican newspaper in that state. In 1927, he returned to Green Bay and the next year was nominated and elected to the Assembly. In 1930 he was reelected for a second term. Mr . Malchow is active in fraternal circles, and a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, the Modern Brotherhood of America, Loyal Order of Moose, and the Order of Odd Fellows.

Home Address: 222 East Walnut St., Green Bay.


## BROWN COUNTY

Second District: All the towns, cities, and villages except the City of Green Bay.

GUSTAV J. ZITTLOW (Rep.) was born Jan. 9, 1870, in the town of Lawrence, Brown County, was educated in the public schools, and has devoted his life to farming, specializing in the breeding of purebred Holstein cattle. He served as clerk of his school district from 1891 to 1909 and has been treasurer of the South Lawrence Butter and Cheese Company and secretary-treasurer of the Wrightstown local American Society of Equity since 1918. He was elected to the Assembly in 1920 and was reelected in 1922, 1924, 1926, and 1930.

Home Address: Route 1, West De Pere.

## BUFFALO AND PEPIN COUNTIES

ARTHUR A. HITT (Rep.) was born at Alma, Wisconsin, November 9, 1890. He received his education at the Alma High School, La Crosse State Normal School, University of Wisconsin, and the University of Nebraska. He is a teacher in the Milwaukee Vocational School. This is his third consecutive session in the Assembly.

Home Address: Alma.


## BURNETT AND WASHBURN COUNTIES

JAMES H. JENSEN (Rep.) was born in Burnett County, August 16, 1864, the first white child born in the county. He received a common school education. He was county clerk six years, and county board member (part of the time chairman) and village president for twelve years, and court commissioner for eighteen years. Mr. Jensen is in the real estate and insurance business. He served as a member of the assembly in 1917 and 1919, and was again elected assemblyman in 1930.

Home Address: Grantsburg.

## CALUMET COUNTY

JEROME FOX (Dem.) was born at Chilton, March 26, 1904. He was educated in St. Augustine's Parochial School, Chilton High School, Notre Dame University (B. S. 1924), Marquette Law S'chool (192628), and the University of Wisconsin (L. L. B. 1930). He was an instructor in Trinity College, Sioux City, Iowa, from 1924 to 1926. Mr. Fox is practicing law in Chilton in the firm of Fox and Fox, and represents the first ward of the City of Chilton on the Calumet County Board.

Home Address: 121 N. State St., Chilton.



## CHIPPEWA COUNTY

INGOLF E. RASMUS (Rep.) was born July 4, 1906, in the town of Eagle Point, Chippewa County. He attended the public schools in Chippewa County, Ripon College, and the Law School of the University of Wisconsin. He is a lawyer by profession, and held no public office prior to his election to the Assembly in 1930.

Home Address: Chippewa Falls.

## CLARK COUNTY

JOSEPH SCHMITTFRANZ (Rep.) was born July 13, 1892, at Chelsea, Wisconsin. He received his education in the public school at Chelsea, the Medford High School, and also took the Dairy Course at the University of Wisconsin. He has been a cheese maker for fifteen years and is now state president of the American Cheesemakers Association. Previous to his election to the Assembly in 1930, he held no public office.

Home Address: Route 1, Thorp.


## COLUMBIA COUNTY

E. MYRWYN ROWLANDS (Prog. Rep.) was born in the village of Cambria, April 1, 1901. After graduation from St. John's Military Academy at Delafield, he finished his education at Ripon College and the University of Wisconsin. At the age of twenty-three he was elected a trustee of the village board of Cambria, the youngest man who has ever held that office. He is a director and assistant cashier of the Bank of Cambria. He was first elected to the Assembly in 1926, and was reelected in 1928 and 1930.

Home Address: Cambria.

## CRAWFORD COUNTY

W. R. GRAVES (Rep.) was born in the town of Haney, Crawford County, January 29, 1873. He was educated in common school, Boscobel High School, and the University of Wisconsin. He is an attorney. Mr. Graves was clerk of the Circuit Court of Crawford County from 1899 to 1903 and district attorney of the county, 1903 to 1907 . He was first elected to the legislature in November, 1930.

Home Address: Prairie du Chien.


## DANE COUNTY

First District: Town of Madison, Village of Shorewood Hills, City of Madison.

HAROLD M. GROVES (Rep.) was born at Lodi; October 3, 1897. He was educated in the high school at Lodi, the University of Wisconsin (Ph.D., 1927) and Harvard University, where he spent one year in the law school. He was for three years teacher and principal in the public schools of this state-one year at Rice Lake and two years a,t Waupun; and has been an instructor and professor of economics at the University of Wisconsin since 1924. Mr. Groves has represented the American Federation of Teachers in Madison and has taught for two years in the Madison Labor College. He has held no previous public office.
 Home Address: 1320 Spring Street, Madison.

## DANE COUNTY

Second District: Towns of Albion, Blooming Grove, Bristol, Burke, Christiana, Cottage Grove, Deerfield, Dunkirk, Dunn, Medina, Pleasant Springs, Sun Prairie, Windsor, and York; Villages of Cambridge, Cottage Grove, Deerfield, De Forest, McFarland, Marshall, Rockdale, and Sun Prairie; City of Stoughton.

JAMES C. HANSON (Rep.) was born in Slysrup, Lolland, Denmark, July 11, 1862, and came to America at the age of three. His family settled on a farm in the town of Christiana, where Mr. Hanson has since made his home. He was educated in the common schools, Albion Academy, and Milton College. He is a farmer by occupation and has been active in the cooperative movement for several years. He is af-
 filiated with the Progressive movement of the Republican party, has held many offices of trust and honor, and has been a member of the Assembly since 1917, being in point of service the oldest member of the legislature.

Home Address: Route 3, Deerfield.


## DANE COUNTY

Third District: Towns of Berry, Black Earth, Blue Mounds, Cross Plains, Dane, Fitchburg, Mazomanie, Middleton, Montrose, Oregon, Perry, Primrose, Roxbury, Rutland, Springdale, Springfield, Vermont, Verona, Vienna, and Westport; Villages of Belleville, Black Earth, Blue Mounds, Brooklyn, Cross Plains, Dane, Mazomanie, Middleton, Mt. Horeb, Oregon, Verona, and Waunakee.

ALBERT J. BAKER (Rep.) was born Dec. 14, 1874, in the town of Primrose, Dane County, the son of the late P. O. Baker, member of the Assembly. Mr. Baker was educated in the common schools, and has been a farmer all his life. He has been chairman of the town of Springdale for four years, president and manager of the Mt. Horeb Creamery Co. for several years, member of school board for 30 years and its clerk for 15 years, and town assessor for 7 years. He has been director and treasurer of a farmers' mutual insurance company for 10 years. He was first elected to the Assembly in 1926.

Home Address: 204 Wilson St., Mt. Horeb.


## DODGE COUNTY

First District: Towns of Ashippun, Clyman, Emmet, Herman, Hubbard, Hustisford, Lebanon, Leroy, Lomira, Rubicon, Shields, Theresa, and Williamson; Villages of Clyman, Hustisford, Iron Ridge, Lomira, Neosho, and Theresa; Cities of Horicon and Mayville and the 5 th, 6 th, 13 th , and 14 th Wards of Watertown.

FRANK PANZER (Rep.) was born September 1, 1890, in the township of Hubbard, Dodge County. He was educated in the rural schools and Oakfield High School. He is occupied in farming and cattle dealing. Offices held by Mr. Panzer include those of school clerk, town chairman, chairman of local board of health, member of Dodge County Board, and member of the agricultural committee of the Dodge County 4-H Club. He is serving his first term in the Legislature.

Home Address: Route 2, Oakfield.


## 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 Juneau and Beaver Dam and third and fourth wards of the City of Waupun.

IRA E. BURTIS (Rep.) was born August 19, 1881, on an Illinois farm, and was educated in the public. schools and the State Normal University of that state. The first part of his business career was devoted to telegraphic construction work and iron manufacture. He is now president and treasurer of the Beaver Garment Co. and a director of the American National Bank, the Sun Coal Co., and the Wisconsin Coal Co. Mr. Burtis has served in the following civic capacities: national councillor, U. S. Chamber of Commerce; president, Beaver Dam Vocational School; trustee of Wayland Academy; acting chairman, Beaver Dam Planning Commission; trustee, Williams Free Library.

Home Address: Beaver Dam.

## DOOR COUNTY

MOULTON B. GOFF (Ind. Rep.) was born in Madison, June 15, 1889. He received his education in the Madison schools, the University of Wisconsin, and Cornell University. For the past twenty-two years he has made his home in Door County, where he is engaged in fruit growing and cooperative marketing. He was first elected to the legislature in 1928.

Home Address: Sturgeon Bay.


## DOUGLAS COUNTY

First District: The Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, and Seventh Wards of the City of Superior.

AGNES CHARBONNEAU (Rep.) was born in Ironwood, Michigan, but has lived in Wisconsin since 1911. She attended Bessemer High School and is a graduate of Northwestern University in physical education and public speaking. Since her marriage, immediately after leaving college, Mrs. Charbonneau has been active in public affairs and club work. She is chairman of the women's Republican organization for the Eleventh District of the combined men and women's Republican organization of the state and chairman of the Wisconsin organization of Republican women for the Eleventh Congressional District. This is her.first term in the legislature.


Home Address: 1413 24th S't., Superior.

## 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.

JOSEPH ※. WESTLUND (Rep.) was born Feb. 1, 1896, at Superior. After completing his high school course, he attended the Minnesota Institute of Pharmacy, in Minneapolis, and is now a registered pharmacist practicing in Superior. During the war, he served with the 150th Field Artillery, 42nd (Rainbow) Division. The present is his first term in the Assembly.

Home Address: 2009 Wyoming Avenue, Superior.



## DUNN COUNTY

J. D. MILLAR (Rep.) was born Jan. 8, 1869, in Eau Claire. He moved with his parents to a farm in Dunn County at the age of four, and received his education in a one-room country school, the Menominee High School, and River Falls State Normal School. He owns and has operated for the past 24 years the farm preempted by his grandfather in 1856. Previous to this, he taught school, kept books, and engaged in the lumber manufacturing business. He served as secretary of the Dunn County Agricultural Society for 19 years; chairman of the town of Red Cedar for 16 years; chairman of the county board of supervisors for six consecutive terms; and secretary of the Dunn County Farmers Mutual Fire Insurance Company for 11 years. Mr. Millar was elected to the Assembly in $1910,1912,1922,1924,1926,1928$, and 1930.

Home Address: Menomonie.


## EAU CLAIRE COUNTY

G. ERLE INGRAM (Rep.) was born at Eau Galle, Wisconsin, April 1, 1883, and received his education in the common schools of Dunn County, Whitewater State Normal, La Crosse Normal, Kansas City Business College, and Northern Indiana Law School (Valparaiso). He began to teach school at the age of seventeen and taught in the common and high schools of the state for several years. He began the practice of law in Eau Claire in 1921. Mr. Ingram was a member of the Republican State Central Committee in 1928 and 1929, and is vice-president of the State Bar Association for the Nineteenth Judicial Circuit.

Home Address: 252 South 11th St., Eau Claire.


## FLORENCE, FOREST, AND ONEIDA COUNTIES

S. J. GWIDT (Rep.) was born October 19, 1887, at Bevent, Marathon County. He attended common and evening schools and took correspondence school courses; and has spent the greater part of his life in the study of natural resources. He was conservation warden and forest ranger from 1914 to 1924, and served in the Assembly during the session of 1925 , after which he was employed by the Conservation Commission in the study of stream pollution. His profession is that of real estate and insurance broker.

Home Address: $141 / 2$ S. Brown St., Rhinelander.

## FOND DU LAC COUNTY

First District: Towns of Calumet, Empire, Fond du Lac, and Taycheedah; City of Fond du Lac.

CARLTON WILLIAM MAUTHE (Rep.) was born in Fond du Lac, April 18, 1907. His early education was received in the schools of his native city. For two years following his high school course, he worked at common labor in the plant of the Demountable Typewriter Company, after which he spent six months traveling through Europe. On his return he took a year's course at the Babson Institute at Wellesley Hills, Mass., and then became an executive of the Demountable Typewriter Company and the Standard Refrigerator Company, with which manufacturing establishments he is still connected. He was first
 elected to the Assembly in 1928.

Home Address: 108 W. Division St., Fond du Lac.

## FOND DU LAAC 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; Cities of Ripon and Waupun.
H. ALBERT WRUCKE (Rep.) was born in the Town of Hubbard (Dodge County) March 1, 1868. After graduation from Horicon High School, he taught for several years, becoming principal of the Campbellsport School in 1894. Since then, he has been a justice of the peace, the first village clerk of Campbellsport, clerk of school board, director of high school
 board, member of the county board, and member of the county school board. Mr. Wrucke is secretary of the Campbellsport Mutual Fire Insurance Company, a director of the First State Bank of Campbellsport, and a member of the County Children's Code Board.

Home Address: Campbellsport.

## 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.

HARRY E. STEPHENS (Rep.) was born November 2, 1857, near Platteville in Lafayette County. He received a common school education. For thirty-five years he was a livestock buyer. At present he is associated with Charles Kistler in the ownership of the Blockhouse Mining Co., a lead and zinc property near Platteville, and is also engaged in farming. He served as mayor of Platteville for two years and has been a director of the State Bank of Platteville since its organization 25 years ago. He has been a member
 of the Assembly since 1927.

Home Address: 26 S. Hickory St., Platteville.


## GRANT COUNTY

Second District: Towns of Bloomington, Boscobel, Castle Rock, Fennimore, Hickory Grove, Liberty, Little Grant, Marion, Millville, Mt. Hope, Mt. Ida, Muscoda, N. Lancaster, Patch Grove, S. 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.

HUGH A. HARPER (Rep.) was born at Lancaster Dec. 24, 1885. After finishing grade school, he went through Madison Central High School and the University of Wisconsin, studying both agriculture and liberal arts; for three years playing guard and center on the university basketball team. He has been town chairman, member of county board and school board, director and president of the State Farm Bureau, and director of the American Farm Bureau. The present is his first term in the Assembly.

Home Address: Lancaster.


## GREEN COUNTY

E. J. HOESLY (Rep.) was born June 18, 1885, at New Glarus, and was educated in the New Glarus High School and Northwestern Business College, Naperville, Illinois, where he graduated in 1903. He served for seven years as assistant cashier of the Bank of New Glarus; for four years as assistant postmaster; for six years as village clerk; for nine years as supervisor of the village of New Glarus, and for seven years, member of the county highway committee. His present occupation is that of banker and cattle dealer. This is his third successive term in the Assembly.

Home Address: New Glarus.


## GREEN LAKE AND WAUSHARA COUNTIES

GEORGE M. O'CONNOR (Rep.) was born at Hancock, Wisconsin, February 27, 1902. He graduated from the Hancock High school in 1919 and entered the College of Agriculture of the University of Wisconsin, taking his degree with senior honors in 1923. He holds a commission as captain of the infantry reserves. He is now and always has been a farmer. He was first elected to the Assembly in 1926 and has been twice reelected.
Home Adãress: Hancock.

## IOWA COUNTY

JOHN S. JACKSON (Prog. Rep.) was born in the town of Waldwick, Iowa County, November 9, 1874, and received his education in the common schools. He has served as chairman of the town of Mineral Point for ten years, member of the County Board of Iowa County for ten years, clerk of the school board for twelve years, and president of the Southwestern Wisconsin Shipping Association for seven years. He has been a farmer all his life and a member of the Assembly since 1927.

Home Address: Mineral Point.

## IRON AND VILAS COUNTIES

JOHN BENSON (Rep.) was born February 17, 1886, on a farm near Sparta, Wisconsin, and received his education in the rural schools. His business is that of retail lumberman, with yards at Land O'Lakes and Eagle River. He was elected to the office of town chairman of Eagle River in April, 1916, and served one year; from 1921 to 1926 he was chairman of the town of State Line; and he served as member of the road and bridge committee of Vilas County from 1921 to 1926, having been elected chairman of that body in 1923. On December 17, 1930, Mr. Benson was taken ill with a stroke of paraiysis and a month later was removed to the Wisconsin General Hospital, at Madison, where he is still confined. He has been unable to attend any session of the Legislature thus far.


Home Address: Land O'Lakes.

## JACKSON COUNTY

WILLIAM F. DETTINGER (Rep.) was born September 24, 1880, in the town of Northfield, Jefferson County, where he still lives. He was educated in the common schools and the College of Agriculture of the University of Wisconsin. He has always lived on a farm, but was employed by the Armour Packing Company for five years. He was president and manager of the York Creamery Association, Northfield, for three years; town supervisor from 1912 to 1915 ; and town chairman from 1915 to 1918. Mr. Dettinger is a successful farmer, specializing in purebred Guernsey cattle and seed grain. He was a member of the Assembly from 1919 to 1925, and was reelected in 1930.

Home Address: Route 2, Hixton.



## JEFFERSON COUNTY

DON V. SMITH (Rep.) was born in the town of Aztalan, Jefferson County, June 29, 1894, attended common schools, and graduated from the Lake Mills High School in 1913. He served for two years with the United States Navy, but returned upon the death of his father to operate the homestead farm. He has served as assessor of the town of Aztalan, and for the past seven years has been chairman of the town and member of the Jefferson County Board. He is secretary of the Jefferson County Farm Drainage Board. During the World War, he served on the Council for Defense, in the Troop Train Service, and is Y. M. C. A. leader. In 1930 he was the census supervisor for the Second Congressional District. His occupation is farming. This is Mr. Smith's third consecutive term in the Assembly.
Home Address: Route 1, Lake Mills.


## JUNEAU COUNTY

BEN TREMAIN (Rep.) was born in the town of Clifton, Monroe County. He was educated in the county schools and the Mauston High School. He was president of the village of Hustler and member of the County Board of Juneau County from 1926 to 1930. Mr. Tremain is a merchant. The present is his first session in the legislature.

Home Address: Hustler.

## KENOSHA COUNTY



First District: Second, Third, Fourth, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, and Eleventh Wards of the City of Kenosha.

LEWIS W. POWELL (Rep.) was born October 18, 1882, in Kenosha County. He was educated in the public schools, Whitewater State Teachers College, and Marquette Law School, and is now practicing law in Kenosha. Previous public offices held by Mr. Powell include those of president of board of education (nine years), assistant district attorney from 1923 to 1924, district attorney from 1925 to 1928 , and court commissioner (three years). The present is his first term in the legislature.

Home Address: 2019-62nd St., Kenosha.

## KENOSHA COUNTY

Second District: The towns of Brighton, Bristol, Paris, Pleasant Prairie, Randall, Salem, Somers, and Wheatland; Village of Silver Lake; First, Fifth, Sixth, and Seventh Wards of the City of Kenosha.

AUGUST J. PIPER (Rep.) is a farmer by occupation. He was born in Kenosha County in 1864, and received his education in the common schools of Racine and Kenosha Counties. Mr. Piper has been a member of the Kenosha County Board for three terms; a member of the Kenosha County Park Board; and a director of the Racine City Bank. He was first elected to the Assembly in November, 1928, and was reelected in 1930.


## KEWAUNEE COUNTY

JACOB J. BLAHNIK (Dem.) was born in the town of Ahnapee, Kewaunee County, August 2, 1881, and received his education in the common school. He taught school two years, reorganized the Kodan Telephone Company, and was for a time a director and examining committee member of the Bank of Algoma. He has been a director of the federal land bank, assessor, director of the Algoma Farmers Cooperative, and member of the Council of Defense during the World War. His occupation is farming. This is his first term in the Assembly.

Home Address: Route 3, Algoma.


## LA CROSSE COUNTY

First District: The 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, $9 \mathrm{th}, 10 \mathrm{th}, 11 \mathrm{th}, 12 \mathrm{th}, 13 \mathrm{th}, 14 \mathrm{th}, 15 \mathrm{th}, 16 \mathrm{th}, 19 \mathrm{th}$; and 20th Wards of La Crosse.
JOHN MULDER (Rep.) was born at New Amsterdam, La Crosse County, March 22, 1865, and all his life has made his home in that county. He is of Dutch descent, his parents having immigrated to this country from Holland in 1856. His education was received in the schools of the village where he was born, supplemented by a course at the La Crosse Business College. For forty years prior to 1929 he was engaged in the retail grocery business. Mr. Mulder has held various political offices, having served the city of La Crosse as treasurer, alderman, and member of the board of education. He was first elected to the Assembly in 1928.

Home Address: 822 Rose St., La Crosse.



## LA CROSSE COUNTY

Second District: The 8th, 17th, 18th, and 21st Wards of the City of La Crosse, and the entire county outside La Crosse.
WILLIAM F. MILLER (Rep.) was born in the town of Barre, La Crosse County, Sept. 24th, 1869, and has always lived on a farm. He was educated in the common school. Besides operating his farm, he has been manager of the Farmers' Cooperative Supply and Shipping Association and is a director of the Shelby Farmers' Fire Insurance Company. Mr. Miller has been a member of the State Board of Vocational Education. The only office he had held when first elected to the Assembly was that of town treasurer, 1912-13. He has been a member of the Assembly in 1921, 1923, 1929, and 1931.

Home Address: West Salem.


## LAFAYETTE COUNTY

S. DELL PENNISTON (Rep.) was born at Argyle June 9, 1870. He was educated in the common schools and three years of high school. He has been a member of the town board for ten years, and is engaged in farming, operating a 321-acre farm three miles from Argyle, on which he has lived for thirty-three years. He was first elected to the Assembly in 1926 without opposition, and was reelected in 1928 and 1930.
Home Address: Argyle.


## LANGLADE COUNTY

JOHN FRONEK (Prog. Rep.) was born in CzechoSlovakia, May 11, 1883, and three years later came to America. He was educated in the public schools of Coal City, Illinois. For the past twenty-five years he has been engaged in farming, and owns a 120-acre farm in Langlade County. He has served his town as school director for one term, supervisor for two terms, and assessor for twelve years. In 1925 he took the agricultural census. He has been an assemblyman since 1927.

Home Address: Route 2, Antigo.

## LINCOLN COUNTY

LEO GESICKI (Rep.) was born in the town of Cassel, Marathon County, in 1891. He was reared on a farm and received his education in the common schools of Marathon County and three years in college at Prairie du Chien. In his early days, he was employed as clerk in a hardware store in Spokane for two years, and was later engaged for seven years in the general store business in Marathon County. For six years he was a state deputy oil inspector, and is now in the life insurance business. This is his first term in the Assembly.

Home Address: 305 Pier St., Merrill.

## MANITOWOC COUNTY

First District: Towns of Centerville, Liberty, Manitowoc, Manitowoc Rapids, Meeme, and Newton; City of Manitowoc.

JOHN LORFELD (Rep.) was born in the town of Meeme, January 25, 1867, was educated in the common schools, and was occupied as a successful farmer and thresherman for years. For the past nine years he has been president of the Cleveland State Bank; was school clerk from 1896 to 1919, town supervisor 1905-1908, and member of the County Board 1908-1922. Mr. Lorfeld was first elected to the Assembly in 1918, and was reelected in 1920, 1928, and 1930.

Home Address: Cleveland.

## 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.
DAVID SIGMAN (Prog. Rep.) has been a resident of the City of Two Rivers, Manitowoc County, for more than twenty-four years. He received his education in the Two Rivers High School and the University of Wisconsin. He was first elected to the Assembly in November, 1930.

Home Address: 1055 Harbor St., Two Rivers.



## MARATHON COUNTY

First District: Towns of Bergen, Berlin, Bern, Brighton, Cassel, Cleveland, Day, Eau Pleine, Emmet Flieth, Frankfort, Green Valley, Halsey, Hamburg, Holton, Hull, Johnson, McMillan, Maine, Marathon, Mosinee, Rib Falls, Rietbrock, Spencer, and Wein; that part of Abbotsford village in Marathon County and Villages of Athens, Edgar, Fenwood, McMillan, Marathon, Mosinee, Spencer, Stratford, and that part of Unity village in Marathon County; that part of City of Colby in Marathon County.

BEN LANG (Rep.) was born in the town of Hartford, Washington County, Nov. 11, 1870. He is a farmer by occupation, and has been secretary of the McMillan Grange Mutual Fire Insurance Co., since its organization in 1898; director of Marshfield Coop. Produce Co., which he helped organize in 1912; president of the Marshfield Consumers Store Co. : president of the Marathon County Union of the American Society of Equity and member of the executive committee of the Wisconsin State Union. Mr. Lang has been a member of the county board of education, president of the Marathon County Agricultural School, and chairman of the town of McMillan. This is his first term in the Assembly.
Home Address: Route 4, Marshfield.


## MARATHON COUNTY

Second District: Towns of Bevent, Easton, Elderon, Franzen, Guenther, Harrison, Hewitt, Knowlton, Kronenwetter, Norris, Plover, Reid, Ringle, Texas, Wausau, Weston; Villages of Brokaw, Elderon, Hatley, Rothschild, and Schofield; city of Wausau.
HENRY ELLENBECKER (Rep.) was born in Belgium, Ozaukee County, Wisconsin. He has held public offices for thirty years. He was elected to the Assembly in 1922 ; reelected in 1924 (without opposition) in 1926, in 1928, and again in 1930. He is a retired contractor.
Home Address: Wausau.


## MARINETTE COUNTY

CHARLES A. BUDLONG (Rep.) was born in Frankfort, New York. He came to Wisconsin at the age of three and received his education in the common schools of this state. He followed the occupation of telegrapher and railroad agent for about ten years. He moved into Marinette County in 1891 and for a time kept a general store at Amberg. Mr. Budlong has held the positions of town clerk, town chairman, clerk of the circuit court, and sheriff. For three years he was immigration inspector on the Canadian border; for eight years, state inspector for the board of control; for five years police judge of the City of Marinette. He has been a member of the Legislature for four terms.

Home Address: 2628 Parkridge Ave., Marinette.

## MILWAUKEE COUNTY

First District: The First and Third Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

CORNELIUS T. YOUNG (Dem.) was born July 28, 1907, in Milwaukee. He graduated from St. John's Military Academy in 1926 and has since been a student in Georgetown University and the University of Wisconsin, where he is now studying law. He has been a newspaper reporter, and last year worked in the office of a Milwaukee law firm. This is his initial term in the Assembly.

Home Address: 528 Jackson St., Milwaukee.


## MILWAUKEE COUNTY

Second District: Second and Fourth Wards of Milwaukee.

MICHAEL LAFFEY (Rep.) was born on a farm in the township of Clyman, Dodge County, July 5, 1863, and received a common school education. At the age of seventeen, he left the farm and went to work in a general merchandise business in Watertown, where he remained for seven years. In 1885, he moved to Milwaukee, taking a position as traveling salesman and remaining on the road for ten years. He entered the real estate business in 1895. He served on the Milwaukee Common Council in 1896 and 1897; was state treasury agent 1915-21, and assemblyman in 1923, ' 25, ' 27 , ' 29 , and ' 31 .


Home Address: 1122 Kilbourn Ave., Milwaukee.

## MILWAUKEE COUNTY

Third District: The Twenty-fifth Ward of the City of Milwaukee.
GEORGE HAMPEL (Soc.) was born in Milwaukee, August 27, 1885. He was educated in the public schools, the International Correspondence School, and Hesse's Art School. He is an accountant and president of Hampel's Book Shop, Inc. Previous public offices held by Mr. Hampel include those of county clerk of Milwaukee County (1919-20) and executive secretary of the Milwaukee Motion Picture Commission.

Home Address: 1627-17th St., Milwaukee.



## MILWAUKEE COUNTY

## Fourth District: 21st Ward of the City of Milwaukee.

EMIL MEYER (Soc.) was born in the City of Milwaukee, August 2, 1876, and has lived there all his life. He attended the public schools in that city. After leaving high school, he learned the printing trade and has since worked on Milwaukee papers as a linotype operator. He has been active in the Milwaukee Typographical Union, of which he has been a member since 1900 ; also in the labor movement and civic organizations. He has never held public office before.

Home Address: 2813 N. 4th St., Milwaukee.


## MILWAUKEE COUNTY

Fifth District: Fifth and Twelfth Wards of the City of Milwaukee.
JOHN ERMENC (Soc.) was born October 21, 1887, at Ljubno in Jugoslavia. He came to this country in the year 1901, and finished his education at night school in Milwaukee Technical School. Mr. Ermenc is in the real estate and insurance business, and organized the J. P. Z. Sloga fraternal society. He has held no previous public office.

Home Address: 1016 S. 5th St.. Milwaukee.

## MILWAUKEE COUNTY

## Sixth District: The Sixth Ward of the City of Milwaukee.

BEN RUBIN (Soc.) was born December 20, 1886, in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. He attended public school up to the age of ten, when he became an apprentice in a cigar factory. He worked as cigar maker up to 1919 and during these years was a mem. ber of the cigar makers' union, which he served in various capacities. Since 1919, he has been employed as animal keeper in Washington Park Zoological garden: For several years he has been president of the Building Service Employes Union and secretary of the Central Board of city employes' unions, and has been a member of the Socialist party for about twenty years.
Home Address: 2016 N. Seventh St., Milwaukee.

## MILWAUKEE COUNTY

Seventh District: Seventh Ward of the City of Milwaukee.

PHILIP F. WENZ (Soc.) was born in Milwaukee, April 13, 1873. His education was received in the public and engineering schools. At the age of sixteen, he became an apprentice in carpentry, and has followed this trade all his life, with the exception of a few years which he spent as machinist and a later period selling insurance and stocks. The present is his third successive term in the Assembly.

Home Address: 2340 N. 12th St., Milwaukee.


## MILWAUKEE COUNTY

Eighth District: The Eighth and Fourteenth Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

BEN C. WICZYNSKI (Rep.) was born January 1, 1895, in Milwaukee, the son of Mr. Bennon G. Wiczynski, for forty-eight years a member of the Milwaukee fire department, and Mrs. Anna Heller Wiczynski. He received his education in St. Hyacinth's Parochial School, Windlake Avenue School, South Division High School, Milwaukee State Teachers College, and Marquette University. He is now a teacher as well as member of the firm of Gut-Wiczynski Realty Company. In 1926, Mr. Wiczynski helped organize the Capital Building and Loan Ass'n and is its present secretary. During the World War, he was a mem-
 ber of the Field Artillery Central Officers Training School Band, holding a rating of musician of the first class. He was elected to the Assembly in November, 1930.

Home Address: 3313 S. 11th St., Milwaukee.

## MILWAUKEE COUNTY

Ninth District: The Ninth and Tenth Wards of Milwaukee.

OTTO KEHREIN (Soc.) was born in the town of Jackson, Washington County, in 1873. He was reared on a farm and received his education in the common schools and the West Bend High School. Upon leaving school, Mr. Kehrein went to Milwaukee, where he learned and followed the carpenter's trade. For the past twenty years he has been actively interested in the teaming, trucking, and garage business in Milwaukee. He held no public office until his election to the Assembly in 1928 and reelection in 1930.

Home Address: 527-20th St., Milwaukee.



## MILWAUKEE COUNTY

Tenth District: Sixteenth and Twenty-third Wards of the City of Milwaukee.
JOHN W. EBER (Rep.) was born at Sheboygan on Oct. 16, 1895. He acquired his education and legal training in the schools of the state of Wisconsin. He is engaged as secretary of a building and loan association. Mr. Eber was elected to the Assembly in 1922, and reelected in 1924, 1926, 1928, and 1930. At the session of 1927, he was elected speaker, having the honor of being the youngest man elected to that position in the history of the state. He was reelected in 1930, receiving 4,103 votes to 1,251 for Richard F. Cline, 2,513 for Otto F. Erick, and 429 for John P. Murphy.

Home Address: 17 36th St., Milwaukee.


## MILWAUKEE COUNTY

Eleventh District: Eleventh and Twenty-fourth Wards of the City of Milwaukee.

GEORGE L. TEWS (Soc.) was born Sept. 25, 1883, at Jones Island, Milwaukee. He completed a public school education in 1897 and graduated from the Business Institute in 1900. He is at present a real estate broker. Previous public offices held by Mr. Tews include treasurer of school board in towns of Wauwatosa and Greenfield, Milwaukee County, and member of the Assembly in the sessions of 1915 and 1927. He has been an active Socialist all his life.

Home Address: 2013 S. Layton Blvd., Milwaukee.


## MILWAUKEE COUNTY

## Twelfth District: 22 nd Ward of the City of Milwaukee.

CHARLES F. WESTFAHL (Rep.) was born in Milwaukee April 10, 1885, and was educated in its public schools. His first business activities were connected with the Westfahl File Works, which he developed and expanded from a small beginning made by his father. Several years ago, he severed his connection with this establishment, becoming associated with the Northwest Times. Until his election, he had never held public office. He now represents the district in which he has spent his entire life.

Home Address: 986 40th St., Milwaukee.

## MILWAUKEE COUNTY

1th District: Towns of Greenfield and Franklin; Village of West Milwaukee ; city of Thirteer West Allis.
LEN J. BUSBY (Rep.) has been a resident of W.19th Assembly district for over thirty years. He kee a graduate of the West Milwaukee Public School paid the West Allis High School. In 1920 he was gradNated from the Milwaukee State Normal School and th 1922 from the University of Wisconsin with the A. fr;. degree. Returning to the University he took a Ahaster's degree in history and politics in 1925. After studying law in the Universities of Chicago and Wisconsin, he received his L. L. B. from Wisconsin and was admitted to the bar.


Before taking up law, Mr. Busby was principal of the high school at Little Chute for two years and an instructor in the West Allis High School for three years. Since his admission to the bar in 1928 he has been engaged in the practice of law in West Milwaukee and West Allis.

Home Address: 925 S. 38th St., Milwaukee.

## MILWAUKEE COUNTY

Twentieth District: $\begin{aligned} & \text { Twentieth Ward of the City of } \\ & \text { Milwaukee. }\end{aligned}$
EDWARD H. KIEFER (Soc.) was born in Milwaukee, May 1, 1874. He attended the public and parochial schools of that city up to the age of fifteen, when he became an apprentice in the painting trade. He has been a member of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators, and Paperhangers since 1900 and business manager of Local Union number 781 for nine years. Mr. Kiefer was a member of the Assembly in the sessions of 1911 and 1913 and was again elected assemblyman in November, 1930.

Home Address: 3528a N. 24th Place.


## MONROE COUNTY

EARL D. HALL (Rep.) was born July 15, 1879, at Tunnel City, and received a rural school education. He spent four years in train service, and for a number of years has been engaged in farming. He has been a member of the Monroe County Board of Supervisors and the Monroe County Highway Commission for several years. He was elected to the Assembly without opposition in 1924, and was reelected in 1926, 1928, and 1930.

Home Address: Tunnel City.



## OCONTO COUNTY

CARL SCHOENEBECK (Rep.) was born in Germany, February 2, 1866, and received a common school education. He came to this country when nineteen years of age and followed the trade of carpenter for many years. He worked in Milwaukee two years; moved to Oconto in 1877, and to Lena in 1895, where he engaged in business for a number of years. He has served as town chairman and deputy sheriff for one term and as a member of the village board and local health board for four years. He is in the real estate and life insurance business. He was first elected to the Assembly in 1926 and has been twice reelected.

Home Address: Lena.

## OUTAGAMIE COUNTY



First District: Towns of Bovina, Center, Dale, Ellington, Grand Chute, and Greenville; Village of Shiocton; City of Appleton.

OSCAR JOHN SCHMIEGE (Rep.) was born in the city of Appleton. He graduated with honors from the Appleton High School, received an A. B. with honors at the University of Wisconsin in 1925, and the degree of LL.B. in 1928. In 1926, while still a student, he ran for the Assembly and defeated his opponent by the largest majority in the history of his county. In 1928 he was reelected by a still larger majority and was again elected in 1930 . He is a practicing attorney at Appleton and assistant district attorney of Outagamie County. He is also secretarytreasurer of the County Republican Committee.

Home Address: 207 W. College Ave., Appleton.

## OUTAGAMIE COUNTY

Second District: Towns of Black Creek, Buchanan, Cicero, Deer Creek, Freedom, Hortonia, Kaukauna, Liberty, Maple Creek, Maine, Oneida, Osborne, Seymour, and Vandenbrook; Villages of Black Creek, Bear Creek, Combined Locks, Kimberly, Little Chute, and Hortonville; Cities of Kaukauna, Seymour, and 3rd Ward of New London.

WILLIAM BAY (Prog. Rep.) was born in Kaukauna February 20, 1885. His first position was in a pulp and paper mill in the Fox River Valley, since which he has been, successively, locomotive fireman, brakeman, and carman. He is president of Local $\# 445$, B. R. C. of A., vice-chairman of the carmen's organization of the Chicago and Northwestern, and president of the Central Labor Council of Kaukauna. This is his first election to public office.

Home Address: 217 W. 4th St., Kaukauna.

## OZAUKEE COUNTY

JOHN L. LONG (Rep.) was born at Sturgeon Bay, July 11, 1895. He is a graduate of the River Falls State Normal School and the Colleges of Agriculture and Law of the University of Wisconsin. He was principal of the Grafton Agricultural High School for eight years and is now an attorney. His election to the Assembly in November, 1930, was his first election to public office.

Home Address: Grafton.

## PIERCE COUNTY

WILLIAM A. KAY (Rep.), was born February 22, 1864, in the town of Martell, Pierce County, and was educated in the public schools. His business is farming and stock raising. He is now serving his 37 th year as school district treasurer. He has held the office of supervisor and assessor of his town; was elected chairman of his town board and held the office for seven terms; and was elected to the Assembly in 1906, 1908, 1910, 1914, and 1930.

Home Address: Spring Valley.

## POLK COUNTY

MARIUS DUEHOLM (Prog. Rep.) was born at Sonberg, Denmark, January 5, 1881. He came to America at the age of nine and has lived ever since in Polk County. He has always been a farmer. Mr. Dueholm has been a member of the town board for fifteen years; of the county board, nine years; of the creamery board, sixteen years; of the school board, twelve years. He was elected to the Assembly in November, 1930.

Home Address: Route 2, Luck.



## PORTAGE COUNTY

JOHN T. KOSTUCK (Prog. Rep.) was born October 7, 1893, in Stevens Point. He left schoól at the end of the third grade to work on a farm. At the age of fourteen, while assisting in blasting stone, he became blind. Soon after, he entered the School for the Blind, where he spent ten years, graduating in 1918 from the high school department. He then entered the University of Wisconsin, doing work in political science and economics. For three years, he taught in the high school department of the School for the Blind at Staunton, Va., and is now in the piano business in Stevens Point. Mr. Kostuck is the first blind member of the Wisconsin legislature.

Home Address: 711 Center Ave., Stevens Point.


## PRICE COUNTY

L. S. SHAUGER (Rep.) was born in Outagamie County in 1878. He received his education in the common and high schools of that county and in 1903 received the degree of M. D. from the Keokuk Medical College. For the next eight years he practiced medicine in Waupaca County, and in 1911 moved to Ogema, in Price County, where he has since resided. For the past twenty years he has devoted most of his time to agriculture, with medicine as a secondary interest. Mr. Shauger has been chairman of his township for the past ten years and chairman of the county board for the last eight. The present is his second term in the Assembly.

Home Address: Ogema.


## RACINE COUNTY

First District: The first, 2nd, 3rd, 6th, 10th, 11th, 13 th, and 14 th Wards of the City of Ractne.

JOHN L. SIEB (Rep.) was born November 6, 1864, in Michigan City, Indiana, but has lived in Racine since he was one year old. He attended the Lutheran and public schools in that city, and has been president of the school board, deputy oil inspector, president of the City Council, president of the Board of Health, and member of the City Water Commission. Mr. Sieb is a member of the firm of Sieb and Rick of the Hotel Racine Barber Shop. This is his first term in the Assembly.

Home Address: 940 Park Avenue, Racine.

## RACINE COUNTY

Second District: The Fourth, 5th, 7th, 8th, 12th, and 15th Wards of Racine.

EDWARD F. HILKER (Rep.) was born April 18, 1881, at Racine, and was educated in common school and business college. In 1898 he volunteered in the Spanish-American War. For a time he was engaged in the wholesale candy business, but is now a coal broker. He is interested in athletics, and has played on and managed the Racine Ball Club. He has served for fourteen years as alderman of his ward, the sixth term in response to petitions filed after his voluntary retirement and the seventh after election without opposition. He is serving his fourth term in the Assembly. In 1929 he was Assembly Chairman of the Joint Committee on Finance.

Home Address: 319 La Fayette Ave., Racine.

## 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.

JOHN H. KAMPER (Rep.) was born in Denmark, December 17, 1857. He came to Wisconsin with his parents in 1866, settling in Racine County, where he has ever since resided. At the age of 22 , he was elected justice of the peace, which office he held 14 years. For 17 years he was chairman of the town of Raymond and a member and for four years chairman of the county board, and has held numerous other positions of trust. He was a member of the Assembly in the sessions of 1909 and 1911, and has been continuously a member since 1923.

Home Address: Route 1, Franksville.

## RICHLAND COUNTY

A. RAY LAWTON (Rep.) was born May 30, 1884, on the Maple Park Stock Farm in the town of Forest, where he still lives. After teaching rural school for a year, he entered the College of Agriculture at the state university, and has spent the balance of his life on the old homestead breeding pure bred livestock and raising grains. For the past ten years, he has been president of the Richland Co. Holstein Breeders Ass'n. Mr. Lawton has been president of the La Farge Equity local and La Farge Cooperative Creamery; he helped to organize the Farmers State Bank in 1914 and has since acted as a director and, for the past three years, second vice-president; and has been member of the school board, chairman of jury commission, member of the child welfare board, and secretarytreasurer of the Tunnelville Coop. Electric Light Co. He is serving his initial term in the legislature.

Home Address: Viola.



## ROCK COUNTY

First District: Towns of Center, Fulton, Harmony, Janesville, Lima, Milton, Magnolia, Porter, Union; Village of Milton; Cities of Edgerton, Evansville and Janesville.

STANLEY W. SLAGG (Rep.) was born July 6, 1903, on a farm in the Town of Albion, Dane County, Wisconsin. He was educated in the Dane County Public Schools, Edgerton High School and the University of Wisconsin. After graduation from the Law School in 1924 he became associated with Senator G. W. Blanchard in the practice of law at Edgerton. In 1926, he was appointed Assistant District Attorney of Dane County by Philip F. La Follette, then District Attorney. He was elected Member of the Assembly from Rock County in 1928 and 1930.

Home Address: 508 Crescent St., Edgerton.


## ROCK COUNTY

Second District: Towns of Avon, Beloit, Bradford, Clinton, Johnston, La Prairie, Newark, Plymouth, Rock, Spring Valley, and Turtle; Villages of Clinton, Footville, and Orfordville; City of Beloit.

ERASTUS G. SMITH (Rep.) was born in South Hadley, Mass., April 30, 1855. He received his B. A. from Amherst in 1877 and his Ph. D. in chemistry from Georgia Augusta University, Goettingen, Germany, in 1883 ; LL.D. from Beloit College, 1921. He was professor of chemistry in Beloit College from 1881 to 1921 and was for sixteen years president of the Beloit Savings Bank, the largest mutual savings bank in the state. He is now chairman of the board of this bank. He was war chairman of the Red Cross from his district and has served as chairman of various civic bodies. He was mayor of Beloit for four terms. The present is his third successive term in the Assembly.

Home Address: 718 Emerson St., Beloit.


## RUSK AND SAWYER COUNTIES

J. W. CAROW (Rep.) was born at Baraboo, Wisconsin, on April 20, 1874. After finishing his elementary educational work in the common schools, he attended the University of Wisconsin. Since then Mr. Carow has been engaged in the practice of law, with headquarters at Ladysmith. He was elected to the Assembly in 1928 and reelected in 1930.
Home Address: Ladysmith.

## ST. CROIX COUNTY

HANS A. AUNE, (Rep.) was born in the town of Baldwin, St. Croix County, in December, 1878. During his boyhood he worked on the farm and attended the country school. Later he graduated from the $\mathrm{Me}-$ nomonie High School and the River Falls State Normal School. He taught in the country schools and state graded schools of St. Croix County and was elected county superintendent of that county in April, 1905. He served efficiently as county superintendent of St. Croix County from 1905 until 1923. In 1923 he was elected principal of the high school at Osseo, Wisconsin, which position he held until June, 1930. He resigned this position to take up work with a book company. Mr. Aune had retained his residence in
 Baldwin and spent his summers there. When he came back to Baldwin after resigning his position at Osseo, he announced his candidacy for the assembly. In a close race with four candidates participating, Mr. Aune won the nomination and in November the election. Previously Mr. Aune had taken a correspondence course in law and was admitted to practice in the state of Wisconsin. During Mr. Aune's long career as a school man in Wisconsin, his success was outstanding. Mr. Aune always took a keen interest in politics and was an admirer and follower of the late Senator La Follette and therefore a strong believer in progressive poilicies.

## SAUK COUNTY

ROBERT J. KELLER (Rep.) was born at Baraboo on November 9, 1893. He was educated in the public schools of Baraboo, the University of Wisconsin, and Marquette University, graduating from the last in 1924. During the World War he served overseas with the 116th Ambulance Company and received a division citation for valor. He is an active member of the American Legion, having served as post adjutant from 1924 to 1928, Sauk County commander, 1927-28, and seventh district vice-commander, 1928. Since 1924, Mr. Keller has engaged in the practice of law in Sauk City, and has been clerk and attorney of the village since 1925. He was elected to the Assembly in 1928 and reelected in 1930.

Home Address: Sauk City.

## SHAWANO COUNTY

PAUL FUHRMAN (Rep.) was born May 10, 1883, in the town of Fairbanks, Shawano County. He received a common school education. He was engaged as a building contractor in 1902-07; logging and farming, 1907-13; retail hardware merchant, 1913-26. At the present time he is engaged in logging. He served as town chairman for the town of Bartelme, 1913 to 1923 and supervisor and president of the village of Bowler continuously since 1924.

During the World War he served as a member of the local draft board, and from 1918 to 1925 as member of the county-state road and bridge committee. He has been a member of the Assembly since 1927.

Home Address: Bowler.



## SHEBOYGAN COUNTY

First District: The City of Sheboygan.
CURT W. JANKE (Rep.) was born in the town of Herman, Sheboygan County, September 30, 1892. He received his education in the common and high schools and the Sheboygan Business College. Mr. Janke is a public accountant, and is also engaged in the general insurance business. He is secretary-treasurer of the Sheridan Realty Company and the Ninety-nine Realty Company, and a member of the Sheboygan Business Men's Association and the Southwest Side Advancement Association of Sheboygan. Mr. Janke is an alderman of his home city, now serving his third term, and has been a member of the Assembly since 1929.

Home Address: 617 S. 14th St., Sheboygan.


## SHEBOYGAN COUNTY

Second District: The entire county outside the City of Sheboygan.

FREDERICK W. KREZ (Rep.) was born in Sheboygan, October 22, 1899. He was educated in the Sheboygan High School, at Ripon College for one year, graduated from the civil engineering department of the University of Wisconsin in 1921 and from the Law School in 1927. For the past four years he has been practicing law in Plymouth. He has held no previous public office.

Home Address: 605 Reed St., Plymouth.

## TAYLOR COUNTY

JOHN GAMPER (Rep.) was born in Chur, Switzerland, in 1860, and was educated in the common and high schools, normal school, and university of Zurich. In the last institution he attended, under Professor Gottfried Kinkel (who was also a teacher of the Wisconsin statesman and patriot, Carl Schurz) the reading of the Greck classics, besides studying German literature and general history. Mr. Gamper came to America in 1883 and has since resided in Taylor County, where he is the proprietor of a dairy farm and has held many local offices, including those of register of deeds and sheriff. He holds the unique record of having sat in the Assembly both as Democrat and Republican, having been elected in 1914 as a Democrat and served in all subsequent sessions save those of 1918 and 1924 as a Republican. He is allied with the Progressive wing of the party.

Home Address: Goodrich Star Route, Medford.

## TREMPEALEAU COUNTY

FRANK A. KELLMAN (Rep.) was born April 24, 1869, in Boras, S'weden. He attended graded school until the age of sixteen, after which he worked for a number of years as $\dot{a}$ tinsmith. He then went into the hardware business, which occupation he pursued for thirty-five years. Mr. Kellman was mayor of Galesville for two terms, president of the business men's association for six years, and manager of the Arctic Springs Creamery for ten years, and has been a member of the local library board for the past decade and a half. The present term is his first in the legislature. He is now in the real estate and insurance business, and is a collector of first editions.

Home Address: Galesville.

## VERNON COUNTY

DEDDRICK M. LANGVE (Prog. Rep.) was born on a farm in the town of Utica, Crawford County. He received his education at the Normal School of Madison, Minnesota, and Valparaiso University, Indiana. From 1917 to 1923 he was clerk of circuit court for Crawford County except during the war period, when he served with the American forces in France. Mr. Langve has practiced law in the cities of La Crosse and Westby since 1923. He was first elected to the Assembly in 1928.

Home Address: Westby.

## WALWORTH COUNTY

DANIEL E. LABAR (Rep.) was born August 21, 1857, in the town of Delavan, Walworth County. He graduated from the Delavan High School and Wayland Academy. He has held numerous public offices, among them alderman in Delavan 1901 to 1905 , member of the county board 1906-07, and mayor of Delavan 1908-10 and 1912-16. In November, 1928, he was elected to represent Walworth County in the Assembly and was reelected in 1930.

Home Address: Delavan.



## WASHINGTON COUNTY

JOSEPH J. HUBER (Rep.) was born March 2, 1893, at West Bend. After graduating from the public schools, he attended Marquette University for a time. He served as postoffice clerk at West Bend from 1913 to 1919, and since then has been editor and manager of the West Bend News, Washington County's oldest and largest newspaper, with which a large commercial printing plant is connected. From 1924 to 1930, he was secretary of the Washington County Agricultural Society. He has been a member of the Assembly since 1926.

Home Address: 824 Cedar St., West Bend.

## WAUKESHA COUNTY

First District: Towns of Eagle, Genesee, Mukwonago, Muskego, New Berlin, Ottawa, Vernon, and Waukesha; Villages of Big Bend, Dousman, Eagle, Mukwonago, Wales, and North Prairie; City of Waukesha.

EVAN G. DAVIES (Rep.) was born on a farm near Wales July 14, 1877. He graduated from Carroll College in 1897 and later attended the University of Wisconsin. Mr. Davies has a large general insurance agency, and for several years has acted in the capacity of agent and adjuster for several leading old line insurance companies. He is also a successful farmer, operating a dairy farm within the village limits of Wales, specializing in Guernsey cattle and supplying Grade A milk to the Milwaukee market. He was a member of the Waukesha County Board for three years and has been an assemblyman since 1925.

Home Address: Wales.

## WAUKESHA COUNTY

Second District: Towns of Brookfield, Delafield, Lisbon, Menomonie, Merton, Oconomowoc, Pewaukee, and Summitt; Villages of Chenequa, Hartland, Merton, Menominee Falls, New Butler, Sussex, and Pewaukee; City of Oconomowoc.

WILLIAM H. STEELE (Rep.) was born in Waukesha County, May 15, 1872. He was educated in the Pewaukee schools and the University of Wisconsin, and taught school for twelve years in Waukesha and Pewaukee. In 1911, he bought a dairy farm on the outskirts of Pewaukee, where he has lived since then. He was town chairman and member of county board from 1919 to 1925; has been president of the Pewaukee School Board for twenty-four years; and is a director of the Waukesha County Guernsey Breeders Ass'n and the Golden Guernsey Milk Cooperative.

Home Address: Pewaukee.

## WAUPACA COUNTY

DANIEL F. BURNHAM (Prog. Rep.) was born Feb. 8, 1864, and spent his youth three miles from Waupaca on a farm which he now owns. At the age of 19 , he combined farming in summer with teaching district school in winter. Later, he attended summer sessions at the University and received a license to teach in high schools.

After 13 years of teaching he was elected county superintendent of schools. In 1908 he purchased the Waupaca Republican and Waupaca Post and merged the two, securing the financial cooperation of the employes, who had hitherto worked only for wages. This cooperative organization is still functioning successfully, although Mr. Burnham has withdrawn from
 active leadership to become a minority stockholder. He was first elected to the assembly in 1928.

Home Address: Waupaca.

## WINNEBAGO COUNTY

## - First District: City of Oshkosh.

WILLIAM A. MEYER (Rep.) was born in Oshkosh, March 20, 1877, and received his education in the schools of Oshkosh, one year of it in training in the German and English Academy. He has shifted for himself from an early age, and built a successful mercantile business. After his retirement he accepted an appointment in 1926 as inspector on the election board, and in 1927 was elected supervisor of his ward, which position he still holds. He was ward chairman of the Republican Club, which made a good showing in 1928, and is enrolled as an active member of the Winnebago County Republican Club. In 1928, he was chairman of Winnebago County for the Wisconsin Good Will Tour. Mr. Meyer was elected to the As-
 sembly in November, 1928, and reelected in November, 1930.

Home Address: 616 Wisconsin Ave., Oshkosh.

## WINNEBAGO COUNTY

Second District: All the towns, cities, and villages of the county except the city of Oshkosh.
NELS LARSON (Rep.) was born in Denmark and came to America at the age of five. His family settled on a farm in Winchester, Winnebago County, where Mr. Larson spent his boyhood. He was educated in the common schools, the Oshkosh High School, and the Oshkosh Business College. For ten years he was employed as clerk and bookkeeper and for the next twenty years was engaged in the wholesale cheese and cold storage business, selling out in January, 1920. Mr. Larson served as alderman of Neenah for six years, has been a member of the Neenah City Water Commission for twenty-two years and
 a member of the Winnebago County Board for six terms. He was elected to the Assembly in 1920, 1924, 1926, 1928 and again in 1930.

Home Address: 404 Winneconne Ave., Neenah.


## WOOD COUNTY

PETER R. EBBE (Prog. Rep.) was born May 4, 1865, in Wanthore Province, Nystedan Lolland, Denmark, and immigrated to the United States in May, 1883. His earlier days were spent in the lumbering woods in the central and northern parts of Wisconsin, doing such work as logging and lumbering and later owning and operating a sawmill in the northwestern part of Wood County. Since then he has been a farmer. During this time he held many public offices, such as rural postmaster, school director, health officer, member of the town board, and fire warden. He has been president of the Farmers Cooperative Produce Company of Marshfield for twelve years and is a board member of the Equity Livestock Shipping Association and Central Wisconsin Cooperative Storage Company of Marshfield. He has been a member of the Assembly since 1927

Home Address: 409 S. Cherry St., Marshfield.


## CHIEF CLERK

C. E. SHAFFER (Rep.) chief clerk of the Assembly for many sessions, has been elected time and again without opposition. He was born on a farm in Dane County, where he worked until he became of age. He was educated in the common schools, business college, and private academy, after which he taught in the district and graded schools. For a time he was instructor in mathematics and bookkeeping in the Capital City Commercial College, since which time he has been engaged in the real estate and insurance business. He has taken an active part in politics, having served three terms as secretary on the Dane County Republican Committee.

Home Address: 27 East Main St., Madison.


## SERGEANT-AT-ARMS

GUSTAVE RHEINGANS (Rep.) was born on a farm in the town of Eaglepoint, Chippewa county, September 8, 1890, where he remained until he moved to the City of Chippewa Falls. He served Chippewa county as a member of the legislature in the sessions of 1927 and 1929 and was elected Sergeant-at-Arms at the opening of this session by just one opposing candidate and received a vote of 89 to 9 . His education was received in the common schools of his native county.

## Executive Branch of the State Government

# ELECTIVE AND APPOINTIVE STATE OFFICERS 

April 1, 1931

ELECTIVE OFFICERS

| Department | Name | Residence | Term Expires | Salary |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Governor | Philip F. La Follette | Madison | 1st Mon. Jan. 1933 | \$7,500 |
| Lieutenant Governor -- | Henry A. Huber-.-.- | Stoughton | 1st Mon. Jan. 1933-- | 5,000 |
| Secretary of State.-.-- | Theodore Dammann- | Milwaukee | 1st Mon. Jan. 1933-- | 5,000 |
| Attorney General. | Sohn W. Reynolds--- | Green Bay | 1st Mon. Jan. 1933-- | 5,000 |
| Supt. Public Instruction | John Callahan------ | Madison- | 1st Mon. July 1933-- | 6,000 |

OFFICERS APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR

| Department | Name | Residence | Term Expires | Salary |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Accountancy, State Board of $\qquad$ | J. Currie Gibson B. A. Kiekhofer Lloyd L. Birkett | Madison Milwaukee Milwaukee | June 25, 1931 <br> June 25, 1932 <br> June 25, 1933 |  |
|  |  |  |  | $\$ 10$ per day $\$ 10$ per day $\$ 10$ per day |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Adjutant General.-.-.-- | Ralph M. Immell.--- | Blair------..- | Indefinite...-------- | \$5,000 |
| $\underset{\substack{\text { Agriculture and } \\ \text { Markets (1) }}}{\text { (1) }}$ | Wm. F. Renk Charles L. Hill J. D. Beck. |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 5,000 \\ & \$ 5,000 \\ & \$ 5,000 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  | Sun Prairie..Rosendale. Viroqua | 1st Mon. Feb. 1933 <br> 1st Mon. Feb. 1935 <br> 1st Mon. Feb. 1937. |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| State Annuity and Investment Board(1) - |  |  |  |  |
|  | Antone Kuckuk Isaac P. Witter John H. Puelicher. Grace B. Ogden..... | Whawano- Rapids | March 1, 1931 (2) | \$25 per day |
|  |  | Milwaukee | March 1, 1935 | \$25 per day |
|  |  | La Crosse. | March 1, 1935 | \$25 per day |
| Athletic Commission, State. $\qquad$ | Victor H. Manhardt <br> R. A. Wettstein <br> W. P. Hart | Milwaukee .-. <br> Milwaukee ... <br> Eau Claire...- |  |  |
|  |  |  | August 20, 1931.-.-- <br> August 20, 1932 <br> August 20, 1935 | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 5 \text { per day } \\ & \$ 5 \text { per day } \\ & \$ 5 \text { per day } \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Banking, Com. of (1).-- | C. F. Schwenker.-.- | Chippewa F'ls | May 15, 1932.......- | \$5,000 |
| Basic Sciences, Board of Examiners (1) | Prof. F. M. Guyer--- <br> Prof. Hiram D. Densmore. <br> Prof. Robt. N. Bauer- | Madison....- |  |  |
|  |  |  | April 1, 1931.------- | \$10 per day |
|  |  | Beloit Milwau | April 1, 1933 | \$10 per day |
| Board of Control (1)..- | Harriet E. Grim Geo. B. Harris. John Hannan | Darlington -.- <br> Waukesha <br> Milwaukee ..- | 1st Mon. Feb. 1933_- <br> 1st Mon. Feb. 1935-- <br> 1st Mon. Feb. 1937 . |  |
|  |  |  |  | \$5,000 |
|  |  |  |  | \$5,000 |
| Budget Director ( ${ }^{1}$ )...- | James B. Borden.--- | Madison....- | Indefinite.-...-------- | \$6,000 |
| Chiropractic Examiners (1) |  |  |  |  |
|  | Alvin D. Frantz <br> Ed. Zwicker <br> Frederick G. Lundy | Baraboo. | April 1, 1933 | \$10 per day |
|  |  | La Cros | April 1, 1935-..---.-. | \$10 per day |
| Compensation Insurance Board | E. W. Kitzrow...... | Milwaukee .-. | August 9, $\mathbf{r a}_{\mathbf{\prime}} 1932$ | \$3,500 |

ELECTIVE AND APPOINTIVE STATE OFFICERS-Continued


## ELECTIVE AND APPOINTIVE STATE OFFICERS-Continued

| Department | Name | Residence | Term Expires | Salary |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Oil Inspection, State Supervisor | Roy L. Brecke | Chipp. Falls. - | April 1, 1931. | \$3,000 |
| Optometry, Board of Examiners. | O. F. Randolph, Secy. | Burlington | 1931 |  |
|  | Charles Waugh...-.- | Milwaukee---- | Aug. 9, 1932 | \$10 per day |
|  | Earl W. Johnson-.-- | Berlin-- | Aug. 9, 1933 | \$10 per day |
|  | C. F. Behnke --..--- | Oshkosh | Aug. 9, 1934 | \$10 per day |
|  | Emanuel D. Newman | Kenosha | Aug. 9, 1934 | $\$ 10$ per day |
| Pharmacy, State Board of $\qquad$ | B. J. Krem | Fond du Lac - |  |  |
|  | H. G. Ruenzel | Milwaukee --- | April 12, 1931 | $\$ 5$ per day <br> $\$ 5$ per day |
|  | G. V. Kradwell.----- | Racine------ | April 12, 1933--.------ | \$5 per day |
|  | Edwin Boberg------ | Eau Claire.-.- | April 12, 1934 |  |
|  | Oscar Rennebohm..- | Madison | April 12, 1935 | $\$ 5$ per day |
| Portage Levee Commission $\qquad$ | Charles Boyn | Portage | Life of Commission.- |  |
|  | G. C. Gault | Portage | Life of Commission-- |  |
|  | Frank Kaiser | Portage.-.---- | Life of Commission-- |  |
| Personnel, Bureau of (1) | B. J. Castle | Madison. | June 21, 1931 | \$25 per day |
|  | Kathryn A. Hoebel-- | Madison.-.--- | June 21, 1935 | \$25 per day |
|  | Geo. J. Kispert-.---- A. E. Garey (Dir.) | Jefferson | June 21, 1935 | $\$ 25 \text { per day }$ |
| Director of Purchases.- | F. X. Ritger | Madison | Indefinit |  |
| Railroad Commission(1) | David Lilienthal | Madison_ | 1st Mon. Feb. 1933.- | \$5,000 |
|  | Andrew R. McDonald | Kaukauna | 1st Mon. Feb. 1935-- | \$5,000 |
|  | Theo. Kronshage.--- | Milwaukee | 1st Mon. Feb. 1937-- | \$5,000 |
| Real Estate Brokers' <br> Board ( ${ }^{1}$ ) | W. E. Webster | Hudson |  |  |
|  | A. T. Uehling | Madison | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } 12,1931- \\ & \text { July } 12,1933- \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 10 \text { per day } \\ & \$ 10 \text { per day } \end{aligned}$ |
|  | E. H. Grootemaat.-- | Milwaukee --- | July 12, 1935 | \$10 per day |
| Soldiers Rehabilitation Board $\qquad$ | Dr. W. S. Middleton | Madison_ | July 1, $\left.1930{ }^{(2}\right) . . . . .-$ | Trav. Exp. |
| Tax Commission (1) . ..- | Wm. J. Conway | Wis. Rapids | 1st Mon. May, 1933 | \$5,000 |
|  | Chas. D. Rosa- | Madison.-- | 1st Mon. May, 1935 | \$5,000 |
|  | Edward L. Kelley | Manitowoc.- | 1st Mon. May, 1937. | \$5,000 |
| University, Regents of | Victor R. Richardson | Janesville | 1st Mon. Feb. $1931{ }^{(2)}$ |  |
|  | Ben F. Faast.------ | Eau Claire | 1st Mon. Feb. 1932-- | Trav. Exp. |
|  | Mrs. Clara T. Runge <br> John C Schmid | Baraboo-.- | 1st Mon. Feb. 1932-- | Trav. Exp. |
|  | John C.Schmidtmann <br> August C. Backus | Manitowoc | 1st Mon. Feb. 1932.- | Trav. Exp. |
|  | Elizabeth Waters.--- | Fond du Lac - | 1st Mon. Feb. 1933 | Trav. Exp. |
|  | Mrs. Meta Berger--- | Milwaukee --- | 1st. Mon. Feb. 1934 | Trav. Exp. |
|  | George W. Mead...- | Wis. Rapids -- | 1st. Mon. Feb. 1934 | Trav. Exp. |
|  | Arthur H. Sholts | Oregon.- | 1st Mon. Feb. 1935-- | Trav. Exp. |
|  | Fred H. Clausen. | Horicon | 1st Mon. Feb. 1936-- | rav. Exp. |
|  | Carl Drexler | Menasha | $1 \mathrm{st} \mathrm{Mon}. \mathrm{Feb}. \mathrm{1936--}$ | Trav. Exp. |
|  | Herman W. Ulisperger. | Sturgeon Bay- | 1st Mon. Feb. 1936.- | Trav. Exp. |
|  | Dr. Gunner Gunderson |  |  | Trav. Exp. |
|  | Harold M. Wilkie---- | Madison_ | 1st. Mon. Feb. 1937 | Trav. Exp. |
| Veterans Home, Wisconsin, Board of | E. B. Heimstreet | Lake Mills | Sept. 19, 1935.. |  |
|  | Mrs. M. L. Luchsinger | Lake Mills | Sept. 19, 1935. | Expenses |
|  | Edw. McGlachlin --- | Stevens Pt.- | Sept. 19, 1935 | Expenses |
|  | George L. Thomas .-- | Milwaukee | Sept. 19, 1935 | Expenses |

ELECTIVE AND APPOINTIVE STATE OFFICERS-Continued

| Department | Name | Residence | Term Expires | Salary |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Vocational Education, State Board of | Wm. F. Dettinger.-- | Hixton. | July 1, 1931-------- | \$100 per yr. |
|  | A. W. McTaggart.-- | Superior-- | July 1, 1931---------- | \$100 per yr. |
|  | E. W. Schultz | Sheboygan | July 1, 1931-------- | \$100 per yr. |
|  | Richard L. Loether-- | Eau Claire .-- | July 1, 1933-...---- | \$100 per yr. |
|  | Peter T. Schoemann_ | Milwaukee .-. | July 1, 1933 ----------- | \$100 per yr. |
|  | H. W. Griswold | West Salem. | July 1, 1935-......-- | \$100 per yr. |
|  | Louis Holthusen | Green Bay-. | July 1, 1935 | \$100 per yr. |
|  | Harold S. Falk. | Milwaukee - | July 1, 1935 | \$100 per yr. |
| Waterways Commission, Wis.-Deep.- | Wm. Geo. Bruce | Milwaukee | Life of Commission-- | Expenses |
|  | Chas. A. Lamoreau.- | Ashland. | Life of Commission.- | Expenses |
| World's Fair Commission. | Gustave A. Dick | Milwaukee - | Life of Commission.- | Expenses |
|  | Mrs. Esther Haas. | Madison. |  | Expenses |
|  | Geo. A. Nelson.-- | Milltown | Life of Commission. | Expenses |

(1) Appointments subject to confirmation.
${ }^{(2)}$ Term has expired but no successor has been appointed.
${ }^{(3)}$ Other military appointments still to be made.


Design for the New State Office Building at Madison.

## CONSTITUTIONAL OFFICERS

## THE GOVERNOR

PHILIP F. LA FOLLETTE (Prog. Rep.), son of Robert M. and Belle Case La Follette, was born May 8, 1897, at Madison, Wisconsin. Educated in public schools at Madison and Washington, D. C.; University of Wiscon$\sin$, B.A., 1919 ; LL.B., 1922. World War, Second Lieutenant, Infantry. District Attorney of Dane County, 1925-27. Lecturer in Law, University of Wisconsin Law School, 1926-30. Married April 14, 1923 to Isabel Bacon of Salt Lake City; two children, Robert M. and Judith Bacon.

Residence: Madison.

## THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

HENRY A. HUBER (Rep.) was born at Evergreen, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, November 6, 1869. Ten years later he moved with his parents to a farm in the town of Pleasant Springs, Dane County, Wisconsin. After his education in the common schools and Albion Academy, he taught school for a time in Dane County. In 1896, he was graduated from the College of Law, University of Wisconsin, since which time he has practiced law in Stoughton. He was city attorney of Stoughton for four years; member of the County Board for two years; executive clerk to Governor La Follette, 1903-04; and was elected to the Assembly in 1904. He refused to be a candidate for reelection, but a few years later ran for the Senate and was a member of that house from 1913 to 1925, when he became lieutenant governor. He was reelected to that office in 1926, 1928, and 1930, and has served longer in this office than any other man in the history of the state.

As a state senator, he made a notable speech in February, 1918, in defense of the war record of Senator La Follette. He has also to his credit the authorship of a long list of measures along social welfare lines, among others the Huber law for the employment of county prisoners for the benefit of their families, the anti sweat shop law, the constitutional amendments for the initiative, referendum, and recall, and of the first bill introduced in any American legislature providing for unemployment insurance. As lieutenant governor, he has continued his advocacy of measures and has been a leading opponent of chain stores, chain banks, and usurious rates of interest on small loans.

Residence: Stoughton.

## THE SECRETARY OF STATE

THEODORE DAMMANN (Rep.) was born on November 4, 1869, at Milwaukee, the son of the Reverend William Dammann, pioneer Lutheran pastor of that city. Mr. Dammann received his early education in the public and parochial schools and later attended Concordia Collège, Milwaukee. He was a merchant in Milwaukee for twenty years, and has long been active in educational, civic, and charitable organizations. He has been president since 1911 of the Wisconsin Conservatory of Music, in Milwaukee; for thirty-two years, member of A. Capella Chorus, serving nine years as president; and since 1916 has been president of the Lutheran Home for the Aged at Wauwatosa. For three consecutive terms (1912-19), he was treasurer of Milwaukee County. He was a La Follette delegate to the Republican National Convention in 1920 and treasurer of the Milwaukee County Republican Committee, 1920-24. He was elected secretary of state in November, 1926, and was reelected in 1928 and 1930. In 1930, he was unable, by reason of illness, to make a campaign, but he received the largest vote of any candidate for state office.
Residence: Route 9, Station F, Milwaukee.

## THE STATE TREASURER

SOLOMON LEVITAN (Rep.), born in Prussia on November 1, 1862, came to this country in the fall of 1880 . He worked on a farm near Baltimore until he had saved enough money to buy a small stock of merchandise with which to become an itinerant merchant. In 1882, he came to Wisconsin and continued the selling of goodis from door to door, first on foot and later with horse and wagon. He finally opened a general store in New Glarus, where he made his home until 1905, when he moved to Madison for the purpose of educating his children.

Mr. Levitan's first public office was justice of the peace, at New Glarus. He was a delegate to a number of state Republican conventions which nominated La Follette for governor, and in 1912 and 1920 served as alternate delegate to the Republican National Conventions. In 1912 he received the largest vote cast for presidential elector on the Republican ticket. He was elected state treasurer in 1922, and in every election since has been returned by a very large vote. He is one of the original stockholders of the Commercial National Bank, at Madison, of which he was elected a director, then vice-president, president, and finally chairman of the board of directors; and is president of the People's Investment Company, chairman of the board of directors of the Madison Trust Company, and treasurer ex officio of the Board of Regents of the University of Wisconsin and of the Board of Normal School Regents. He is a member of the following fraternal organizations: Blue Lodge, Council, and Royal Arch Mason; Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Modern Woodman of America; Loyal Order of Moose; Fraternal Order of Eagles; Independent Order of B'nai B'rith, and past president of District 6, I. O. B. B. and Pi Gamma Mu social science fraternity. On July 23, 1928, he was elected Chief Tchay-Ska-Kah (White Deer) of the Winnebago Indians; and on August 5, he was made Chief Bimwewegijig (Roaring Sky, or Thunder) of the Chippewa Indians.

Mr. Levitan is one of the best known and most popular people in the state, as was demonstrated some years ago by the prompt delivery to him of a letter postmarked Germany and addressed simply to "Solomon Levitan, Schatsmeister (treasurer), U. S. A."

Residence: 10 E . Gorham St., Madison.

## THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

JOHN W. REYNOLDS (Rep.) is the eldest son of a family of ten children. He earned his own living and education by teaching school, farming, and canvassing. He was educated in the public schools of Wisconsin, the University of Michigan, and the Law School of the University of Wisconsin, being admitted to the bar in 1902. After six months' practice in Ashland, he moved to Green Bay, where he practiced until elected attorney general. He was district attorney of Brown County from 1906 to 1910, and La Follette delegate to the Republican national committee and a presidential elector in 1924. He was elected attorney general in November, 1926, and was reelected in 1928 and 1930, on both occasions by large majorities.

Residence: 1025 Cherry St., Green Bay.

## THE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

JOHN CALLAHAN was elected to his present position in April, 1921, and was reelected in 1925 and 1929 without opposition. 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. After teaching rural school and serving as school principal for sev-


Governor Philip F. La Follette.


Lieutenant Governor Henry A. Huber.
eral years, he was elected city superintendent of schools at Menasha, a position he retained for seventeen years. In 1918, he was elected state director of vocational education, in which capacity he served until he assumed his present office. During Mr. Callahan's long career as 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, and for many years a member of the Teachers Legislative Committee.

Throughout his career, Mr. Callahan has made a specialty of rural and grade school work and has an exceptional familiarity with the entire school system of the state. He is the author of the 1927 common school equalization law, popularly known as the "Callahan law", and since then has urged the enactment of a similar equalization law for high schools. Mr. Callahan has written extensively on educational subjects. His most recent work is a book entitled "The Making of Wisconsin", of which he is co-author with Carrie J. Smith, former teacher of history at the River Falls Normal School.

Residence: 1441 Mound St., Madison.

## CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF STATE OFFICERS

Governor

| TERRITORY OF WISCONSIN | Residence | From | To |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |
| Henry Dodge | Dodgeville_ | 1836 | 1841 |
| James Duane Doty | Neenah | 1841 | 1844 |
| Nathaniel P. Tallmadge | Fond du Lac | 1844 | 1845 |
| Henry Dodge. | Dodgeville.- | 1845 | 1848 |
| STATE OF WISCONSIN |  |  |  |
| Nelson Dewey. | Lancaster. | 1848 | 1852 |
| Leonard J. Farwel | Madison. | 1852 | 1854 |
| Wm. A. Barstow- | Waukesha | 1854 | 1856 |
| Arthur McArthur | Milwaukee | 1856 | 1856 |
| Coles Bashford | Oshkosh.- | 1856 | 1858 |
| Alex W. Randall | Waukesha | 1858 | 1862 |
| Louis P. Harvey | Shopiere- | 1862 | 1862 |
| James T. Lewis | Milwaukee | 1862 1864 | 1864 |
| Lucius Fairchild | Madison. | 1866 | 1872 |
| C. C. Washburn | La Crosse | 1872 | 1874 |
| William R. Taylor | Cottage Grove | 1874 | 1876 |
| Harrison Ludington | Milwaukee. | 1876 | 1878 |
| Wm. E. Smith-- | Milwaukee | 1878 | 1882 |
| Jeremiah M. Rusk | Viroqua--.- | 1882 | 1889 |
| William D. Hoard | Ft. Atkinson | 1889 | 1891 |
| George W. Peck | Milwaukee. | 1891 | 1895 |
| Edward Schafield | Marshfield | 1895 1897 | 1897 1901 |
| Robert M. La Follette (1) | Madison- | 1901 | 1906 |
| James O. Davidson ( ${ }^{(2)}$ | Soldiers Grove | 1906 | 1911 |
| Francis E. McGovern. | Milwaukee. | 1911 | 1915 |
| Emanuel L. Philipp | Milwaukee | 1915 | 1921 |
| John J. Blaine_--- | Boscobel. | 1921 | 1927 |
| Fred R. Zimmerman | Milwaukee | 1927 | 1929 |
| Philip F. La Follette | Madison. | 1929 1931 | 1931 |

(1) Resigned to accept the office of United States Senator.
${ }^{(2)}$ Filled vacancy caused by resignation of Governor R. M. La Follette.

## Lieutenant Governors

| STATE OF WISCONSIN | Residence | From | To |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| John E. Holmes | Jefferson. | 1848 | 1850 |
| Samuel W. Beal. | Taycheedah | 1850 | 1852 |
| Timothy Burns | La Crosse-- | 1852 | 1854 1858 |
| Arthur McArthur | Milwaukee- | 1856 | 1858 |
| E. D. Campbell. | La Crosse | 1858 | 1860 |
| Butler G. Noble | Whitewater | 1860 | 1862 |
| Edward Salomon | Milwaukee. | 1862 | 1862 |
| Wyman Spooner | Elkhorn--- | 1863 | 1870 |
| Thaddeus C. Pound | Chippewa Falis | 1872 | 1873 |
| Charles D. Park | Pleasant Valley | 1874 | 1878 |
| James M. Bingham | Chippewa Falls | 1878 | 1882 |
| Sam S. Fifield | Ashland.- | 1882 | 1887 |
| George W. Ryland | Lancaster | 1887 | 1891 |
| Charles Jonas | Racine-- | 1891 | 1894 |
| Emil Baensch | Manitowoc | 1899 | 1903 |
| James O. Davidson (1) | Soldiers Grove | 1903 | 1906 |
| William D. Connor | Marshfield. | 1907 | 1909 |
| John Strange_ | Oshkosh | 1909 | 1911 |
| Thomas Morris | La Crosse. | 1911 | 1915 |
| Edward F. Dithmar | Baraboo- | 1915 | 1925 |
| George F. Comings | Sau Claire | 1925 | 1925 |

${ }^{(1)}$ Became Governor upon resignation of Governor R. M. La Follette.

## Secretaries of the Territory of Wisconsin

|  | From | To |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| John S. Horner | 1836 | 1837 |
| William B. Slaughte | 1837 | 1841 |
| Francis J. Dunn..- | 1841 |  |
| A. P. Field | 1841 | 1843 |
| George R. C. Floyd. | 1843 | 1846 |
| John Catlin.-.-.-- | 1846 | 1848 |

## Secretaries of State

|  | From | To |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Thomas Mc Hugh | 1848 | 1850 |
| Wm. A. Barstow. | 1850 | 1852 |
| C. D. Robinson. | 1852 | 1854 |
| Alex T. Gray | 1854 | 1856 |
| David W. Jones | 1860 | 1862 |
| Louis P. Harvey | 1862 | 1864 |
| Lucius Fairchild | 1864 | 1866 |
| Thomas S. Allen. | 1866 | 1870 |
| Llewelyn Breese | 1870 | 1874 1878 |
| Peter Doyle.- | 1874 1878 | 1878 |
| Ernst G. Timme | 1882 | 1891 |
| Thomas J. Cunningh | 1891 | 1895 |
| Henry Casson.-- | 1895 | 1899 |
| William H. Froehlich | 1899 | 1903 |
| Walter L. Houser- | 1903 | 1907 |
| James A. Frear- | 1907 1913 | 1917 |
| Merlin Hul | 1917 | 1921 |
| Elmer S. Hall | 1921 | 1923 |
| Fred R. Zimmerman | 1923 | 1927 |
| Theodore Dammann | 1927 | ---- |

Treasurers

| STATE OF WISCONSIN | Residence | From | To |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Jarius C. Fairchild | Madison_ | 1848 | 1852 |
| Edward H. Jansson | Cedarburg- | 1852 | 1856 |
| Chas. Kuehn- | Manitowoc | 1856 | 1858 |
| Samuel D. Hastings | Trempealeau. | 1858 | 1866 |
| William E. Smith. | Fox Lake | 1866 | 1870 |
| Henry Baetz.--- | Manitowoc | 1870 | 1874 |
| Richard Guenther | Oshkosh. | 1887 | 1882 |
| Edward McFetridge | Beaver Dam | 1882 | 1887 |
| Henry B. Harshaw | Oshkosh--- | 1878 | 1891 |
| John Hunner--.-- | Eau Claire | 1891 | 1895 |
| Sewell A. Peterson. | Rice Lake-- | 1895 | 1899 |
| James O. Davidson | Soldiers Gro | 1899 1903 | 1903 1904 |
| John J. Kempf Thomas M. Purtell | Milwaukee- | 1903 1904 | 1904 |
| John J. Kempf | Milwaukee | 1905 | 1907 |
| Andrew H. Dahl. | Westby -- | 1907 | 1913 |
| Henry Johnson. | Suring-- | ${ }_{1923}^{1913}$ | 1923 |
| Solomon Levitan | Madison | 1923 | ---- |

${ }^{(1)}$ Appointed to fill vacancy caused by failure of John J. Kempf to give the required bond.

Attorneys General
TERRITORY OF WISCONSIN

|  | Residence | From | To |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Henry S. Baird |  | 1836 | 1839 |
| Horatio N. Wells-- |  | 1839 1841 | 1841 |
| William Pitt Lynde.. |  | 1845 |  |
| A. Hyatt Smith ---- |  | 1845 | 1850 |
| James S. Brown. | Milwauke | 1848 | 1850 |
| S. Park Coon | Milwauk | 1850 | 1852 |
| Experience Estabrook | Meneva- | 1852 | 1854 <br> 1856 |
| William R. Smith | Mineral Pönt | 1856 | 1858 |
| Gabriel Bouck | Oshkosh | 1858 | 1860 |
| James H. Howe | Green Bay- | 1860 | 1862 |
| Winfield Smith. | Milwaukee | 1862 | 1866 |
| Charles R. Gill | Watertown | 1867 | 1870 |
| Stephen Barlow_ | Dellona. | 1870 | 1874 |
| A. Scott Sloan.- | Beaver Dam_ | 1874 1878 | 1878 |
| Alexander Wilson- | Mineral Point | 1878 1882 | 1887 |
| Charles E. Estabrook | Manitowoc | 1887 | 1891 |
| James L. O'Connor. | Madison | 1891 | 1895 |
| William H. Mylrea | Wausau | 1895 | 1899 |
| Emmet R. Hicks. | Oshkosh | 1899 | 1903 |
| L. M. Sturdevant | Neillsville | 1903 | 1907 |
| Frank L. Gilbert | Madison_ | 1907 | 1911 |
| Levi H. Bancroft | Richland Cente | 1911 | 1913 |
| Walter C. Owen | Maiden Rock | 1913 | 1918 |
| Spencer Haven (1) | Hudson | 1918 | 1919 |
| John J. Blaine_ <br> William J. Morga | Boscobel Milwauk | 1919 1921 | 1923 |
| Herman L. Ekern | Madison | 1923 | 1927 |
| John Reynolds | Green B | 1927 | ---- |

(1) Appointed to fill vacancy caused by resignation of Walter C, Owen.

State Superintendents of Public Instruction

|  | Residence | From | To |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Eleazer Root | Waukesha | 1849 | 1852 |
| Azel P. Ladd | Shullsburg. | 1852 | 1854 |
| Hiram A. Wright | Prairie du Chien | 1854 | 1855 |
| A. Constantine Barr | Racine.-.-. | 1855 | 1858 |
| Lyman C. Draper. | Madison | 1858 | 1860 |
| Josiah L. Pickard. | Platteville | 1860 | 1864 |
| John G. MeMynn | Racine.- | 1864 | 1868 |
| Alexander J. Craig | Madison | 1868 | 1870 |
| Samuel Fallows.- | Milwaukee. | 1870 | 1874 |
| Edward Searling | Milton...- | 1874 | 1878 |
| William C. Whitford | Milton- | 1878 | 1882 |
| Robert Graham. | Oshkosh | 1882 | 1887 |
| Jesse B. Thayer | River Falls. | 1887 | 1891 |
| Oliver E. Wells. | Appleton.. | 1891 | 1895 |
| John Q. Emery | Albion.- | 1895 | 1899 |
| Lorenzo D. Harvey | Milwaukee | 1899 | 1903 |
| Charles P. Cary | Delavan.. | 1903 | 1921 |
| John Callahan.. | Menasha | 1921 | ---- |



The First Wisconsin Capitol, 1836, Old Belmont State Park

# CONSTITUTIONAL DEPARTMENTS 

## EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

Governor: Philip F. La Follette.
Lieutenant Governor: Henry A. Huber. Executive Counsel: Samuel Becker.
Secretaries: J. K. Kyle, E. G. Littel.
Office: State Capitol.
Total personnel Jan. 1931: 10.
Expenditures, 1929-30: $\$ 27,840$.
Appropriations, 1931-33: General administration, $\$ 25,500$ per year; Executive counsel, $\$ 300$ per month in legislative sessions; contingent fund, $\$ 2,000$ per year; pardon proceedings and investigations of charges against county officers, sum sufficient.
Publications: No regular publications; governor's messages printed in pamphlet form when delivered.

The governor is the principal executive officer of the state and also has an important part in legislation. He 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 succeeding odd-numbered year.

The Constitution makes it the duty of the governor "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. He appoints the principal officers of nearly all state departments (some of them subject to approval by the senate). These he can also remove-those appointed subject to confirmation by the senate, after hearing and for cause only, and those appointed without confirmation, at his will. He receives the resignation of state officers and fills vacancies. He also may remove county officers after a hearing, for misconduct in office, and he fills all vacancies occurring in county offices for any reason.

The governor has extensive, but by no means complete, control over the expenditures of state departments. Under the present budget system, he recommends to the legislature what appropriations should be made to each state department and is responsible for presenting a balanced state budget. Appropriations made by the legislature are in most instances subject to release by the director of the budget, who is an appointee of the governor, removable at pleasure. The governor himself must approve all land purchases and all building and highway contracts.

Under the Constitution the governor is an important part of the legislative machinery of the state. He is charged with the duty of making recommendations to each legislature upon changes in law that he deems necessary, which duty he discharges through a biennial message delivered at the beginning of the legislature and special messages from time to time. The Constitution further provides that every bill passed by the legislature must go to the governor for his approval or veto. A bill disapproved by the governor becomes a law only if passed over the veto by a two-thirds vote in each house-an unusual occurrence.

The lieutenant governor acts as governor when the governor is incapacitated or leaves the state, and succeeds the governor if he dies or resigns. His only other constitutional duty is to preside over the senate during legislative sessions, with a vote only in case of a tie.

## SECRETARY OF STATE

Secretary of State: Theodore Dammann.<br>Assistant Secretary of State: R. L. Siebecker.<br>Chief Clerk and Auditor: O. C. Brandt.<br>Director Auto License Division: A. C. Hartman.<br>Corporation Clerk: J. R. Edwards.<br>Supervisor Records and Elections: George Brown.

Offices: General office, State Capitol; Auto License Division, 16 East Doty Street, Madison.
Total Personnel, Jan., 1931: 304.
Expenditures, 1929-30: Administration of Motor Vehicle Registration and Drivers' License Laws, $\$ 747,688$; Other Departments, \$75,191.
Receipts, 1929-30: Motor Vehicle Fees, $\$ 12,025,272$; Other Receipts, $\$ 452,084$.
Appropriations, 1931-33: Motor Vehicle Registration and Drivers' Licenses, sum sufficient; all other appropriations, $\$ 72,000$ in $1931-32$, and $\$ 73,500$ in 1932-33.
Publications: Biennial Report.
Under the constitution the secretary of state has two principal functions: (1) Keeping the state's records and conducting its official correspondence and (2) serving as the state's auditor. The first of these is closely analogous to the duties of a secretary in a private organization. All laws, appointments, oaths of office, and similar official records are filed with and preserved by the secretary of state, and certified copies thereof are furnished by him upon payment of prescribed fees.

As auditor, the secretary of state passes upon the validity of all claims against the state and any of its departments. He keeps the state's books and accounts and draws all warrants for payments from the state treasury.

Besides these constitutional duties, numerous others have been imposed upon the department by law. The most extensive of these is the administration of the motor vehicle registration, certificate of

(1) Theodore Dammann, Secretary of State; (2) Solomon Levitan, State Treasurer; (3) John W. Reynolds, Attorney General; (4) John Callahan, State Superintendent of Public Instruction.
title, and drivers' license laws. The auto license division of the state department is the largest unit among the administrative departments of the state government outside of the highway commission. Eight hundred thousand motor vehicle licenses are issued annually and above $\$ 12,000,000$ is collected for the state through this source. Certificates of title are issued for all motor vehicles in the state and records are kept of all transfers of title. Stolen cars are reported to it and it in turn reports them to police departments, both in and out of the state. More than a million drivers' licenses are in force and revocations of these licenses for serious violations of the traffic laws are being made daily upon the recommendations of courts. This work is done through an office force in Madison and five field inspectors.

Another important statutory duty of the department is the administration of the corporation laws. All domestic corporations are chartered by the secretary of state and all foreign corporations must secure a license from the department before doing business in Wisconsin. Approximately 2,000 corporations are chartered annually and another thousand corporations file amendments of their articles. All corporations are required to file annual reports and approximately $\$ 275,000$ is collected in corporation fees.

The secretary of state, further, is 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 ballot forms required for primaries and elections in such districts, and makes all the tabulations for the official canvass of the returns. It also receives the official reports of the results of all primaries and elections for state, congressional, and legislative offices. It publishes the election laws, prepares all election forms, and gives advice in response to inquiries, to election officers throughout the state regarding their duties.

Other important duties of the department of state include the issuance and recording of city and village charters, the commissioning of notaries public, and the licensing of collection agencies and private detective agencies.

## STATE TREASURER

## State Treasurer: Solomon Levitan. <br> Assistant State Treasurer: S. A. Schindler.

Office: State Capitol.
Total personnel, January 1931: 28.
Expenditures, 1929-1930: \$60,829. Receipts: \$8,002,053.
Appropriations, 1931-1933: General administration, \$45,000 per year; collection of gasoline tax, $\$ 22,620$ per year.
Publications: Biennial Report.
The state treasurer performs the duties implied by the title of his office. He has custody of all state funds, receives all moneys paid into the treasury, and issues checks in payment of all claims. He holds all securities owned by any state fund and collects the interest
thereon. He deposits the cash paid into the treasury in the bank 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. He collects directly the special property taxes paid by the railroads, public utilities, and telephone companies and receives weekly (daily in the case of the motor vehicle fees) from each state department all moneys which were paid to it in taxes or fees.

A special duty of the department is the administration and collection of the gasoline tax. This involves a checking of the returns of all oil companies and an examination of their books and records. It also entails passing upon and paying in the neighborhood of 20,000 claims for refunds annually. At the two cent rate of tax heretofore in force, the collections from this tax have amounted to more than $\$ 8,000,000$ per year, which will be approximately doubled by the four cent rate effective April 1, 1931.

## ATTORNEY GENERAL

Attorney General: John W. Reynolds. Deputy Attorney General: Fred M. Wylie.<br>Assistant Attorneys General: Samuel Bryan ; F. W. Kuehl; Mortimer Levitan; J. E. Messerschmidt; T. L. McIntosh; A. J. Meyer; H. H. Naujoks; F. G. Siebold; R. M. Orchard (in the Department of Agriculture and Markets); A. T. Torge (Examiner for Annuity and Investment Board).

Office: State Capitol.
Total personnel, January, 1931: 20.
Expenditures, 1929-1930: \$92,305.
Appropriations, 1931-1933: General administration, $\$ 68,000$ per year; special counsel, legal expenses and work done for the teachers retirement fund, sum sufficient.
Publications: Opinions of the Attorney General (monthly in pamphlet form and annually in bound report).

The attorney general is the 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 the industrial commission, railroad commission, tax commission, highway commission and all other administrative departments which have order-making powers in all appeals from commission decisions.

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 71 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, there is 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 similar securities which they receive. A special statutory duty is the examination of all county and municipal bond issues as to legal form and content.

This work is done by the attorney general, his deputy, and eight assistant attorneys general. (The examiner for the annuity board does work for this department only, and while the attorney for the department of agriculture and markets is an assistant attorney general, he is virtually independent of the attorney general.) For special cases, special counsel is at times employed when deemed necessary by the governor, who makes the appointment and fixes the compensation. All such special counsel, however, act in conjunction with the attorney general and all motions and briefs in the cases in which they appear are filed in his name.

## STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

## State Superintendent of Public Instruction: John Callahan.

Assistant State Superintendent: O. H. Plenzke.
Supervisors of rural schools: George S. Dick, J. F. Shaw.
Supervisors of elementary schools: Leavelva Bradbury, Maybell G. Bush, Delia E. Kibbe.
Supervisors of state graded schools: George H. Drewry, George H. Landgraf, A. A. Thomson.
Supervisors of high schools: J. T. Giles, H. W. Schmidt, S. M. Thomas, J. F. Waddell.
Supervisor of physically disabled children: Marguerite M. Lison. Supervisor of deaf, blind and defective speech: Lavilla A. Ward. Supervisor of school libraries: M. H. Jackson.
Director of Statistics and Research: Charles E. Limp.
Office: State Capitol.
Total personnel, Jan. 1931: 40.
Expenditures, 1929-30: \$151,246. Receipts, $\$ 11,524$.
Appropriations, 1931-33 (per year): General administration, $\$ 121,000$; Young people's reading circles, $\$ 2,000$; Education of handicapped children, $\$ 25,000$.
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.

For a complete discussion of this department see the article, "Public Education in Wisconsin", by Harold L. Henderson, pages 71-98.

# COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC LANDS 

Theodore Dammann, Secretary of State, Chairman; Solomon Levitan, State Treasurer; John W. Reynolds, Attorney General, A. D. Campbell, Chief Clerk.

Office: State Capitol.
Total personnel, January, 1931: 10.
Expenditures, 1929-30: \$23,498. Receipts, $\$ 1,261$.
Appropriations: Administration, $\$ 9,000$ per year.
Publications: Biennial Report.
This is the only state department, except those of the elective officers, created by the constitution. It has exclusive control over the lands and moneys belonging to the constitutional trust funds: the common school fund, the normal school fund, the university fund, and the agricultural college fund.

These trust funds originated in land grants from the United States government made in the first fifteen years of statehood. Most of these lands have been sold, but 207,275 acres still remain under the control of the commissioners of public lands. Considerable additions have been made to them in recent years through the patenting of lands which were granted to the state in the original land grant acts, but which were not actually conveyed until the land department checked the patents and discovered the omissions. An inventory of all trust fund lands, never before made, is now in progress.

Only scattered tracts belonging to the trust funds are now being sold, but some revenue is derived from the sale of timber and other products from the trust fund lands. In addition the common school fund, under the constitution, receives some other revenues, the most important of which are the clear proceeds of all penal fines and forfeitures imposed throughout the state and all property escheated to the state. The principal of all trust funds cannot be spent for any purpose, but the income is annually paid over to the educational institutions for whose benefit these funds were established.

The moneys in the trust funds now total above $\$ 13,000,000$. These are invested principally in loans to school districts to which, under the statutes, preference must be given in making loans from these funds. These loans bear $4 \%$ interest, and before they are made the cities or school districts must levy an irrepealable tax sufficient to pay back the indebtedness with interest within twenty years. Funds not required for loans to school districts are invested principally in Wisconsin municipal bonds.

The commissioners of public lands are three elective state officers, designated in the constitution. These commissioners are legally responsible for all policies, and control the work of the department much as do the members of other commissions. They have under them a small personnel, directed by a chief clerk. The department is often called the "land department" or the "land office".

# ADMINISTRATIVE DEPARTMENTS 

## AGRICULTURE AND MARKETS

Commissioners: C. L. Hill, chairman; W. F. Renk; J. D. Beck.

## Secretary: O. J. Thompson.

Agricultural Statistics: Walter H. Ebling, statistican.
Cooperative Marketing: R. A. Peterson, director.
Dairy and Food Division: Harry Klueter, chief chemist.
Insect and Plant Control: E. L. Chambers, state entomologist.
Fairs and Immigration: Ralph Ammon.
Feed and Fertilizer Inspection: W. B. Griem, director.
Live Stock Sanitation: Dr. W. N. Wisnicky, director.
Weights and Measures: George Warner.
State Humane Agent: Geo. F. Comings.
Counsel for Department: R. M. Orchard, assistant attorney general.
Office: General office, Markets Division, Dairy and Food Division: State Capitol; State Entomologist: Capitol Annex.
Total personnel, Jan. 1931: 215.
Expenditures, 1929-30 (including those of prior departments whose functions were taken over by this department): Tuberculosis eradication, $\$ 574,322$; State Fair, $\$ 342,008$; All other expenditures, $\$ 418,338$.
Receipts, $1929-30$ (including those of prior department): State fair, $\$ 221,336$; Other receipts, $\$ 268,436$.
Appropriations, 1931-33: General administration, $\$ 493,815$ in 193031 and $\$ 498,815$ in 1931-32; Bovine tuberculosis eradication and state fair, amount still to be determined by legislature; Dog license law, fees received; Deputy treasury agents, ten per cent of collections as salary.
Publications: Biennial Reports; Wisconsin Crop and Livestock Reporter (issued monthly in cooperation with the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics) ; Market News Letter (semi-monthly); Cooperative Marketing (periodical) ; Wisconsin Agriculture (annual statistical report); Wisconsin Dairy Statistics (annual); State Fair Premium List (annual) ; Reprint of various laws administered by department.

Since 1929 all agricultural activities of the state government have been centralized in a single department, the department of agriculture and markets. This was a consolidation of four prior independent departments: the department of agriculture, the department of markets, the dairy and food commission, and the treasury agent; and in addition succeeded to all of the powers and duties of the quasi independent state humane agent, the live stock sanitary board, and the state fair advisory board. The department of agriculture included in this consolidation was itself a consolidation effected in 1915 of six prior departments. The first agricultural department created in
this state was the office of state veterinarian in 1885 , followed by the dairy and food commission in 1889. The most recent of the agricultural departments is the department of markets, which was organized in 1919 and given an independent status in 1921.

## MARKETING

Marketing is the phase of the agricultural activities of the state which is now most strongly emphasized. Work in this field embraces assistance to cooperative marketing associations, direct marketing service, the standardization of agricultural products, and various minor activities such as the bonding of warehouses, supervision of accredited hatcheries, and still others.

For some years the state has been committed to the policy of encouraging the cooperative marketing of agricultural products. The statutes give a special legal status to cooperative associations, and throw a peculiar degree of protection around the contracts made by such associations with their members. In addition the state through the department of agriculture and markets, with the cooperation of the department of agricultural economics of the college of agriculture of the university, actively assists in the formation of cooperative marketing associations. It also installs accounting systems, audits accounts, gives free legal advice, and in numerous other ways assists cooperative associations at their request.

A considerable number of marketing services are conducted for the benefit of all farmers. The department issues daily mail bulletins of farm prices and a semi-monthly market news letter, which give up-to-date information upon current prices for farm products and the trends therein. The department conducts a radio station at Stevens Point from which the market reports are daily broadcast. In addition, the department furnishes traffic information upon request and through the market news letters give some help to producers in finding purchasers through listing special products which they have for sale.

Another important phase of the work of assisting Wisconsin farmers in the marketing of their products is that concerned with standardization and inspection. The department has order-making powers with reference to the grading of farm and dairy products very similar to those of the industrial commission, the railroad commission, and the board of health. Under these powers grades have been established for many Wisconsin products, including potatoes, cabbages, cherries, onions, apples, honey, hay, tobacco, cheese, and eggs. These grades conform with federal standards where such standards have been established for products shipped in interstate commerce. Producers are not required to grade their products but when they do sell by grade, must comply with the prescribed standards. The grading for most products is done by inspectors employed and paid for by the shippers but licensed by the department and supervised by it. When disputes arise between shippers and purchasers, the department
makes inspections to determine the proper grade. The bonding of warehouses and the licensing and inspection of accredited poultry hatcheries are closely related lines of work.

## DISEASES OF ANIMALS AND PLANTS

Of the activities of the department which are concerned with production, rather than marketing, the most extensive is the work of bovine tuberculosis eradication, upon which more money is spent than any other agricultural activity of the state. The inspection of cattle for bovine tuberculosis and the slaughter of animals affected with this disease has been undertaken primarily as a measure to safeguard the health of the users of milk. The first law provided for such inspection was enacted in 1911 and was compulsory in its terms. This was premature and was soon repealed, but later both the state and the federal governments made appropriations to partially indemnify farmers for cattle slaughtered after having been found to be infected with this disease. Until about 1920 comparatively few cattle were inspected, but by that time laws had been enacted under which all of the cattle in entire counties could be inspected systematically, when the cattle owners petition for such county area tests. The first counties to be thoroughly tested were those of northern Wisconsin, Barron County heading the list, a section of the state in which the percentage of infected cattle was very much smaller than in the older counties. After 1920 the work grew apace and the appropriations for the tests and indemnities had to be correspondingly increased until they exceeded one million dollars per year. Now every county of the state has been area tested. Many counties have been retested, some of them more than once. Large parts of the state are in what the United States Department of Agriculture designates as a modified accredited area, which means that bovine tuberculosis is so negligible in that territory that cattle may be freely shipped in interstate commerce therefrom without being individually tested. In the southern part of the state there is a still higher percentage of bovine tuberculosis, but everywhere retests show a far smaller amount of infection than at the time of the original tests. Under the federal regulations, retests must be made periodically and a considerable amount of money is still required to pay veterinarians for making these tests and for partial indemnities to the farmers whose cattle are slaughtered; but less than one-half is required for this work than was necessary a few years ago.

Besides the inspections for bovine tuberculosis attention is given to some other contagious diseases of animals, such as glanders, anthrax, Johnnes disease and contagious abortion. Animals infected with the first three of these diseases are slaughtered as for bovine tuberculosis and indemnities paid.

Contagious abortion is a wide spread cattle disease and no known cure is recognized for it. The blood test, however, makes it possible to put into operation a carefully worked out plan of segregation, iso-
lation or sale for slaughter of all diseased animals which has very effectively brought the disease under control.

Other work with farm animals includes the registration of pure bred stallions and the enforcement of the dog license law. This is a statute under which all dogs must be licensed annually and the license moneys are used to indemnify the owners of sheep killed by dogs for their losses. These licenses are issued locally and each county has its own dog license fund, but the supervision of its administration rests with the department of agriculture and markets.

The department of agriculture and markets also administers the veterinarians' license law. All veterinarians must be licensed by this department. This work is done through a subordinate board, the board of veterinary examiners, composed of three members appointed by the commissioners of the department of agriculture and markets. The qualifications for practicing this profession are similar to those for other professions.

There is a division of seed and weed inspection which enforces the state seed law and has general supervision of the administration of the weed laws, the direct responsibility for which rests upon local officials. Under the seed law, all seeds must be properly labeled to show the percentage of seeds that will germinate, and strict limits are placed upon the weed seeds and other foreign materials that may be contained therein. The noxious weed law requires the extermination of specified weeds that are particularly harmful, and provides that when the owners of property do not remove these weeds the weed commissioner shall do so at the expense of these owners, collectible through taxes. The state department endeavors to create public sentiment favorable to the eradication of weeds and tries to stimulate the weed commissioners to do their duty.

There is also a division of feed and fertilizer inspection, which enforces the state laws relating to the sale of commercial feeds and commercial fertilizers. This is carried out through the establishment of standards of purity and quality, the inspection of mills, and the gathering and analysis of samples of feeds and fertilizers actually sold at retail.

The insect and pest control division is concerned with combatting plant and insect diseases which have gained a foothold in this state, and keeping other diseases out of Wisconsin through quarantine measures. This work has many aspects: among others, the inspection and certification of nurseries, barberry eradication, tobacco wildfire control, white pine blister control, rust control, the inspection of apiaries, potato spraying demonstrations, San Jose scale spraying, and cranberry insect and disease control.

## FAIRS

Another large field is the conduct of the state fair. The state fairgrounds are located in the City of West Allis and the state fair is held annually for one week in late August or early September.

The Wisconsin state fair is an enterprise costing around a quarter million dollars per year, but the larger part of the expenses are covered by receipts. The primary purpose of the fair is to encourage high quality production of agricultural products and livestock. Some use is made of the fair facilities for amusement and other purposes, but the principal use is for the annual state fair, which attracts hundreds of thousands of visitors.

The state expends a larger amount of money upon county fairs than upon the state fair-three hundred thousand per year. This pays the larger part of the premiums for agricultural and similar exhibits at all county fairs. One or more such fairs exist in nearly all Wisconsin counties, these being conducted generally by county agricultural societies which receive some financial assistance from the counties, particularly in the form of grounds and buildings. These fairs are held in the fall and, like the state fair, are intended to promote better agriculture. Under existing laws the department of agriculture and markets must approve the premium lists in advance and audit the claims for state aid after the fairs are held. It also has powers of inspection but only indirect control over the conduct of these county fairs.

State aid is also paid to poultry associations not exceeding $\$ 200$ per year to any one association.

Until recent years an important agricultural activity was the encouragement of immigration and land settlement. This was the function of an old independent department which was absorbed by the department of agriculture in 1915, and continued by that department with considerable vigor for some years. Changed agricultural conditions led to the discontinuance of most of this work in 1923. More recently the department has taken up the work of making a detailed economic survey and inventory of all lands in northern Wisconsin counties in which there are large areas still to be developed. The purpose of these inventories is to determine the best uses to which these unsettled lands can be put. In this manner it is hoped to be able in the future to prevent the tragedies which have occurred so often when settlers have located on lands not suitable for agriculture, and also to stimulate forestry on lands suited peculiarly for this purpose.

## DAIRYING

A final, very important part of the work of the department is that of its dairy division. This enforces all of the state dairy laws, to the end that the quality of Wisconsin's dairy products shall be favorably known in all markets, and to protect Wisconsin dairymen against unfair competition. All creameries, cheese factories, condenseries, and receiving stations are licensed annually by the department, as are butter makers and cheese makers. Periodic inspections are made of all dairy manufacturing plants as well as city and village milk supplies and farm dairies, this being the work of a force
of dairy inspectors operating in districts to which they have been assigned. These inspections are made to insure sanitary conditions in production and manufacture and to prevent adulteration of milk and milk products. Also, it is sought to protect producers in such matters as the accuracy of butter fat tests and the weighing of milk and cream. Besides periodic inspections special inspections are made upon complaints and when deemed necessary by the department.

The department is responsible for the enforcement of all laws governing the manufacture and sale of imitation dairy products. Filled milk and filled cheese are prohibited; skim milk cheese and oleomargarine may be sold only if appropriately labeled. Further, the state laws prescribe the standards for all dairy products; the moisture and fat content and other qualities which are deemed essential to preserve the good name of Wisconsin's butter, cheese, cream, and ice cream.


The enforcement of these several dairy laws and still others that cannot here be detailed is carried out through inspections, prosecutions, and education. In addition, the department collects and publishes comprehensive statistics upon dairy products in this state, and devotes some attention to advertising the value of dairy products. Besides these dairy statistics, the department collects and publishes comprehensive statistics upon all phases of Wisconsin agriculture. This work is carried on by the crop reporting service, which is maintained jointly with the bureau of agricultural economics of the United States department of agriculture. Through several thousand voluntary crop reporters scattered throughout the state, reports are received monthly on the condition of all crops, farm prices, the movement of livestock, and numerous similar facts. In addition, statistics upon production are collected annually by the tax assessors and required by law to be sent in by them to the department of agriculture and markets. The statistics gathered through these sources, together with data furnished by the United States department of agriculture, are utilized for a comprehensive statistical and graphical survey of Wisconsin agriculture and for monthly crop reports which give current information upon agriculture and live stock pro-
duction and prices, together with probable trends; the purpose of these statistics being to guide farmers in their operations to the end that they may find them more profitable.

## DUTIES OUTSIDE AGRICULTURE

Besides the above lines of work which are concerned with agriculture, the department has some duties outside of this field. The most important of these are the enforcement of the unfair trade practices act, the pure food laws, the weights and measures laws, the peddlers' license law and the fraudulent advertising law.

The unfair trade practices statute was a responsibility of the department of markets, to which the new department of agriculture and markets has fallen heir. This statute prohibits unfair trade practices in broad terms and gives to the department the power to issue orders after investigations and hearings to put an end to such practices. These powers are very similar to those of the federal trade commission, but as they can be exercised only within this state as to intrastate commerce, are in practice very much more narrowly confined. The department, however, has frequently investigated practices in particular industries which appear to be unfair or burdensome to consumers or competitors and has issued some orders to restore fair competition. The most recent of these investigations have concerned bread and meat prices and the practices of the cheese board in setting the prices paid for cheese.

The enforcement of the pure food law came to the department in succession to the dairy and food commission. This state statute is similar to the federal pure food law and governs products sold in intrastate commerce within this state. Standards are prescribed in the statutes for a great many of the common foods and drugs and it is the duty of the department to see that all such articles sold in this state meet these standards. This duty is discharged through the collection of samples and their chemical analyses. The department maintains a laboratory at the university in which it is constantly making analyses to determine the chemical content of the dairy and food products, drugs, water, etc.

The department licenses bakeries and cafeterias, cold storage warehouses, canning factories, bottling plants and places where soda water and similar beverages are sold. It inspects these establishments and also meat markets, groceries, and drug stores, to enforce laws and regulations governing the sanitary handling of food products and those prohibiting the adulteration and misbranding of foods and drugs.

As successor to the dairy and food commission, the department also has supervision over the weights and measures laws. It has custody of the official standards of weights and measures of the state and checks the standard used by city sealers with these official state standards. It directly inspects and tests all weighing and measuring apparatus in commercial use outside of cities having five thousand
or more population, which have their own city sealers. Defective apparatus may be condemned or required to be repaired. Deliberate fraud is prosecuted.

As successor to the treasury agent, the department of agriculture and markets enforces the peddlers' license law and the fraudulent advertising law. Peddlers and transient merchants are required to have a state license, in addition to which cities, towns, and villages may also require a license from them. These licenses are issued and the fees therefrom collected through local part-time deputies known as treasury agents, who receive as compensation $10 \%$ of the amounts they collect. The fraudulent advertising statute is also enforced through these deputies. This prohibits fraudulent advertising of all kinds. Closely related is the trading stamp law, also under the jurisdiction of this department, which prohibits the issuance of trading stamps that are not redeemable in cash.

The work of the department of agriculture and markets is closely associated with that of the federal department of agriculture and the college of agriculture of the university. Many of the activities are carried on in conjunction with the federal department, particularly the agricultural statistics work, the bovine tuberculosis eradication work, and the quarantine work. With the college of agriculture close cooperative relations are maintained, but there is a distinct dividing line of activities. The college of agriculture is engaged in teaching, research and experimentation; the department of agriculture and markets, in the enforcement of the agricultural laws.


Afternoon Shadows.

(1) A. E. Garey, Director of Personnel; (2) John J. Hannan, Chairman Board of Control; (3) William Mauthe, Chairman Conservation Commission; (4) C. A. Harper, State Health Officer.

# ANNUITY AND INVESTMENT BOARD 

Members of Annuity and Investment Board: John H. Puelicher, chairman; Antone Kuckuk; Isaac P. Witter; Grace B. Ogden; John Callahan, superintendent of Public Instruction.<br>Public School Retirement Board: Frank Converse, chairman; William Darling; Florence Dodge; Edith McEachron; George O. Savage.<br>Normal School Retirement Board: J. E. Merrill, chairman; E. T. Smith; Mae Revery; W. H. Williams; W. S. Watson.<br>University Retirement Board: E. B. Skinner, chairman; M. H. Ingraham; H. L. Russell; Ray A. Brown; Philip G. Fox.

Director of Investments: Albert Trathen.
Actuary: C. E. Brook.
Chief Real Estate Evaluator: O. G. Rewey.
Office: State Capitol.
Total personnel, January, 1931: 1925.
Expenditures, 1929-30: \$81,286.
Appropriations: Administration of retirement law, $\$ 35,000$ per year from the retirement fund; Investment of funds, $\$ 50,000$ per year from funds invested.
Publications: Teachers' retirement law.
The annuity and investment board has two principal functions, the administration of the teachers' retirement fund and the investment of most of the state's investment funds.

The first teachers' retirement law was passed in 1911. This promised liberal annuities, with credit for prior service, but made only inadequate provisions for financing these annuities. Because it was recognized that this was unsourd, the law in 1921 was completely rewritten and the teachers' retirement system placed upon an actuarily sound basis. At that time the contingent liabilities assumed through the state's guarantee of credits for prior service for which no provision had been made amounted to above ten million dollars, which under the new law is reduced $21 / 2 \%$ each year. In addition the state pays into the teachers' retirement fund all amounts required for current state deposits to the credit of the teachers. These state contributions are financed from taxable incomes above $\$ 3,000$ by a tax at one-sixth the normal rate. Recently, this surtax has yielded several hundred thousand dollars each year more than the requirement of the retirement fund, the excess being paid into the general fund. Should conditions change and a shortage develop, the deficiencies, in turn, will be paid from the general fund.

The teachers' retirement law applies to all teachers over twentyfive 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. All teachers subject to the law have $5 \%$ of
their salaries deducted and paid by the school district treasurers into 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's deposits in most cases exceed those of the teachers, but this is not true of superintendents and others receiving high salaries.

Teachers coming under the retirement system are members either of the public school retirement association, the normal school retirement association, or 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 retirement 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 have deposited with the interest earnings thereon at any time subsequent to six months after withdrawal. The state's deposits to their 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 teachers' credit from both their own and the state's deposits. About 11,000 teachers are subject to the retirement law and the total funds accumulated by the system exceeds $\$ 19,000,000$. This is all required for reserves and only part of the contingent liabilities assumed for prior service credits have to date been provided for; but each year the fund is becoming more sound.

The other duty of the annuity board is the investment of all nonoperating funds of the state except the school funds which the constitution places under the control of the commissioners of public lands. The funds invested are the teachers' retirement fund, the state insurance fund, the state life fund, the soldiers' rehabilitation fund, the state depository fund, the death benefit fund and the injuries indemnity fund, whose total investments at the end of 1930 exceeded $\$ 22,500,000$. Nearly half of these funds are invested in Wisconsin real estate mortgage loans and the balance principally in Wisconsin municipal bonds, public utilities bonds, and railroad bonds. Under the statutes preference is to be given to Wisconsin real estate mortgage loans and to loans to cooperative societies. Before any mortgage loans are made, the property is examined by evaluators in the employ of the board, and no loans are made in excess of $50 \%$ of the appraised value. 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.

The annuity and investment board as now constituted consists of four members appointed by the governor for terms of four years and
the superintendent of public instruction as an ex officio member. The board employs a director of investments, who has immediate charge of the state's investment funds, subject to directions by the board in matters of policy.


Cold Water Canyon, Kilbourn.

# ATHLETIC COMMISSION 

Commissioners: Ralph Wettstein, Chairman; Victor H. Manhardt; W. P. Hart. Secretary: Walter Liginger.

Office: Merchants and Manufacturers Building, Milwaukee. Total personnel, January, 1931: 19 (nearly all part time). Expenditures, 1929-1930: \$12,312. Receipts: \$23,013. Appropriations, 1931-1933: \$12,500 per year.
Publications: Biennial Report; Boxing Law; Rules and Regulations.
The Athletic Commission, organized in 1913, controls and supervises all boxing contests conducted in Wisconsin other than boxing in colleges and universities. This includes both amateur and professional bouts. It has adopted rules and regulations to govern all boxing contests. It licenses clubs, matchmakers, managers, referees, examining physicians, boxers, seconds, and trainers. Every bout must have its sanction, and at every boxing exhibition it has an official representative to see that all rules and regulations are observed. Through license fees and a tax of $5 \%$ on the gross receipts of all boxing exhibitions conducted in the state, the department is more than self supporting.

## BANKING DEPARTMENT

## Commissioner: C. F. Schwenker.

Deputy Commissioner: Thomas Herreid.
Building and Loan Supervisor: C. P. Diggles.
Office: State Capitol.
Total personnel, January 1931: 35.
Expenditures, 1929-1930: \$148,058. Receipts: \$133,776.
Appropriations, 1931-1933: \$147,700 per year.
Publications: Annual Report on Conditions of Banks; Annual Report on Building and Loan Associations; Banking Laws; Abstracts of Call; Reports of Condition.

The banking department as now organized dates back to 1903. For eight years preceding that date, however, there was a banking commissioner subordinate to the state treasurer, and still earlier, from 1852 to 1870 , there was an elective bank controller.

This department has supervision of state banks and nearly all other credit institutions except national banks. On Dec. 31, 1930, there were under the department's supervision 757 state banks, 16 trust company banks, 6 mutual savings banks, 188 building and loan associations, 1 land mortgage association, 2 investment associations, 32 discount companies (industrial loan societies), 22 credit unions, 73 small loan agencies, 12 foreign exchanges, and 84 trust departments in state and national banks. The total assets and liabilities were nearly $\$ 1,000,000,000.00$.

All of these institutions are chartered by the department and subject to its inspection. Detailed reports of their condition are required to be furnished on call of the commissioner, and, through traveling examiners careful checks are made of all items in the financial statements. When an institution is in financial difficulties it is taken over and operated by the department and if necessary liquidated. The primary purpose of the department's activities is to maintain the solvency of banks and to protect the investing and borrowing public.

## BUDGET BUREAU

Director of the Budget: J. B. Borden.
Office: State Capitol.
Total personnel, January 1931: 9.
Expenditures, 1929-1930: \$20,349.
Appropriations, 1931-1933: \$27,500 per year.
Publications: Wisconsin State Budget (mimeographed for members of the legislature) ; Popular State Budget (mimeographed statement released annually by the Governor).

The bureau of the budget, established in 1929, is the successor to the board of public affairs, which was created in 1911. Its duties all relate to the budget system of the state. Its executive is the director of the budget, who is a direct subordinate of the governor, being appointed by him for an indefinite term, and being removable at pleasure except during legislative sessions, when he may be removed only for cause.

The present budget system centers around the executive budget, which is transmitted by the governor to the legislature in the first month of its regular session. This budget is compiled by the director of the budget, but all recommendations for appropriations are made by the governor. In the budget are summarized and also shown in detail the actual receipts and disbursements of the state government and of every department and institution for three years preceding the year in which the budget is issued, estimated receipts and expenditures for such year, and the requests of the department for the two years of the ensuing biennium, for which appropriations are to be made by the legislature. With the budget the governor transmits an executive budget bill, also prepared by the director of the budget. This bill the legislature may change as it sees fit, but under a 1930 amendment to the state constitution the governor may veto any item in the budget bill separately, and items so vetoed do not take effect unless repassed by a two-thirds vote of both houses of the legislature.

After appropriations are made, they are subject to release by the director of the budget. Quarterly estimates of expenditures are presented by all departments and institutions to the director of the budget, who is required to check the proposed expenditure to determine whether they are lawful and may be made without exhausting before the end of the fiscal year the appropriations to the department.

All departments are required to follow accounting systems prescribed by the director of the budget, who post-audits all their disbursements to allocate them to the proper year. He makes special annual audits of the accounts of the state treasurer, and of the expenditures of the university, the normal schools, the board of control, and the state fair.

The director of the budget is by statute required to cooperate with the joint finance committee of the legislature and is virtually the secretary of that committee. As already noted, he is the financial adviser of the governor. He advises the governor monthly of the state's financial condition, taking account not merely of balances on hand, but of the appropriation balances and outstanding obligations as well. He is frequently called upon to advise him on contracts and other matters affecting the state's finances presented to the governor for approval. In short, he is a financial expert, advising and assisting both the legislature and the governor, who are responsible for the state's financial policy and expenditures.

## COMPENSATION INSURANCE BOARD

Commissioners: M. A. Freedy, Chairman; F. M. Wilcox; E. W. Kitzrow, Secretary.

## Office: State Capitol.

Total personnel, January, 1931: 2. Expenditures, 1929-1930: \$7,113.
Appropriations, 1931-1933: $\$ 8,000$ per year.
Publications: Annual Report.
The compensation insurance board, established in 1917, consists of the commissioner of insurance, a member of the industrial commission selected by the commission, and an executive secretary appointed by the governor for a four year term. It has offices with the insurance department but is an independent state department.

The compensation insurance board is the agency through which the state regulates the compensation insurance companies and the rates which they charge for insuring the liability of employers under the workmen's compensation act. The purpose of the regulation is two-fold: to insure the solvency of the compensation insurance companies and to prevent discrimination between employers.

The first of these objects is effected through the establishment of minimum rates for all classes of compensation risks. These are based, wherever possible, upon Wisconsin experience, but in many classifications it is necessary to supplement the Wisconsin data with that of other states.

The other purpose of preventing discrimination is effected through the filing of all inspection reports and rates upon individual risks with the board and its checking the same to see that no employer is charged more or less than the rate established for the classification
in which his business falls. All compensation insurance companies in the state belong to the workmen's compensation insurance bureau, operated by all companies jointly, with headquarters in Milwaukee. This bureau has a staff of inspectors who inspect all compensation risks to determine the classifications applicable thereto. From the bureau's classifications an appeal lies to the compensation insurance board, whose decision is final except for court review. All policies as written are reported to the bureau, which checks them to prevent discrimination.

## CONSERVATION COMMISSION

Commissioners: William Mauthe, Chairman; E. M. Dahlberg, Secretary; A. W. Icks; O. C. Lemke; Haskell Noyes; L. N. Hobbins.
Director of Conservation: Paul D. Kelleter. Deputy Director: Matt Patterson.
Superintendent of Forest and Parks: C. L. Harrington.
Superintendent of Fisheries: B. C. Webster.
Superintendent of Game: William F. Grimmer.
Superintendent of Law Enforcement: $\dot{H}$. W. MacKenzie.
Chief Forest Fire Warden: F. G. Wilson.
Superintendent of Education and Publications: D. H. Kipp.
Chairman of Research Bureau: Dr. M. L. Jones.

## Office: State Capitol.

Total personnel, January, 1931: 215.
Expenditures, 1929-30: Operation, $\$ 721,544$; Maintenance, $\$ 34,407$; Capital, $\$ 143,898$.
Receipts: Non-resident fishing licenses, $\$ 209,618$; hunting licenses, $\$ 179,616$; other licenses, tags, etc., $\$ 104,201$; other receipts (exclusive of federal aid and forestry mill tax) $\$ 59,615$.
Appropriations, 1931-33: All moneys in the conservation and reforestation funds, plus a sum sufficient for bounties from the general fund. The moneys in the conservation and reforestation funds are derived from licenses and other receipts, a one-twentieth mill tax on all taxable property for forestry purposes, and federal aid of about $\$ 45,000$ per year for forest fire prevention.
Publications: Biennial Report; Fish and Game Laws; Forest Crop Law; Forest Fire Protection Laws; State Parks; Monthly Summary (including arrest reports-mimeographed); Weekly news releases (mimeographed); Warden's Manual; Forest Trees of Wisconsin; Prairie Chicken Report; and numerous other publications on conservation subjects.

The conservation commission was established in 1915 by consolidating five departments: the fisheries commission, established in 1874; the fish and game warden, created in 1897; the board of forestry, created in 1905, the state park board, established in 1907; and the conservation commission, in 1908. The conservation commission, in turn, was reorganized in 1923 and again in 1927. The purpose of the conservation commission is, in the words of the statute, "to provide an adequate and flexible system for the protection, development and use of forest, fish and game, lakes, streams, plant life, flowers and other outdoor resources in the state of Wisconsin."

Since 1927, six commissioners have been appointed by the governor with the consent of the senate, for six-year terms. The members receive no salary, but are reimbursed for necessary expenses. The commission employs a conservation director as administrative head of the department, who carries out its orders and exercises the power of an executive.

The commission is authorized to make such rules and regulations, inaugurate such studies and surveys, and establish such services as may be necessary to carry out the conservation law. Specifically, it is authorized to close game seasons in time of emergency, to designate

game and fish refuges, to propagate game and fish for restocking the lands and waters of the state, to establish and maintain a fire fighting system to protect forests, to regulate the use of fire in the woods, to conduct research and disseminate information on conservation matters, and to acquire lands or waters by gift, purchase, lease, or condemnation for state forests, state parks, public hunting or fishing areas, fish hatcheries or game farms, or forest nurseries or experimental stations.

## Forests

The depletion of Wisconsin's forests by the lumber industry has led in recent years to the amendment of the constitution and the statutes to provide for the preservation and planting of forests under the guidance or control of the state. A mill tax authorized by constitutional amendment in 1924 and first levied in 1929 was the
first definite tax for forestry purposes provided by this state, forestry costs having previously been paid from the general appropriation to the conservation commission. The rate of this tax is $1 / 20$ of one mill on all taxable property. At the same time the commission was given authority to sell or exchange state forest lands for the purpose of building up state forests, and the legislation on the reversion of tax delinquent lands to counties was simplified for the encouragement of county forests.

The conservation commission has mapped out six proposed forest project areas located in the northern and central parts of the state,


After the Fire.
in four of which the state already owns considerable areas. Above twelve hundred acres of state owned lands were reforested in the last two years and forest fire protection districts extended to cover practically all of the state owned lands. Besides these state forests, several county forests have been established and purchases are now being made for national forests within this state.

Private forestry is encouraged by the state through the forest fire protection services, the operation of a state forest nursery, and a system of taxing forest lands which makes the state virtually a partner with the private owners in a forestry project. For forest fire protection eleven forest protection districts have been organized in the northern and central portions of the state. In each of these districts the state maintains forest rangers and look-out towers which are interconnected by telephone. It also has on call emergency war-
dens and closely watches all signs of fire, particularly during dry seasons. Outside of forest fire protection districts, the town chairmen are the fire wardens, but are subject to direction of the conservation commission. When forest fires break out, adequate numbers of people are employed to keep them in check and paid from state and county funds. For starting brush or land clearing fires in certain seasons of the year, special permits are required from a fire warden.

A forest nursery is maintained at Trout Lake in Vilas county. Trees raised at this nursery are used for planting state owned lands and are supplied at cost to private parties undertaking forestry projects. Nearly six million forest trees were shipped from this nursery in the last two years.

A serious drawback to the development of private forestry was, until recent years, the method of taxing forest lands. Forests are a crop which take a generation to mature and if the forests as they grow are taxed annually, the taxes more than "eat up" the entire proceeds. To remedy this situation the people in 1926 amended the constitution to allow forest lands to be taxed on a different basis from other property. Acting under this constitutional amendment the legislature in 1927 passed the forest crop tax law. This provides


Fire Tower, Forest County.
for a contractional arrangement between the state and the owners of forest lands, under which these lands must be devoted to forestry with the state sharing in the final proceeds. Such lands are exempted from taxes under the general property tax, but the towns wherein they are located are reimbursed by an annual tax of ten cents per acre paid by the owners and an equal amount paid by the state. Under a 1929 amendment counties also may enter lands under the forest crop law, but need pay no tax to the towns. The number of acres placed under the forest crop law has been growing quite rapidly, and now exceeds 430,000 acres.


PERROT STATE PARK.
Trempealeau Mountain: "Hayneeahchah" (Soaking Mountain) to the Winnebagos.

## Fish

The conservation commission issues fishing licenses to nonresidents of the state and commercial fishermen, enforces the laws governing the taking of fish, and is intrusted with the task of restocking the streams and lakes of the state.

The first state fisheries effort in Wisconsin was the appointment of a fish inspector in 1866. The first state hatchery was established in Madison in 1875. Since then state hatcheries have been established at Sheboygan, Sturgeon Bay, Bayfield, Woodruff, Delafield, Wild Rose, Spooner, Eagle River, St. Croix Falls, Westfield, Hayward, Lakewood, Osceola, Nepco Lake, Birchwood, Haugen, Eau Claire, Brule, Sparta, Crystal Springs, (Langlade county), Hebron, Bohner's Lake, (Racine county). Wisconsin hatcheries produce more than $300,000,000$ fish annually for distribution and planting.

One of the most interesting and important phases of the fisheries program is the rescue, during the dry season, of thousands of fish from the landlocked pools of the Mississippi River and their return to the main channels or to other inland waters.

Another phase of the fish protection program is the establishment of fish refuges, by order of the commission, on known spawning grounds.

Still another is the rough fishing operations which are carried on, either directly by the commission or through contractors, in many lakes of the state. With seines, the carp and other injurious fish are

removed, and the game fish accidentally taken, returned. The rough fish are sold and the proceeds more than pay for the work done to rid the lakes of such fish which are harmful to the supply of game fish.

## Game

Much more recently than with fish, the state has given attention to the production and replacement of game. It now has a state game farm which is located in the Peninsula State Park in Door county. Here pheasants, Hungarian partridges, and wild American turkeys are raised, to be released in various parts of state. Experimental work is carried on with many other species of game.

For the same purpose, wild life and game refuges have been established in many parts of the state with the approval of the conserva-
tion commission. Fifty-two private wild life refuges cover 52,197 acres. Of the 147,456 acres in state game refuges, the largest is the Forest county refuge of 46,080 acres. Sixteen state parks, which by statute are state game refuges, total 197,957 acres.

The state pays bounties for the destruction of predators-wolves, foxes, hawks, etc. This is done largely in the interests of the preservation of game. Eighty thousand dollars is expended each year for this purpose. The conservation commission, in addition, employs state hunters and trappers, spending fifteen thousand dollars per year on predatory animal control.


A large private fur farm industry has developed in Wisconsin under protective laws enforced by the conservation commission. In 1930, there were 2,230 licensed fur farms. These include fox farms, muskrat farms, beaver farms, combination fur farms, and, under a 1929 law, game bird farms. All these are licensed by the conservation commission and are subject to its inspection.

## State Parks

In 1878, the Wisconsin legislature created what was known as "The State Park", containing 50,000 acres of timber lands in what was then Lincoln county. This park existed for 19 years but met a sad fate in 1897 when through legislative action the lands were sold to lumber companies. Part of the same area was later repurchased after the timber had been cut, and is now included in Northern Forest State Park in Vilas county.

WISCONSIN STATE PARKS

| Name of Park | Location | $\begin{gathered} \text { Size } \\ \text { (Acres) } \end{gathered}$ | How Acquired | Year Estab. | Address of Park Superintendent | How Reached |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Highway | Railroad |
| Interstate_ | Polk. | 580 | Purchase | 1900 | St. Croix Falls . - | 35, 8, 87 | Soo N. Pacific |
| Brule_ | Douglas | 640 | Gift | 1906 | Erule. | 2 | N. Pacific D. S. S. \& A. |
| Peninsula | Door. | 3,400 | Purchase | 1910 | Fish Creek | 17 17 | G. B. \& W. |
| Devil's Lake. | Sauk----- | 1,400 | Purchase | 1911 | Baraboo-- | 12, 113, 159 | C. \& N. W. ${ }_{\text {C }}$ |
| Cushing Memorial | Waukesha | 1,650 | Gift | 1915 | * Delafield |  | C. M. St. P. \& P. Burlington |
| Nelson Dewey | Grant..-. | 1,650 | Purchase | 1917 | Wyalusing-.- | $35,60,18$ 167 | Burlington <br> C. \& N W |
| Perrot.------ | Trempealeau | 910 | Gift | 1918 | *Trempealeau |  | C. \& N. W. <br> Burlington |
| Pattison | Douglas. | 660 | Gift | 1920 | Brule.- | 35 |  |
| Tower Hill- | Iowa | 60 | Gift | 1922 | *Bpring Green | 11 118,80 | C. M. St. P. \& P. |
| Old Belmont. | Lafayette | 2 | Gift | 1924 | *Belmont.-.- | 118, 80 | C. \& N. W. ${ }_{\text {C }}$ ( P P |
| Northern Forest | Vilas_-... | 150,755 160 | Purchase | 1925 1927 | *Wausau | 51, 155 51,29 | C. M. St. P. \& P. C. \& N. W. |
| Rib Hill... | Marathon | 160 | Gift | 1927 | *Wausa | 51, 29 | C. \& N. W. <br> C. M. St. P. \& P. |
| Potowatomi | Door- | 1,100 | Purchase | 1928 | Fish Creek | 17, 78 | G. B. \& W. |
| Terry Andrae | Sheboygan | , 112 | Gift | 1928 | Sheboygan- | 141 | C. \& N. W. |
| American Legion | Oneida | 36,000 | Purchase | 1929 | *Trout Lake |  | C. \& N. W. Soo |
| Copper Falls.-- | Ashland | 520 | Purchase | 1929 | Mellen. | 13, 77 | Soo |

* No resident park superintendent.

(1) Glenn Frank, President University of Wisconsin; (2) Edgar G. Doudna, Secretary Board of Normal School Regents; (3) C. B. Lester, Secretary Free Library Commission; (4) George P. Hambrecht, Director of Vocational Education.

Just thirty years ago the state made a new beginning in acquiring state parks, and since that time 16 areas varying in size from two acres to 150,000 acres and representing practically every type of scenic beauty and wild life peculiar to the middlewest have been set aside as state parks. The first of the state parks now existing was Interstate Park, established jointly with Minnesota in 1900. A state park board was organized in 1907, which in 1915 was made a part of the new conservation commission. Since then the extension of the state park system has been rapid.


Dalles of the St. Croix, Interstate Park.

During the last biennium three areas were added to the state park system, making a total of 16. The three added are Terry Andrae State Park in Sheboygan county, Copper Falls State Park in Ashland county, and American Legion Memorial State Park and Forest Preserve in Oneida county.

Terry Andrae Park, which covers 112 acres, was given to the state by Mrs. F. Terry Andrae of Milwaukee. It is located on the shore of Lake Michigan about six miles south of Sheboygan. Copper Falls Park was acquired by purchase from the Lake Superior District Power Company. It consists of 520 acres four miles north of Mellen. The new park in Oneida county was defined by legislative act to include all state-owned lands within two townships in the northern part of the county.
All state parks are freely open to the public. Many thousands of
visitors visit them annually, especially Devil's Lake, Interstate, and Peninsula Parks. The state is attempting in as many ways as possible to extend the use of state parks for educational purposes.

## Research Bureau and Advisory Council

In 1929 the conservation commission created a research bureau. This bureau consists of a group of scientists who serve the state without pay because of their deep interest in conservation problems.

The purpose of the research bureau is to determine causes and seek remedies of any influences which threaten to be detrimental to the wild life and forests of the state. The research bureau is a cooperative body working with the other divisions of the conservation commission, with other state departments, and with federal departments, in seeking scientific solutions for conservation problems. To date most of the activities of the research bureau have concerned game problems of the state, particularly of the prairie game birds of the central plains area.

The commission also has organized an advisory council of 27 mem bers, representing the various organizations interested in the subject.

## Education and Publications

Among the media used by the commission to reach the public are newspaper and magazine publicity, weekly and monthly releases from the department, public talks, still and motion picture photography, special publications, displays at fairs, and maintenance of an information service. Moving picture films produced by the division are lent at a minimum charge through the department of visual instruction at the university.

## Law Enforcement

All over the United States the title to all things wild by nature rests wholly in the state. Only the state can specify how, when, and by whom wild things can be reduced to personal possession. This theory operates regardless of the property owner upon whose land wild game lives, and extends to fish in a stream flowing through a property owner's land. This theory has tended to preclude direct and personal interest in the protection of game by individuals and has developed the necessity of public law enforcement officers.

The first Wisconsin law on game protection, enacted in 1887, created offices for four game wardens at an annual salary of $\$ 600$. In the same year three fish wardens were appointed. In 1891 a single fish and game warden, with power to appoint one or more deputies in each county, took the place of the fish and game wardens and in 1898, due to the alarm at the destruction of the forests by fire, all deputy fish and game wardens were declared to be deputy fire wardens. Since 1905 game wardens have been selected through civil service examinations. Since 1915 the terms "conservation warden"
and "deputy conservation warden" have been used. In 1929, the chief conservation warden became the "superintendent of law enforcement".

The conservation law enforcement division is entirely self-supporting, through the sale of licenses and confiscated goods. In the year, 1929-1930, wardens made 2,085 arrests and 1,688 seizures, and collected $\$ 71,960$ in fines.

## BOARD OF CONTROL

Members: John J. Hannan, President; Harriett E. Grim; George B. Harris.

Secretary: Allan W. Bayley.
Director, Juvenile Department: Elizabeth Yerxa.
Chief Probation Officer: L. F. Murphy.
Supervisor of Farms: G. M. Householder.
Chief Accountant: H. B. Evans.
Psychiatrist: F. C. Richmond.
Superintendents of Institutions:
State Hospital for the Insane: Dr. M. K. Green, Mendota.
Northern Hospital for the Insane: Dr. Peter Bell, Winnebago.
Central State Hospital for the Insane: Dr. W. A. Deerhake, Waupun.
Wisconsin Memorial Hospital: Dr. H. C. Werner, Mendota.
Northern Colony and Training School: Dr. A. L. Beier, Chippewa Falls.
Southern Colony and Training School: Dr. C. C. Atherton, Union Grove.
State Sanitorium: Dr. R. D. Thomson, Wales.
Lake Tomahawk State Camp: F. A. Reich, Tomahawk Lake.
State Prison: Oscar Lee (Warden), Waupun.
State Reformatory: E. H. Eklund (Warden), De Pere.
Industrial Home for Women: Mrs. Anna M. Anderson, Taycheedah.
Industrial School for Boys: H. E. Philip, Waukesha.
Industrial School for Girls: Mrs. Elizabeth B. Prescott, Milwaukee.
State Public School: C. D. Lehman, Sparta.
School for the Deaf: T. Emery Bray, Delavan.
School for the Blind: J. T. Hooper, Janesville.
Workshop for the Blind: J. T. Hooper, Janesville (Institution in Milwaukee).
Office: State Capitol. Institutions at places indicated.
Total personnel, March 31, 1931: 1,665.
Expenditures and receipts, 1929-30:

| Board of Control and Institutions | Expenditures |  | Receipts |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Operation and Maintenance | Capital |  |
| Board of Control | 177,569 | 6,519 | 3,064 |
| State Hospital | 319,801 | 14,295 | 21,926 |
| Northern Hospital | 298,576 | 6,271 | 6,584 |
| Central State Hospit | 114,813 | 6,477 | 4,392 |
| Memorial Hospital----------- | 253,903 | 29,669 | 305,919 |
| Northern Colony and Training School | 339,710 | 45,477 | 4,860 |
| Southern Colony and Training School | 169,524 | 78,432 | 10,076 |
| State Sanatorium- | 212,453 | 19,609 | 9,812 |
| Lake Tomahawk State Camp | 51,935 | 16,961 | 3,197 |
| State Prison | 367,380 | 16,680 | 173,735 |
| State Reformatory--.-.--- | 259,841 | 9,886 | 16,274 |
| Industrial Home for Wome | 598,570 | 6,998 | 2,500 |
| Industrial School for Boys | 199,500 | 6,945 | 32,810 |
| Industrial School for G | 120,217 | 7,879 | 8,369 |
| State Public School | 240,035 | 93,642 | 3,114 |
| School for Deaf | 136,398 | 3,783 | 3,449 |
| School for Blind | 162,816 | 4,885 | 13,863 |
| Workshop for Blind | 54,945 | ,831 | 28,142 |
| Binder Twine Plan | 438,413 | 10,843 | 558,694 |
| Prison Industries | 134,622 | 4,761 | 175,905 |
|  |  |  |  |
| Total Board of Control and State Institutions | \$4,740,756 | \$409,153 | \$1,481,140 |

State Charitable Aids: Blind and Deaf Pensions, $\$ 50,000$; Aid to Dependent Children, $\$ 30,000$; Old Age Pensions, $\$ 22,500$; County Tuberculosis Sanitoria, $\$ 386,840$; Chronic Insane, $\$ 1,078,186$. Total \$1,567,526.
Total state expenditures for charities and corrections: $\$ 6,717,435$.
Appropriations, 1931-33

| Board of Control and Institutions | 1931-32 | 1932-33 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| General Operation | \$ 223,246 | \$ 221,746 |
| Special Capital. | 635,000 | 625,000 |
| Coal and Insurance | Sums sufficient | Sums sufficient |
| State Hospital | 284,165 | 284,165 |
| Northern Hospital | 275,097 | 275,097 |
| Central State Hospital | 151,753 | 151,753 |
| Northern Colony and Training School | 305,312 | 305,312 |
| Southern Colony and Training School | 172,686 | 172,686 |
| State Sanatorium | 207,162 | 207,162 |
| Lake Tomahawk State Camp | 48,036 | 48,036 |
| State Prison.-.-.--.-.-.-.- | 425,637 | 425,637 |
| State Reformatory | 285,488 | 288,268 |
| Industrial Home for Women | 59,561 | 77,544 |
| Industrial School for Boys. | 174,988 | 174,988 |
| Industrial School for Girls | 110,078 | 110,078 |
| State Public School. | 227,814 | 227,814 |
| School for Deaf. | 135,666 | 135,666 |
| School for Blind | 146,782 | 146,782 |
| Workshop for Blind | 20,925 | 190,925 |
| Memorial Hospital. | Revolving appr ceipts, and fe | ropriation of rederal aid. |

Revolving appropriations of all receipts from absconding probationers' earnings, colonization projects, binder twine plant, other prison industries, farm at the new industrial school for girls, materials and products of the institute for blind artisans, farm sales, occupational therapy, witness fees of prisoners; sum sufficient appropriation for compensation to innocent prisoners.

| Charitable Aids | 1931-32 | 1932-33 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Aid to Blind and Deaf. | \$50,000 | \$50,000 |
| Aid to Dependent Children | 30,000 | 30,000 |
| Old Age Pensions.-- | 75,000 Sums | Sums sufficient |
| County Institutions | Sums sufficient | Sums sufficient |

Publications: Biennial Reports of Board of Control; biennial reports and rules and regulations of most of the state institutions; Old Age Assistance in Wisconsin (annual report) ; Inmate Population of State Institutions (monthly mimeographed sheet); reprints of all laws administered by board.

The state board of control is composed of three members, one of whom must be a woman, appointed for six-year terms by the governor, with confirmation by the senate. It is given by law the management of the charitable, curative, correctional, reformatory, and penal institutions of the state. In addition, it has supervisory power over county tuberculosis sanatoria, county asylums for the insane, county and city jails, county and city homes for the poor, and childcaring and placement agencies of the state. Under the law, the board sits as a commission in lunacy in the cases of inmates of state or county institutions and as a parole board for the state prison, the Milwaukee House of Correction, and the reformatory and correctional institutions. It has supervision of all persons on parole from criminal institutions and of all adults on probation under sentence from any court. It is the guardian of neglected and dependent children committed to the State Public School and supervises the state and county aid to all such children. It maintains a juvenile department for the administration of the child protection statutes. It administers the law providing for the sterilization of defectives. It supervises and audits the state and county aid to the blind and the aged and is the auditor of state and county payments for the care of the tubercular, the insane, and the feeble-minded.

The state institutions over which the board of control has jurisdiction are as follows:

## Wisconsin State Institutions



All the property of each separate institution is supervised by the board, which once a year takes an inventory and causes all books to be audited. At least once a month its representative makes an inspection of each institution. The board fixes all salaries of employes not otherwise fixed by law. The steward of each institution is the local business manager, but his transactions are all subject to the approval of the board.

## INSTITUTIONS FOR THE INSANE AND FEEBLE-MINDED

The state maintains four hospitals for the insane from which patients are discharged as cured, paroled to relatives, or transferred to county asylums for the insane as incurable. Persons are committed to insane institutions upon an order of a court of record following a request for examination by three citizens and a court hearing or a trial by jury if the patient demands it, which includes the testimony of a physician competent to diagnose mental diseases. Any person confined for insanity may have on his own petition or that of a guardian or friend a retrial or reexamination for insanity. Any person believing himself to be suffering from a mental disorder may by presenting a certificate signed by two physicians be admitted at the discretion of the superintendent to any public hospital for the insane. These patients receive the same treatment as others, but are allowed to leave upon five days' notice if in the discretion of the superintendent they are in fit condition. Daily records are kept of each inmate by the superintendents, who report monthly to the board of control.

## State Hospital for Insane

The State Hospital for the Insane, at Mendota, was opened in 1860. It admits for treatment persons suffering from mental and nervous disorders, drug addiction, and venereal diseases. Commitments are made from the southern and western parts of the state. The medical staff, composed of six resident physicians, works in close affiliation with the Psychiatric Department of the University Medical School, whose laboratories are often made use of by the hospital. Connected with the hospital is an occupational therapy department with two instructors and an institutional farm covering 226 acres, worked by the patients.

## Northern Hospital for the Insane

The other general hospital for the insane was opened at Winnebago in 1872. Patients are assigned to it from the eastern half of the state, excepting Milwaukee county, which has its own hospital for the acute insane. Besides the institutional site, the state owns 650 acres of land at this institution, about 470 of which are tilled by the inmates. It also maintains an occupational therapy department.

## Central State Hospital for the Insane

The Central State Hospital at Waupun for the criminal insane was provided for by the legislature of 1911. The board of control purchased a tract of 72 acres and the excavations for the hospital were made by prisoners. At that time it was thought of as a part of the state prison, but before the first patients were admitted in 1914, the 1913 legislature, in response to the trend of public thought, made it a separate institution for the treatment of persons becoming insane while serving sentence, those accused of crime but not tried or found not guilty because of insanity, insane persons considered dangerous to themselves or others, and persons adjudged to be insane who were previously convicted of a felony.

All the patients work who are able to do so. Within recent years an occupational therapy department has been added.

## Memorial Hospital

This hospital, consisting of eleven buildings on a 50 acre site, has been in existence since 1921. The hospital is in charge of a medical superintendent, a clinical director, three junior assistant physicians, an attending X-ray physician, and an attending dentist. Occupational therapy is provided, and the Red Cross and Knights of Columbus add their assistance.

This hospital is devoted exclusively to the care of nervous and mental cases of World War ex-service men. Any ex-service man resident of this state at the time of enlistment is eligible to treatment. A large part of the cost of maintenance is paid by the federal government.

## Northern Colony and Training School

The Northern Colony and Training School was formerly known as the Wisconsin Home for the Feeble-Minded. It was established at Chippewa Falls by act of the legislature of 1895 and opened in 1897. It is now the largest, in acreage and number of inmates, of all the state charitable and penal institutions except the state prison. Its premises cover 1,015 acres, of which approximately 600 are tilled by the inmates. About $10 \%$ of the inmates are epileptics and $30 \%$ in the uneducable grades. The institution maintains a school department for the educable classes, a custodial department for the helpless feeble-minded children, and various industrial departments where boys and girls receive occupational training. The adult inmates beyond the age to profit by academic training are given instruction in industrial work.

Inmates who have received training are paroled when it is believed safe, but kept under supervision while on parole.

## Southern Colony and Training School

This institution was opened in 1919, with the same object as the Northern Colony and Training School. It is located at Union Grove. Six teachers are provided, and the work is about equally divided between academic and vocational training. Both institutions for the feeble-minded are crowded, with long waiting lists.

## TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITALS

Besides the two state institutions for tuberculosis, the state pays $\$ 7$ per week toward the maintenance of patients in 19 county sanatoria, which have more than five times as many patients as the state institutions.

## Wisconsin State Sanatorium

The state sanatorium for the treatment of tuberculosis is located cn a 200 -acre tract near Wales in Waukesha County. Persons over sixteen years of age who have lived in Wisconsin at least one year prior to application may be admitted for observation or treatment for pulmonary tuberculosis. A positive diagnosis of tuberculosis is not necessary for admission, as the purpose of the institution is prevention as well as cure.

Anyone who has lived in the state for the required period without acquiring residence in any county, if unable to pay for his care ( $\$ 15$ per week) may be admitted at one-half the rate on application to and the approval of the state board of control. County charges are admitted after making a statement of their financial condition to their respective county judges and receiving their written approval.

Patients live in cottages whose broad verandas extend for more than a thousand feet. Occupational therapy is provided for those capable of sufficient exercise to participate. The medical staff includes a superintendent, two assistant resident physicians aided by a force of twelve nurses, and an X-ray and laboratory technician.

## Lake Tomahawk State Camp

This camp was established in 1915 for persons threatened with or convalescing from tuberculosis. Here convalescents, who are gathered from the tuberculosis hospitals of the state, do graded labor under medical supervision and gradually regain their strength before returning to normal life.

The land it occupies was formerly a part of the state forest reserve. Out of an area of 536 acres, 160 have been cleared and turned into garden and farm land. Practically all the work of the camp is done by patients.

## PENAL INSTITUTIONS

The state maintains three penal institutions: the state prison at Waupun, the reformatory between Green Bay and De Pere, and the industrial home for women at Taycheedah. To these are sent offenders sentenced for one year or more, except residents of Milwaukee County, who are confined in the House of Correction. Those sentenced for less than one year are confined in the county jails.

For first offenses, culprits are very often released on probation under a suspended sentence, which, so long as good behavior continues, dces not take effect. Such persons must report to probation officers who supervise their employment and the disposition of their earnings. All sentences given in this state except for the most serious crimes are indeterminate, that is, from the minimum to the maximum: for example, from two to five years. After the expiration of the minimum sentence, many convicts are paroled. For all such persons the parole board first obtains employment and until their sentences have expired takes charge of their wages (saving a portion to return to them when formally released) and requires monthly reports in person.

## Wisconsin State Prison

The state prison was located at Waupun in 1851. It is, in the language of the statutes, "the general penitentiary and prison for the punishment and reformation of all offenders committed and sentenced according to law by any court of the state of Wisconsin or the United States held in the districts of Wisconsin to imprisonment therein." At present, however, it houses only offenders over 30 years of age, repeaters, those guilty of the most serious offenses, and those transferred to it for bad conduct from the reformatories. First of-
fenders under thirty years of age, unless guilty of offenses such as murder or rape, are sentenced to the reformatory institutions. For good conduct prisoners are entitled to a diminution of sentence of one month for the first year, two for the second, three for the third, four for the fourth, five for the fifth, and six for every year thereafter.

The government and discipline of the prison are in the hands of a warden and his deputy warden and guards. In times of necessity, as on the occasion of escape by a prisoner, the warden has the powers of a sheriff.


South Cell Hall, State Prison.
The prisoners are occupied in the manufacture of binder twine, shoes, hosiery, clothing, motor license plates, and highway markers. The shoe factory supplies most of the state and county institutions with footwear. On farms owned by the prison and worked by the inmates is raised most of the food consumed in the prison. The binder twine and hosiery industries, which are self-supporting, pay a small daily compensation to the prisoners engaged in these trades. The twine is sold by the prison authorities on the open markets of the state; the hosiery is manufactured under contract with a private company which operates a hosiery factory within the prison in return for the payment to the state of $\$ 1.25$ per day for each prisoner engaged.

A new activity of the prisoners at Waupun is the reforestation project which has been undertaken on the state owned lands in the north. One hundred seventy-one prisoners were in February of this year working in prison camps and farms.

Classes are conducted under the supervision of the city superintendent of schools at Waupun, with the better educated prisoners as
teachers. Further educational opportunity is afforded through the University of Wisconsin Extension Division.

The parole system, established in 1907, has proved a success, with less than $11 \%$ of violations.

## State Reformatory

The state reformatory, between De Pere and Green Bay, was established by the legislature of 1897. It comprises the central headquarters located on a 198-acre tract, and three camps-two of them farms and the third a granite quarry at Amberg in Marinette County, from which the stone for the state office building is being quarried.

Classes are conducted in academic training as well as carpentry, cabinetmaking, plumbing, tailoring, blacksmithing, granite cutting, painting, baking, auto repairing and painting, and farming. All the inmates are males between the ages of sixteen and thirty convicted for the first time of felony except first or second degree murder. With the approval of the governor, any inmate whose presence is considered detrimental to the others may be transferred by the board of control to the state prison. Upon entering the institution each inmate is placed in the "second grade". When he has had a good record for a period of six months he may enter the "first grade", and after a ninety-day period in this grade he becomes eligible to parole, regardless of the length of his sentence. Paroled inmates are placed at suitable work, reporting to the institution in writing each month and remitting their surplus earnings, which are returned at the expiration of their sentences.

## Industrial Home for Women

The industrial home for women at Taycheedah is a reformatory institution providing for female offenders between the ages of eighteen and thirty, admitted by court commitment. All sentences are indeterminate, subject to parole by the board of control or discharge or pardon by the governor. Commitments are for all classes of delinquency except murder and second convictions for felony.

All activities incidental to institutional life, with the exception of the heavy labor on the 130 -acre farm, are carried on by the inmates. There is no appropriation for vocational or academic training.

It was opened in 1921.

## CHILDREN'S INSTITUTIONS

The state maintains three types of institutions for children. The industrial schools for boys and girls are for delinquent children; the state public school, for orphaned and neglected children; the schools for the deaf and blind, for handicapped children.

## Industrial School for Boys

The industrial school for boys at Waukesha is one of the oldest of the state institutions. Under the name, "House of Refuge", it was opened in 1860 for delinquents of both sexes. In 1872 girls were excluded, and the school is now limited to delinquent boys between twelve and twenty-one.

At the institution the boys are required to go to school four hours and work four hours each day. Commitments are made until the age of twenty-one, but boys may earn a parole in eighteen months. In such cases the home conditions are investigated before the boys are released and if considered improper the boys are placed with Wisconsin farmers. While on parole the boys are required to report in writing every three months to the superintendent.

The school offers training in gardening, dairying, tailoring, shoemaking, baking, painting, carpentry, blacksmithing, firing, and printing. On the 640 -acre farm the boys acquire a practical knowledge of agriculture.

Records show that about $70 \%$ of the boys leaving the school are never arrested again.

## Industrial School for Girls

The courts of record of Wisconsin may commit any girl under eighteen to this school. All commitments are until the age of twentyone, but girls may earn a parole in from eighteen months to two years and the percentage on parole is constantly increasing.

The institutional work is done entirely by the girls, and in addition there is a regular junior high school, which includes music, physical education, and commercial work.

This institution was inaugurated in 1875 as a private institution and did not come under the control of the state until 1915. It is located in Milwaukee. The legislature of 1927 has provided for a new location at Oregon, where buildings are now being erected.

## State Public School

The state public school, at Sparta, was established in 1886 for the care and education of the dependent and neglected children, including babies and crippled children. Children under sixteen are admitted when found by any county or juvenile court to be dependent or neglected. Crippled children are admitted up to age twentyone, and are sent, as rapidly as space will permit, to the two cottages at Madison designed as a branch of the state public school to care for them. Here they receive treatment at the Wisconsin General Hospital until cured or pronounced incapable of further help, when they are returned either to their parents, or to Sparta. Many children suitable for adoption are placed in private homes, under supervision of agents of the school, and subsequently are often adopted.

The school at Sparta maintains a complete graded school, including manual training, domestic science, opportunity classes, and kindergarten classes. Advanced students are educated at state expense in the Sparta high school.

The grounds comprise 223 acres.

## School for the Deaf

The Wisconsin school for the deaf is located at Delavan. Children are admitted between the ages of six and twenty and are given, besides their academic training, a vocation and the ability to read lips and to speak. No tuition is charged.

This school was incorporated in 1852.

## School for the Blind

The school for the blind was organized in Janesville in 1849 under private management. The next year the state took over the school as its first benevolent institution.

The course of study parallels that of the other public schools of the state, graduates being admitted on certificate to the University of Wisconsin.

The institution maintains a farm of 107 acres, a staff of physicians and nurses, and a field worker who visits adult blind in their homes and seeks children who need the services of the school. A summer school for adult blind is held during the summer vacation for those who have become blind after school age.

In 1924 was established a field agency to train and find employment for adult blind in the homes.

## Workshop for the Blind

In 1925, the workshop for the blind was placed under the supervision of the school although its location was not changed. The purpose of this workshop, organized in 1903, is the training and employment of adult blind. Here, workers engage in the manufacture of reed and willow products and are enabled to earn their living under the management of the workshop.

## PREVENTIVE WORK OF THE BOARD OF CONTROL

No discussion of the work of the board of control is complete without mention of its work in forestalling crime and disease.

## The Juvenile Department

This recently added department has greatly increased in importance through the enactment by the legislature of 1929 of a children's code. The work of this department falls into three main divisions:

1. It functions in investigations of the adoption of children at the request of the county judges who have the legal control.
2. It licenses and supervises all private child-caring agencies and institutions.
3. It cooperates with the county children's boards, of which there are now fifteen, and with county probation officers.

## State Psychiatrist

The state psychiatrist makes an examination of every person committed to a state penal or correctional institution to determine appropriate treatment. Persons committed to the wrong institution are transferred to the proper one.

## Adult Probation

A large number of adults convicted of state's prison offenses are, instead of being imprisoned, released under suspension of sentence. These people report regularly to probation officers, who find employment for them and take charge of their wages, paying a part of it to their dependents or saving it until the expiration of the normal sentence when the convicted persons are released from probation.

## County Institutions and Charges

Aside from state institutions, the board of control supervises, through field agents and institutional reports, local institutions as follows: 38 county insane asylums, the Milwaukee County House of Correction, 19 county tuberculosis sanatoria, 52 county and city poorhouses, and 397 county and city jails, containing altogether about 10,000 inmates. These institutions are inspected periodically and all are required to maintain a uniform accounting system.

The maintenance of the several state and county institutions involves extensive financial adjustments between the counties and the state and between the several counties. Each county is primarily responsible for the maintenance in institutions of persons who have a legal settlement within such county but lack financial means and have no relatives who can support them. The state, however, shares the cost of maintaining county patients in hospitals for the insane and tuberculosis sanitoria, whether operated by the state or the counties, and also pays the entire cost of patients without means who do not have a legal settlement in any county. Under this system the counties are chargeable with a part of the cost of maintaining county patients in the state institutions and the state for a part of the cost of patients in county asylums and tuberculosis sanitoria. Counties which do not have institutions of their own send their residents needing treatment to institutions of other counties but must reimburse these counties for all cost of maintenance, less aid received from the state. These financial adjustments are all made through the board of control and adjusted through the tax levies.

(1) Theodore Kronshage, Chairman Railroad Commission; (2) Tr. W. Wilcox, Chairman Industrial Commission; (3) James B. Borden, Director of the Budget; (4) Edwin E. Witte, Chief Legislative Reference Library.

# BUREAU OF ENGINEERING 

State Chief Engineer: C. A. Halbert.

State Architect: Arthur Peabody.
Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds: Fred Dugdale.
Chief Power Plant Engineer: J. C. White.
Office: State Capitol.
Total personnel, January, 1931: 179.
Expenditures, 1929-30: Operation, \$254,923.20; Maintenance, \$73,500; Capital, $\$ 15,860$.
Appropriations: Operation, $\$ 276,000$ in $1931-32$ and $\$ 281,000$ in 1932-33; Maintenance, $\$ 69,000$ for each year; Miscellaneous Capital, $\$ 35,000$ in 1931-32 and $\$ 10,000$ in 1932-33. Revolving appropriations for engineering services rendered to other departments and for repair of machinery at state power plant.
Publications: Quarterly Progress Reports (mimeographed).
The state engineering department was organized in 1915. Its name was changed to the bureau of engineering and its duties somewhat modified in 1929. Its executive officer is the state chief engineer, who is appointed by the governor for an indeterminate term, having civil service status.
The bureau of engineering has direct charge of all architectural and engineering phases of building construction work done for the state. It prepares the plans, draws the specifications, and supervises the work done under contracts. All building contracts must have the approval of the state chief engineer, as well as of the governor, and he must also approve all claims for work done under such contracts before they can be allowed.

The state chief engineer, under the statutes, also has general supervision of all engineering work carried on by any state department other than the highway commission. This applies to the engineers employed by the railroad commission, the industrial commission, the Portage levee commission, the sanitary engineering division of the board of health, and the drainage department of the college of agriculture. These engineers are all under the direct control of the departments which pay their salaries, but the state chief engineer is consulted in their appointment and receives quarterly reports on the engineering work done in each department. He also 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.

Since 1929 the bureau of engineering also has had charge of the operation of the capitol and capitol annex and all leased quarters in Madison, and the executive residence. The bureau formerly had charge of the maintenance of these buildings, and now has charge of both the maintenance and operation of these buildings and the grounds on which they are located, including janitor service, elevator service, policing, and similar duties. As the successor to the capitol commission which had charge of the building of the state capitol, the state chief engineer now has jurisdiction over the equipment of the capitol and the new state office building now being erected.


House Built with Firewood, near Wisconsin Rapids.

## GRAIN AND WAREHOUSE COMMISSION

Commissioners: W. R. McCabe, chairman; W. H. Scott, vice chairman; W. J. Keaough, secretary.

Office: Superior.
Total personnel, January, 1931: 64.
Expenditures, 1929-1930: \$168,790. Receipts: $\$ 167,840$.
Appropriations, 1931-1933: Receipts, with provision that balances in excess of $\$ 60,000$ at the end of any fiscal year revert to the general fund.
Publications: No regular publications.
The grain and warehouse commission was organized January 1, 1908. It is composed of three members appointed by the governor for three-year terms, without necessity of confirmation. The commission elects a chairman and a secretary from its own membership. It is supported wholly from its receipts; in fact, in most years the receipts considerably exceed the expenditures. More grain passes through the port of Duluth-Superior than any other place on the continent.

This department has no statutory divisions, but it has four unofficial divisions: weighing department, inspection department, chemical laboratory, and general office. Its principal duties are to inspect all grain shipped out of Superior; at the request of the shippers, to inspect grain shipped to Superior; to weigh all grain passing in and


An Old Wisconsin Mill.
out of Superior and to give official certificates of weight; and to make analyses at its protein laboratory, on request, of all grain and cereal products offered for inspection. The purpose of this service is to insure a fair deal to the shippers and producers of grain and thereby to develop the commerce of Superior and Wisconsin generally.

The commission enforces the grades and standards of the United States department of agriculture, which governs all shipments of grain in interstate commerce. All inspectors of the commission are licensed as federal inspectors and perform their duties under the supervision of the federal district supervisor.

## BOARD OF HEALTH

Members: Dr. Gustave Windesheim, President; Dr. C. A. Harper, secretary; Dr. H. A. Ainsworth; Dr. Stephen Cahana; Dr. Joseph Dean; Dr. Mina B. Glasier; Dr. J. J. Seelman.
State Health Officer: Dr. C. A. Harper.
Assistant State Health Officer: Dr. G. W. Henika.
Deputy State Health Officers: First District, Dr. W. J. Miller, Madison; Second District, Dr. Geo. E. Hoyt, Milwaukee; Third District, V. A. Gudex; Fourth District, Dr. F. P. Daly, Eau Claire; Fifth District, DR. R. L. Frisbie, Rhinelander.
Bureau of Vital Statistics: L. W. Hutchcroft, chief statistician.
Bureau of Communicable Diseases: Dr. H. M. Guilford, director.
Bureau of Child Welfare: Dr. CharlotTe J. Calvert, director.
Bureau of Public Health Nursing: Cornelia Van Kooy, director.
Bureau of Education: John Culnan, director.
Bureau of Nursing Education: ADDA Eldredge, director.
Bureau of Sanitary Engineering: L. F. Warrick, state sanitary engineer.
Bureau of Plumbing and Domestic Sanitary Engineering: Frank R. KIng, plumbing and domestic sanitary engineer.

State Laboratories: Dr. W. D. Stovall, director.
Hotel and Restaurant Division: Walter G. Mase, director.
Barber and Beauty Parlor Divisions: Charles E. Mullen, supervisor.

## Subordinate Boards

Barbers Examining Board: Frank E. Zuehlke; Wm. L. Smith; J. W. Hacker.

Beauty Parlor Examining Board: Antonia Thie; Belle Pickard; Margaret Doherty.
Embalmers' Examining Board: Chas. J. Gibson; Robt. H. Kroos; A. A. Frautschi; G. W. Henika, M. D.

Nursing Education, Committee on: Dr. Jos. Lettenberger; Dr. Oscar Lotz; Miss Stella Acklet; Miss Faith Collins; Mrs. Agnes Duffin; Rev. Herman Fritschel; Sister M. Florina Nieland; Miss Cornelia Van Kooy; Dr. C. A. Harper; Miss Adda Eldredge.
Nurses Examiners, Board of: Sister Berenice Beck; Mildred Banker; Mrs. Agnes Duffin; Ruth Hopper.
Plumbers' Examining Board: Frank J. Smith; A. J. Matthias; Frank R. King.
Public Health Nurses Committee on Certification: Dr. C. A. Harper; Erna Kowalke; Stella Stillson.

Water Pollution, Committee on: Dr. C. A. Harper, State Health Officer, Executive secretary; L. M. Hobbins, Conservation Commismission; C. A. Halbert, state engineer; L. F. Warrick, state sanitary engineer; ADOLPH KANNEBERG, railroad commission chairman.
Office: State Capitol. Deputy state health officers have offices in the cities given above following their names. The state laboratories are located at the University of Wisconsin, and the branch and cooperative laboratories as indicated below.
Total personnel, January, 1931: 118.
Expenditures, 1929-30: $\$ 298,249$. Receipts: $\$ 101,816$.
Appropriations, 1931-33: General administration, $\$ 163,170$; licensing of embalmers, $\$ 6,364$; hotels and restaurants, $\$ 32,846$; regulation of barbers, $\$ 19,228$; regulation of plumbers, $\$ 19,214$; beauty parlors, $\$ 18,387$; bureau of child welfare, $\$ 51,000$; registration of nurses, $\$ 19,806$ (each of these appropriations is annual, so that the total for the biennium is twice the figure given).
Publications: Biennial reports; Health bulletin (quarterly); Proceedings of the biennial conference of health officers; Reprints of laws enforced by board and its various codes; Numerous health manuals and special studies.

The state board of health was organized to improve health conditions in this state. It has had a continuous existence since 1876, but many of its duties are of much more recent origin, practically every legislature having added thereto. It consists of seven members appointed by the governor, with the advice and consent of the senate, for seven-year terms. These members elect the state health officer, who is the secretary and executive officer of the board, which is itself a policy-determining and order-making body, rather than an administrative agency.

The duties and powers of the board of health vary widely. It enforces all health laws of the state and has extensive order-making powers. These include the preparation, promulgation, and enforcement of a considerable number of permanent codes in effect throughout the state. In addition, special regulations are made to meet emergencies and orders are issued for the abatement of nuisances. Permanent codes and rules are adopted after investigations and hearings, emergency regulations often without notice when a serious situation menacing to health and requiring prompt action exists in the state.

The state board of health and the state health officer are supplemented by the local boards of health and local health officers in all towns, villages, and cities. By a 1929 statute county boards of health are authorized, but none has as yet been organized. The local boards are composed principally of laymen, as is also the health personnel in towns and often in villages and the smaller cities. Only in a few of the larger cities are there full-time health officers, yet the powers of the local boards and the local health officers are very great.

The state board of health cooperates with, assists, and supervises the work of the local health officers. These contacts are made principally through the five deputy state health officers, each of whom has
as his district a specified part of the state, in which he maintains his office.

A major concern of the state board of health, the deputy health officers, and the local health officers is the prevention and control of contagious diseases. For this work the state board has organized a bureau of communicable diseases, which is conducted in cooperation with the United States Public Health Service. This bureau receives and analyzes weekly reports from the local health officers giving the number of new cases of all reportable diseases. When any disease in a particular locality becomes alarming, the state board investigates the situation and cooperates with the local authorities in establishing control. Among communicable diseases, special attention is given to venereal diseases. Physicians and hospitals must report all cases of such diseases and attempts are made to follow them up to insure treatment.
For the more extensive control of these and other diseases, a state laboratory and branch laboratories are maintained. The state laboratory is operated in conjunction with the university, and is in charge of a member of the university faculty. At this laboratory chemical and bacteriological examinations are made to determine the presence of various communicable diseases, such as tuberculosis, diphtheria, typhoid fever, meningitis, and the several venereal diseases; also of water to determine its fitness for drinking purposes. These tests are made free of charge at the request of any physician or public health officer. At the hygienic laboratory also, the Pasteur treatment for the prevention of hydrophobia is given to persons who have been bitten by animals suspected of suffering from rabies. This laboratory manufactures anti-typhoid vaccine and pertussis vaccine and distributes them to physicians. The board of health also distributes silver nitrate, which physicians and midwives attending births are required to put into the eyes of all new born babies to prevent blindness.

Besides the state laboratory a branch laboratory is maintained at Rhinelander and cooperative laboratories at Kenosha, Green Bay, Superior, Beloit, Oshkosh, and Wausau. The cost of the operation of these cooperative laboratories is shared by the cities in which they are located and the state. They assist physicians in diagnosing communicable diseases and in numerous other respects.

By special legislation the board of health has been charged with giving particular attention to public health work among the Indians, whose death rate is more than twice as high as that of the whites of the state. While most of them reside on Indian reservations, the state expends $\$ 15,000$ per year to supplement the insufficient federal appropriations.

Another service is the publication and distribution of literature on health problems. The state board of health has a distinct bureau of education, which issues newspaper stories and popular bulletins on many health problems.

A specialized service is that carried on by the bureau of child
welfare in the field of maternity and infancy care. Wisconsin was engaged in this work prior to the passage of the Sheppard-Towner act and has continued this service, despite the failure of Congress to renew the federal aid. This has taken many different forms: monthly letters to expectant mothers, literature upon the care of the mother and the child, a child welfare special truck and exhibit, and stimulation of and cooperation with local maternity and infant health centers established in many places in the state, where expectant mothers and children under six are examined free of charge.

A related field is that of public health nursing. The state board of health keeps in close touch with all public health nurses, including not only the county, city, and school nurses, but those employed by social agencies. A state law requires such public health nurses to be certified by the board of health, which discharges this duty through a committee on the certification of public health nurses. It also employs field agents to keep in close touch with all of these public health nurses and to assist them with their problems.

The board of health is likewise concerned with the qualifications of general nurses. Under the existing statute no license is required to engage in the nursing profession, but no nurse may hold herself out as a registered nurse unless she has been registered by the board of health. Through a board of examiners the board conducts examinations of applicants for registration. Through another committee and a salaried director of nursing education, it prescribes standards for all training schools for nurses and inspects and generally supervises all such schools within the state.

The state board of health licenses all maternity hospitals in the state.

The board of health also includes Wisconsin's bureau of vital statistics. Under state law it receives, classifies and preserves all records of births, deaths, causes of death, marriages, and divorces. Wisconsin has for many years been in the so-called registration area of the United States, which means that these vital statistics are reported in practically every case. Similar reports are made to the registers of deeds of the several counties, but the state board of health is the central agency for all records of this kind. Persons born in Wisconsin wishing to obtain certified copies of birth certificates can procure them by applying to the board of health or the register of deeds in the county where the person was born, and paying a small fee.

Another line of work of the board of health is that of sanitary engineering. This bureau is concerned with the purity of water. supplies, safe and adequate sewage and garbage disposal, and the disposal of industrial wastes. It must approve of all waterworks plants, sewage and refuse disposal systems, and swimming pools, and as the enforcement agent of the committee on water pollution has undertaken many studies to discover methods of handling wastes, particularly those of paper mills, tanneries, canneries and milk products establishments to prevent stream pollution.


Telward's Glen.

The committee on water pollution is an inter-departmental committee organized in 1927. It is composed of representatives of all state departments which are in any manner interested in the problem of stream pollution, but the state health officer is the executive officer of the committee and has charge of all of its administrative work. Prior to the creation of this committee the pollution of streams was forbidden by statute under drastic penalties, but this law was practically a dead letter because no practical way was known of preventing pollution without shutting down many industries. Since its organization the committee has directed extensive research projects in conjunction with industries to solve their problems. Though considerable progress has been made much remains to be accomplished.

The board of health also has jurisdiction over plumbing and domestic sanitary engineering. It has adopted rules and regulations governing industrial camp sanitation, private water supplies and waste disposal, public comfort stations, and (with the industrial commission) rules governing general sanitation for places of employment. It has adopted and enforces a state plumbing code, which prescribes minimum standards applicable throughout the state for all plumbing and drainage installations. Where there are no local inspectors, such installations are inspected by representatives of the board of health. The board also licenses plumbers and registers plumber apprentices in all places having a population above three thousand. Such licenses are issued after examinations conducted by a special examining board named by the board of health.

Similar licensing laws apply to embalmers, barbers, and cosmeticians. All of these have special examining boards composed of people engaged in these professions, who are named by the state board of health. All are subject to inspection by field agents of the board, which has adopted and enforces rules and regulations intended to insure the sanitary operation of these establishments rendering personal service.

Hotels, restaurants, and lunch stands are licensed by and subject to the regulations of the state board of health. Like all of the licensing bureaus of the board of health, this is supported wholly from fees. All licenses issued are subject to annual renewal and the license fees pay for the entire service.

## HIGHWAY COMMISSION

Commissioners: Jerry Donohue, chairman; Karl G. Kurtenacker, secretary; Fred J. Seguin.
Staff: W. C. Buetow, state highway engineer; A. L. Hambrecht, construction engineer; WM. Hoenig, maintenance engineer ; C. H. KIRCH, bridge engineer; C. R. Stokes, materials engineer; M. W. Torkelson, director of regional planning; Frank Cnare, plan engineer; Harry D. Blake, grade crossing engineer; W. B. Blair, chief accountant; C. W. Thompson, assistant secretary.
Division Engineers: Division No. 1, J. C. Jones, Madison; Division No. 2, J. A. Stransky, Milwaukee; Division No. 3, D. F. Culbertson, Green Bay; Division No. 4, W. J. Haselton, Wisconsin Rapids; Division No. 5, T. M. Reynolds, La Crosse; Division No. 6, W. F. Baumgartner, Eau Claire; Division No. 7, F. M. Sargeant, Rhinelander; Division No. 8, G. I. Germond, Superior, Division No. 9, Thos. W. Reilly, Lancaster.

Offices: General Office: Capitol Annex; Division offices in places given above as the addresses of the division engineers.
Total Personnel, Jan. 1, 1931: 412.
Expenditures, 1929-30: Administrative and engineering expenses, \$1,036,521; Maintenance and construction funds, including state highway aids, $\$ 24,586,781$.
Receipts: Federal aid, $\$ 3,058,505$; County funds, $\$ 3,791,603$; other receipts, $\$ 654,913$.
Appropriations, 1931-33: All receipts from motor vehicle registration fees, and the gasoline tax less cost of collection, federal highway aid, and moneys paid.
Publications: Biennial Report.
The highway commission is, in the number of employes and in total expenditures, the largest administrative state department. It was organized in 1911 and reorganized in 1929. It now consists of three commissioners appointed by the governor, subject to confirmation, for six year terms, who devote full time to their duties. Subordinate to them is a large staff of engineers and other employes, part of whom are attached to the general office in Madison and others to the nine division offices maintained in as many sections of the state.

The highway commission, as the name implies, has jurisdiction over all state highway activities. These activities are described in the article on "Wisconsin Highways" by M. W. Torkelson of the staff of the commission, pages $9-29$. Interested persons are referred to this article for a more detailed account of the work of the commission than is here repeated.

The highway commission has direct charge of all federal highway construction in this state. In conjunction with the United States Bureau of Public Roads, it selects the specific location of all federal aid projects, prepares the plans and specifications, lets the contracts, supervises the construction, and pays the bills. All state and county aid construction on the state trunk highway system is, similarly, under the control of the state highway commission, but with the difference that the actual execution of the work is vested in the county
highway committees. The construction of roads to state parks and charitable and penal institutions is a direct responsibility of the state commission, acting in cooperation with the conservation commission and the board of control, respectively. The state highway commission also has control over all large bridges built with state or county funds, preparing the plans and specifications and inspecting the construction.

Under the 1931 highway act, the commission has direct control over the maintenance of all state trunk highways. Heretofore this has been a responsibility of the counties, with some supervision by the state highway commission. Now, the commission will directly


Highway 33 Near Cashton.
control the work, but will continue to utilize the county highway forces in the execution of the same. The commission has always had charge of marking and signing all the state trunk highways and under the new law will also be responsible for snow removal.

Another important duty is the allotment of the state highway funds. All moneys collected from motor vehicle registration fees and the gasoline tax (above the cost of collection), plus all federal highway aids, are devoted exclusively to highway improvement and maintenance. The allotments from this so-called "highway fund" (which as a matter of law is not a separate fund at all, but a part of the general fund) are controlled by statute, as described in the article by Mr. Torkelson. The particular projects on which construction work is to be done, however, are largely within the determination of the highway commission. It is responsible for the development of a co-
ordinated construction program and its completion, harmonizing local demands with state needs.

A regional planning department is an addition to the highway department, created by a special act of the 1929 legislature. This department is concerned with plans for state highway development, with attention to the beauty of roads. It has assumed the duties formerly carried on by the traffic department. These include the preparation and distribution of highway maps and traffic service maps and the furnishing of information to the traveling public upon the condition of the highways. It also assists in the enforcement of the state traffic code, which regulates highway traffic and is designed to reduce the number of automobile accidents. Particular attention is given to truck loadings to prevent unreasonable wear and tear on the highways through illegal loads. Statistics are collected of all serious automobile accidents and an annual traffic count taken of the traffic on state highways, with the end in view of determining the type of construction required to meet traffic needs.

## INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION

Commissioners: Fred M. Wilcox, Chairman; R. G. Knutson; Voyta Wrabetz.
Secretary: A. J. Altmeyer.
Safety and Sanitation Division: R. McA. Keown, Engineer; C. D. Sutterfield, Assistant to the Engineer; H. F. Menzel, Director of Safety Education; W. C. Muehlstein, Building Engineer; M. A. Edgar, Chief Boiler Inspector; J. E. Florin, Superintendent of Fire Prevention; John E. Wise, Electrical Engineer; A. H. Findeisen, Mine Inspector.

Workmen's Compensation Department: F. T. McCormick, A. T. Flint, I. M. Kittleson, H. A. Nelson, H. F. Ohm, Examiners.

Woman and Child Labor Department: Taylor Frye, Assistant to the Commission; Maud Sweet, Milwaukee, Field Director.
Apprenticeship Department: W. J. Simon, Supervisor of Apprenticeship.
Statistical Department: Orrin A. Fried, Chief Statistician.
Employment Department: R. G. Knutson, Director; Harry Lippart, Assistant Director, 904 N. Edison St., Milwaukee.
Bureau of Unemployment Research: Don D. Lescohier.
Offices: General offices, State Capitol; Safety and Sanitation Department, Capitol Annex; Milwaukee Office, 744 N. Fourth St.
Total Personnel, Jan. 1931: 143.
Expenditures, 1929-30: \$327,578. Receipts: \$11,029.
Appropriations, 1931-33: $\$ 338,000$ per year for general administration; $\$ 10,000$ per year, contingent appropriation, for unemployment studies. Sum sufficient from fire department dues for fire department inspections neglected by local departments.
Principal Publications: Biennial Report; Wokmen's Compensation Report (annual); Annotated Labor Laws (1930); reprints of the laws administered by commission; safety codes (on the different subjects on which the commission has issued orders) ; Wisconsin Labor Statistics (periodical); Wisconsin Apprentice (periodical) ; Wisconsin Labor Market (monthly).

The industrial commission is the labor department of the state. It was organized in 1911 as the successor of the bureau of labor and industrial statistics (created in 1883) and two other smaller departments. It consists of three commissioners appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the senate for terms of six years.

The industrial commission administers substantially all the labor laws of the state and has some miscellaneous duties. The scope of its activities is best indicated by the divisions into which the commission has organized its work: safety and sanitation, workmen's compensation, employment, woman and child labor, statistics, and apprenticeship.

In the field of safety and sanitation the commission's work has for its object the prevention of industrial accidents. In the industrial commission act, Wisconsin abandoned the method of detailed legislation on industrial safety. Instead, the law now provides merely that every employment and place of employment and every public building shall be safe and gives the industrial commission power to determine by general orders what shall be deemed safe employment, a safe place of employment, or a safe public building. Under this authority the industrial commission has issued extensive codes, the scope of which is indicated by the titles of some of the more important of these codes: General Orders on Safety, State Building Code, General Orders on Existing Buildings, Elevator Code, Boiler Code, General Orders on Sanitation, Industrial Lighting Code, Heating and Ventilation Code, Electrical Safety Code, General Orders on Mines, and General Orders on Fire Prevention. All of these codes were prepared by advisory committees composed of representatives of employers and employes in the industries affected and special experts in these fields. These orders have virtually the effect of statutes, but are very much more specific than it is possible for statutes to be, and can be more readily changed.

The orders on the several safety codes are enforced principally through inspection and education. The commission has a safety staff consisting of an engineer in charge of the department, an assistant engineer, eleven factory inspectors, five building engineers and inspectors, three boiler inspectors, two fire prevention men, an electrical engineer, a mine inspector, and a director of safety education. Through this staff, the commission endeavors to inspect systematically all places of employment and brings to employer's attention conditions found which violate the safety codes and issues special orders upon them requiring these violations to be corrected within a specified time, following up these orders through correspondence and reinspections. It also investigates all serious accidents, makes numerous other special inspections, and gives technical aid to employers, particularly small employers, in solving their safety problems. The emphasis in the entire service rendered in this field is upon education and cooperation, prosecution being resorted to only when all efforts to secure compliance with reasonable safety standards have failed.

The industrial commission administers the workmen's compensation law, under which more than 20,000 workmen are compensated annually for industrial injuries and approximately three times that number receive some medical aid. All accidents disabling workmen for more than seven days are reported to the commission, whose duty it is to see that these workmen receive the compensation and medical aid to which they are entitled under the workmen's compensation law. The total benefits paid exceed $\$ 6,000,000$ per year. When disputes arise between employers (or their insurance companies) and employes over the benefits to which the injured workmen are entitled, the industrial commission decides the dispute, after a public hearing. Ninety percent of all cases are settled without formal hearings, but the so-called "contested cases" involve above half of the total benefits. Hearings are held throughout the state by a member of the commission or an examiner, but all cases are decided by the commission sitting as a body, after going over the testimony. From the commission's decision there is an appeal to the circuit court of Dane county and from that to the supreme court, but such appeals are taken in considerably less than one per cent of all cases.

In the field of employment the industrial commission conducts ten free public employment offices, located as follows:

Ashland, 213-7th Avenue<br>Green Bay, 213 North Broadway<br>La Crosse, 326 State Street<br>Madison, 111 West Main Street<br>Milwaukee, 904 North Edison Street<br>Oshkosh, 18 Otter Street<br>Racine, 104 Main Street<br>Sheboygan. City Hall<br>Superior, 1712 Winter Street<br>Wausau, 409-1st Street

These public employment offices are a part of the United States Employment Service and a small part of their cost is met from federal funds, but they are entirely under the control of the state. The quarters in all instances are furnished by the cities, or the cities and counties jointly, in which they are located, while the personnel is paid by the industrial commission. Above 100,000 placements of workmen seeking employment have been made in each recent year through these employment offices.

Besides conducting public employment offices, the commission licenses and regulates all fee-charging private employment agencies. This state has fewer private employment offices than any other state of comparable size and the total placements made through them are less than one-tenth of those made by the public employment offices.

A special activity of the industrial commission in this field during the last year has been the organization of a bureau of unemployment research under the direction of Professor Don D. Lescohier of the university. The bureau has devoted its principal efforts toward securing a permanent organization in each community, to deal

(1) Charles L. Hill, Chairman Department of Agriculture and Markets; (2) E. L. Kelley, Chairman Tax Commission; (3) C. F. Schwenker, Chairman Banking Commission; (4) F. X. Ritger, Director of Purchases.
b
not only with the existing unemployment crisis but to regularize employment on a permanent basis.

Through its woman and child labor department, the industrial commission enforces the child labor law, the women's hours of labor law, the minimum wage law, and related measures. In Milwaukee, which has the largest number of children in gainful employment, the commission itself issues all child labor permits. Elsewhere in the state it issues permits through local unpaid deputies, principally school officials, whose work it supervises and checks. It has a staff of five women deputies who make field inspections to check upon compliance with the special labor laws for women and children and to help employers to work out the problems which arise under these laws.

Wisconsin's apprenticeship law is unique, providing for a state supervised system of apprenticeship. Through its apprenticeship department, the industrial commission promotes apprenticeship, passes upon all apprenticeship contracts, and supervises their execution. More than three thousand young men in this state are now employed under standardized apprenticeship contracts, and in this manner are getting a complete all-around practical training in occupations in which there is great need for really skilled mechanics. This shop training is in all instances supplemented by school training afforded through the vocational schools.

The statistics compiled by the Industrial Commission relate principally to the work which it is doing in the fields which have been indicated above. In addition, there has been developed, through the voluntary cooperation of numerous employers, a monthly index of employment and payrolls, which, while not as complete as it ought to be, gives fairly accurate information upon the trend of industrial conditions in the state.

The Industrial Commission is also charged with the duty of mediation in labor disputes. This is a function which in recent years has required little attention, as there have been but few labor disputes in the state. Between 1929 and 1931 the state also had an additional state department operating in this same field, the board of conciliation, created for the adjustment of labor disputes affecting public utilities. This was abolished in the 1931 budget act.


West Portico.

## INSURANCE DEPARTMENT

Commissioner of Insurance: M. A. Freedy.

Deputy Commissioner: J. E. Kennedy.
Chief Actuary: J. R. LANGE.
Office: State Capitol.
Total personnel, January, 1931: Insurance Department, 16; Fire Marshal, 7.
Fxpenditures, 1929-1930: Insurance Department, \$54,624; Fire Marshal, \$27,477.
Receipts, 1929-30: \$151,619. In addition the department collected insurance taxes totalling $\$ 2,124,600$ and $\$ 276,583$ fire department dues.
Appropriations, 1931-33: Insurance Department, $\$ 51,000$ and insurance company examinations fees charged; Fire Marshal, $\$ 30,000$. Publications: Annual reports; Insurance Laws.

The commissioner of insurance is an appointive officer named by the governor, with the approval of the senate, for a four year term. The department dates back to 1878, and in 1911 absorbed the fire marshal's department organized in 1907.

The insurance department administers all laws relating to the supervision and regulation of all forms of insurance except workmen's compensation insurance, over which the department has divided authority with the compensation insurance board of three members, of which the commissioner of insurance is the chairman. Its duties in this field include supervision over the organization of domestic insurance companies and the admission of foreign companies. All foreign companies are carefully examined before admission and all domestic companies at least once every three years. In addition, the commissioner may examine any company operating in this state whenever he deems such an examination advisable. The department receives annual reports from all companies, which are used as a check upon their condition and for statistical purposes. The commissioner approves all policy forms used in this state, and prescribes the method for determining reserve liabilities. He has power to revoke the admission of any foreign insurance company for violations of the insurance law or unsound condition, and may initiate proceedings to wind up any insolvent domestic company and under court order take over their business. He licenses fire insurance rating bureaus, passes upon the rules which they adopt, and after a hearing and upon sufficient proof may modify rates for any fire insurance classification. He also licenses all life insurance agents.

The primary purpose of all these regulatory laws is the protection of the policy holders. Much work is done by the department directly for them. Complaints received from them are investigated and those found to have merit adjusted through negotiations with the insurance
companies. By statute all foreign companies, as a condition of doing business in this state, must agree to accept service of process through the commissioner. When a foreign company has withdrawn from the state the department is authorized to prosecute claims of Wisconsin citizens against it.

The insurance department also collects the taxes imposed upon insurance companies, amounting to above $\$ 2,100,000$ per year, which are briefly described by J. R. Blough in the "Wisconsin Tax System" on pages 49-69 of this book. It also collects and apportions the fire department dues amounting to above $\$ 275,000$. Under our statutes, all fire insurance companies must pay a tax of two percent on their premiums collected on policies written in cities, villages, and towns having accredited organized fire departments. The moneys so collected are sent back to these communities and used for the support of their fire departments.

The commissioner of insurance manages and operates the state life fund and the state insurance fund, which are in effect state insurance companies. The state life fund issues life insurance policies to the citizens of the state applying for such insurance. Its annual premium income is in the neighborhood of $\$ 47,000$. The fund is in good condition, but has grown but slowly. The state insurance fund is a fire insurance fund for the insurance of the property of the state and its political subdivisions desiring to insure with this fund. Its annual income is around $\$ 300,000$, and is increasing rapidly. It is out of this fund that the state office building and the orthopedic hospital for children are being built, under appropriations made in 1929.

The commissioner of insurance is ex officio state fire marshal and has a separate appropriation for the performance of his duties in this capacity. These include the collection of statistics of fire losses and the investigation and prosecution of arson cases. All fires of suspicious origin are investigated by representatives of the department and when the evidence warrants prosecutions are initiated against those believed guilty of arson.

## FREE LIBRARY COMMISSION

Commissioners: J. H. A. Lacher, chairman; Joseph Schafer, Supt. State Historical Society, vice chairman; Zona Gale; John Callahan, State Superintendent of Public Instruction; Glenn Frank, president, University of Wisconsin.

Secretary: Clarence B. Lester.
Legislative Reference Library: Edwin E. Witte, chief.
Library School: Mary Emogene Hazeltine, principal.
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 School, Madison Free Library; Traveling Library, Capitol Annex.
Total personnel, January, 1931: 62.
Expenditures, 1929-30: \$94,230. Receipts: \$4,224.
Appropriations, 1931-33: General appropriation, $\$ 30,000$ per year. Conditional appropriation for additional operation, $\$ 10,000$ per year; Library School, $\$ 16.000$ per year: Legislative Reference Library, $\$ 27,500$ in 1931-32; $\$ 42,500$ in 1932-33.
Publications: Biennial Reports; Wisconsin Library Bulletin (monthly periodical; subscription price $\$ 1$ per year); Library School catalogue; occasional book lists.

The five member board of the free library commission includes three ex officio members (the state superintendent of public instruction, the president of the University, and the superintendent of the state historical society) and two members appointed by the governor, without confirmation, for terms of five years. The commission elects a chairman from its own membership and employs a secretary. The members receive no salary, but are reimbursed their actual expenses incurred in attending meetings.

The commission was organized in 1895. The traveling library work and a summer library school were started the same year, and provided for by statute in 1899. The legislative reference library was established in 1901, but no appropriation was made for bill drafting until 1907. The full year library school was established in 1905.

It is the duty of this commission to assist in the establishment, maintenance, and operation of public libraries throughout the state. To this end, it becomes an advisory and information service to which local library boards and librarians may bring their problems and which they may consult in library projects.
It advises in such matters as selection of library quarters, the construction and arrangement of buildings, the organization and conduct of library affairs, the selection of books-in any effort to make books increasingly available to readers. This assistance is given through correspondence and through visits and consultation with experts in specific aspects of library work. The commission publishes a monthly bulletin dealing with subjects of interest to librarians, containing notes on current library practices and a list of current books recommended for library purchase.

## Library School

The library school is by statute a school of the University of Wisconsin, but is conducted by the free library commission. The members of the faculty have university rank and students receive university credits.

The school offers a one year professional course for public library work. This course covers ali the main branches of library work and includes two months of practical apprenticeship in the libraries of the state, under the supervision of experienced librarians and the faculty of the school.

Besides this professional library course, summer school courses for public librarians and teacher-librarians are offered. There is also a two-hour course throughout the year for teacher-librarians, in cooperation with the School of Education.

The members of the faculty of the school are available at all times for consultation on library problems and spend part of their time in visiting the public libraries of the state in the capacity of consultants.

## Traveling Library

The traveling library service (at Madison) is 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 make requests for single books or for 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.

Through an act of Congress, these books are sent through the mail at a rate much lower than that for other parcels, the postage out being paid by the state and the return postage by the borrowers. During the year, 1929-1930, 30,585 requests for books were received by the library and 177,635 books sent out.

## Legislative Reference Library

The Wisconsin legislative reference library was the first service of its kind in the United States. Its activities are of two distinct types. The bill drafting work for members of the legislature is a technical and legal service whereby measures outlined by the legislators are put into legal form, made consistent with the existing body of laws, and fitted into the statutes. This work is done only upon receipt of signed instructions of members, and is performed by the chief of the library assisted by attorneys employed only during the session. In Wisconsin every bill which makes changes in the laws is
drafted as an amendment to the existing statutes so as to show the law before and after the proposed change.

Although the legislative session covers only about one-quarter of the biennium, the second activity of the library is one which never ceases-that is, the reference work which it performs at the request of any citizen or group of citizens. This consists of compiling information in response to specific questions upon current legislative and related subjects: e. g., the best available information upon opposing sides of public questions; information upon the success or failure in other states of laws proposed for Wisconsin. To carry out this task the library collects its material from all the principal sources in which such information appears-public documents, books, pamphlets, magazines, and newspapers-and has in its collection some 50,000 published and written items for consultation. When necessary, it sends out letters and questionnaires. It keeps in touch with other legislative reference libraries and research organizations, and has made an index of all bills introduced in the Wisconsin legislature since 1899 and all of the private and local laws.

Between sessions of the legislature the library's cooperation and help is in constant demand by the interim committees created by the legislature to study special problems in the interim between sessions. The library aids through its research services in making most of these studies-some to a greater extent than others-and the chief of the library is very often called on for editorial assistance in preparing the reports of these committees for submission at the subsequent session of the legislature.

A new duty of the legislative reference library, imposed by the 1929 legislature, is the editing of the Wisconsin Blue Book.

## OIL INSPECTION DEPARTMENT

State Supervisor of Oil Inspectors: R. L. Brecke.

Office: State Capitol.
Total personnel, January 1931: 53.
Expenditures, 1929-30: \$150,053. Receipts, \$245,691.
Appropriations, 1931-33: Receipts, with unused balance laspsing annually.
Publications: None.
The function of the oil inspection department is the inspection of gasoline and other petroleum products and cooperation with the state treasurer in the collection of the gasoline tax. This department. was created in 1880 to safeguard the public against accident hazards resulting from the improper refining of kerosene. The duty of inspection of petroleum products then imposed is still performed, but emphasis in inspection has shifted to the quality of the gasoline sold.

Since the enactment of the gasoline tax law in 1925 the oil inspectors have been the principal agency for checking the payment of the
tax. A large part of the gasoline taxes are collected and remitted by them to the state treasurer. They also make monthly reports to the treasurer upon all shipments of oil received at railroad stations to prevent evasion.

The work of the department is carried on through about fifty oil inspectors, operating in districts created for this purpose. These inspectors are under the direction of a state supervisor of inspectors, who is an officer appointed by the governor, subject to confirmation, for a term of two years. All other inspectors and employes of the department are subject to civil service and appointed under the terms of the civil service law.

## BUREAU OF PERSONNEL

Members of Personnel Board: B. J. Castle, Chairman, Kathryn A. Hoebel, Geo. J. Kispert.

Director of Personnel: A. E. Garey.
Chief Examiner: A. J. OpStedal; Secretary: Elsa A. Sawyer.
Office: State Capitol.
Total personnel, Jan. 1931: 23.
Expenditures, 1929-30: $\$ 34,318$.
Appropriations: 1931-33: $\$ 45,000$ per year.
Publications: Biennial Reports; Civil Service Law; Specifications and Salary Ranges for the Classified Service (Jan. 1931).

The bureau of personnel administers the Wisconsin civil service law. As originally enacted in 1905, this law was designed merely to eliminate political appointments and covered little more than entrance into the state service.

From this original conception the civil service law has developed until it now applies to practically all state employes except elective and appointive state offices and military appointments. The department is no longer concerned merely with entrance to the state service; it classifies all state positions subject to its jurisdiction and establishes salary ranges therefor. While the elimination of politics is still one of the prime objects, the real aim of the civil service law is efficiency in the state service and fair treatment of employes.

Consistent with this broader conception of civil service reform, the department administering the civil service law has become a personnel department, not a mere examining board. Since 1929 it has been known as the bureau of personnel, which is under the direction of a personnel board of three members appointed by the governor for sixyear terms, and an executive officer called the director of personnel, also appointed by the governor after competitive examination conducted by a board specially provided for in the statutes. The board meets about twice each month, adopts the rules and regulations governing the entire civil service, and approves before they can become effective all salary ranges and separate position classifications recommended by the director. It also hears salary range change recom-
mendations submitted by the director and has final authority to approve or disapprove classification changes. The director is the administrative head of the department.

The bureau of personnel conducts examinations for the great majority of positions in the state service. These are usually written examinations, supplemented by oral interviews with a selected group of examiners. For technical positions non-assembled examinations are given and some few positions are classified as "exempt". For the latter, no examinations are given, but the civil service law applies in all other respects.

Civil service examinations are conducted as the needs of the state service require, which for all the more common lines of work means at least one each year. These examinations are held simultaneously at various points throughout the state, for the convenience of applicants. All persons who pass the examinations are placed on the eligible list. As calls are received from departments, the three ranking highest on the proper list who are available and willing to accept appointment at the salary offered are certified to the employing department, which may appoint any one of them. Eligible lists hold good for one year, but may be extended by the personnel board.

Promotions in the state service likewise are governed by civil service rules. Ordinarily they are made upon the recommendation of the employing department after promotional examinations. Discharges and removals are similarly controlled. The employing departments have full power of discharge, but must file their reasons with the bureau of personnel prior to the effective date thereof. The statute forbids discharges for political or religious reasons. Employes who claim to have been discharged for such reasons are entitled to a hearing before the personnel board, with the right of appeal from its decision to the courts.

All positions to which the civil service law is applicable have now been classified, and standard descriptions of the work required have been adopted. Likewise the bureau has established salary ranges for all of these positions. These include both minimum and maximum salaries, within which the department is free to fix the actual salary paid. Salary ranges established by the bureau of personnel cannot be changed except by the joint committee on finance or during the absence of the legislature, with the approval of the director of the budget and the emergency board.

A recent addition to the bureau's work is the keeping and compiling of complete records of the state service. Ever since the civil service law was enacted all state payrolls have passed through the office of the civil service commission for its approval. All such data is now being transferred to tabulating machine cards and statistics of the state service are compiled similar to those of the personnel departments of large private organizations.


Sunset over Trout Lake.

## BUREAU OF PURCHASES

Director of Purchases: F. X. Ritger.<br>Printing Supervisor: E. F. GibBS.

Office: State Capitol.
Total personnel, January, 1931: 24.
Expenditures, 1929-30: \$72,990.
Appropriations, 1931-33: $\$ 44,000$ per year, plus revolving appropri-
ations for supplies, printing, binding, etc., furnished state departments on requisitions; sum sufficient appropriations for publications (including the Blue Book) required by law to be distributed free of charge to designated officers and institutions; and $\$ 600$ for printing the proceedings of veterans' organizations.
Publications: No reports.
The bureau of purchases is the centralized purchasing and supply department of the state, and also has charge of state printing. It was organized in 1929, taking over the purchasing functions of the superintendent of public property and the entire work of the printing board.

Some degree of centralization in purchasing existed before this department was created. Beginning in 1913, most state departments were required to get all of their supplies through the superintendent of public property. Until the creation of the bureau of purchases, however, the university, the normal schools, the state board of control, the highway commission, and all state departments not located in Madison did their own purchasing. In this act complete centralization was effected. All state departments and institutions must now 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 consumable nature, through the director of purchases. This officer, however, has authority to delegate the right to make certain purchases to the several departments, and, as a matter of fact, does allow considerable local purchasing of supplies by the state charitable and penal institutions. Likewise, the university still has its own purchasing agent, though he is subject to direction by the director of purchases. Departments requisitioning supplies have considerable latitude in specifying what they want, but all purchases are actually made by the director of purchases and the costs are paid in the first instance from his revolving appropriation and charged back to the departments to which the articles are furnished. This includes everything that the state or any of its departments use, from road machinery, coal, and cement to lead pencils, paper, and pins. All purchases are made upon specifications prepared by the director of purchases. When the value of the products to be purchased exceeds three thousand dollars they must be purchased upon competitive bids, with the lowest responsible bidder getting the contract. Materials manufactured in the state prison and in other public institutions are to be given preference.

The bureau of purchases maintains a stock on hand of all the more common articles needed by state departments, and is by statute directed to anticipate their needs as much as possible.

Another function of the bureau of purchases is one corresponding to that of the superintendent of documents in the federal government. The statutes list a great many public officials and institutions to whom various public documents are to be supplied free of cost. The distribution of these documents is made in all instances by the bureau of purchases, and this bureau sells copies of the statutes and other state publications which are for sale.

The bureau of purchases, as the successor of the state printing board, has charge of all state printing. Departments desiring printing make requsitions therefor to the bureau of purchases, which alone deals with the public printers. The state's printing work is divided into various classes and let every two years upon bids to the lowest bidders. The costs of printing are in all cases charged back to the department requistioning them.

The executive head of the bureau of purchases is the director of purchases. This officer is appointed by the governor, but has civil service status, holding office for an indeterminate term.

## RAILROAD COMMISSION

Commissioners: Theodore Kronshage, chairman; A. R. McDonald; David E. Lilienthal.

Secretary: W. M. Dinneen.
Utility Statistical Division: Geo. C. Mathews, director.
Engineering Division: C. B. Hayden, chief engineer; L. P. Atwood, engineer; G. P. Steinmetz, water power engineer.
Railroad Statistics Division: C. E. Schreiber, statistican.
Auto Transportation Division: R. H. Trainor, director.
Securities Division: Geo. C. Mathews, director.
Offices: General Office: State Capitol; Securities Division: Beaver Building, Madison; Milwaukee Office: 130 Wisconsin Avenue.
Total personnel, January, 1931: 97.
Expenditures, 1929-30: \$315,658.
Appropriations, 1931-33: General Administration: $\$ 171,000$;
Contingent Appropriation for General Administration: $\$ 50,000$; Securities and Auto Transportation Division: $\$ 102,000$.
Publications: Biennial Reports; Reports of the Railroad Commission (Decisions) ; Reprints of laws affecting public utilities and railroads.

The railroad commission was organized in 1905 to succeed the office of railroad commissioner, established in 1874. The commission is a body of three chosen by the governor with confirmation by the senate for six year terms. The members elect one of their members chairman and employ a secretary who is not a member.

Although the regulation of railroads was the purpose for which the commission was formed, this branch of activity has, since the passage
of the Transportation Act of 1920, decreased somewhat in importance. Some of the power it once exercised over railroad rates and other railroad matters has, through this law and United States Supreme Court decisions, been given to the federal interstate commerce commission, which supervises all interstate commerce. The commission, under the provisions of the Transportation Act as amended, cooperates with the interstate commerce commission by sitting jointly on interstate commerce commission rate cases, when they are considered of importance to the state. It also, as in the past, regulates intrastate rates. Intrastate rates fixed by the commission may, by appeal to the interstate commerce commission, be brought into line with interstate rates fixed by the interstate commerce commission if the interstate commerce commission finds that such intrastate rates constitute a burden on interstate commerce. In matters of railroad safety and service, the commission's powers have not been curtailed to any serious extent.

## PUBLIC UTILITIES

The greatest concern of the railroad commission now is with public utilities. It regulates all utilities operating in this state, whether privately or municipally owned, including all electric light, heat, and power companies, gas companies, water companies, telephone companies, and street and interurban railways.

Before any public utility may be established, consolidated, sold, or abandoned, permission must be secured from the commission, which must likewise approve all security issues on any Wisconsin utility property. Under the existing statutes, most of the public utilities of Wisconsin have indeterminate permits, which protect them against competing plants unless the railroad commission finds that public necessity requires such competition. However, at any time a municipality within which such a utility operated under an indeterminate permit so desires, it may take over the plant, upon payment of its value as determined by the railroad commission.

All rates must be filed with the commission, which has complete jurisdiction over the rates charged and service rendered by the utilities. Upon complaint or upon its own motion, it investigates the reasonableness of tax rates, and must also approve all increases in rates before they can go into effect. In connection with its control over rates, the commission audits the accounts of the utilities, values their property, conducts public hearings, renders formal decisions, and makes informal adjustments. It has prescribed uniform accounting systems for all of the utilities, all of whose accounts must be kept in accordance with this uniform classification. Annual reports are required from all utilities and analyzed and tabulated by the statistical department of the commission. Special reports are frequently required in connection with pending rate and other cases. The decisions of the commission are published regularly in much the same form as are the decisions of courts.

The railroad commission also has control over the service rendered by the utilities. This includes check of the pressure, purity, and heating value of gas, voltage conditions, metering practices, street car and telephone service, and, in recent years, the matter of radio interference. Under the statutes, it is charged with responsibility for the public safety in connection with the operation of utilities. In discharge of this duty, the commission has adopted, jointly with the industrial commission, a state electrical code, which it enforces upon all public utilities. It has issued many other orders governing service matters and safe operation, and makes numerous field inspections for the enforcement of these orders.

Another field of activity of the railroad commission is the administration of the water power law. No dam may be erected in any navigable water of this state without a permit of the railroad commission. As Wisconsin ranks high in water power among states east of the Mississippi, applications for such permits come frequently before the commission. Under the so-called recapture provision of the water power law, which was sustained by the United States Supreme Court, no permit is granted until the commission has fixed the value of the water power. The acceptance of a permit operates as an agreement on part of the corporation building the power dam that such dam may at any time after thirty years be taken over by the public at the value established by the railroad commission when the permit was granted, plus actual investment in the dam. Dams after being built are subject to inspection by the commission and their operation is under its control.

Besides administering the water power law, the commission has extensive duties in other matters relating to the waters of the state. Upon application, it establishes the water levels in lakes. On all the larger streams of the state, it maintains gauging stations to make complete records of stream flow. Under a special statute, it gives permits, conditioned upon payment of a royalty to the state, to persons who desire to remove marl from any lake bed.

Under the securities law, popularly known as the blue sky law, the commission licenses stock brokers and approves the issuance of securities by general corporations. With some exceptions, before any corporation may sell its securities in this state it must secure a permit to do so from the railroad commission. This is allowed only after the commission is satisfied that the representations made of the value of the securities are truthful. The issuance of a permit is not equivalent to endorsement; it means only that the commission is satisfied that the promoters are dealing honestly with the public. Class A securities are those of established businesses with sufficient earnings to indicate a high degree of probability that dividends will be paid thereon. Class $B$ securities are of a more speculative nature but sold without misrepresentations.

The auto transportation division is of comparatively recent origin. It licenses interurban buses and interurban freight carriers running on regular routes, all of which are required to furnish a bond

(1) C. A. Halbert, State Chief Engineer ; (2) M. A. Freedy, Commissioner of Insurance; (3) Ralph M. Immell, Adjutant General; (4) Jerry Donohue, Chairman Highway Commission.
and pay a ton mileage tax to the commission. One cent per ton per mile outside of any city or village is charged for each carrier. Vehicles not equipped with pneumatic tires are charged a double tax. The commission approves the routes taken by these vehicles and requires a monthly report from each such company.

## REVISOR OF STATUTES

Revisor of Statutes: E. E. Brossard.
Office: State Capitol.
Total personnel, January, 1931: 5.
Expenditures, 1929-30: General, $\$ 14,032$; Printing and distribution of Statutes, $\$ 3,126$; Compilation of new edition of Annotations, $\$ 5,254$.
Appropriations, 1931-33: General administration, $\$ 15,000$ per year; Printing and distribution of Statutes, Town Laws, and Annotations, sum sufficient.
Publications: No reports.
The office of revisor of statutes, organized in 1909, is a unique Wisconsin institution, copied thus far in only one other state. It is concerned mainly with the system of continuous statutory revision which Wisconsin has adopted. In all other states the statutes are either revised by a special commission at irregular intervals, or merely revised by private publishers. In Wisconsin a special officer, the revisor of statutes, is continually engaged in the codification and the revision of the statutes, taking up subject by subject, and always keeping the statutes up to date. The revision work done between legislative sessions is incorporated in revisor's bills, which are presented through the judiciary committee of the senate and are in all respects treated as other legislative bills. During sessions the revisor closely watches all acts passed and at the end of the session prepares a correction bill which reconciles all conflicts.

The revisor of statutes also edits and publishes the Wisconsin statutes. These are issued biennially and usually appear within four months after the close of the session. These statutes include all of the permanent and general laws of the state in a single volume, including the enactments of the preceding session. They are sold by the director of purchases at $\$ 5$ a set, which approximately covers their printing cost. Besides the statutes the revisor every two years compiles and publishes the Town Laws of Wisconsin, which reprint the statutes with which town officers must deal, and give forms needed in the performance of their duties. The revisor also prepares the index of the session laws which are published at the close of each legislative session by the secretary of state and sold by the director of purchases. Finally, he prepares the Wisconsin Annotations, which summarize court decisions and attorney general's opinions construing the Wisconsin constitution and statutes. A complete revision of the Wisconsin Annotations was published in 1930, and
this will be supplemented by notes of later decisions and opinions in an appendix to each subsequent edition of the statutes.

The revisor of statutes is selected by the board of trustees of the state library, which is constituted of the justices of the supreme court and the attorney general. This board, however, has no other control over the office than the selection of the revisor. The term of the revisor is indefinite, and he has complete control over all work which the statutes have imposed upon his office.

## REAL ESTATE BROKERS' BOARD

Members: E. H. Grootemant, president; W. E. Webster, vice-president; A. T. Uehling, treasurer.

Secretary: Russell A. Clark.
General Office: Capitol Annex; Milwaukee office: 282 East Water Street.
Total number on payrolls: 25.
Expenditures, 1929-30: $\$ 44,122$. Receipts, $\$ 52,162$.
Appropriations, 1931-1933: General, $\$ 38,000$ per year; Lake and stream platting, $\$ 2,000$ per year (expended in conjunction with board of health).
Publications: List of Licensed Real Estate Brokers; Wisconsin Real Estate Brokers' Law (Annotated).

This board administers the real estate brokers' license law, which has for its purpose to protect the people of the state from unscrupulous and incompetent real estate brokers and salesmen. Under this law all such brokers and salesmen are required to be licensed annually by the real estate brokers' board. Licenses are granted after written examination and investigation of the trustworthiness of the applicant. No application is denied nor renewal of a license refused except after a hearing. Licenses granted are subject to revocation, but again only after a hearing. Complaints regarding practices of real estate brokers and salesmen are investigated by the board and appropriate action taken to protect the public.

In 1930, a total of 5,789 applications for licenses were received and 3,923 brokers and 1,567 salesmen licensed. Forty-four formal complaints and approximately 1,500 informal complaints were filed and investigated.

A special duty of the board relates to lake and stream platting. Under a 1927 act this board and the state board of health have jointly adopted requirements governing the platting of lands along lakes and streams to insure proper sanitation. These requirements are enforced jointly with the state board of health and a separate appropriation is made for this purpose.

The real estate brokers' board was organized in 1919. It was entirely reorganized in 1929 and the real estate brokers' license law strengthened in many respects. The annual license fees collected from real estate brokers and salesmen exceed the expenditures of the board.


# TAX COMMISSION ${ }^{1}$ 

Commissioners: Edward L. Kelley, Chairman; Charles D. Rosa; William J. Conway.

Secretary: J. E. Usher.
Office Staff: A. J. Myrland, law examiner; G. D. Spohn, inheritance tax counsel; H. B. Reyer, chief income tax auditor; C. B. Chapman, chief accountant, public utility division; J. Roy Blough, statistician; R. S. Mallow, municipal accountant; L. B. Krueger, research assistant.
Income Tax Assessors: Listed below.
In charge of property assessments: Listed below.

Office: General office, State Capitol. Income tax assessors have offices in place listed below, generally in the court house.
Total personnel, Jan. 1931: 260.
Expenditures, 1929-30: Total, \$514,728. Receipts: \$63,635.
Appropriations, 1931-33: General administration, $\$ \$ 00,000$ per year; Income tax verification, $\$ 170,000$ per year; Conditional appropriation for income tax verification $\$ 55,000$ per year; Reassessments, sums sufficient; Revolving appropriation for municipal accounting.
Publications: Biennial Report: Bulletins on Municipal Statistics (issued periodically) ; Reprints of tax laws; Various special reports on taxation.

The tax commission has supervision of the administration of all assessment and taxation laws of the state and directly administers some of these laws. It is its duty to inquire into the administration of all tax laws and to collect statistics upon tax levies and the receipts and expenditures of local units. It is specially directed to disseminate information to interest the public in tax problems and to give it accurate statistics. It is to advise the governor and the legislature regarding the employment of the tax system and to assist local officials in the discharge of their duties in connection with the tax laws.

Of the laws directly administered by the tax commission, the most important is the income tax, from which $\$ 20,000,000$ in round numbers is collected annually. Over 16,500 corporations file income tax returns and are assessed by the central office of the tax commission. Approximately 300,000 individuals report to the assessors of incomes, who are employes of the tax commission but have their offices in the districts into which the state has been divided for this purpose. These income tax assessors and their districts are as follows:

[^20]ASSESSORS OF INCOME

| Dist. No. | Name of Assessor | Address | Counties |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | W. Merrill Sawyer. | Kenosha. | Kenosha |
| 2. | H. F. Edmands.-. | Racine | Racine, Walworth |
| 4. | F. A. Taylor- | Janesville | Rock L Grene |
| 5. | I. M. Stauffacher | Monroe-- | Green, Lafayette |
| 7. | W. L. Ragatz- | Madison- | Jefferson, Waukesha |
| 9. | J. H. Leenhouts | Milwaukee | Milwaukee |
| 10. | Ira B. Wensink- | Plymouth. | Sheboygan, Ozaukee |
| 12. | E. P. Worthing | Fond du La | Fond du Lac, Winnebago, Dodge, Washington |
| 13. | Cleve Tomlinson. | Portage. - | Columbia, Marquette, Green Lake, Waushara |
| 15. | Frank Gander | Baraboo. | Juneau, Adams, Sauk, Crawford, Richland |
| 16. | P. H. Knutson- | Viroqua | Monroe, Vernon |
| 17. | James E. Keizer | La Crosse | La Crosse |
| 18. | E. A. Cleasby | Eau Claire | Eau Claire, Dunn, Pepin, Buffalo, Trempealeau, Jackson, Barron, Chippewa, Pierce, St. Croix, Polk |
| 20. | Alan Galbraith | Wis. Rapids | Wood, Clark, Portage Outagamie, Waupaca |
| 21. | Leo. J. Toonen.-- | AppletonManitowoc | Outagamie, Waupaca ${ }^{\text {Manitowoc, Calumet, Kewaunee, }}$ |
| 23. | John J. Colignon | Green Bay | Brown, Oconto, Marinette |
| 25. | Clarence J. Wipfli | Wausau | Langlade, Shawano, Marathon, Lincoln |
| 28. | W. H. Lippels. | Phillips | Price, Taylor |
| 29. | Alex. McRae- | Rhinelande | Oneida, Vilas, Forest, Florence |
| 30. | Pearce Tomkins | Ashland.-- | Ashland, Bayfielas, Washburn, Burnett |

Income taxes are assessed in the first instance on the basis of returns filed by the taxpayers. These are carefully checked to eliminate improper deductions and similar items. In addition to such office audits, the tax commission examines the books and accounts of taxpayers, particularly the larger taxpayers, through field auditors. When underpayments are discovered through either office or field audits, the taxpayer is notified and the additional tax due is certified to the county treasurers for collection. If overpayments are discovered credit is given therefor in the next income tax assessment. The routine administration of the income tax is largely the work of employes of the commission, acting under its direction, but the members devote considerable attention to this phase of its work. Corporations dissatisfied with their assessments are entitled to a hearing before the commission sitting as a body, while individuals may have a review through boards of review functioning in each county and an appeal from the determination of the board to the tax commission.

The tax commission also has direct charge of the assessment of the special property taxes levied against railroads, telegraph companies, express companies, light, heat, and power companies, sleeping car companies, and freight line and other transportation companies. All of these companies file reports with the commission, which determines
the value of their property and apportions such value to the several taxing districts in which they are located.

Inheritance taxes are determined by the county courts, but the tax commission has an important part in making the assessments. The county court of each county appoints a public administrator, who appears for the state and the county in the probate of estates. These public administrators act under the supervision of the tax commission, which receives notice of all hearings for the determination of inheritance taxes, and which makes investigation to determine that the full tax due is paid by every estate. The major attention is devoted to the larger estates, from which most of the inheritance tax is collected.

With regard to the general property tax, the most important of all taxes, the duty of the commission relates solely to assessments, it having no jurisdiction in the determination or limitation of the tax levies. In the assessment of the tax the commission's duties are likewise mainly supervisory. The actual assessment (except when there is a reassessment) is made by the local assessors, but with some guidance from the tax commission. This is extended mainly through instructions to the assessors and personal contacts with them through agents in charge of property work in the several districts into which the state has been divided for income tax purposes. In districts numbers $4,5,8,9,10,12,13,15,16,17,18,20,21,22,23$, 28,29 and 30 , the income tax assessors are also in charge of the property work. In the other districts the following are the tax commission representatives in matters affecting the general property tax.

## MEN IN CHARGE OF PROPERTY WORK

| Dist. No. | Name | Address | Counties |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{gathered} 1 \& 2 \\ 7 \\ 25 \end{gathered}$ | Chas. A. Williams_ <br> R. A. Tredinnick <br> Anton Oppegard. | Elkhorn_. Dodgeville Wausau. | Walworth, Racine, Kenosha Iowa, Grant, Dane <br> Langlade, Shawano, Marathon, Lincoln |

In addition to assisting, and to some extent guiding the local assessors, the tax commission makes reassessments of the taxable property in any taxation district where at least five per cent of the property owners' petition therefor and the commission after a hearing finds that there is need for a reassessment. Revaluations may also be made of the property of individual taxpayers who believe that they have been over-assessed and are unable to get satisfaction from the county board of review. All such revaluations and reassessments are made by assessors appointed by the commission, but the costs thereof are charged back to the taxing district or the property owner whose property is reassessed.

Another important duty in connection with the general property tax is the so-called "equalization work", which consists of making county and state assessments and, through the assessors of incomes, recommending full values to county boards in their equalization of county tax levies. The tax commission, through investigation of the actual sales values of property and other methods, determines the extent of the over or underassessment in all of the taxing districts of the state. It determines the full value of the taxable property, as distinguished from the assessed value, and uses this in its recommendation for the equalization of county taxes and also in determining the so-called state assessment. This state assessment is used in distributing the state taxes paid the several counties and also in determining the average state rate at which the property of the railroads and public utilities are taxed.

A special duty of the tax commission is the collection, compilation, and dissemination of statistics and other information relating to taxation. Counties, cities, towns, and villages must all report to the tax commission their assessments, expenditures, receipts, and tax levies. The important data contained in these reports is compiled and published by the commission in its municipal statistics bulletins, which are the best source of information upon local governmental expenditures and tax levies. Besides these, the commission has made some special statistical studies of tax problems, and constantly furnishes data to the members of the legislature and other interested parties.

A final major activity of the tax commission is its work in the field of municipal accounting. It is by law requested to install uniform accounting systems for counties, towns, cities, villages, and drainage districts which make requests therefor. The costs involved in this work are charged back to the units for which accounting systems are installed. After installation of such uniform systems, the commission usually makes annual audits of the accounts of these governmental units, also at their expense.


Virgin Jack Pine Stand, Langlade County.

# MILITARY DEPARTMENTS 

## WISCONSIN NATIONAL GUARD

Commander-in-Chief: Governor Philip F. La Follette.
Military Staff of Commander-in-Chief: Maj. Gen. Charles King, aide-de-camp; Captain J. K. Kyle, military secretary; Col. George F. O'Connell, aide-de-camp.

State Staff:

## Adjutant General's Department

Adjutant General: Brig. Gen. Ralph M. Immell, Lt. Col. Nicholas M. Schantz.

Judge Advocate General's Department
Judge Advocate: Lt. Col. John B. Sanborn.
Quartermaster's Corps
Chief Quartermaster: Lt. Col. Harry G. Williams, Lt. Col. Henry C. Hengels, Major Allan B. Ellis, Captain Donald M. Ferris, Captain George M. Gove.

Medical Department
Chief Surgeon: Col. Gilbert E. Seaman.

## Infantry Section

Captain John F. Mullen, Captain Frank W. Kuehl, Lt. Col. Edward J. Gehl.

Office: Adjutant General: State Capitol.
Quartermaster General: Camp Douglas.
State Military Reservation: Camp Douglas.
Total personnel, January, 1931 (Adjutant General's Department) : 40.
Expenditures, 1929-30: \$235,485.
Appropriations, 1931-33: General appropriation: \$230,000 per year; Armories, $\$ 8,000$ per year; Record of veterans' graves, $\$ 5,000$ per year.
Revolving appropriation: moneys from lost military supplies and moneys received from the federal government.
Publications: Laws and regulations; Roster of Units and Commissioned Officers; Biennial reports of Adjutant General; Journal of Annual Encampments.

The Wisconsin National Guard has had a continuous existence since 1849, but its present organization dates from the National Defense Act of 1916. It is organized according to the Tables of Organization prescribed by the Militia Bureau under the direction of the Secretary of War. On June 30, 1930, the Guard numbered 4,739
men, forming about one-half the 32nd Division and a few detached military units.

The organization of the Guard is outlined in the statutes and the governor given the power of reorganization. The Guard is made up of volunteers distributed throughout the state in companies, battalions, and regiments. The members enlist for three years and during this time participate in weekly drills under the direction of the commanding officers. The armories or other headquarters are in some instances furnished by the state, but most of them are built or rented by the municipalities.

The months of July and August are set apart for an annual encampment at which each unit of the Guard spends two weeks. This time is devoted to intensive training and an annual review of the troops by the governor. Members of the Guard are paid a small allowance from federal funds for time spent in drills and at the annual encampment.

The statute provides that in the event of war, riot, or any public disaster the governor may order out all or part of the Guard. Its members have served on many occasions to fight forest fires.

Members of the military staff are appointed by the governor for indeterminate terms. The staff consists of an adjutant general with rank of brigadier general, an adjutant general, a chief surgeon, an inspector of small arms practice, five aides-de-camp, four quartermasters, and such other officers as he may require. Each governor appoints a personal staff, who serve only during his term of office, and perform no service in connection with the national guard except at the annual review.

The national guard is commanded by the adjutant general, whose duties fall into two categories: guard service and veterans service. He, under the governor, is the active head of the Guard. He is the medium of military correspondence, the auditor of accounts, director of printing, and purchaser of military textbooks used by Wisconsin regiments. He is also the custodian of all military records, and it is his duty to assist all veterans and their widows having financial claims against the United States on account of past wars. In his office is kept the military record of each Wisconsin veteran. The 1925 legislature gave him the further duty of keeping a record of the place of burial of each veteran and to keep these graves suitably marked as soldiers' graves. The adjutant general is also the administrative head of the Grand Army Home for Veterans, and has charge of the administration of the soldiers' rehabilitation, soldiers' bonus, and soldiers' educational bonus laws, as discussed under the Grand Army Home for Veterans and the Soldiers Rehabilitation Board.

The quartermaster general has charge of all the military property of the state. He makes necessary purchases and distributions of supplies, rendering a biennial account of his transactions to the governor.

The judge advocate general is the legal officer of the guard.
The medical department of the Guard is headed by a chief surgeon, who is paid a salary of $\$ 1,000$ and necessary expenses. Besides the chief surgeon, a surgeon is provided for each regiment, with several assistants. The chief surgeon purchases and issues hospital supplies, making an annual report to the adjutant general; and, with his assistant surgeons, examines applicants for admission to membership in the national guard.

Throughout the organization of this body, the rules and regulations of the United States army are binding, although the governor may make rules not in conflict with those of the army.


Camp Randall Arch, Madison.

## GRAND ARMY HOME FOR VETERANS

Board of Managers: George L. Thomas; Mrs. May L. Luchsinger; Edward McGlachlin; E. B. Heimstreet; J. H. Helwig, Commander, Grand Army of the Republic, Wisconsin Department; Ralph M. Immell, Adjutant General; Col. Harry G. Williams, Quartermaster General; Col. Gilbert E. Seaman, Surgeon Gen-
eral.
Administrative Officer in Charge of Home: General Ralph M. Immell.
Commandant: Col. John TURNER ${ }^{1}$.
Location of Home, and Address of Commandant: Waupaca.
Office of Adjutant General: State Capitol.
Total personnel, Jan., 1931: 211.
Expenditures, 1929-30: Operation and Maintenance: \$265,670; Special Capital: $\$ 156,819$.
Appropriations, 1931-33: Operation: $\$ 190,000$, per year; Maintenance: $\$ 20,000$ per year; Miscellaneous Capital, $\$ 10,000$ per year; Insurance: sum sufficient; Revolving appropriation of receipts, other than from federal government.
Publication: Annual report of Adjutant General for Grand Army Home for Veterans.

The Grand Army Home for Veterans at Waupaca, called originally the Wisconsin Home for Veterans, was established after the Civil War for soldiers of the past war who needed a home. Since that time it has been extended to receive veterans of other wars of the United States and certain of their dependents. Applications for entrance are passed upon in the following order: Civil War Veterans, their brothers, wives, and widows, and Civil War nurses; veterans of the Spanish-American War, Philippine insurrection, and China relief expedition, and their mothers, wives, and widows; the veterans and their mothers, wives, and widows of the World War.

The board of managers of the Veterans Home is composed of eight members: the adjutant general, the state surgeon, the chief quartermaster, the department commander of the Grand Army of the Republic, and four persons, members of the G. A. R. or the Woman's Relief Corps, appointed by the governor for terms of six years. The executive board of the home is the adjutant general, to whom the appropriation for it is now made. He keeps the accounts, reports yearly to the governor, and appoints the commandant of the home, who has charge of its conduct and maintenance.

For the fiscal year, 1929-30, 144 men and 325 women were registered at the Home for Veterans.

[^21]
# SOLDIERS' REHABILITATION BOARD 

Members of Board: Dr. W. S. Middleton; Dr. Wm. F. Lorenz, Director, Wisconsin Psychiatric Institute; Dr. C. A. Harper, State Health Officer; Col. Roy F. Farrand, State Commander of the American Legion; Ralph Immell, Adjutant General. ${ }^{1}$

Executive Officer of the Board: The Adjutant General.
Director: J. F. Mullen.
Office: No separate office. Office of Adjutant General, State Capitol.
Total personnel, January, 1931: Included with Adjutant General's office.
Expenditures, 1929-30: \$82,999.
Appropriations, 1931-33: Sum sufficient, from soldiers rehabilitation fund.
Publications: None.
The Wisconsin statutes provide free hospital care and medical treatment for any Wisconsin man or woman who served in the armed forces of the United States between the dates of March 1, 1917, and July 1, 1919, for any physical or mental disease or injury or its result which is directly or indirectly traceable to such military or naval service. Persons applying for this aid must have been residents of Wisconsin for the five years preceding application, and no person receiving or about to receive aid from the federal government is eligible unless the federal aid is adjudged inadequate by the board. When an application is received by the board, a claim for disability compensation is immediately filed with the United States Veterans Bureau and prosecuted whether or not rehabilitation benefits are extended to him.

The history of the rehabilitation board is as follows: in the five years beginning with 1919, when the soldiers bonus and soldiers educational bonus acts were passed by a referendum vote, more than $\$ 20,000,000$ was raised by a tax on incomes and property. The major part of this money was expended for the payment to Wisconsin men and women who served in the World War of a cash bonus of $\$ 10$ for each month of service or of an educational bonus of $\$ 30$ per month while attending an approved school. By 1923 most of these bonus payments were finished, but several million dollars remained in the fund. At that time the federal government discontinued most of its rehabilitation work for World War veterans. This lead the Wisconsin legislature in this year to set up the balance of the moneys raised for the soldiers bonus and soldiers educational bonus as a separate state fund to carry on the work of soldier rehabilitation within the state. This was placed under the direction of the soldiers rehabilitation board, created in the same act. Two years later the ad-

[^22]ministrative work connected with soldier rehabilitation was transferred to the adjutant general, but the board has been retained as a policy determining board. It is by law composed of the adjutant general, the Wisconsin commander of the American Legion, the secretary of the state board of health, the director of the Wisconsin Psychiatric Institute, and a member of the medical department of the University appointed by the governor for a term of six years, without confirmation. The members receive no salary but are reimbursed for necessary expenses.

Besides financing the work of soldiers' rehabilitation, the soldiers rehabilitation fund is used to pay belated claims under the soldiers bonus and soldiers educational bonus acts. Although more than ten years have passed since these laws were enacted, there are still some ex-service men attending colleges with soldiers' educational bonus aid; and some few cash bonus claims also come in each year from veterans who, for one reason or another, did not present their claims earlier. These grow fewer each year, but the legislature has several times been obliged to extend the expiration date of the bonus acts. The most recent extension is to July 1, 1935, which is expected to be final. The soldiers' rehabilitation work will continue indefinitely, as the number of cases is steadily increasing.

## MEMORIAL HALL

## Custodian: J. S. Meyers.

Expenditures, 1929-30: \$2,032.
Appropriation, 1931-33: $\$ 2,260$ per year.
The Memorial Hall is not a state department, but a suite of rooms dedicated to all soldiers and sailors of Wisconsin who served in the Civil War or any subsequent war of the United States. It contains a valuable historical collection and museum, open to the public. It is also the headquarters of the Wisconsin department of the Grand Army of the Republic.

The state appropriates $\$ 1,000$ per year for the annual encampments of the Wisconsin departments of the following veterans organizations: Grand Army of the Republic, Spanish-American War Veterans, Veterans of Foreign Wars, American Legion, and the Disabled American Veterans of the World War. In addition, the state prints the annual proceedings of United Spanish War Veterans, the American Legion, and the Veterans of Foreign Wars.

# EDUGATIONAL BOARDS 

## UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Board of Regents of the University: Ben F. FaAst, president; Miss E. A. Waters, vice-president; Victor R. Richardson; John Schmidtmann; Mrs. Clara T. Runge; August C. Badkus; Mrs. Meta Berger; Geo. W. Mead; Arthur H. Sholts; Peter Eimon; Fred H. Clausen; Carl Drexler; Herman W. Ullsperger; Dr. Gunner Gunderson; Harold .M. Wilkie; John Callahan, state Superintendent, ex officio; Glenn Frank, president of the University, ex officio.
Secretary of the Regents: M. E. McCaffrey.
Board of Visitors: Appointed by the Regents: Mrs. Charles R. Carpenter, Geo. P. Hambrecht, Loyal Durand, Harry W. Kircher.
Appointed by the Alumni: William J. Meuer, Charles L. Byron, B. E. McCormick, Mrs. Lucy M. Johnson.

Appointed by the Governor: Dr. W. C. Sullivan, Mrs. Hattie C. Tegtmeyer, Mrs. Allan Classon, Carl J. Hesgard.

## Administrative Officers

President of the University: Glenn Frank.
Dean of Men: Scott H. Goodnight.
Dean of Women: F. Louise Nardin.
Secretary of the Faculty: Charles A. Smith.
Registrar: Frank O. Holt.
University Librarian: Walter M. Smith.
High School Visitor: Thomas L. Jones.
Commandant, Department of Military Science: Major Tom Fox. Director of Physical Education: Geo. E. Litrue.
Physician in Chief, Department of Student Health: Dr. William A. Mowry.

## Educational Divisions

College of Letters and Science: George C. Sellery; dean. Experimental College: Alexander Meiklejohn, chairman. School of Commerce: Chester L. Jones, director. School of Journalism: Willard G. Bleyer, director. Library School: Clarence B. Lester, director. School of Music: Charles H. Mills, director.
College of Engineering: Frederick E. Turneaure, dean.
College of Agriculture: Chris L. Christensen, dean.
School of Education: C. J. Anderson, dean.
Law School: Oliver S. Rundell, Acting dean.
Medical School: Charles R. Bardeen, dean.
School of Nursing: Helen I. Denne, director.
Graduate School: Charles S. Silchter, dean.
Extension Division: Chester D. Snell, dean. Milwaukee Extension Center: Charles 'M. Purin, director.

Agricultural Extension: Chris L. Christensen, dean, College of Agriculture, director; K. L. Натсн, Assistant director; E. L. LUTHER, superintendent of Farmers' Institutes and supervisor of Agricultural Extension courses and schools.
Summer Session: Scott H. Goodnight, director.

## Other Officers and Departments

Business Manager: James D. Phillips.
Comptroller: Herbert A. Bork.
Bursar: Glenn L. Gilbert.
Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds: Albert F. Gallistel.
Director of Dormitories and Commons: Donald L. Halverson.
Wisconsin General Hospital: Dr. R. C. Buerki, superintendent; Dr. Erwin R. Schmidt, chief surgeon.
Wisconsin Psychiatric Institute: Dr. Wm. F. Lorenz, director.
State Laboratory of Hygiene: Dr. Wm. D. Stovall, director.
State Toxicological Laboratory: R. P. Herwick, state toxicologist.
Pharmaceutical Experiment Station: Dr. Edward Kremers, director.
Washburn Observatory: Joel H. Stebbins, director.
Agricultural Experiment Station: Chris L. Christensen, dean, College of Agriculture, director.
Forest Products Laboratory (financed by U. S. Government) : C. B. Winslow, director.
Wisconsin High School: H. H. Ryan, principal.
Athletic Council: James F. A. Pyre, chairman.
University Editor: William H. Negley.
Location: With the exceptions noted below all departments of the university are located at Madison. The extension division (whose general office is at Madison) has a Milwaukee center in the University Extension Building, which is located at 619 State Street. It has other district offices at Appleton, Eau Claire, and La Crosse. The branch agricultural experiment stations are at Ashland Junction, Hancock, Marshfield, Spooner, and the Peninsula State Park in Door county.
Total number of persons on payrolls, January, 1931: 3,906.
Expenditures, 1929-30:
Operation from specific appropriations, $\$ 4,740,401$.
Operation from revolving appropriations, $\$ 2,891,116$.
Maintenance, \$211,205.
Capital, \$498,637.
Total disbursements as shown in state budget, $\$ 8,341,359$.
Receipts, 1929-30: Revolving fund receipts, $\$ 2,666,342$; Student fees, $\$ 854,001$; Other receipts, $\$ 258,583$. Net total receipts as shown in state budget, $\$ 3,780,926$.
Appropriations, 1931-33 (per year unless otherwise indicated):
General operation $\$ 2,970,000$ in 1931-32; $\$ 2,940,000$ in 1932-33, plus, in each year, all receipts from student fees, estimated at $\$ 835,000$ in 1931-32 and $\$ 846,000$ in 1932-33.
Maintenance -------- \$185,000
Miscellaneous capital 226,000
Special capital ----- $\quad 50,000$ in 1931-32; $\quad \$ 75,000$ in 1932-33
Extension - Miscellaneous

8,500
Extension-Medical _---- 5,500
Milw. Extension-Maintenance

2,900
Farmers' Institutes, Agric. Extension, County Agent, \& Soils Laboratory

138,100 plus receipts of soils laboratory

Branch Experiment Sta-
tion
Hog Cholera Serum ------ 2,500 plus receipts
Tobacco investigation ---- 6,950
Truck crops .-----.-.----- 5,000
Pharmaceutical Experi-
ment Station
5,000
State toxicologist _-...-.-- 4,500
Memorial Park - Maintenance600

Scientific investigation --- 75,000
Hospital - Operation _--- 15,000 plus all receipts
Psychiatric Institute _-.-. 39,000
Hygienic Laboratory ---- 39,330
State geologist --_------ 10,000 plus $\$ 15,000$ transferred from highway funds for surveys of road materials.
Coal and insurance
Sum sufficient.
Revolving Appropriations: Receipts from laboratory, gymnasium, and military fees, lectures and entertainments, athletic games, University Extension lectures and entertainments, receipts from farm and dairy sales and land clearing operations, receipts from Pharmaceutical Laboratory, dormitories, commons, and field house, and all moneys received as federal aids.
Principal Publications: Annual Report of Business Manager; University Press Bulletin (weekly newspaper release); Bulletins (in three series: General series (announcement of courses), High School series; Bureau of Business and Economic Research series) ; 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); Farmers' Institute Bulletin; Wisconsin Retail Bulletin (monthly, Extension Division, business administration); Wisconsin Law Review (quarterly magazine; subscription rate, $\$ 2.50$ per year); Publications Washburn Observatory.

For an account of the organization and functions of the University, see pages 94-98.


The New Field House at the State University.

## TEACHERS COLLEGES

Board of regents of normal schools: Edward J. Dempsey, president;
O. E. Gray, vice-president; Mrs. John A. Aylward, Clarence
R. Falk, George B. Miller, Otto M. Schlabach, J. H. Grimm, W. E. Atwell, Jerome Baker, Robert E. Curran, John CallaHAN, state superintendent of public instruction ex officio.

## Secretary: Edgar G. Doudna.

State teachers colleges and their presidents:
Eau Claire: H. A. Schofield.
La Crosse: George M. Snodgrass.
Milwaukee: Frank E. Baker.
Oshkosh: E. A. Clemens, acting president.
Platteville: ASA M. Royce.
River Falls: J. H. Ames.
Stevens Point: F. S. Hyer.
Superior: A. D. S. Gillett.
Whitewater: C. M. Yoder.
General office: State Capitol. Teachers colleges in cities listed above.

Total personnel, Jan. 1931: Office of board, 10; state teachers colleges, 745.
Expenditures, 1929-30:
Operation, $\$ 1,785,181$ from specific appropriations; $\$ 121,470$ from revolving appropriations.
Maintenance, $\$ 87,289$ from specific appropriations; $\$ 5,400$ from revolving appropriations.
Capital, $\$ 178,352$. Total disbursements: $\$ 2,049,338$.
Receipts, 1929-30: Collections, $\$ 191,264$; Revolving funds, $\$ 133,212$. Interest from Normal School Fund, $\$ 108,325$.
Appropriations: 1931-33 (per year unless otherwise indicated):
Board of normal school regents, $\$ 26,000$, plus cost of annual audit of accounts.
Teachers' salaries at all colleges, $\$ 1,295,993$.
Operation other than teachers' salaries, $\$ 360,400$.
Operation of summer schools, $\$ 15,000$.
Insurance and coal, sum sufficient.
Maintenance, $\$ 110,000$.
Miscellaneous capital, $\$ 150,000$ in $1931-32$ and $\$ 125,000$ in 1932-33.
Special capital, $\$ 75,000$.
Revolving appropriations: gifts; receipts of dormitories, dining halls, cafeterias, stationery stands, model farms, Milwaukee music department.
Principal publications: Biennial Reports of board of regents: Reports of proceedings of board meetings; Bulletins and catalogues of the separate colleges.

For an account of the organization and work of the state teachers colleges, see pages 89-91.

# STATE BOARD OF VOCATIONAL EDUCATION 

Employe members: A. W. Mctaggart, Peter P. Schoemann, Louis Holthusen.<br>Agricultural members: William F. Dettinger, R. H. Loether, H. W. Griswold.<br>Employer members: E. W. Schultz, Harold S. Falk, Jessel S. Whyte.<br>Ex officio members: John Callahan, state superintendent of schools; Voyta Wrabetz, industrial commission.

State director of vocational education: George P. Hambrecht.
Assistant director: E. E. Gunn, Jr.
Supervisors: L. M. SASMAN, agriculture; Margaret Johnston, home economics; W. F. Faulkes, rehabilitation; H. C. Thayer, teacher training.
Assistants in teacher training: Jennie M. Turner, English and social sciences; Vincent E. Kivlin, agriculture; Regina E. Groves, commercial subjects; Grace M. Price, home economics; R. L. WeLCH, trades and industry.

Office: State Capitol.
Total personnel, Jan. 1931: 28.
Expenditures, 1929-30:





Federal aid, vocational education ---------------------188, 1883



Receipts, 1929-30: $\$ 216,314$ (principally $\hat{\text { ícderal aid). }}$
Appropriations, 1931-33 (per year) :
General operation, $\$ 28,500$.
Vocational rehabilitation, $\$ 50,000$ plus federal aid.
Teacher training, $\$ 18,000$.
State aid for vocational education, $\$ 255,000$ (distributed to local vocational schools).
Federal aid for vocational education, amounts received (allotted to local schools).
Vocational board scholarships, $\$ 20,000$ (scholarships to vocational school students for advanced education).
Preparation and publication of textbook material for vocational schools, revolving appropriation.
Publications: Biennial Reports (in three parts: city schools, agriculture, vocational rehabilitation) ; Bulletins (on various phases, at irregular intervals) ; Courses of study (mimeographed, for teachers).

For the organization and functions of state board of vocational education and the work of the department, see pages 77-82.

## STOUT INSTITUTE

Board of trustees of Stout Institute: Identical with State Board of Vocational Education. See page 357.
President of Stout Institute: B. E. Nelson.
Location: Menomonie.
Total personnel, Jan. 1931: 110.
Expenditures, 1929-30: $\$ 318,654$. Receipts: $\$ 97,168$.
Appropriations, 1931-33 (per year unless otherwise stated) :
Operation, $\$ 200,000$.
Maintenance, $\$ 16,879$ in 1931-32 and $\$ 18,481$ in 1932-33.
Miscellaneous capital, $\$ 20,000$.
Coal, sum sufficient.
Revolving appropriations: receipts from dormitories, dining halls, laundry, laboratory and library fees.
Publications: Bulletins (quarterly); Biennial Budget.
For an account of the work done at Stout Institute, number of students, etc., see page 92 .

## WISCONSIN MINING SCHOOL

Mining School Board: Charles W. Stoops; John Beck; John Cal LaHAN, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, ex officio.
President: H. B. Morrow.
Location: Platteville.
Total personnel, Jan. 1931: 13.
Expenditures, 1929-30: $\$ 39,467$. Receipts, $\$ 1,178$.
Appropriations, 1931-33 (per year) : Operation, $\$ 28,000$; Maintenance, $\$ 3,000$; Miscellaneous capital, $\$ 2,000$; Coal and insurance, sum sufficient.
Publications: Catalogue.
This institution is discussed on page 98.

# EXAMINING BOARDS 

## BOARD OF ACCOUNTANCY

Members: B. A. Kiekhofer, President; J. Currie Gibson, VicePresident; Lloyd L. Birkett, Secretary.

Office: No office. Secretary's address: 68 East Wisconsin Avenue, Milwaukee.
Total personnel, January 1931: None.
Expenditures, 1929-1930: \$3,076. Receipts: \$3,219.
Appropriations, 1931-1933: Receipts only.
This board conducts examinations for certified public accountants. Under a statute passed in 1913 no person may represent himself as a certified public accountant or use the letters C. P. A. in connection with his business unless he has been issued a C. P. A. certificate by the board of accountancy.

No license is required to practice accountancy in this state, but the unauthorized use of the term C. P. A. is penalized. C. P. A. certificates are granted only upon successful passage of examinations conducted by the board of accountancy or to persons who have passed similar examinations in other states. Certificates are subject to revocation for cause.

## BOARD OF EXAMINERS OF ARCHITECTS

Members of Board: Henry A. Foeller, chairman; A. C. Eschweiler; Gerrit De Gelke; F. C. Turneaure; Arthur Peabody, secretary.

Office: No office. Secretary's address, State Capitol, Madison.
Total personnel, January 1931: No employes.
Expenditures, 1929-30: \$525. Receipts, \$378.
Appropriations, 1931-33: Fees only.
Publications: Rules and Regulations; List of Architects Registered in Wisconsin.

The state board of examiners of architects, licenses architects and for cause revokes their licenses. It conducts examinations to test the qualifications of candidates for licenses and admits to practice in this state architects who have been licensed in other states and who meet the qualifications established for practice in Wisconsin.

This board is appointed by the industrial commission and consists of three appointive members, whose term is three years, the dean of the college of agriculture, and the state architect. The latter is the secretary of the board and as such conducts all of its correspondence.

# BOARD OF EXAMINERS IN THE BASIC SCIENCES 

Members: Professor M. F. Guyer; Professor Hiram D. Dens- more; Professor Robert N. Bauer, Secretary-Treasurer.

Office: None. Secretary's address: 3410 Wisconsin St., Milwaukee. Total personnel, January 1931: 1. Expenditures, 1929-1930: \$1,601. Receipts: $\$ 3,172$.
Appropriations, 1931-1933: Fees only.
Publications: None.
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. This board consists of three members appointed by the governor, subject to confirmation.

## BOARD OF EXAMINERS IN CHIROPRACTIC

Members: Alvin D. Frantz, Chairman; Ed. Zwicker; Frederick G. Lundy, Secretary.

Office: None. Secretary's address: La Crosse. Total personnel, January 1931: 4. Expenditures, 1929-30: \$4,148.62.
Appropriations, 1931-33: Fees Only. Publications: None.

The Board of Examiners in Chiropractic issues and revokes for cause licenses to practice chiropractic. Applicants coming before this board must first have received a certificate from the board of examiners in the basic sciences. The three members of the board are appointed for three-year terms by the governor, subject to confirmation.

## STATE BOARD OF DENTAL EXAMINERS

Members: Dr. S. F. Donovan, Secretary; Dr. Wm. Housman, Sr.; Dr. E. C. Wetzel; Dr. W. W. Wick; Dr. W. J. McFarlane.

Office: None. Secretary's address: Tomah.
Total personnel, January 1931: 1.
Expenditures, 1929-30: $\$ 4,743$. Receipts: $\$ 4,690$.
Appropriations, 1931-33: Fees only.
Publications: Annual Reports.
The above board 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 engaged in the performance of duties for the board. Their duties, similar to those of other examining boards, consist of conducting examinations for licenses to practice dentistry in Wisconsin, admitting dentists from other states after examining their qualifications, and revoking licenses for cause.

## STATE BAR COMMISSIONERS

Commissioners: Ferris M. White, President; Edward J. Dempsey;
Robert M. Rieser; Theo W. Brazeau; John C. Carbys.
Secretary: Arthur A. McLeod, Clerk of the Supreme Court.
Office: None. Secretary's Address: State Capitol.
Total personnel, Jan. 1931: None in this month.
Expenditures, 1929-30: \$5,029.
Appropriations, 1931-33: Administration, $\$ 3,000$, plus fees; Investigations, $\$ 1,000$ per year.
Publications: None.
The board of state bar commissioners was organized in 1886 to examine applicants for admission to the bar and to investigate complaints of misconduct on part of licensed attorneys. Five members are appointed by the supreme court for terms of five years. The clerk of the supreme court is ex officio the secretary of the board.

All activities of this board are under the supervision of the supreme court. This court makes the rules and regulations relating to the qualifications of applicants for admission to the bar and the manner of conducting bar examinations. By law, graduates of the law school of the University of Wisconsin are admitted without examination, as are, under rules of the supreme court, attorneys ${ }^{\circ}$ licensed in other states (with some exceptions) who have had at least five years of actual practice. All others, to practice in the courts of this state, must pass the so-called bar examination, which is conducted once a year at Madison by the bar commissioners, under rules laid down by the supreme court.

Another function of this board is the investigation of complaints of unlawful or unethical conduct on part of attorneys. A special appropriation is made to the board for this purpose. In discharge of this duty, the state bar commissioners or any investigator named by them may take testimony before any circuit court commissioner. If the facts warrant, the board reports attorneys guilty of misconduct to the supreme court, which has the actual power of disbarment.

## BOARD OF EXAMINERS IN OPTOMETRY

Members: O. F. Randolph, Secretary; Charles Waugh; Earl W. Johnson; Emanuel D. Newman; Charles F. Behnke.

Office: None. Secretary's address: Burlington.
Total personnel, January, 1931: 1.
Expenditures, 1929-1930: \$1,332. Receipts, \$1,305. Appropriations, 1931-33: Receipts only.
Publications: None.
This board was organized in 1915 to hold examinations and issue licenses for the practice of optometry. Five members are appointed to it by the governor for five-year terms. Members receive $\$ 8.00$ for each day spent in the performance of duties, and the secretary an annual salary of $\$ 300$.

## PUBLIC LIBRARY CERTIFICATION BOARD

Members: Margaret Biggert, Chairman; Helen Mathews; Nora Benst; Professor Robert R. Aurner; C. B. Lester, Secretary.

Office: None. Secretary's address: State Capitol. Total personnel, January, 1931: None. Expenditures, 1929-30: \$57. Receipts: \$62. Appropriations, 1931-33: Fees only. Publications: None.

The public library certification board holds about four meetings each year, at which it issues certificates testifying to the qualifications of librarians in public library work. Its five members serve without salary and pay part of their own expenses. Three of them are appointed by the governor (without confirmation) for five-year terms, two of whom must be librarians and a third a public library trustee; of the remaining two members, one is selected from the university faculty by the president and the other by the free library commission from its staff. This fifth member is always the secretary of the board. All clerical work of the board is done by the free library commission.

## STATE BOARD OF MEDICAL EXAMINERS

Members: Dr. Robert E. Flynn, Secretary; Dr. J. Gurney Taylor; Dr. Roy C. Rodecker; Dr. J. E. Guy; Dr. J. B. Brewer; Dr. Wilbur N. Linn; Dr. T. J. Sheehy; Dr. Edward C. Murphy.

Office of Secretary: La Crosse.
Total personnel, January, 1931: 18.
Expenditures, 1929-1930: \$12,266. Receipts: $\$ 9,885$.
Appropriations, 1931-33: Fees only:
Publications: Rules and regulations; law.
The board of medical examiners was instituted in 1897 for the purpose of licensing applicants to practice medicine, surgery, oste-
opathy, and all other methods of treating the sick. Its eight members are appointed by the governor for a term of four years and receive $\$ 5$ per day for time actually spent in performance of duties. Only applicants who have been passed by the board of basic sciences are eligible to examination by the board of medical examiners. The board issues transfer licenses to physicians from states whose standards are equivalent to those of Wisconsin, and annual licenses to itinerant practitioners. It investigates complaints of violation of the statutes on medical practice and institutes prosecutions against violators.

## BOARD OF PHARMACY

Members: G. V. Kradwell; Edwin Boberg; Oscar Rennebohm; B. J. Kremer; H. G. Ruenzel, Secretary.

Office: None. Secretary's address: 2332 Vliet St., Milwaukee. Total personnel, January, 1931: 8. Expenditures: $\$ 10,980$. Receipts: $\$ 13,641$. Appropriations: Fees only. Publications: Pharmacy Law; Annual Reports.

The state board of pharmacy, organized in 1882, consists of five resident pharmacists at the time of appointment actually engaged in practice. They are appointed by the governor for terms of five years, and receive no salary, but are reimbursed their actual and necessary expenses. It is their duty to examine applicants for registration as pharmacists and assistant pharmacists and to revoke licenses for violation of law, etc. Applicants coming before this board must have had at least three years' study and one year of practice in pharmacy.


Big Falls, Eau Claire River.


Lincoln Terrace, University of Wisconsin After the Snowstorm.

## OTHER BOARDS

## BANK CHARTER BOARD OF REVIEW

Members: Philip F. La Follette, Governor, Chairman; Theodore Dammann, Secretary of State; John W. Reynolds, Attorney General.

Office, employes, expenditures, appropriations, publications: None.
This is an ex officio board, created by subsection (7) of section 221.01 of the statutes, to hear and pass upon appeals from decisions of the commissioner of banking denying applications for the organization of new state banks. The board has been called upon to function only in rare cases. Proposals to abolish this board and give its functions to the courts, however, have several times been rejected by the legislature.

## STATE BOARD OF CANVASSERS

Theodore Dammann, Secretary of State. Solomon Levitan, State Treasurer. John W. Reynolds, Attorney General.<br>Expenditures: None.<br>Appropriation, 1931-1933: $\$ 150$ per year.

This is an ex officio board, consisting of three elective officers, established to canvass the primary and election returns for all state, congressional, judicial, and legislative offices in districts embracing more than one county. The routine work of tabulating the returns is done in the office of the secretary of state and all that the board of canvassers normally does is to formally declare and publish the results and to issue certificates of election. In rare cases of disputed returns, however, the powers of this board are considerable, as it decides which returns are to be accepted.

## DEEP WATERWAYS COMMISSION

Commissioners: C. A. Lamoreaux, Chairman; Wm. G. Bruce, Secretary; C. A. Halbert, State Engineer.
Office: No office. Secretary's address, State Capitol. Employes: None. Expenditures, 1929-30: \$6,173.
Appropriation, 1931-33: $\quad \$ 6,000$ per year.
The Wisconsin Deep Waterways Commission is a temporary commission, which was created in 1919, to cooperate with other states in
promoting the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Deep Waterway. Practically the entire appropriation is expended through the Great LakesSt. Lawrence Tidewater Association, of which Wisconsin is one of the member states. For a description of this project and a statement of its importance to Wisconsin, see the article by Wm. George Bruce on pages 1-7.

## BOARD OF DEPOSITS

Philip F. La Follette, Governor, Solomon Levitan, State Treasurer, Theodore Dammann, Secretary of State, John W. Reynolds, Attorney General.

Expenditures: None.
This is an ex officio board, without employes or expenditures. Its sole function is to designate the banks in which state funds may be deposited. In discharge of this duty, the board normally follows the recommendations of the commissioner of banking, but is not obliged to do so. Any state or national bank in Wisconsin may make application to be designated as a state depository. Before being so designated, it is inspected by the banking department and the board of deposits specifies the maximum amount of state funds it may receive. Upon designation it must furnish a bond to the state in double the amount of the moneys to be deposited with it, or in lieu may pay one-half of one per cent on its state deposits to a special state fund known as the "state deposit fund", from which any losses which may occur through bank failures are to be paid. Receipts of this fund, created in 1925 , have already grown to about $\$ 300,000$. Losses to the amount of $\$ 142,811$ have been charged against this fund, but eventually $75 \%$ of the losses will be recovered.

Nearly 700 banks, distributed in every county of the state, have been designated as state depositories. These are divided into "working banks" and "special depositories." Funds in the former are drawn out constantly, much as are checking accounts of private individuals, while the funds in the latter are drawn out only after notice. Upon the funds in working banks the state receives $2 \%$ interest; on those in the special depositories, $2 \frac{1}{2} \%$ net.

## EMERGENCY BOARD

Philip F. La Follette, Governor, Chairman; Thomas M. Duncan, Senate Chairman, Joint Finance Committee; C. A. BEGGS, Assembly Chairman, Joint Finance Committee.

Expenditures, 1929-30: $\$ 274$.
The emergency board dates from 1915 and until 1929 was composed of the governor, secretary of state, and state treasurer. It is now constituted of the governor and the two chairmen of the joint
committee on finance. It has no office or staff of employes and holds meetings only at infrequent intervals.

The emergency board has control over the allotment of the appropriation of $\$ 300,000$ per year made to meet contingencies arising in the conduct of the state government. From this appropriation allotments may be made to the several state departments and institutions to tide them over in unforeseen emergencies and to supplement appropriations which prove insufficient. Allotments so made are thereafter charged as a part of the cost of operating the departments to which they were made.

The emergency board also controls allotments from conditional appropriations. These appropriations are made to departments conditional upon release by the emergency board, and before any part thereof can be used, the governor and at least one other member of the emergency board must give approval in writing to the release of the money.

The emergency board is an integral part of the present budget system of the state. Appropriations to departments and institutions are made no larger than deemed necessary to enable them to carry on their functions. Unexpected contingencies are provided for through the emergency appropriation, abuse of which is guarded against by the necessity of approval by the governor and the chairman of the joint committee on finance.

## EMERGENCY COMMISSION FOR UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF

Members: Herman L. Ekern, Chairman; Joseph M. Conway, Vice-Chairman; Henry Ohl, Jr., Secretary; H. J. HagGe; Thomas J. Pattison.

## Chief Engineer: John T. Donaghey.

This is a temporary commission created by the 1931 highway act. Its function is to provide relief for unemployment through a program of grade crossing elimination. Under the new highway act the proceeds of the additional two cent tax on gasoline up to July 1, 1931, will be used to enable the state to build in the year 1931 the grade crossings which would normally have been built in 1931, 1932, and 1933. This work is under the control of a special unpaid commission appointed by the governor with the approval of the Senate. The highway commission is required to assist the unemployment commission in every manner possible, and its staff will be utilized for this work.

## EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

Members not selected by April 15, 1931 .
Appropriation, 1931-1933: $\$ 10,000$ per year.
This is a new creation of the 1931 legislature. It consists of five senators and five assemblymen selected under the rules of the respective houses, and of ten other citizens who are appointed by the governor without confirmation. The members receive no compensation but are reimbursed their expenses. Meetings are held upon call of the governor.

The primary function of the executive council is to advise the governor in any matter on which he may seek its advice. The underlying thought is that both the executive and legislative branches will profit through conferences and consultations on questions of public policy with each other and with specialists and representatives of leading fields of private endeavor. The council may investigate the functioning of any department of the state government, institutions, or any division thereof, and may initiate studies of governmental problems existing or arising within the state and affecting the state government. It is specifically directed to study the possibilities for consolidations in the state government and the elimination of unnecessary activities and duplications of service, and other measures for increasing efficiency and effecting economies.

## gEOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SURVEY

Commissioners: Charles A. Allen, president Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters, president; John Callahan, state superintendent; Glenn Frank, president, University of Wisconsin; Philip F. La Follette, governor.
Director of Survey and State Geologist: E. F. Bean.
Assistant Director: H. R. Aldrich.
Office: Science Hall, University of Wisconsin, Madison.
Total personnel, January, 1931: 20.
Expenditures, 1929-30: \$72,528. Receipts: \$1,092.
Appropriations, 1931-33: Department abolished and work transferred to University of Wisconsin, which has a special appropriation of $\$ 10,000$ for the state geologist.
Publications: Wisconsin Survey (bulletin); Maps; Reports.
The board of commissioners of the geological and natural history survey is made up of four ex officio members: the governor, the president of the University of Wisconsin, the state superintendent of public instruction, and the president of the Wisconsin academy of sciences, arts, and letters. It employs a state geologist at a salary, but the members of the board are not compensated.

This department was created in 1897 and consisted at first of two divisions: geology and natural history. A third division-highways -was added in 1907, and a soil survey in 1909. When the state highway commission was created in 1911, the highway division was dropped.

The geology division-the largest-issues reports and maps upon the geology of the state, assists the tax commission in evaluating mineral lands and mines, and the highway commission in locating materials available for highway construction. The study of underground waters has made the survey an authority on artesian wells. The survey also cooperates with the U. S. Geological Survey in the topographic mapping of the state.

The natural history division makes studies and issues bulletins on special subjects relating to the botany and zoology of the state, such as the nature and distribution of animals and flowers of the state, their habits, and their enemies. Particular attention has been given to fish, to discover the factors which are favorable and unfavorable to their propagation.

Soil surveys are made in cooperation with the United States Bureau of Soils to determine their fitness for particular crops. These surveys are made a county at a time and maps and bulletins are prepared showing the nature and distribution of types of soil and their uses.

The executive budget cut of 1931 abolishes the geological and natural history survey and transfers its duties and personnel to the University of Wisconsin. This change, unless modified by subsequent action of the legislature, will take effect July 1, 1931.

## PORTAGE LEVEE COMMISSION

Commissioners: 'W. C. Gault, Frank Kaiser, Chas Boynton.

Office: Portage.
Total personnel, January 1931: 11.
Expenditures, 1929-30: $\$ 4,889$.
Appropriations, 1931-33: $\$ 5,000$ per year.
Publications: None.
This commission has charge of the levees at Portage which have been built by the state to prevent the Wisconsin River from overflowing its banks and flooding the Fox River valley during the high water of spring. At this point these two principal rivers of Wisconsin come within one-half mile of each other, and the intervening ground is low. In many seasons there is serious danger that the Wisconsin River will overflow and empty into the Fox River, with great resulting loss at all points lower down on this river.

The levees were built in 1903 out of moneys in a special fund known as the drainage fund. Since then they have several times been rebuilt and $\$ 5,000$ is annually appropriated for their maintenance. As
the drainage fund now has no other moneys, the annual appropriation now really comes out of the general fund, although nominally still made from the drainage fund.

The levees are controlled by three commissioners, who have been appointed for the life of the commission. All members are from Portage.

## PSYCHIATRIC INSTITUTE COMMITTEE

Members: Glenn Frank, President of the University; Charles R. Bardeen, Dean of the Medical School of the University; Dr. W. F. Lorenz, Director of the Psychiatric Institute; John J. Hannan, Harriett E. Grim, George B. Harris, members of the Board of Control.

Office, employes, expenditures, appropriations, publications: None.
This is an inter-departmental committee which was created in 1925 when the psychiatric institute was transferred from the board of control to the University of Wisconsin. Its sole function is to make rules and regulations to govern the relations between the psychiatric institute and the state institutions under the management of the state board of control.

## WORLD'S FAIR COMMISSION

Members: H. E. Boldt, Chairman; J. H. Carroll; E. G. Smith; Carlton Wm. Mauthe; Henry Ellenbecker; Mrs. Grant Haas; Gustave Dick; Geo. Nelson.

Th:s is a temporary commission created under an act of the 1931 legislature. Its purpose is to arrange for and take charge of the Wisconsin exhibit at the Chicago centennial exposition which will be held in 1933. It consists of two state senators, three assemblymen and three appointees of the governor.

## SOCIETIES

## ACADEMY OF SCIENCES, ARTS, AND LETTERS

## Secretary: Chauncey Juday.

Office: None. Address of secretary, University of Wisconsin, Madison.
Total personnel, 1931: No full time employes.
Expenditures, 1929-30: \$2,472. Receipts: \$694.
Appropriations, 1931-33: $\$ 1,000$ per year, plus receipts.
Publications: Transactions of the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters (annual volume).

The Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts, and Letters was organized under a special act of the legislature in 1870. Its object is the promotion of sciences, arts, and letters, principally through the publication of significant studies and investigations. It is a membership organization which elects its own officers, but receives a small state appropriation in aid of its work. A university professor is the secretary.

## AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT ASSOCIATION

Secretary: R. A. Moore.
Office: College of Agriculture, Madison.
Total personnel, January, 1931: No full time employes.
Expenditures, 1929-30: $\$ 6,191$. Receipts: $\$ 2,093$.
Appropriation, 1931-33: $\$ 5,000$ per year, plus receipts.
Publications: Annual Reports; Annual Reports of the Alfalfa Order; Lists of Seed Grains offered for sale by members (occasional).

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) through its members, to carry on tests in various parts of the state of seeds bred at the university experiment station, (2) to encourage a large production of high grade seeds, and (3) to find a market for the seeds thus grown.

This association elects its own officers, but is partly supported by the state. Its employes are under the college of agriculture, with whose work theirs is in close relation, and are paid only part of their salary by the association. Allied to the association are several associations of growers of particular products (Alfalfa Order, Hemp Order, etc.) and 54 county experiment associations.

## ARCHEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

Secretary: C. E. Brown.
Office: None. Address of Secretary, Historical Library, Madison. Personnel: No employes. Expenditures, 1929-1930: \$764. Receipts: \$350. Appropriation, 1931-1933: $\$ 400$ per year and receipts.
Publications: The Wisconsin Archeologist (quarterly); Wisconsin Archeological Society Publications.

This is a membership society organized in 1902, serving general state purposes and receiving some state aid. Its purpose is the location, mapping, exploration, and preservation of Wisconsin's Indian mounds and the recording of its Indian history and folk lore. It serves this purpose by marking Indian mounds and arousing interest in the preservation of Indian relics. It also publishes a quarterly scientific magazine, The Wisconsin Archeologist. Its secretary is the Director of the museum of the state historical society, which contains a valuable collection of Indian and other historical memorials.

## WISCONSIN CHEESE MAKERS’ ASSOCIATION

## Secretary: Prof. J. L. Sammis.

Office: No office. Secretary's address: University of Wisconsin, Madison.
Total personnel, January, 1931. None.
Expenditures, 1929-30: \$1,406. Receipts: \$2,349.
Appropriation, 1931-33: $\$ 600$ per year, plus receipts.
Publications: Annual Proceedings.
The Wisconsin Cheese Makers' Association has about one thousand members who elect the officers. It was organized in 1893 for the purpose of improving the quality of Wisconsin cheese. It conducts an annual convention, the proceedings of which are published by the state, at which a cheese exhibit, with prizes from private sources, is a feature. This association has been receiving state aid since 1913. The secretary is a professor in the college of agriculture, whose entire salary comes from the university. The association is supported for the most part from private sources.

## STATE DAIRYMEN'S ASSOCIATION

## Secretary: Roy Harris.

Office: None. Secretary's address: Fort Atkinson. Total personnel, January 1931: 2.
Expenditures, 1929-30: \$7,251. Receipts: \$2,600.
Appropriations, 1931-33: $\$ 6,000$ per year, plus receipts. Publications: No printed report.

The State Dairymen's association organizes cow testing associations and supervises their work through two full time field men. It was
organized in 1892 and came under state aid in 1913, since which time its funds have been handled through the state treasury. Annual conventions are held for the promotion of better dairying. This is a membership society, which elects its own officers, but receives the major part of its funds from the state.

## HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF WISCONSIN

## Superintendent: Dr. Joseph Schafer.

Assistant Superintendent: ANNIE NUNNS.
Research Associate: Dr. Louise Kellogg.
Director of the Museum: Charles E. Brown.
Office: Historical Library, Madison.
Total personnel, January, 1931: 41.
Expenditures, 1929-30: $\$ 122,132$. Receipts: $\$ 30,129$.
Appropriations, 1931-33: Operation, $\$ 65,000$; Maintenance, $\$ 4,350$; Miscellaneous Capital, \$18,700.

The historical society is a membership organization chartered by special act of the legislature in 1853. It is governed by a board of curators elected by the members, with a superintendent elected by the curators as the administrative head. Its income is derived from endowments amounting to around $\$ 600,000$ which yield an annual income of $\$ 30,000$, state appropriations, membership dues, and the sale of publications.

The primary function of the historical society is to preserve and compile the history of the state and to promote interest therein among its citizens. It collects and makes available manuscripts, documents, and records relating to the history of the state. Through a paid staff it makes historical studies and publishes these for distribution to its members and to exchanges. It encourages private parties to study phases of Wisconsin's history, particularly of their own localities, and promotes the organization of local historical societies. It publishes a quarterly magazine devoted to the history of this state, which contains articles written by members of the staff and others who have made special historical studies.

The historical society has a library which ranks among the largest historical libraries in the United States. Its collections deal not only with Wisconsin history but with related fields. It is rich in manuscript collections which are constantly being consulted by historians from every part of the country. This library is housed in the historical library building, which was erected some thirty years ago to house both the activities of the historical society and the university library. University students are encouraged freely to use the library for research, but its collections have been made rather with the end in view of preserving the history of the state than of furnishing reading references to elementary students. In the historical library building is also housed the museum of the historical society, the largest in the state, containing historical and archaeological relics of Wisconsin.

## WISCONSIN STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY

## Secretary: H. J. Rahmlow.

Office: Washington Building, Madison.
Total personnel, Jan. 1, 1931: None on state pay roll.
Expenditures, 1929-30: \$10,689. Receipts: $\$ 1,704$.
Appropriations, 1931-33: $\$ 9,000$ per year, plus receipts.
Publications: Wisconsin Horticulture (monthly magazine); Annual Reports.

The purpose of the Horticultural Society is the advancement, through education, of all branches of horticulture throughout the state. To accomplish this, the society conducts "trial" and "model" orchards and fruit demonstration stations at several points throughout the state; holds two annual conventions at which horticultural problems are discussed by experts; holds an annual flower, fruit, and vegetable show; promotes and assists financially the organization of local societies; publishes a monthly magazine, and answers inquiries on horticultural problems. The society was formed in 1865 and has been given state aid since 1871. It is composed of about 2,000 dues-paying members, including both amateur growers and professional fruit growers and florists.

## WISCONSIN LIVESTOCK BREEDERS ASSOCIATION

## Secretary: Arlie Mucks.

Office: College of Agriculture, Madison. Total personnel, January 1931: 2. Expenditures, 1929-30: \$25,764. Receipts, \$16,766. Appropriations, 1931-33: $\$ 9,000$ per year, plus receipts. Publications: Livestock Breeders Directory.

The Livestock Breeders Association works in close relation to the college of agriculture, a member of whose faculty is always chosen as secretary of the association. It was organized in 1911 as a membership society electing its own officers. Among its activities are the promotion of better livestock breeding by Wisconsin farmers through meetings in various parts of the state; the encouragement of interest in better livestock among farm boys and girls; and aid in the sale of dairy cattle.

## WISCONSIN POTATO GROWERS ASSOCIATION

\author{

- Secretary: Professor J. G. Milward.
}

Office: No office. Secretary's address: College of Agriculture, Madison. Total personnel, January 1931: None.
Expenditures, 1929-31: \$4,089. Receipts: $\$ 96$.
Appropriation, 1931-33: $\$ 4,000$ per year, plus receipts.
Publications: No regular reports.
The Potato Growers Association, a membership society, was organized in 1913. Under its constitution, whoever is in charge of po-
tato extension work at the university is its secretary, and its work is intimately connected with that of the college of agriculture and the agricultural experiment station. The object of the society is the standardization of the potato crop and the cultivation of a few main varieties. This is done through publicity within and without the state and by cooperation with local conventions and shows.

## SOUTHERN WISCONSIN CHEESE MAKERS' AND DAIRYMEN'S ASSOCIATION

## Secretary: Henry Elmer.

Office: None. Secretary's address: Monroe.
Total personnel, January 1931: None.
Expenditures, 1929-30: \$875.
Appropriations, 1931-33: \$1,000 per year
Publications: No printed reports.
This is a membership organization founded in 1900 , which is now composed of above 500 cheese makers and dairymen interested in the foreign cheese industry, officers being elected at the annual conventions. The association has received state aid since 1913, and all receipts and disbursements are handled as state funds.

An instructor is employed to superintend field work for the improvement of the foreign cheese made in Green county and vicinity. This work is done in conjunction with the United States Department of Agriculture.



Judicial Branch of the State Government

## WISCONSIN COURTS

For roster of the several courts: See pages 386, 390, and 391. Expenditures, 1929-30:

Supreme Court ---------------------------------------- \$112,835
Circuit Courts
317,606
Board of Circuit Judges ----------------------------150 50 Appropriations: Supreme and Circuit Courts, Sums sufficient. Board of Circuit Judges, $\$ 400$ per year.

THE Constitution provides for a supreme court, circuit courts, county courts and, justices of the peace. In addition there have 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. Elections occur in April and only one justice is elected in any one year. Vacancies are filled by appointment of the governor, 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 nonpartisan, party designations or slogans being prohibited.

The justice who has longest been a member of the court serves as chief justice. The court elects a clerk who keeps its records and also acts as secretary of the board of bar commissioners. It also has two reporters, a marshal, and several other employes, and each justice has a private secretary.

The supreme court under the constitution has original jurisdiction in a limited number of important classes of cases and appellate jurisdiction in all other cases. It hears and decides between 400 and 500 appeals each year from the circuit and other courts and about 20 applications for the exercise of its original jurisdiction. No testimony is taken in the supreme court, but in cases involving the original jurisdiction of the court it may provide for the taking of testimony before a commissioner appointed by it. In cases brought to it on appeal, the supreme court disposes of the case on the record made in the trial court, with printed briefs and oral arguments by counsel. The clerk arranges a calendar of hearings and takes up cases in turn. 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 constitution of the state 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.

## 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. There are twenty judicial circuits, as shown in the map on page 382. T'wo of these circuits are divided into branches, so that there are 28 circuit judges. These judges are elected for six year terms by the electors of their circuits. They receive a salary of $\$ 8,000$ per year, unless serving a term which began before 1927, in which case the salary remains $\$ 6,500$ during the present term. To these salaries paid by the state, Milwaukee county adds an additional salary for the eight judges of the second circuit. The reporters of the circuit courts are also paid by the state, as are the traveling expenses of the judges.

Terms of the circuit courts are held at least once each year and usually oftener in all counties within the respective circuits. These terms are prescribed in the statutes and the number and length thereof varies with the usual amount of judicial business within each county. From the circuit courts an appeal lies to the supreme court.

## Board of Circuit Judges

For the efficient functioning of the circuit courts, the board of circuit judges has been organized. This board consists of all of the circuit judges, who, under the statutes, must meet once a year to consider the due and prompt administration of the judicial business of the circuit courts. The board elects a chairman (at present Judge W. R. Foley of Superior) and a secretary, who is always the reporter of the circuit court judge who is the chairman of the board. Each circuit judge is required to report to the chairman upon the condition of the judicial business in his circuit. When work falls behind in any circuit, the chairman requests another circuit judge to go into such circuit and try cases until the work is caught up.

## County Courts

There is a county court in each county of the state, presided over by a county judge (in Milwaukee county there are two county judges). The term of office of such judge is six years and the election is by the people of the county. The salaries of the county judges are fixed by the county board and paid by the county. (For a list of the county judges see page 409.)

The county courts have jurisdiction over all probate matters. The county judges also administer the aid for dependent children and the old age pension law and in most counties are the juvenile judges. In addition, criminal and civil jurisdiction has been conferred upon the county courts of forty counties by special acts of the legislature. This jurisdiction differs widely and can be ascertained only by an examination of the statutes creating these courts, as amended, which are to be found only in the Session Laws. In probate cases appeal from the county court lies directly to the supreme court; in other cases, 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.

## Municipal and Special Courts

The constitution gives the legislature power to create municipal and other special 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. These confer widely varying jurisdiction. Some of these courts are not courts of record and have a jurisdiction not much greater than that of the justices of 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 operate in Madison and Superior. Except for the title, they 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 probably a majority 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. 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. The jurisdiction of the justice courts in counties where municipal or other special courts have been established is very often limited much more narrowly 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.

Justices of the peace are not required to be attorneys. The justice courts are not courts of record and their procedure is quite informal. Justices are paid fees only, which are prescribed in the statutes.


The Judicial Districts of Wisconsin

## 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.


THE SUPREME COURT
(1) Chief Justice Marvin B. Rosenberry, (2) Justice Walter C. Owen, (3) Justice Chester A. Fowler, (4) Justice Oscar M. Fritz, (5) Justice Edward T. Fairchild, (6) Justice John D. Wickhem, (7) Justice George B. Nelson.

## Juvenile Courts

The juvenile courts are not special courts, but are constituted 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 sixteen years of age, and has concurrent jurisdiction with the criminal courts in cases of delinquent children between sixteen and eighteen. The juvenile court procedure is best described as confidential, and the primary function of these courts is the protection and welfare of the children that come under their supervision.

## Court Commissioners

The judges of the circuit courts have authority to appoint not more than six court commissioners in each county other than Milwaukee county, in which there are a larger number. 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 duties. Nearly all court commissioners are practicing attorneys and proceedings before them are ordinarily taken in their own offices.


## JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT

MARVIN B. ROSENBERRY was appointed Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, February 12, 1916, upon the resignation of the late Justice John Barnes. Two years later, in April, 1918, he was elacted for the rasidue of the term, and in April 1919, was reelected for the regular term ending January, 1930. He was born February 12, 1868, at River Styx, Medina County, Ohio, but his parents moved to Fulton, Kalamazoo County, Michigan, eight months later, and he was brought up on a farm, attending 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. Later he became a student of law in the office of Silverthorn, Hurley, Ryan and Jones in Wausau, where he remained a year and a half, and then entered the law department of the University of Michigan, where he-graduated in 1893. Returning to Watisau, he entered practice and on January 1, 1895, became a nember of the firm of Bump, Kreutzer and Rosenberry, which six years later became Kreutzer, Bird and Rosenberry. He was married Sept. 2, 1897, to Miss Kate Landfair at Leslie, Michigan, who died January 26, 1917, leaving two children, Katherine and Samuel. On June 24, 1918, Justice Rosenberry was married to Mrs. Lois Mathews, dean of women of the university of Wisconsin. He was awarded the degree of LL.D. by the University of Michigan in 1926 and by the University of Wisconsin in 1930. He became Chief Justice April 11, 1919, upon the death of Chief Justice Vinje.

WALTER C. OWEN was advanced to the Supreme Court from the office of attorney general, which he held for five years. He was born on a farm in the town of Trenton, Pierce County, September 26, 1868; was educated in the common and high schools of Pierce County and the University of Wisconsin, graduating in law with the class of 1891. He immediately began the practice of law in Superior, where he remained seven years, after which period he practiced in Maiden Rock until elected attorney general. In 1907 he was elected to the state Senate without opposition, to succeed James A. Frear, who had resigned to become secretary of state; and was reelected in 1908, again without opposition. He was elected attorney general in 1912, reelected in 1914 and 1916, and elected justice of the Supreme Court in 1917. In April, 1927, he was elected for a ten-year term commencing January 1, 1928.

CHESTER A. FOWLER was born at Rubicon, Dodge County, December 24, 1862, and spent his boyhood on a farm near Richland Center. He 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.

OSCAR MARION FRITZ was advanced to the Supreme Court to succeed Justice Christian Doerfler, on May 28, 1929, after seventeen years of service on the Milwaukee County Circuit Court bench, to which he had been appointed and thereafter reelected four times, twice without opposition. He had been chairman of the Milwaukee Board of Circuit Judges for six years, and vice-chairman of the Wisconsin Board of Circuit Judges. He was born on March 3, 1878, in Milwaukee, where he attended the public graded and
high schools and the Milwaukee Law School (now a department of Marquette University. He was graduated from the College of Law of the University of Wisconsin in 1901. In July of that year he became associated, at Milwaukee, with the law firm which was then composed of Warren D. Tarrant, Theodore Kronshage, and Francis E. McGovern, and of which Guy D. Goff, Walter D. Corrigan, and Timothy J. Hannan became members prior to his appointment in May, 1912, to succeed Warren D. Tarrant, deceased, as circuit judge. In 1902 he was married to Ena B. Lorch, of Madison, Wisconsin, and they have two children, Marion Theodore and Norma Louise.

EDWARD T. FAIRCHILD was born June 17, 1872, at Towanda, Pennsylvania. He received his early education in the district school and the village high school at Dansville, New York. Later he went to work in a newspaper office and studied law in the office of Rowe and Coyne. After being admitted to the bar he moved to Milwaukee, where he took up the practice of law. He was a state senator in the sessions of 1907, 1909, and 1915, and a circuit judge from 1916 to April, 1930, when he was appointed justice of the Supreme Court.

JOHN D. WICKHEM was born at Beloit, Wisconsin, 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, 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 while there also lectured at the University Law School. In 1917, he became a member of the firm of Lenicheck, Boesel \& 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; 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. He is married and has two sons.

GEORGE B. NELSON was born at Amherst, Portage County, Wisconsin, on May 12th, 1876. His parents were James J. Nelson and Juniata Andrews Nelson. He attended the public schools, and graduated from the Amherst High School in 1893 and the Stevens Point High School in 1894. He entered the University of Wisconsin and graduated therefrom in 1898. He entered the University law school in the fall of 1898 but in March of the following year, due to ill health, temporarily abandoned his law studies. In the fall of 1899 he entered George Washington Law School at Washington, D. C., from which he graduated in 1902. He began the practice of his profession at Stevens Point, where he continued to practice 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 member of the Board of Regents of Normal Schools from 1910 to 1920. He was married in 1912 to Ruth Weller, daughter of Bishop Reginald H. Weller of Fond du Lac, and has three sons, James J., Reginald W., and George B., Jr.

## SUPREME COURT OF WISCONSIN

| Name | Title | Term Expires |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| MARVIN B. ROSENBERRY | Chief Justice | January, 1940 |
| WALTER C. OWEN | Justice | January, 1938 |
| CHESTER A. FOWLER | Justice | January, 1932 |
| OSCAR M. FRITZ | Justice | January, 1935 |
| EDWARD T. FAIRCHILD | Justice | January, 1937 |
| JOHN D. WICKHEM | Justice | January, 1934 |
| GEORGE B. NELSON | Justi | January, 1936 |



January Term-Tuesday preceding the second Wednesday in January. August Term-Second Tuesday in August.

## JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT

## Territory of Wisconsin

$\qquad$




## STATE OF WISCONSIN, SUPREME COURT JUSTICES ${ }^{1}$

| Edward V. Whiton | Janesviile | 1848-1853 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Levi Hubbell | Milwauke | 1848-1853 |
| Charles H. Larrabee | Horicon | 1848-1853 |
| Alexander W. Stow | Fond du Lac | 1848-1851 |
| Mortimer M. Jackson | Mineral Point. | 1848-1853 |
| Wiram Knowlton. | Prairie du Chien | 1850-1853 |
| Timothy O. Howe | Green Bay. | 1851-1853 |
| Edward V. Whiton | Janesville | 1853-1858 |
| Luther S. Dixon. | Portage | 1859-1874 |
| Edward G. Ryan | Racine | 1874-1880 |
| Samuel Crawford | New Diggings. | 1853-1855 |
| Abram D. Smith | Milwaukee... | 1853-1859 |
| Orsamus Cole | Potosi | 1855-1892 (С. J. 1880-1892) |
| Byron Paine | Milwaukee | 1859-1864, 1867-71. |
| Jason Downer | Milwaukee | 1864-1867 |
| William P. Lyon | Racine | 1871-1894 |
| David Taylor.-- | Sheboygan | 1878-1891 |
| Harlow S. Orton | Madison | 1878-1895 (C. J. 1892-95) |
| John B. Cassoday | Janesville | 1880-1907 (C. J. 1895-1907) |
| John B. U inslow | Racine_ | 1891-1920 (C. J. 1907-1920) |
| Silas U. Pinney | Madison | 1892-1898 |
| Alfred W. Newm | Trempealeau | 1894-1898 |
| Roujet D. Marshal | Chippewa Falls | 1895-1918 |
| Charles V. Bardeen | Wausau | 1898-1903 |
| Joshua E. Dodge | Milwaukee | 1898-1910 |
| Robert G. Siebecke | Madison | 1903-1922 (С. J. 1920-1922) |
| James C. Kerwin- | Neenah | 1905-1921 |
| William H. Timlin | Milwauke | 1907-1916 |
| Robert M. Bashfor | Madison | Jan.-June, 1908 |
| John Barnes | Rhinelander | 1908-1916 |
| Burr W. Jones | Madison | 1920-1926 |
| Aad J. Vinje | Superior | 1910-1929 (C. J. 1922-1929) |
| Marvin B. Rosenbe | Wausau | 1916-Term ending 1940 |
| Franz C. Eschweiler | Milwaukee | 1916-1929 |
| Walter C. Owen_ | Maiden Rock | 1918-Term ending 1938 |
| Christian Doerfler | Milwaukee | 1921-1929 |
| Charles H. Crownha | Madison | 1922-1930 |
| E. Ray Stevens - | Madison | 1926-1930 |
| Chester A. Fowl | Fond du La | 1929-Term ending 1932 |
| Oscar M. Fritz | Milwaukee. | 1929-Term ending 1935 |
| Edward T. Fairchild | Milwaukee | 1929-Term ending 1937 |
| John D. Wickhem | Madison | 1930-Term ending 1934 |
| George B. Nelson | Stevens Point | 1930-Term ending 1936 |

${ }^{(1)}$ Circuit judges acted as Supreme Court justices 1848-1853.

CIRCUIT COURT TERM CALENDAR

| Counties | County Seat | Judges | Jud. Circuit | January | February | March | April | May | June | Ju!y | August | \|September | October | November | December |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Adams | Friendship. | Clayton F. Van Pelt - | 18th |  |  | 4th Mon |  |  |  |  |  | 3d Mon |  |  |  |
| Ashland | Ashland.--- | G. N. Risjord. --..-- | 15 th. |  | 1st Mon |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\mathrm{b}^{*}$ |  |  |  |
| Barron- | Barron.-. | Wm. R. Foley | 11 th - -- |  |  |  |  | 1st Mon |  |  |  |  |  | 3d Mon |  |
| Bayfield | Washburn.- | G. N. Risjord | $\begin{aligned} & 15 \mathrm{th}^{2} \\ & 14 \mathrm{th}_{-} \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  | 2d Mon |  |  |  |  | 2d Mon |  |  |
| Brown- <br> Buffalo | Green Bay _ <br> Alma | Henry Graass_-.-.-- | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 14th }--- \\ & \text { 8th }_{---} \end{aligned}$ | 2d Mon |  |  | 2th Mon |  |  |  |  | 4th Mon | 2d Mon |  |  |
| Burnett | Grantsburg-- | Wm. R. Foley------ | 11 th |  |  | 3d Mon |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1st Mon |  |
| Calumet | Chilton---- | Fred Beglinger. | 3 d |  |  | 3d Mon |  |  |  |  |  |  | 3d Mon |  |  |
| Chippewa | Chip. Falls -- | James Wickham...--- | $19 \mathrm{th} .$ |  |  |  | 3d Mon |  |  |  |  |  | 3d Mon |  |  |
| Clark | Neilsville.-- | Emery W. Crosby --- | $17 \mathrm{th}-$ |  |  |  |  | 1st Mon |  |  |  |  | 3d Mon |  |  |
| Columbia -Crawford.- | Portage----- | Clayton F. Van Pelt - | $\begin{array}{r} 18 \mathrm{th}_{---} \\ 5 \mathrm{th}_{---} \end{array}$ |  |  |  | 2d Mon | * ${ }_{\text {d }}$ |  |  |  |  |  | 3d Tues | 1st Mon |
| Dane.- | Madison .-.- | A. G. Zimmerman -- | 9th, No. 1 | 2d Mon |  | 2d Mon |  |  |  |  |  | 2 d Mon |  | 3d Tues |  |
| Dane. | Madison | August C. Hoppmann | 9th,No. 2 | 2d Mion |  | 2d Mon |  |  |  |  |  | 2d Mon |  |  |  |
| Dodge | Juneau .----- | Chas. M. Davison --- | 13th--- |  | 2d Mon |  |  |  |  |  |  | 4th Mon |  |  |  |
| Door- | Sturgeon Bay | Henry Graass.- | $14 \mathrm{th}$ |  |  | 2d Tues |  |  |  |  |  | 1st Tues |  |  |  |
| Doung | Superior----- | Wm. R. Foley .-....- | $11 \mathrm{th} .$ |  | 1st Mon |  |  |  |  |  | 4th Mon |  |  |  |  |
| Dunn $\qquad$ Eau Claire | Menomonie-- | Geo. Thompson James Wickham | $19 \mathrm{th}$ |  |  | 2d Mon 3d Mon |  |  |  |  |  | 2d Mon |  |  |  |
| Florence -- | Florence----- | David G. Classon---- | 20th |  |  |  |  | 1st Mon |  |  |  | 1st Wed |  |  |  |
| F.du Lac.- | F. du Lac | Clayton F. Van Pelt - | 18 th - |  |  |  |  | 1st Mon |  |  |  |  |  | 1st Mon |  |
| Forest. | Crandon. | David G. Classon.-.- | 20th |  |  |  |  | 2d Tues |  |  |  | 3d Tues |  |  |  |
| Grant | Lancaster | Sherman E. Smalley - | 5 th |  | 3d Mon |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2d Mon |  |  |
| Green----- | Monroe----- | Geo. Grimm ${ }^{\text {a }}$----- | 12th. |  | 4th Mon |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 4th Mon |  |  |
| Green Lake | Green Lake.- | Clayton F. Van Pelt - | $\begin{array}{r} \text { 18th }- \\ 5 \mathrm{th}_{-} \end{array}$ | 3d Mon |  | 4th Mon |  |  | 1st Mon |  |  | 4th Mon |  |  |  |
| Iron. | Hodrley------ | G. N. Risjord.-.--- | 15th- | 2d-Mon |  | 4th Mon |  |  | 2 d Mon |  |  | 4th Mon |  |  |  |
| Jackson- | Bk.Rv. Falls. | Emery W. Crosby --- | 17th |  |  | 1st Mon |  |  |  |  |  | 1st Tues |  |  |  |
| Jefferson | Jefferson_ | Geo. Grimm | 12th |  | 1st Mon |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1st Mon |  |  |
| Juneau | Mauston | Emery W. Crosby | 17th |  |  |  | 1st Mon |  |  |  |  | 4th Mon |  |  |  |
| Kenosha -- | Kenosha_ | E.B. Belden.-- | 1 st |  |  | 2d Mon |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2 d Mon |  |  |
| Kewaunee_ | Kewaunee.-- | Henry Graass | 14th. |  |  |  |  | 3d Mon |  |  |  |  |  | 1st Wed |  |
| La Crosse.- | La Crosse .-- | Robert S. Cowie - --- | 6 th |  |  |  | 3d Mon |  |  |  |  |  | 4th Mon |  |  |
| Lafayette - | Darlington -- | Sherman E. Smalley - | 5 th |  |  |  |  |  | 1st Mon |  |  |  |  |  | 1stMon |
| Langlade.- | Antigo.- | Edgar V. Werner---- | 10th |  |  |  | 2d Mon |  |  |  |  |  | 1st Mon |  |  |
| Lincoln --- | Merrill_----- | A. H. Reid | 16th. |  |  | 4th Mon |  |  |  |  |  |  | 4th Mon |  |  |
| Manitowoc | Manitowoc-- | Edward Voigt. | $4 \mathrm{th}$ | a |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Marathon | Wausau .-.-- | A. H. Reid | 16th. |  |  |  |  | 2d Mon |  |  |  |  |  | 3d Mon |  |
| Marinette | Marinette.-- | David G. Classon--- | $20 \text { th }---$ | 2d Mon |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2d Mon |  |  |
| Marquette | Montello_--- | Clayton F. Van Pelt - | $18 \mathrm{th}--1$ |  |  | 2d Tues |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1st Tues |  |  |
| Milwaukee | Milwaukee -- | L. W. Halsey-1.---- | 2d, No. 1 | 1st Mon |  |  | 1st Mon |  |  | 1st Mon |  |  | 1st Mon |  |  |
| Milwaukee | Milwaukee -- | Daniel W. Sullivan-- | 2d, No. 2 | 1st Mon |  |  | 1st Mon |  |  | 1st Mon |  |  | 1st Mon |  |  |

CIRCUIT COURT TERM CALENDAR—Concluded


[^23]*f 1st Monday succeeding last Thursday in November
*f 1st Monday succeeding last Thursday in November
*h Wednesday succeeding first Monday in November
*i 1st Monday after 1st Tuesday in April

## JUDGES OF CIRCUIT COURTS

(Term six years. Expiration 1st Monday of January)

|  | Name | Address | Term Expires |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1st Circuit | Ellsworth B. Belden_ | Racine | January, 1932 |
| 2nd Circuit |  |  |  |
| (1st Branch) | Otto H. Breidenbach | Milwaukee | January, 1936 |
| (2nd Branch) | Daniel W. Sullivan | Milwaukee | January, 1936 |
| (4th Branch) | Walter Schinz. | Milwauke | January, 1936 |
| (5th Branch) | Gustav G. Gehrz | Milwaukee | January, 1933 |
| (6th Branch) | John C. Kleczka | Milwaukee | January, 1935 |
| (7th Branch) | August E. Braun | Milwaukee | January, 1932 |
| (8th Branch) | Charles L. Aarons | Milwaukee | January, 1932 |
| $3 \mathrm{3rd}$ Circuit | Fred Beglinger | Oshkosh | January, 1933 |
| 4th Circuit <br> 5th Circuit | Edward Voigt- | Sheboygan | January, 1935 |
| 6 th Circuit | Robert S. Cowie. | La Crosse | January, 1937 |
| 7th Circuit | Byron B. Park | Stevens Poi | January, 1933 |
| 8 th Circuit | George Thompson | Hudso | January, 1933 |
| 9th Circuit (1st Branch) | A. G. Zimmerm | Madison | January, 1933 |
| (2nd Branch) | August C. Hoppmann | Madison | January, 1932 |
| 10th Circuit. | Edgar V. Werner- | Shawano | January, 1934 |
| 11th Circuit. | William R. Foley | Superior | January, 1937 |
| 12th Circuit- | George Grimm | Jefferson | January, 1937 |
| 13th Circuit | Chas. M. Davis | Juneau | January, 1936 |
| 14th Circuit | Henry Graass | Green Bay | January, 1932 |
| 15th Circuit | Gullick N. Risjord | Ashland. | January, 1936 |
| 16th Circuit | Alexander H. Reid | Wausau | January, 1934 |
| 17th Circuit | Emery W. Crosby | Neillsville | January, 1934 |
| 18th Circuit | Clayton F. Van Pe | Fond du La | January, 1936 |
| 19th Circuit | James Wickham | Eau Clair | January, 1934 |
| 20th Circuit | Arold F. Murphy | Ocont | January, 1936 |

CIVIL COURTS, MILWAUKEE COUNTY

## (Term six years. Expiration 1st Monday of January)

|  | Judge | Address | Term Expires |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1st Branch | A. J. Hedding | Milwaukee | January, 1932 |
| 2nd Branch | Carl Runge. | Milwaukee | January, 1934 |
| 3rd Branch_ | Michael F. Blenski | Milwaukee. | January, 1932 |
| 4 th Branch | Francis J. Jennings | Milwaukee | January, 1936 |
| 5 th Branch | Henry Cummings. | Milwaukee | January, 1936 |
| 6 th Branch | Joseph E. Cordes. | Milwaukee | January, 1934 |
| 7th Branch | Edmund Gausewitz | Milwaukee | January, 1934 |

## DISTRICT COURT, MILWAUKEE COUNTY

## (Term six years)

| Judge | Address | Term Expires |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| George E. Page | Milwaukee. | 1st Mon. May, 1931 |

## SUPERIOR COURTS

(Term six years)

| County | Judge | Address | Term Expires |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Dane_ | S. B. Schein | Madison_ | 1st Mon. Jan., 1933 |
| Douglas. | Archibald McKay | Superior | 1st Mon. Jan., 1935 |

## MUNICIPAL COURTS



[^24]
## STATE LIBRARY

Board of Trustees: The Justices of the Supreme Court and the Attorney General.
State Librarian: Gilson G. Glasier.
Assistant Librarian: W. H. Orvis.
Office (Location): State Capitol.
Total personnel, January 1931: 6.
Expenditures, 1929-30: \$19,157.30.
Appropriations, 1931-33: Administration, $\$ 12,500$; Books, $\$ 6,000$; Stacks, $\$ 500$ (all annually).
Publications: None.
The state library is an institution rather than a department, being a library with no administrative functions. It 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 it has been under the control of a board of trustees constituted of the attorney general and the justices of the supreme court and the attorney general, which selects the state librarian, the administrative head of the library.

The state library is often referred to as the law library, because its collection consists mainly of law books, statutes, court reports, and government documents. It serves first of all the supreme court and the attorney general, but its collections are used also by state departments and private attorneys.

The state library is the agency through which exchanges of government documents are effected with other states and foreign countries. In return for Wisconsin documents the state library receives the statutes, reports, and documents of the United States government and of all other states, as well as of some foreign countries. This is the most complete law library in Wisconsin.

## Local Government

# CITY GOVERNMENT IN WISCONSIN 

By Frederick N. MacMillin, Executive Secretary League of<br>Wisconsin Municipalities

THE cities of Wisconsin are the political subdivisions of the state which have been granted the most governmental powers. It has recently been stated by the Supreme Court of the state that "one of the fundamental ideas of cities is that they may make such laws and regulations as are necessary to the

F. N. MacMillin peace and good order of the city due to any peculiar condition which may exist within its boundaries." One important reason for this is the concentration of population in the 145 cities of the state, for more than fifty-eight percent of the residents of the state live in cities, even though the area of cities is insignificant compared to that of the rest of the state, the villages and towns. Cities, like villages, are municipal corporations, while the balance of the area of the state is divided up into towns which are not incorporated.

Under all forms of city government in Wisconsin the power to enact ordinances protecting the health, safety, and welfare of a city is imposed upon the council. At one time the extent of this ordinance making power and the power to engage in activities for the benefit of citizens of a city was restricted to those matters that the legislature had specifically entrusted to the common council by a city charter or by state law. In 1921 all special city charters, except those of cities of the first class (Milwaukee only), were repealed and all such cities were brought under the general city charter law, provided in chapter 62 of the statutes, together with other provisions scattered throughout the statutes. In subsection (5) of section 62.11 of the statutes, city councils are granted broad powers to legislate for the government and good order of the city, for its commercial benefit, and for the health, safety, and welfare of the public. This power has been liberally construed by the state supreme court. This broad grant of power does not permit cities to enact ordinances in conflict with state law, but cities are permitted (unless specifically prohibited) to enact ordinances more stringent or more detailed than the state law or regulations established pursuant to state law.

The power of city governing bodies (also villages) to enact local legislation was extended by the home rule amendment to the state
constitution and adopted at a referendum in 1924. This grant of power direct from the voters authorizes cities and villages to determine their local affairs and government, subject only to the state constitution and to enactments of the legislature of statewide concern that affect with uniformity every city or every village. Education has been held by the supreme court to be a matter of statewide concern, while zoning has been held to be a matter of local concern. The court has also stated that the state may continue to legislate for cities even in the field of local affairs and government, and by classes, since cities should not be compelled to exercise their home rule power if they did not so desire; but that a city could, under its home rule power, elect not to be governed by any state law in the field of local affairs and government, or by enactments of statewide concern that do not with uniformity affect every city or every village.

No very extensive use has been made of home rule powers by cities to date, largely because of uncertainty as to the exact scope. If the ultimate interpretation by the Wisconsin Supreme Court is similar to that under the California home rule amendment, which is most similar to the Wisconsin amendment, Wisconsin cities will have a full measure of local government. The California court has held that their home rule amendment "was enacted upon the principle that the municipality itself knew better what it wanted and needed than did the state at large, and to give that municipality the exclusive privilege and right to direct legislation which would carry out and satisfy its wants and needs." The California court has abstained from defining "municipal affairs" but in its own words "has carefully and judiciously discriminated between local and state affairs, and as a matter of fact in the larger number of litigated cases has held the 'affair' in question to be within the purview of municipal activity."

Prior to 1892 the state legislature had been granting individual charters to cities and villages. Since the adoption of a constitutional amendment at this time changing section 31 of article IV of the state constitution, the state has legislated for classes of cities because the state could no longer even amend existing city charters. The classification of cities is: first class, cities that have reached 150,000 population (Milwaukee only) ; second class, 39,000 to 150,000 population (seven cities); third class, 10,000 to 39,000 population (eighteen cities) ; fourth class, under 10,000 . A village may change to a city after it contains 1,200 population, or a district containing a population of 1,500 and consisting of or containing one incorporated or unincorporated village may become a city.

Many laws affect all classes of cities, or several classes, while some laws may be made applicable to cities in other classes if any city so elects. There are numerous laws applicable to cities of the first class (Milwaukee) which have not been included in the statutes, and for which reference must be made to the various session laws. For this reason, many of the general comments following do not apply to Milwaukee, which is governed under special provisions.

The principal statutes relating to cities are found in chapter 62 ,
the general city charter law; chapter 66, containing miscellaneous provisions applying to cities, villages, and towns, such as consolidation, various police regulations, municipal utilities, metropolitan sewage districts, etc.; chapters 25 and 67, relating to municipal borrowing; chapter 27, relating to parks; chapter 43, relating to libraries; chapter 141, relating to health departments; chapter 144, relating to sewers; chapter 145, relating to plumbing; chapter 157, relating to cemeteries; and chapter 197, relating to municipal acquisition of utilities, etc. Specific provisions relating to city government are scattered through the statutes, the provisions relative to eminent domain, elections, taxation, traffic regulation, etc., being found with the general provisions upon these subjects.

On April 1, 1931, there were 129 cities operating under the mayorcouncil form of government, while a few cities were operating under the city manager form or variations of the commission form. The mayor-council form provides for the election by the voters of a mayor and an alderman from each ward (these aldermen being referred to collectively as the common council), together with certain other officials such as the treasurer, comptroller, etc. The number of aldermen varies. There may be one or two aldermen from each ward. The number of wards may be changed by the council, the maximum and minimum population requirements varying with second, third, and fourth class cities.

The number of other local officials elected by the people under the mayor-council form (for example, city clerk, city attorney, sometimes even chief of police) depends upon the provisions in the existing charter of each city at the time of the enactment of the general city charter law in 1921, and the actions taken subsequently by the voters under section 62.09 (b) of the statutes.

In most cities the mayor is the chief executive officer, charged with the responsibility of having the city ordinances and state laws enforced, and of having city officers and employes discharge their duties. By virtue of his duty to submit to the council information and recommend measures, and because of his duty to preside at council meetings, he usually assumes the leadership in city government. He may veto ordinances and other council actions, but the council may override the veto by a three-fourths vote. Except where the voters at a referendum have granted to the fire and police commission the power to organize and supervise the police and fire department pursuant to section 62.13 (6) of the statutes, the mayor is the head of the police and fire departments.

There are various other city officials such as city clerk, city attorney, city engineer, tax assessor, health commissioner or board of health, street commissioner, board of police and fire commissioners, chief of police, chief of fire department, board of public works, etc. The selection of these officials varies, depending upon the provisions in the original charters, and the subsequent actions of the voters. Many of them are appointed by the mayor, subject to confirmation by the common council.


SUGGESTED MUNICIPAL AIRPORT FOR MILWAUKEE

The site chosen for the location of the proposed lake front municipal airport is that area lying immediately east of the so-called Illinois Steel Company tract, located between RusCompany tract, located between RusStreet extended east. When completed, the port would cover approximately 170 acres, with runways varying in length from 2,000 feet to 3,500 feet. The suggested location contemplates the acquisition by the city of the Illinois Steel company property.

Cities over 4,000 population must, and smaller cities may, have a board of police and fire commissioners appointed by the mayor, not more than three of the same political party. The board appoints the chiefs of the police and fire departments, and each chief appoints, subject to the board's approval, the subordinates from eligible lists established by the board after examinations.

Unless the duties are assumed by the council by a two-thirds vote, every city has a board of public works to superintend all public works, and keep the streets, alleys, sewers, and public works and places in repair.

The services supplied to citizens by cities in the state are expanding. There are 126 of the 145 cities that have sewerage systems of some kind. Virtually all of the cities in the state have public water


Hangar at the Present Milwaukee Airport.
systems, and in all except ten instances these are municipally owned. The number of cities collecting garbage from homes is constantly increasing, while some collect rubbish, ashes, etc. Numerous cities are now providing for building inspection, not only as to the construction of the building, but also the plumbing and electrical installations. Cities over 5,000 are required to inspect weights and measures.
In addition to almost an equal number of villages, there are 48 cities owning a municipal electric utility. A majority of these purchase their electric current wholesale, but several have installed Diesel engines recently.

Section 66.06 (10) of the statutes requires that a city owning a water or electric utility provide for the nonpartisan management thereof by the creation of a utility commission to be appointed by the council, or the management may be entrusted to the board of public works.

Wisconsin cities are giving increasing attention to planning their physical development. More than 30 cities have adopted zoning or-
dinances while many others are planning to enact such provisions. City plan commissions and park commissioners have been created in numerous cities, and Wisconsin cities are doing much to provide adequate recreation for citizens, not only by park facilities, but through playgrounds, public band concerts, tennis courts, municipal golf courses, swimming pools and bathing beaches, and the like.
Exclusive of the expenditures for schools the cities of the state are spending more than eighty millions of dollars annually, of which more than twenty-two millions are paid on debts, over eighteen millions for highways and bridges, about eleven millions for protection of persons and property, not quite nine millions for health and sanitation, and nearly four millions each for general governmental purposes and for recreation. The expenditure of more than eleven million dollars for public industries (chiefly water and electric) is more than offset by commercial revenue of over fifteen million.

The general property tax produces more than half of the revenue of cities, while over sixteen million dollars was borrowed and more than six million was received from special assessments (chiefly for street, sewer, and water improvements).

## City Manager Cities

Wisconsin cities are given the option of changing to the city manager form of government by chapter 64 of the statutes. Beginning with Kenosha in 1922, the plan has subsequently been adopted by Janesville, Two Rivers, Rhinelander, Stevens Point, Beloit, and Fort Atkinson. The village of Shorewood has adopted a similar plan by ordinance. This city manager plan is similar to that in effect in other states, and is to a large extent superimposed upon the form of government in effect in other Wisconsin cities, concentrating most of the administrative authority and responsibility in the city manager, who functions to a large extent as the general manager of a business concern. The legislative and policy determining powers are exercised by a council elected at large, usually a body of five members. The chief feature of the plan is that of having a relatively permanent professional executive.

## Commission Governed Cities

The number of cities operating under the commission form of government pursuant to the optional provisions in chapter 63 of the statutes is gradually decreasing. The cities which elect three commissioners at large to act as both the legislative and administrative body are Antigo, Eau Claire, Fond du Lac, Ladysmith, Menomonie, Oshkosh, and Port Washington.

Two cities, Green Bay and Superior, are operating under a modified commission form of government pursuant to this same chapter of the statutes. This is in reality not the commission form, but a modification of the aldermanic form with a large council elected by wards.

## WISCONSIN CITIES AND VILLAGES

| City | County | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Population } \\ & 1930 \end{aligned}$ | Year Incorporated | Type of Government |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

First Class Cities
Milwaukee_-..--.-.-| Milwaukee_--.----| $578,249|1846|$ Mayor-Council

## Second Class Cities $\mathbf{( 3 9 , 0 0 0}$ to $\mathbf{1 5 0 , 0 0 0}{ }^{1}$ )



| Kenosha La Crosse |
| :---: |
| Dane. |
| Winnebag |
| Racine |
| Sheboyga |
| Douglas |


| 50,262 | 1850 |
| :--- | :--- |
| 39,614 | 1856 |
| 57,89 | 1856 |
| 40,108 | 1853 |
| 67,542 | 1848 |
| 39,251 | 1853 |
| 36,113 | 1889 |

City Manager
City Manager
Mayor-Counci Mayor-Council
Mayor-Council Commission

Douglas
36,113
1889 Mayor-Council
Mayor-Council Commission

Third Class Cities ( $\mathbf{1 0 , 0 0 0}$ to $\mathbf{3 9 , 0 0 0 )}$
Ashland
Cudahy $\qquad$
Euu Claire----------
Fond du Lac
Green Bay

Manitowoc
Marinette
South Milwaukee
Stevens Point
Two Rivers
Watertown---------
Waukesha
Wausau
Wauwatos


| 25,267 | 1857 |
| :--- | :--- |
| 10,622 | 1887 |
| 23,211 | 1857 |
| 10,631 | 1898 |
| 26,287 | 1872 |
| 26,49 | 1852 |
| 37,415 | 1854 |
| 21,628 | 1853 |
| 22,963 | 1870 |
| 13,734 | 1887 |
| 10,706 | 1897 |
| 13,623 | 1858 |
| 10,082 | 1878 |
| 10,613 | 1853 |
| 17,176 | 1895 |
| 23,758 | 1872 |
| 21,94 | 1897 |
| 34,671 | 1906 |

Mayor-Council Mayor-Council
Mayor-Council Commission Commisssion Mayor-Council ${ }^{2}$ City Manager Mayor-Council Mayor-Council Mayor-Council City Manager City Manager Mayor-Council Mayor-Council Mayor-Council Mayor-Counci Mayor-Council

## Fourth Class Cities (under 10,000)



| Adams.-- | 1,231 | 1926 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Kewaunee | 2,202 | 1879 |
| Buffalo | 1,009 | 1885 |
| Eau Claire | 1,044 | 1887 |
| Polk | 1,354 | 1919 |
| Langlade | 8,610 | 1885 |
| Trempealeau | 1,499 | 1925 |
| Eau Claire. | 1,359 | 1885 |
| Sauk. | 5,545 | 1882 |
| Barron | 1,863 | 1887 |
| Bayfield | 1,195 | 1913 |
| $\mathrm{Dodge}_{\text {- }}$ | 9,867 | 1856 |
| Green Lake, shara | 4,106 | 1857 |
| Jackson- | 1,950 | 1883 |
| Chippewa | 1,865 | 1920 |
| Grant. | 1,762 | 1873 |
| Green. | 1,533 | 1891 |
| Buffalo | 261 | 1859 |
| Racine.. | 4,114 | 1900 |
| Ozaukee | 2,055 | 1885 |
| Barron. | 1,076 | 1891 |
| Calumet | 1,945 | 1877 |
| Chippewa | 9,539 | 1869 |
| Waupaca. | 3,572 | 1887 |

Mayor-Counci Mayor-Counci Mayor-Council Mayor-Council Mayor-Council Commission Mayor-Council Mayor-Council

Mayor-Council Mayor-Council Mayor-Council Mayor-Council
Mayor-Council Mayor-Council Mayor-Council Mayor-Council Mayor-Council Mayor-Counci Mayor-Council

Mayor-Counci Mayor-Council Mayor-Council Commission Mayor-Council

## WISCONSIN CITIES AND VILLAGES-Continued

| City | County | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Population } \\ & 1930 \end{aligned}$ | Year Incorporated | Type of Government |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 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 | 1919 | Mayor-Council |
| Darlington | Lafayette | 1,764 | 1877 | Mayor-Council |
| Delavan..- | Walworth | 3,301 | 1889 | Mayor-Council |
| De Pere | Brown | 5,521 | 1883 | Mayor-Council |
| Dodgeville | Iowa | 1,937 | 1889 | Mayor-Council |
| Durand.- | Pepin_ | 1,590 | 1887 | 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 |
| 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 |
| Kewaun | Kewaunee | 2,409 | 1883 | Mayor-Council |
| Kiel. | Calumet, Manitowce | 1,803 | 1920 | Mayor-Council |
| Kilbourn | Columbia. | 1,489 | 1925 | Mayor-Council |
| Ladysmith | Rusk. | 3,493 | 1905 | Commission |
| Lake Geneva | Walworth | 3,073 | 1885 | 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 | 1887 | 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 |
| Menomoni | Dunn- | 5,595 | 1882 | Commission |
| Merrill | Lincoln | 8,458 | 1883 | Mayor-Council |
| Mineral P | Iowa | 2,274 | 1857 | Mayor-Council |
| Mondovi | Buffalo | 1,623 | 1889 | Mayor-Council |
| Monroe | Green | 5,015 | 1882 | Mayor-Council |
| Montrea | Iron. | 1,819 | 1924 | Mayor-Council |
| Neenah | Ninnebago | 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 | 1878 | Mayor-Council |
| Owen... | Clark. | 1,102. | 1925 | Mayor-Council |
| Park Falls_ | Price. | 3,036 | 1912 | Mayor-Council |
| Peshtigo | Marinette | 1,579 | 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 $n$ ashingto | Ozaukee | 3,693 | 1882 | Commission |
| Prairie du Chien | Crawford | .3,943 | 1872 | Mayor-Council |

## WISCONSIN CITIES AND VILLAGES-Continued

| City | County | $\underset{1930}{\text { Population }}$ | Year Incorporated | Type of Government |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Prescott. | Pierce | 755 | 1871 | Mayor-Council |
| Princeton | Green La | 1,183 | 1920 | Mayor-Council |
| Reedsburg | Sauk | 2,967 | 1887 | Mayor-Council |
| Rhinelander | Oneida | 8,019 | 1884 | 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-Counci |
| Stanley | Chippewa | 1,988 | 1898 | Mayor-Council |
| Stoughton | Dane | 4,497 | 1882 | Mayor-Council |
| Sturgeon Bay . | Do | 4,983 | 1883 | Mayor-Council |
| Tomah | Monroe | 3,354 | 1883 | Mayor-Council |
| Tomahawk | Lincoln | 2,919 | 1891 | Mayor-Council |
| Viroqua | Vernon | 2,792 | 1883 | 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 |
| Whitewater | Walworth | 3,465 | 1885 | Mayor-Council |
| Wisconsin Rapids |  | 8,726 | 1869 | Mayor-Council |

[^25]Villages ${ }^{1}{ }^{1}$
\(\left.\begin{array}{l|c|c|c}\hline \hline \& \& <br>
Villages \& \& County \& Population <br>

1930\end{array}\right)\)| Year In- |
| :---: |
| corporated |

${ }^{(1)}$ All villages except the village of Shorewood are governed by a president and board of trustees. Shorewood has a village manager type of government very similar to the city manager form.

## WISCONSIN CITIES AND VILLAGES-Continued

| Villages | County | $\underset{1930}{\text { Population }}$ | Year Incorporated |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Belgium | Ozaukee | 268 | 1922 |
| Bell Center | Crawford | 177 | 1901 |
| Belleville. | Dane. | 564 | 1892 |
| Belmont. | Lafayette. | 452 | 1894 |
| Benton-- | Lafayette | 869 | 1892 |
| Big Bend | Waukesha | 309 | 1928 |
| Big Falls | Waupaca | ${ }_{5} 178$ | 1925 |
| Birnamwood | Shawano. | 565 557 | 1921 |
| 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 |
| Bonduel-. | Shawano. | 534 | 1916 |
| Bowler- | Shawano. | 318 | 1923 |
| Boyceville | Dunn. | 573 | 1922 |
| Boyd | Chippewa | 540 | 1891 |
| Brandon | Fond du Lac | 646 | 1920 |
| Brillion. | Calumet.- | 1,167 | 1885 |
| Brokaw | Marathon | 514 | 1908 |
| Brooklyn. | Dane, Green | 406 | 1905 |
| Browntown | Green. | 291 | 1890 |
| Bruce. | Rusk | 548 | 1901 |
| Butler. | Waukeshä | 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 |
| Butler. | Waukesha | 703 | 1913 |
| Casco-. | Kewaunee. | 246 | 1920 |
| Cashton-- | Monroe | 680 | 1901 |
| Cassville. | Grant. | 875 | 1920 |
| Catawba- | Price. | 282 | 1922 |
| Cazenovia | Richland | 466 | 1903 |
| Cecil | Shawano. | 356 | 1905 |
| Cedar Grove | Sheboygan | 814 | 1900 |
| Centuria- | Polk | $\stackrel{435}{ }$ | 1904 |
| Chaseburg | Vernon | 218 | 1922 |
| Chenequa | Waukesha | 339 | 1928 |
| Clayton. | Polk. | 341 | 1910 |
| Clear Lake | Polk | 733 | 1894 |
| Clinton. | Rock | 902 | 1881 |
| Clyman | Dodge | 200 | 1924 |
| Cobb | Iowa | 276 | 1902 |
| Cochrane | Buffalo | 418 | 1910 |
| Coleman | Marinette | 407 | 1903 |
| Colfax | Dunn. | 919 | 1904 |
| Combined Lock | Outagamie | 545 | 1920 |
| Conrath | Rusk. | 97 | 1915 |
| Coon Valley | Vernor. | 462 | 1907 |
| Cornell | Chippewa | 1,510 | 1913 |
| Cottage Grove | Dane-... | 261 | 1924 |
| Couderay-...- | Sawyer | 171 | 1922 |
| Cross Plains | Dane- | 302 | 19:0 |
| Curtiss.-- | Clark | 164 | 1917 |
| Dallas | Barron. | 428 | 1903 |
| Dane | Dane. | 230 | 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 |

## WISCONSIN CITIES AND VILLAGES—Continued

| Villages | County | $\underset{1930}{\text { Population }}$ | Year Incorporated |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Downing | Dunn | 302 | 1909 |
| Doylestown | Columbia | 238 | 1907 |
| Dresser Junctio | Polk | 285 | 1919 |
| Eagle | K aukesha | 392 | 1899 |
| Eagle River | Vilas. | 1,386 | 1921 |
| Eastman. | Crawford | 271 | 1910 |
| East Troy | Walworth. | 800 | 1900 |
| Eden- | Fond du Lac | 223 | 1912 1898 |
| Eland | Marathon | 667 319 | 1905 |
| Elderon. | Marathon | 181 | 1917 |
| Eleva | Trempealeau | 357 | 1902 |
| Elkhart Lake | Sheboygan | 571 | 1894 |
| Elk Mound. | Dunn-- | 376 1,124 | 1909 1887 |
| Ellsworth- | ${ }^{\text {Pierce- }}$ | 1,737 | 1905 |
| Embarrass | Waupaca | 256 | 1895 |
| Ephriam. | Door-. | 191 | 1919 |
| Exeland | Sawyer-.- | 196 | 1920 |
| Fairchild | Eau Claire | 634 | 1880 |
| Fairwater | Fond du Lac. | 301 |  |
| Fall Creek | Eau Claire | 528 | 1906 |
| Fall River | Columbia | ${ }^{375}$ | 1903 |
| Fenwood- | Marathon | ${ }_{266}^{136}$ | 1912 |
| Ferryville | Crawford | 385 | 1924 |
| Footville | Rock | 358 | 1918 |
| Fox Lake | Dodge | 901 | 1858 |
| Fox Point | Milwaukee | 474 | 1926 |
| Frederick | Polk | 680 | 1903 |
| Fredonia | Ozaunae- | 416 | 1882 |
| Friendship | Waupaca | 438 | 1907 |
| Galesville | Trempealeau . | 1,069 | 1887 |
| Gays Mills | Crawford-- | 579 | 1900 |
| Genoa City. | Walworth | 683 | 1901 |
| Germantown | Washington | - 255 | 1927 |
| Gillett. | Oconto.. | 1,076 | 1914 |
| Gilman- | Thaylor_-. | 284 | 1913 |
| Glen Flora | Rusk.- | 137 | 1915 |
| Grafton.- | Ozaukee. | 1,065 | 1896 |
| Granton--- | Clark... | 310 | 1916 |
| Grantsburg | Burnett. | 777 | 1887 |
| Gratiot-- | Lafayette-- | 287 | 1891 |
| Green Laka | 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- | Rarron. | 249 372 | 1918 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. | 457 275 | 1903 |

## WISCONSIN CITIES AND VILLAGES-Continued

| Villages | County | $\underset{1930}{\text { Population }}$ | Year Incorporated |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Kendall | Monroe. | 517 | 1849 |
| Kennan | Price | 194 | 1903 |
| Kewaskum | Washington | 799 | 1895 |
| Kimberly | Outagamie-- | 2,256 | 1910 |
| Kingston_ | Green Lake | 270 | 1858 |
| Knapp-- | Dunn ${ }^{\text {Sheboygan }}$ | 424 1,748 | 1905 1912 |
| Lac Labelle. | Waukesha |  | 1931 |
| La Farge | Vernon- | 756 | 1899 |
| Lake Nebagamo | Douglas | 367 | 1907 |
| Lakewood Bluff | Dane. |  | Dec. 1930 |
| Lannon- | Waukesha | 434 |  |
| La Valle | Sauk | 415 | 1883 |
| Lena | Oconto | 413 | 1921 |
| Lime Ridge | Sauk | 230 | 1910 |
| Linden | Iowa- | 498 | 1900 |
| Little Chut | Outagamie | 2,833 | 1899 |
| Livingston | Grant, Iowa | 485 | 1914 |
| Lodi.-- | Columbia- | 1,055 | 1872 |
| Loganville. | Sauk-- | 228 | 1917 |
| Lohrville. | Waushara | 262 | 1910 |
| Lomira-- | Dodge. | 603 | 1899 |
| Lone Rock | Richland | 424 | 1886 |
| Lowell. | Dodge. | 288 | 1893 |
| 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 |
| 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 |
| Mazomani | Dane. | 747 | 1899 |
| Melrose | Jackson | 480 | 1914 |
| Melvina | Monroe | 143 | 1922 |
| Menomonee Fal | Waukesha | 1,291 | 1892 |
| Merrillan. | Jackson. | 554 | 1881 |
| Merrimac | Sauk | 250 | 1899 |
| Merton | Waukesha | 232 | 1922 |
| Middleton | Dane. | 983 | 1905 |
| Milltown. | Polk | 450 | 1910 |
| Milton. | Rock | 1,128 | 1904 |
| Minong | Washburn | 292 | 1915 |
| Mosinee | Marathon | 1,229 | 1889 |
| Montello. | Marquette | 1,245 | 1868 |
| Montfort | Grant. | 554 | 1893 |
| Monticello | Green. | 644 | 1891 |
| Mount Hope | Grant | 256 | 1919 |
| Mount Horeb | Dane. | 1,425 | 1899 |
| 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 | 1917 |
| New Glarus. | Green.- | 1,010 | 1901 |
| Niagara- | Marinette | 2,033 | 1914 |
| North Fond du | Fond du Lac | 2,244 | 1903 |
| North Freedom | Sauk | 554 | 1893 |
| North Hudson. | St. Croix | 625 | 1912 |
| North Prairie. | Waukesha. | 292 | 1919 |
| Norwalk.---- | Monroe. | 565 | 1894 |
| Oakfield. | Fond du Lac. | 577 | 1903 |
| Ogdensburg--- | Waupaca-.- | 176 | 1912 |

## WISCONSIN CITIES AND VILLAGES-Continued

| Villages | County | $\underset{1930}{\text { Population }}$ | Year Incorporated |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Oliver. | Douglas | 167 | 1917 |
| Omro | Winnebago | 1,255 | 1857 |
| Ontario | Monroe, Vernon | 433 | 1890 |
| Oregon- | Dane- | 502 | 1910 |
| Orfordvill | Pock | 607 | 1886 |
| Osseo. | Trempealeau. | 933 | 1893 |
| Oostburg | Sheboygan-- | 671 | 1909 |
| Oxford.- | Marquette.. | 397 | 1912 |
| Palmyra | Jefferson- | ${ }_{6}^{642}$ | 1866 |
| Pardeeville | Columbia | 873 243 |  |
| Patch Grove | Grant. | 243 603 | 1921 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Pepin } \\ & \text { Pewaukee } \end{aligned}$ | Waukeshä | 1,067 | 1876 |
| Plain. | Sauk- | 331 | 1912 |
| Plainfield | Waushara | 537 | 1882 |
| Plover | Portage-- | 326 | 1809 |
| Plum City | Pierce | 449 | 1917 |
| Poplar Edward | Wouglas | 988 | 1902 |
| Potosi...- | Grant. | 447 | 1846 |
| Pound | Marinette | 246 | 1914 |
| Poynette- | Columbia | ${ }_{9}^{672}$ | 1892 |
| Prairie du Sac | Sauk-- | ${ }_{301}$ | 1901 |
| Prairie ${ }_{\text {Prentice }}$ | Price. | 437 | 1899 |
| Pulaski- | Brown | 839 | 1910 |
| Randolph | Columbia, Dodge | 1,161 | 1870 |
| Random Lake | Sheboygan---- | 576 | 1907 |
| Readstown- | Vernon. | ${ }_{977}$ | 1898 |
| Redgranite | Waushara | ${ }_{617}$ | 1892 |
| Reedsville- | Manitow | 422 |  |
| Rewey | Iowa | 249 | 1902 |
| Rib Lake. | Taylor. | 1,180 | 1902 |
| Ridgeland | Dunn | ${ }_{365}^{197}$ | 1921 |
| Ridgeway | Cowa | 641 | 1887 |
| Rio | Milwauke |  | Apr. 1930 |
| Rochester. | Racine | 246 | 1912 |
| Rockdale- | Dane. | 135 | 1914 |
| Rockland | La Crosse-- | 190 | 1919 |
| Rosendale | Fond du L | 305 515 | 1915 1907 |
| Rosholt <br> Rothschild | Marathon | 499 | 1917 |
| Royalton. | Waupaca | 304 | 1919 |
| St. Cloud | Fond du Lac | 365 | 1909 |
| St. Croix F alls | Polk | 952 | 1888 |
| Sauk City | Sauk | 1,137 | 1854 |
| Saukville | Ozaukee-- | 399 | 1915 |
| Scandinavia | Waupaca- | 350 1,287 | 1894 1904 |
| Schorield. | Marathon- | 1,733 | 1892 |
| Sheldon | Rusk | 161 | 1917 |
| Shell Lake | Washburn | 826 | 1908 |
| Shiocton | Outagamie | 50 b | 1903 |
| Shorewood--ill | Milwaukee | 13,479 | 1900 |
| Shorewood Hills | Dane--- | 347 356 | 1926 |
| Sister Bay | Door- | 238 | 1912 |
| Slinger | Washington | 760 | 1869 |
| Soldiers Grove. | Crawford.- | 710 | 1888 |
| Solon Sprirgs | Douglas- | 282 480 | 1920 |
| Somerset-...- | St. Croix- | ${ }_{316}$ | 1911 |
| South Wayne | Lafayette- | 316 456 | 1902 |
| Spring Green_ | Sauk-- | 779 | 1869 |
| Spring Valley | Pierce | 896 250 | 1895 1900 |
| Star Prairie-- | Crawford | 262 | 1900 |
| Stockbridge- | Calumet | 377 | 1908 |
| Stockholm | Pepin. | 205 | 1903 |

WISCONSIN CITIES AND VILLAGES-Continued

| Villages | County | $\begin{gathered} \text { Population } \\ 1930 \end{gathered}$ | Year Incorporated |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Stoddard | Vernon. | 316 | 1911 |
| Stratford | Marathon | 960 | 1910 |
| Sturtevant | Racine. | 746 | 1907 |
| 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 |
| 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. | $W$ Wushara | 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 |
| Weyauwega | Waupaca. | 1,067 | 1856 |
| Weyerhauser | Rusk... | 321 | 1906 |
| Wheeler-- | Dunn | 229 | 1920 |
| Whitefish Bay | Milwaukee | 5,362 | 1892 |
| Whitehall.-. | Trempealeau | 915 | 1887 |
| White Lake. | Langlade.-. | 530 | 1926 |
| Wild Rose.- | Waushara | 512 | 1904 |
| Williams Bay | Walworth | 630 | 1919 |
| Wilson.---- | St. Croix | 200 | 1911 |
| Wilton- | Monroe | 449 | 1890 |
| Winneconne | Winnebago | 821 | 1871 |
| Withze.-.- | Clark | 380 | 1901 |
| Wittenburg | Shawano | 863 | 1893 |
| Wonewoc.-. | Juneau. | 717 | 1878 |
| Woodman | Grant. | 101 | 1917 |
| Woodville. | St. Croix | 403 | 1911 |
| Wrightstown | Brown.- | 612 | 1901 |
| Wyeville | Monroe- | 149 | 1923 |
| Wyocena. | Columbia | 490 | 1909 |

COUNTY OFFICERS 1931-1932

|  | County | Voting Precincts | County Seat | County Superintendent Term Expires July, $1933 \ddagger$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { County Judge } \\ & \text { Term Expires January, } \\ & 1932 \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Adams | 20 | Friendship | Irvin S. Jones -- | Charles H. Gilman |
| 2 | Ashland | 27 | Ashland. | Richard C. Taggart | James McCully |
| 3 | Barron | 41 | Barron- | August Newman | H. S. Comstock |
| 4 | Bayfield | 37 | Washbur | Elsie M. Ninlier | Hartvig P. Axelberg |
| 5 | Brown- | 48 | Green Bay | E. A. Seymour -- | G. L. Pattison |
| 6 | Buffalo- | ${ }_{23}^{28}$ | Arantsburg | O. H. Caspers- | $\dagger$ J. E. Spanberg |
| 8 | Calumet | 15 | Chilton | Anna E. Barnar | Helmuth G. Arps |
| 9 | Chippewa | 43 | Chippewa Falls - | Anna Johnson- | Dayton E. Cook |
| 10 | Clark | 53 | Neilsville | Margaret V. N. valte | Oscar W. Schoengrath |
| 11 | Columbia | 41 | Portage | Anna R. Nelson | Alonza F. Kellogg |
| 12 | Crawford- | 24 | Prairie du Chien | Fred E. Porter | Jeremiah O'Neill |
| 13 | Dane. | 83 | Madison | 1st. Esther Krakow_ 2nd. T. S. Thompson | George Kroncke |
| 14 | Dodge | 59 | Juneau | Paul L. Kaiser | E. H. Naber |
| 15 | Door | 20 | Sturgeon Elay | Wm. J. Gilson | Jacob Debas |
| 16 | Douglas | 47 | Superior | Vera C. Rehnst and | Wiliam E. Haily |
| 17 | Dunn | 33 | Menomonie | John W. Klingma | George L. Blum |
| $18$ | Eau Claire | 88 |  | Grace W. Kinn. | Frank Waring |
| 20 | Fond du Lac | 51 | Fond du L | Myron J. Low | August E. Richter |
| 21 | Forest | 19 | Crandon | *Ann Gray | T. J. Conway |
| 22 | Grant | 69 | Lancast | Frank E. Ralp | Walter J. Brennan |
| 23 | Green | 27 | Monroe | Alta Rouse | William A. Loveland |
| 24 | Green Lake | 21 | Green Lak | George V. Kelle | Perry Niskern |
| 25 | Iow | 31 | Dodgeville | Lillian Ellis | Aldro Jenks |
| 26 |  | 20 | Huriey-- | Ida B. Bradley | James E. Flandrena |
| 27 | Jackson | 29 | Blk. River Falls | Vella S. Van Wo. mer | Frank Johnson |
| 28 | Jefferson- | 46 | Jefferson | Eva Bock | L. L. Darling |
| 29 | Juneau- | 32 | Mauston | R. S. Ihlenfeldt.. | Robert V. Baker |
| 31 | Kewaunee-- | 14 | Kewaune | Thomas Frawley . | George H. Crowns |
| 32 | La Crosse | 38 | La Crosse | Emily C. Stroms | $\dagger$ R. V. Ahlstrom |
| 33 | Lafayette | 28 | Darlingto | Howard Teasdale | Jefferson B. Simpson |
| 34 | Langlade.-- | 25 | Antigo | *Maud B. Gibbs | John W. Parsons |
| 35 | Lincoln | 28 | Merrill | Nellie Evjue | Minn C. Porter |
| 36 | Manitowoc | 36 | Manitow | E. S. Mueller | John Chloupek |
| 37 | Marathon-- | 69 | Wausau | Adolph R. Thic | George J. Leicht |
| 38 | Marinette-- | 35 | Marinett | Christine Christens | M illiam F. Haase |
| 39 | Marquette - | 18 | M | S | John A. Metzler <br> ) M. S. Sheridan |
| 40 | Milwaukee - | 437 | Milwaukee | Edward T. Griff | John C. Karel (6-33) |
| 41 | Monroe | 38 | Sparta | Ollie M. Swanson | Randolph A. Richards |
| 42 | Ocont | 40 | Oconto | S. V. Wilson | Herbert F. Jones |
| 43 | Oneid | 25 | Rhineland | J. M. Reed | H. V. Steele |
| 44 | Outagamie - | 46 | Appleton | Arthur G. Meati | Fred F. Heinemann |
| 45 | Ozaukee | 21 | Pt. Washington | Richard F. Bege | J. E. Uselding |
| 46 | Pepin- | 13 | Durand | Fra Buchanan | W. B. Newcomb |
| 47 | Pierce. | 27 | Ellsworth | M Mark L. Saxto | Warren P. Knowles |
| 48 | Polk | 36 | Balsam Lake | ${ }^{\text {P. J. Lynch }}$ | Carl M. Lynn |
| 49 | Portage | 33 | Stevens Point | Marion E. Ban | William F. Owen |
| 50 | Price | 27 | Phillips | Pearl Salter | Sa K. Owen |
| 51 | Racin | 43 | Racine | Edith L. McEachron | J. Allen Simpson |
| 52 | Richla | 22 | Richland Ctr. .- | J. Louise Earll- | P. L. Lincoln |
| 53 | Rock | 45 | Janesville | Gilmore T. Longbotham | Alexander E. Matheson |
| 54 | Rusk | 39 | Ladysmith | Geroge E. Sanford | Glenn H. Williams |
| 55 | St. Croix | 39 | Hudson. | R. J. Sorenson | Otto W. Arnquist |
| 56 | Sau | 40 | Baraboo | Mattie Mc Milla | Henry J. Bohn |
| 57 | Sawyer | 22 | Hayward | Bertena Bush | John K. Swenson |
| 58 | Shawano | 40 | Shawano | A. L. Pahr- | F. A. Jaeckel |
| 59 | Sheboygan | 45 | Sheboyga | W. J. Berger | Paul T. Krez |
| 60 | Taylor | 28 | Medford | Arthur J. Latton | M. A. Buckley |
| 61 | Trempeal'u | 25 | Whiteha | Tillie C. Sylfest | $\dagger$ John C. Gaveney |
| 62 | Vernon----- | 36 | Viroqua | Nell M. Mahoney | D. O. Mahoney |
| 63 | Vilas | 16 | Eagle River | A. J. Austin | Frank Carter |
| 64 | Walworth -- | 34 | Elkhorn | Maude Mitchelil | Roscoo R. Luce |
| 65 | Washburn-- | 29 | Shell Lake | Lucy A. Leonard | L. J. Jones |
| 66 | Washington | 25 | West Bend | M. T. Buckley | Frank W. Bucklin |
| 67 | Waukesha- | 44 | Waukesha | Arthur Tews | David W. Agnew |
| 68 | Waupaca--- | 46 | Waupaca | Carl H. Bach | Wm. N. Martin |
| 69 70 | Winnebago | 44 | Oshkosh | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Arthur Dietz } \\ & \text { Avery C. Jor } \end{aligned}$ | Daniel E. McDonald |
| 71 | Wood. | - 48 | Wis. Rapids.-- | S. G. Corey | Frank W. Calkins |
|  | Total | 2,826 |  |  |  |

*Appointed for unexpired term.
$\dagger$ Appointed pending Judicial Election.
$\ddagger$ VVIII O.A.G., 173.

COUNTY OFFICERS 1931-1932—Continued

|  |  | County Seat | County Clerk | Treasurer |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Adams | Friendship | Carl M. Smedbron | A. D. Fuller |
| 2 | Ashland | Ashland.- | Edwin H. Quistorff | Henry D. Klein |
| 4 | Barron-- | Warron-- | F.S. Woodard.-.- | Verna I. Timblin |
| 5 | Brown.- | Green Bay | Ludwig Tranmald | Randall W. Smith |
| 6 | Buffalo | Alma | Samuel Meyer | Esther Brevick |
| 7 | Burnett. | Grantsburg | Chas. G. Hjort | Julius Ortendahl |
| 8 | Calumet. | Chilton- | John H. Brocker | Wm. L. Griem |
|  | Chippewa | Chippewa Fails | Wm. N. Hebert | John F. Kelly |
| 11 | Columbia | Neils P (age | John J. Irvine | Mary Rude |
| 12 | Crawford | Prairie du Chien | Lester R. Daugherty | Wm. J. Rider |
| 13 | Dane- | Madison | Selma Fjelstad. | C. L. Femrite |
| 14 | Dodge | Juneau | Emil F. Becker | Alice E. Krueger |
| 15 | Door- | Sturgeon Bay | Ralph Herlach | Emil Miller |
| 16 | Douglas | Superior | A. R. Cole | W. C. Smith |
| 17 | Dunn- | Menomonie | Leonard Kingsley | Anna C. Nesseth |
| 18 | Eau Clair | Eau Claire | John H. Nygaard | Joseph Figlmiller |
| 19 | Florence | Florence- | C. Elmer Erickson | Chas. R. Tiderman |
| 20 | Fond du Lac | Fond du Lac | Martha M. Bartlett | Michael Washbush |
| $\stackrel{21}{22}$ | Forest | Crandon | W. E. Mountain | John Kuss |
| $\stackrel{22}{22}$ | Grant | Lancaster | James T. Webb | Lincoln W. Hounsell |
| 24 | Green-- | Monroe | Clarence W. Lengache | E. G. Stauffacher |
| 25 | Green Lake | Green Lake | G. A. Weinkauf | Geo. S. Thrasher |
| 26 | Iron | Hurley | Menjamin Chartier | Mirs. Hinary Heibel |
| 27 | Jackson. | Black River Falis | James H. Ha-mer. | Albert Knutson |
| 28 | Jefferson. | Jefferson | Wm. A. Muck | Frederick Bullwinkel |
| 29 | Juneau. | Mauston | James Allaby | Ross Williams |
| 30 | Kenosha- | Kenosha | Iva B. Russell | George h. Lauer |
| 31 | Kewaunee | Kewaunee | Jos. G.Lazansky | Jos. M. Mileziva |
| 32 | La Crosse | La Crosse | Esther M. Domk | Marvin Johnson |
| 33 | Lafayette | Darlington | E. P. Noble --- | Elmer J. Knautz |
| 34 | Langlade | Antigo | Wm. I. Strong | John Callahan |
| 35 | Lincoln | Merrill | Lester W. I Ititkey | August J. Braun |
| 36 | Manitowoc | Manitow | Albert W. Tetzlaff | Arthur E. Mueller |
| 37 | Marathon | Wausau. | Edward H. Kuhlmann | William R. Kumbier |
| 38 | Marinette | Marinette | Peter H. McAlister. | Ben H. Clough |
| 39 | Marquette | Montello | J. C. Bennett | Edw. Gelhar |
| 40 | Milwaukee | Milwauk | William J. Cary | Patrick McManus |
| 41 | Monroe | Sparta | A. L. Nicol | O.J. Jackson |
| 42 | Oconto | Oconto | Mildred Elliott | Asa Couillard |
| 43 | Oneida | Rhineland | John J. Veraga | Anna Moe Gruper |
| 44 | Outagamie | Appleton | John E. Hantschel | Marie Ziegenhagen |
| 45 | Ozaukee | Pt. Washin | John Bichler. | Max M. Gunther |
| 46 | Pepin- | Durand | W. P. Unser- | C.V. Hewitt |
| 47 | Pierce | Ellsworth | O. J. Hohle_ | Fred W. Kendall |
| 48 | Polk. | Balsam Lake | V. A. Hanson | Edw. Anderson |
| 49 | Portage | Stevens P | Gladys Gordon | Earl Newby |
| 50 | Price | Phillips | Joshua Jones.- | Genevieve J. Anderson |
| 51 | Racine | Racine | Harry Basinger | Martin Christensen |
| 52 | Richland | Richland Cent | E. H. Martin_ | Clare Barnes |
| 53 | Rock | Janesville | Sylvia Fero | Arthur M. Church |
| 54 | Rusk | Ladysmith | Elmer W. Hill | Y. V. Sims |
| 55 | St. Croi | Hudson | S. N. Swanson | P. G. Olson |
| 56 | Sauk | Baraboo | William H. Ode | J. V. Johnson |
| 57 | Sawyer | Hayward | Elmer Anderson | Ola F. Frets |
| 58 | Shawano | Shawano. | O. O. Wiegand. | A. H. Gustman |
| 59 | Sheboygan | Sheboygan | Henry W. Timmer | F. W. Zimmerman |
| 60 | Taylor. | Medford | Fred Herrmann. | J. M. Zenner |
| 61 | Trempealeau | Whitehall | Alice M. Larson | George Larson |
| 62 | Vernon- | Viroqua | Berlie Moore.- | Amund Belland |
| 63 | Vilas | Eagle Rive | Mary Thomas | Chas. H. Adams |
| 64 | Walworth | Elkhorn- | Leo D. Dunlap | Harley C. Norris |
| 65 | Washburn | Shell Lak | Ole Soholt_ | Geo. L. Cott |
| 66 | Washington | West Bend | R. G. Kraemer | Paul L. Justman |
| 67 | Waukesha | Waukesha | William Koehler | Daniel J. Pierner |
| 68 | Waupaca | Waupaca | Lewis F. Schoemaker | L. J. Stadler |
| 69 | Wausha"a | Wautoma | J. J. Johnson- | Ward B. Kent |
| 70 | Winnebago | Oshkosh | Geo. W. Manuel | Earl E. Fuller |
| 71 | Wood | Wisconsin Rapids | Sam Church | James E. La Vigne |

COUNTY OFFICERS 1931-1932—Continued


## COUNTY OFFICERS 1931-1932—Concluded

| Distiict Attorney | Sheriff | Register cf Deeds | Cleik of Court |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ${ }_{1}$ Fulton Collipp | S. R. St | Clara R. Smith | C. B. Meteyard |
| 2 G. Arthur Johnson | Elmer Sanders | William C. Knowles. | Thos. Upthegrove |
| 4 A. J. Connors--- | Zean Douglas | Ann E. Blassingham- | E. V. Babcock |
| 5 Verne C. Lewellen- | Joe Francis.- | Nels Myhre--- | John Froseth |
| 6 Grover L. Broadfoot | Louis Kochenderfer | Chas. H. Kast | Leo Ruel <br> Darwin W. Ulich |
| 7 Clive J. Strang--.-- | Chas. H. Saunders | Agnes Olisen | Alton K. Johnson |
| 8 Edward S. Eick-- | Gerhard B. Jensen | Chas. M. Luth | Michael Schwarz |
| 10 Hugh G. Haight.- | Wohn Hepfler | Olaf C. Thorpe | R. J. Emerson |
| 11 Ross H. Bennett. | Alfred E. Gilbert | George Rude- | Allen Wildish |
| 12 James P. Cullen_ | A. N. Scoville | Thomas E. Gander | David R. Owen Clinton E. Roach |
| 13 Fred E. Risser | Fred T. Finn | C. A. Lewis-.-. | Mary Grane ${ }^{\text {doach }}$ |
| 14 Earl E. Schumacher | Henry E. Lehman | Nelson Bonner | Edwin C. Beske |
| 15 Grover M. Stapletor | Walter C. Olson. | Bert Carmody | Frank Wellener |
| 17 Albert L. Quiiling-- | Frank Carlson | Wm. McDougal | Charles E. Nelson |
| 18 Walter C. Croker- | A. J. Craney | M Maude Lanckton | L. G. Ketchpaw |
| 19 Arthur M. Sells.- | James Doy | Clarence Bomberg | Chase O. Youngs |
| 20 Laurence Gooding-- | George Freund | John J. Brunkhois | Cora B. Stevens |
| 21 F.W. Horn | Edward Moo | E. O. Woodbury | Guy L. Ferguson |
| 22 Otto Fi Christenson- | Joe R. Greer | M. Ethel Utt | Fred C. Burr |
| 24 R . W. Peterson. | Mayon West | Belle Burke- | Max G. Booth |
| 25 Charlton H. James-- | J. D. Raisbeck | Mrs. Frank Cro | Ina M. Potterto |
| $26 \mathrm{R} . \mathrm{C}$. Trembath | Frank J. Erspam | Herbert E. Becker | Lloyd Hunt |
| 27 Harry M. Perry | Carl M. Anderso | Bertilde Johnson | Laurence Emerson |
| 28 Harold W. Hartwig | John C. Gruel | Corydon T. Fargo | J. C. Brandel |
| 30 Morris Barnett....- | Elmer H. Hempelman | Herman M. Ruh | Vernon Wright, Sr. |
| 31 L. W. Bruemmer | Joseph Kassne | Louis G. Stange | G. A. Strangberg |
| 32 Rud. M. Schlabach - | Albert F. Riley | Charles J. Vachs | Leonard Kleeber |
| 33 Albert G. Hawley - | Frank T. Hinkins | Irenus M. Byrne | James W. Metcalf. |
| 34 James R. Durfee- | Thos. E. Ford | Adela Freideman | A. J. Nowotny |
| 35 Leonard F. Schmitt- | Fred G. Krueger | Fremont C. Wal | Geo. A. Schroeder |
| 36 Lyman F. Fischer--- | Herman Carstens | Gust. Eggert. | Charles E. Cary |
| 37 Walter A. Graunke | Simon Schaumburg | George A. Runke | Henry A. Beilke |
| 39 John Conant...... | Lester B. Lindsay | Adeline B. Pratt | Warner A.Lund |
| 40 George A. Bowman - | Al Benson | Phillip C. WTestfa | Charles C. Mas |
| 41 Wm. M. Gleiss | Wm. C. Albrec | Harold E. Markhan | Ole H. Doxrud |
| 42 Giles V. Megan | Adolf E. Duesch | John Weesner. | J. E. Keefe |
| 43 Earl L. Kennedy | Hans Rodd. | Chas. E. Davis | Hannah A. McRae |
| 44 Stanley A. Staidl | John F. Lappe | Albert G. Koch | Sydney M. Shannon |
| $45 \mathrm{~N} . \mathrm{H} . \mathrm{Roden}$ - | Jacob Dahm | O. F. Boerner. | W.m. Schuknecht |
| 46 W. E. Thurston--- | P. A. Parker | W. C. Thompson | Reuben Anderson |
| 48 James L. McGinnis | Mames A. Olson | John L. Swanson | Roy D. Morton |
| 49 John A. Meleski. | John F. Kubisiak | Ed.Larson | Preston E. Webster |
| 50 Louis A. Koenig | Nick Bey- | Walter F. K | Henry Niebauer |
| 51 Charles F. Prudent | John H. Anderso | Louis L. Peterson | Helen L. Blythe |
| 52 Sidney J. Hanson.- | Herman Kidd. | Charles Clarson | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Helen L. } \\ & \text { F. D. Reed } \end{aligned}$ |
| 53 Harry S. Fox | Jed S. Fessend | F.P.Smiley | Jesse Earle |
| 54 H. F. Duckart | E. Wilson | Gertie J. Wick | C. D. Swaim |
| 55 R. A. Forsythe | August Larson | Harriet E. Walker | Norman G. Larson |
| 56 Clifford M. La Mar | Ernest C. Muel | Della Yotti | H. H. Prange. |
| 57 Jens Jorgenson | Art Hanson. | Walter J. Duffy | Alex Pearson |
| 58 Louis W. Cattan - | Lcuis Hoffman | Tillie Stark | Clifton A. Perry |
| 59 Herman C. Runge | Ernst C. Zehms | Edwin Koellme | E. A. Hickey |
| 60 T. W. Andresen - - | George R. Baird | G. A. Gowey | M. W. Truax |
| 61 John A. Markham | Ciinton B. Imme | Morris Hanso | Eugene J. Kidder |
| 62 Martin Gulbrandser | Stener Jacobso | Paul T. Paulsen | Luna Gosling |
| 63 Edmund Drager.-- | Thes. MacGreg | Fern Scott | J. F. Habrich |
| 64 A-thur T. Thorson - | James Mason | Frank G. Holm | John G. Voss |
| 65 Glemn R. Douglas - | J. J. Waggone | Frank Keeler | J. W. McCulloch |
| 66 John A. Cannon--- | Theo. Holtebeck | ${ }^{\text {xilliam T. L }}$ | John H. Klessig |
| 67 Herman R. Salen.- <br> 68 Lloyd D. Smith | Phil Herbrand | Marie L. Lattn | Samuel D. Connell |
| 69 Earl F. Kileen | Arthur Steen | Peter H. Jorgensen | Irgebret Ovrom |
| 70 Frank B. Keefe | Arthur L. Nels | Selba G. Sto | Frank WT. Schneider |
| 71 Chas. M. Po | Wm. A. Berg- | Henry Ebbe. | Frank Bever |

## Federal Government

# UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION 

## ARTICLE I

## LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT

SECTION

1. Legislative power, where vested.
2. House of RepresentativesHow composed-Eligibility -Term - Apportionment -Officers-Impeachment.
3. Senate-How composed-Clas-sification-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 con-gress-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 min-isters-Execute laws-Commission officers
4. Removal of president, vice president and civil officers.

## ARTICLE III

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT
SECTION

1. Judicial power-T en ure 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.
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 and civil cases.
VIII. Excessíve bail and fines and cruel punishments prohibited.
IX. Rule of constitutional construction
X. Constitutional construction -rights of states.
XI, Constructional 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,

## PREAMBLE

WE, THE People of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, 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. [1] 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.
[2] 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.
[3] ${ }^{1}$ [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.
[4] When vacancies happen in the Representation from any State, the Executive Authority thereof shall issue Writs of Election to fill such vacancies.
[5] The House of Representatives shall chuse their Speaker and other Officers; and shall have the sole power of Impeachment.

SEction 3. ${ }^{2}[1]$ 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.
[2] 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].
[3] 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.
[4] The Vice President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no Vote, unless they be equally divided.
[5] 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.

[^26][6] 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.
[7] 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. [1] 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.
[2] The Congress shall assemble at least once in every Year, and such Meetings shall be on the first Monday in. December, unless they shall by Law appoint a different day.

Section 5. [1] 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.
[2] Each House may determine the Rules of its Proceedings, punish its Members for disorderly Behavior, and, with the Concurrence of two thirds, expel a Member.
[3] 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.
[4] 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. [1] 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.
[2] 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 should 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. [1] All Bills for raising Revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with Amendments as on other Bills.
[2] Every Bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it become 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 reconsidered, 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 en-
tered 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.
[3] 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 [1] 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;
[2] To borrow money on the credit of the United States;
[3] To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes;
[4] To establish an uniform Rule of Naturalization, and uniform Laws on the subject of Bankruptcies throughout the United States;
[5] To coin Money, regulate the Value thereof, and of foreign Coin, and fix the Standard of Weights and Measures;
[6] To provide for the Punishment of counterfeiting the Securities and current Coin of the United States;
[7] To establish Post Offices and post Roads;
[8] 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;
[9] To constitute Tribunals inferior to the supreme Court;
[10] To define and punish Piracies and Felonies committed on the high Seas; and Offenses against the Law of Nations;
[11] To declare War, grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal, and make Rules concerning Captures on Land and Water;
[12] To raise and support Armies, but no Appropriation of Money to that Use shall be for a longer Term than two years;
[13] To provide and maintain a Navy;
[14] To make Rules for the Government and Regulation of the land and naval Forces;
[15] To provide for calling forth the Militia to execute the Laws of the Union, suppress Insurrections and repel Invasions;
[16] 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;
[17] To exercise exclusive Legislation in all Cases whatsoever, over such District (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by Cession of 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
[18] 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. [1] 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.
[2] 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.
[3] No Bill of Attainder or ex post facto Law shall be passed.
${ }^{1}$ [4] No capitation, or other direct, Tax shall be laid, unless in Proportion to the Census or Enumeration herein before directed to be taken.
[5] No Tax or Duty shall be laid on Articles exported from any State.
[6] No preference shall be given by any Regulation of Conimerce 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.
[7] 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.
[8] 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, or any kind whatever, from any King, Prince, or foreign State.

Section 10. [1] 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.
[2] 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 Control of the Congress.
[3] 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. [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:
[2] 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.
${ }^{1}$ [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

[^27]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.]
[3] 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.
[4] 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.
[5] 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.
[6] 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.
[7] 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. [1] 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 Offenses against the United States, except in Cases of Impeachment.
[2] 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 Offices, as they think proper, in the President alone, in the Courts of Law, or in the Heads of Departments.
[3] 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 Ambas-
sadors 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 ordaain and establish. The judges, both of the supreme and Inferior Courts, shall hold their Offices during good Behavior, and shall, at stated Times, receive for their Services a Compensation, which shall not be diminished during their Continuance in Office.

Section 2. [1] 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 Grants of different States, and between a State, or the Citizens thereof, and foreign States, Citizens or Subjects.
[2] In all Cases affecting Ambassadors, other public Minister's and Consuls, and those in which a State shall be 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.
[3] 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 within any State, the Trial shall be at such Place or Places as the Congress may by Law have directed.

Section 3. [1] 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.
[2] 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. [1] The Citizens of each state shall be entitled to all Privileges and Immunities of Citizens in the several States.
[2] 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.
[3] No person held to Service or Labour in one State, under the Laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in Consequence of any Law or Regu-.
lation 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. [1] 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.
[2] 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 threefourths 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

[1] 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.
[2] 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.
[3] The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, 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 S'tates, shall be sufficient for the Establishment of this Constitution between the States so ratifying the Same.

# ARTICLES IN ADDITION TO, AND AMENDMENT OF, THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, PROPOSED BY CONGRESS, AND RATIFIED BY THE LEGISLATURES OF THE SEVERAL STATES, PURSUANT TO THE FIFTH ARTICLE OF THE ORIGINAL CONSTITUTION. 


#### Abstract

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 Warrant 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 offense 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 defense.

## 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 vote shall then be counted;-The person having the greatest number of votes for President, shall be the President, if such a 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 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 twothirds 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 appointment 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

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 sex.
SEction 2. Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article.

# THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT 

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT<br>President, Herbert Hoover, California. Vice-President, Charles Curtis, Kansas.

## Members of the Cabinet and Their Departments

Secretary of State, Henry Stimson, New York.
Secretary of Treasury, Andrew Mellon, Pennsylvania.
Secretary of War, Patrick Hurley, Oklahoma.
Attorney-General, William D. Mitchell, Minnesota.
Postmaster-General, Walter Brown, Ohio.
Secretary of Navy, Charles F. Adams, Massachusetts.
Secretary of Interior, Ray Wilbur, California.
Secretary of Agriculture, Arthur M. Hyde, Missouri.
Secretary of Commerce, Robert Lamont, Illinois.
Secretary of Labor, William N. Doak, Virginia.
The Department of State has charge of the foreign relations of the United States government. It is headed by the secretary of state.

Department of the Treasury. The functions of the Treasury Department are indicated by some of its principal bureaus, which include the Comptroller of the Currency, the Treasurer of the United States, the Bureau of Customs, the Bureau of Internal Revenue, the Bureau of the Mint, the Register of the Treasury, the Federal Farm Loan Bureau, the Bureau of Printing and Engraving, the Public Health Service, the Coast Guard, the Supervising Architect, and the Bureau of the Budget. The head of the department is the secretary of the treasury, who is also ex officio chairman of the Federal Reserve Board.

The Department of War has control of the United States army, and most of its bureaus are immediately connected with the administration of military affairs. The department has jurisdiction over river and harbor improvements and the government of the insular possessions of the United States. Its head is the secretary of war.

Department of Justice. This is the legal department of the United States government. Its head is the attorney-general and the principal subordinate officer, the solicitor-general. Under a 1930 act, the Bureau of Prohibition, formerly connected with the Department of the Treasury, is now a part of the Department of Justice.

Post-Office Department. This department conducts the post offices of the United States. The head of the department is the postmastergeneral, and the principal subordinate officers are known as assistant postmasters-general.

The Department of the Navy controls the navy of the United States, the Navy Yards, and the marine corps. It is headed by the secretary of the navy.

Department of the Interior. The principal functions of this department are indicated by its bureaus: the General Land Office, the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Bureau of Pensions, the Office of Education, the Geological Survey, the Bureau of Reclamation, the National Park Service, the Alaska Railroad. The secretary of the interior is its head.

Department of Agriculture. Besides purely administrative divisions, this department includes the following bureaus: Weather Bureau, Animal Industry, Plant Industry, Dairy Industry, Forest Service, Chemistry and Soils, Entomology, Biological Survey, Public Roads, Agricultural Economics, Home Economics, Plant Quarantine, Grain Futures, and Food, Drugs, and Insecticides. The head of this department is the secretary of agriculture.

Department of Commerce. This department includes the following bureaus: Aeronautics, Radio, Census, Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Standards, Fisheries, Lighthouses, Navigation, Mines, Coast and Geodetic Survey, the Steam Boat Inspection Service, and the Patent Office. Its head is the secretary of commerce.

Department of Labor. The principal bureaus of the Department of Labor are Labor Statistics, Immigration, Children's Bureau, Women's Bureau, Naturalization, Industrial Housing and Transportation, and the United States Employment Service. The secretary of labor is in charge.

## Independent Departments

The principal independent departments of the federal government (those not attached to any department headed by a cabinet officer) follow:
Smithsonian Institution, C. G. Abbot, Secretary.
Pan-American Union, L. S. Rowe, Director General.
General Accounting Office, J. R. McCarl, Comptroller General.
Civil Service Commission, John T. Doyle, Secretary.
Interstate Commerce Commission, Frank McManamy, Chairman.
Federal Reserve Board, Roy A. Young, Governor.
Federal Trade Commission, Garland S. Ferguson, Jr., Chairman.
United States Tariff Commission, Edgar B. Brossard, Chairman.
United States Employes Compensation Commission, Mrs. Bessie P. Brueggeman, Chairman.
United States Veterans Bureau, Frank T. Hines, Director.
Federal Board for Vocational Education, J. C. Wright, Director.
Federal Power Commission, F. E. Bonner, Executive Secretary.
Federal Radio Commission, Ira E. Robinson, Chairman.
Federal Farm Board, Alexander Legge, Chairman.
National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement, George W. Wickersham, Chairman.

## LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT

## Seventy-first Congress (Expires March 4, 1931)

## United States Senate

The Senate is composed of two senators from each state, elected by the people for six-year terms.
President, Charles Curtis, Vice-President of the United States.
President Pro Tempore, George H. Moses, New Hampshire.
Secretary, Edwin P. Thayer.
Sergeant-at-Arms, David S. Barry.
Senators from Wisconsin
Robert M. La Follette, Jr., Madison. Term expires March 4, 1935. John J. Blaine, Boscobel. Term expires March 4, 1933.

## House of Representatives

The House of Representatives is composed of 435 members, plus five territorial delegates who may participate in debate but may not vote. The members are elected for two years, generally by districts approximately equal in population, the representation ranging from one member from Delaware, Nevada, New Mexico, and Wyoming, to forty-three members from New York.
Speaker, Nicholas Longworth, Ohio. Clerk, William Tyler Page.
Sergeant-at-Arms, J. G. Rodgers.

## Wisconsin Representatives

First district, Henry Allen Cooper, Racine.
Second district, Charles A. Kading, Watertown.
Third district, John M. Nelson, Madison.
Fourth district, John C. Schafer, Milwaukee.
Fifth district, William H. Stafford, Milwaukee.
Sixth district, M. K. Reilly, Fond du Lac. ${ }^{1}$
Seventh district, Merlin Hull, Black River Falls.
Eighth district, Edward E. Browne, Waupaca.
Ninth district, George J. Schneider, Appleton.
Tenth district, James A. Frear, Hudson.
Eleventh district, H. H. Peavey, Washburn.

## Seventy-second Congress

The seventy-second Congress takes office March 4, 1931, but unless a special session is called will not convene until December, 1931, at which time officers will be elecied. The senators from Wisconsin will be the same as in the seventy-first Congress, but the following Wisconsin districts will send new members to the House of Representatives:
Seventh district, Gardner R. Withrow, La Crosse.
Eighth district, Gerald J. Boileau, Wausau.

[^28]Hon. Henry Allen Cooper was reelected to serve in the Seventysecond Congress, but died a few days before taking office. His successor will be chosen in a special election to be called by the Governor.

## JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT

## Supreme Court of the United States

Chief Justice, Charles E. Hughes, New York.
Associate Justices, Oliver Wendell Holmes, Massachusetts; Willis Van Devanter, Wyoming; James C. McReynolds, Tennessee; L. D. Brandeis, Massachusetts; George Sutherland, Utah; Pierce Butler, Minnesota; Harlan F. Stone, New York; Owen J. Roberts, Pennsylvania.

## Inferior Federal Courts

Below the United States Supreme Court are nine United States Circuit Courts of Appeals, functioning in an equal number of districts into which the country has been divided. Each of these courts is composed of from three to five circuit judges. Below the Circuit Courts of Appeals are the United States District Courts, of which there are one or more in each state.

The District Courts and the Circuit Courts of Appeals constitute the regular system of inferior federal courts. In addition, there are special federal courts for the District of Columbia and the territories and insular possessions of the United States. There are also three special courts with headquarters at Washington: the United States Customs Court, the United States Court of Custom and Patent Appeals, and the Court of Claims of the United States.

## Federal Courts in Wisconsin

There is no Circuit Court of Appeals sitting in Wisconsin, but this state is included in the Seventh Judicial Circuit, whose headquarters are in Chicago. The judges of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Seventh Judicial Circuit are Samuel Alschuler, Evan A. Evans, and William M. Sparks, with one vacancy to be filled by appointment of the President.

There are two United States District Courts in Wisconsin: one for the eastern district, with headquarters in Milwaukee, and one for the western district, with headquarters at Madison. The eastern district embraces the following counties: Brown, Calumet, Dodge, Door, Florence, Fond du Lac, Forest, Green Lake, Kenosha, Kewaunee, Langlade, Manitowoc, Marinette, Marquette, Milwaukee, Oconto, Outagamie, Ozaukee, Racine, Shawano, Sheboygan, Walworth, Washington, Waukesha, Waupaca, Waushara, and Winnebago. The western district includes the counties of Adams, Ashland, Barron, Bayfield, Buffalo, Burnett, Chippewa, Clark, Columbia, Crawford, Dane, Dunn, Douglas, Eau Claire, Grant, Green, Iowa, Iron, Jackson, Jefferson, Juneau, La Crosse, Lafayette, Lincoln, Marathon, Monroe, Oneida, Pepin, Pierce, Polk, Portage, Price, Rich-
land, Rock, Rusk, St. Croix, Sauk, Sawyer, Taylor, Trempealeau, Vernon, Vilas, Washburn, and Wood.

Terms of court are held in the eastern district as follows: first Mondays in January and October, at Milwaukee; second Tuesday in June, at Oshkosh; first Tuesday in April, at Green Bay. In the western district, court is held at Madison on the first Tuesday in December; at Eau Claire on the first Tuesday in June; at La Crosse on the third Tuesday in September; and at Superior on the fourth Tuesday in January and the second Tuesday in July.

The officers of the United States District Courts in Wisconsin are as follows:

|  | Eastern District | Western District |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| District Judge --_--_Ferdinand A. Geiger | Claude Z. Luse |  |

Referees in Bankruptcy:
Eastern District
F. C. Westfahl, Jr., Milwaukee

Milton J. Knoblock, Racine
Oscar L. Wolters, Sheboygan
Charles H. Forward, Oshkosh
William L. Evans, Green Bay
Court Commissioners

Floyd E. Jenkins, Milwaukee
John F. Watermolen, Green Bay
C. B. Dillett, Shawano Frank R. Bentley, Madison
A. J. Sutherland, Eau Claire
T. H. Skemp, La Crosse

## OTHER FEDERAL OFFICERS IN WISCONSIN

Internal Revenue Department, District of Wisconsin
Collector, A. H. Wilkinson, Milwaukee
Chief of Field Division, Herman Ansorge
The Internal Revenue office collects the federal income tax and the various federal excise taxes.
Prohibition Officers
Frank W. Cunningham, Milwaukee, Eastern District
Ray J. Nye, Madison, Western District
These officers have charge of the enforcement of the Volstead Act in Wisconsin.

## Postmasters

All post offices in the state are conducted by the Post Office Department and are in charge of a postmaster. All postmasters are appointed for four years by the President, subject to confirmation of the Senate, but only persons who qualify through civil service examinations are eligible.

# WISCONSIN MEMBERS OF THE 71ST CONGRESS 

## Senators

ROBERT M. LA FOLLETTE, Jr., (Rep.) was born February 6, 1895, at Madison. Having been obliged through illness to leave the University, 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, being at this time just 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. His present term expires March 3, 1935.

Home Address: Maple Bluff Farm, Madison, Wisconsin.
JOHN J. BLAINE (Rep.) was born May 4, 1875, on a farm in the town of Wingville, Grant County. After graduating from the Montfort High School, he attended Northern Indiana University, graduating from the law school in 1896. After practicing for a year in Montfort, he moved to Boscobel, being there elected successively mayor and member of the Grant County Board. He was elected to the state Senate in 1908 and served in the sessions of 1909 and 1911, but was not a candidate for reelection. In 1912, he was alternate delegate and in 1916 delegate to the Republican National Convention at Chicago. He became Attorney General in 1918 and served as delegate-at-large to the Republican National Conventions in 1920, 1924, and 1928. At the November election in 1920, he was elected to the office of Governor; reelected in 1922 and again in 1924. He was chosen United States Senator in 1926. His term expires March 3, 1933.

Home Address: Boscobel.


The New Post Office, Madison.


UNITED STATES SENATORS
Robert M. La Follette, Jr. (left); John J. Blaine (right).

# MEMBERS OF HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES 

## FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Kenosha, Racine, Rock, Walworth and Waukesha Counties

HON. HENRY ALLEN COOPER was elected in November, 1930, to represent the First Congressional District. He died March 1, 1931, three days before he would have begun service of this, his nineteenth term in Congress. A successor to Mr. Cooper will be elected in a special election to be held upon call of the Governor.

## SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Columbia, Dodge, Jefferson, Ozaukee, Sheboygan, and Washington Counties.
CHARLES A. KADING (Rep.) was born on a farm in the town of Lowell, Dodge County, January 14, 1874. He was educated in the public schools, and through his own efforts, by teaching school and other work, earned money to complete his education. He was admitted to practice law in 1900 , and located in Watertown, where he has since practiced law. From 1907 to 1913 he was district attorney of Dodge County; from 1905 to 1912, city attorney of Watertown; and from 1914 to 1916 , mayor. He is a member of the Dodge and Jefferson County Bar Association and the State Bar Association. He has been a member of Congress since 1927.

Home Address: Watertown.

## THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Crawford, Dane, Grant, Green, Iowa, Lafayette, and Richland Counties.
JOHN M. NELSON (Rep.) was born in the town of Burke, Dane County, October 10, 1870. He graduated from the University of Wisconsin in 1892 and from its law school in 1896, pursuing post graduate studies at the University, 1901-3. He was married in 1891 to Thea Johanna Stondall. They have six children. He was elected school superintendent of Dane County in 1892 and reelected in 1894; resigned to become bookkeeper in the office of the secretary of state, 1894-97. From 1898 to 1902 he was correspondent in the state treasury. He was elected to the 59 th Congress in 1906 to fill a vacancy and has been a member of every subsequent Congress save the 66 th. He was national chairman of the La Follette-Wheeler Campaign Committee in 1924.

Home Address: Madison.

## FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Third, 4 th, 5 th, 8 th, 11 th, 12 th, 14 th, 16 th, $17 \mathrm{th}, 23 \mathrm{rd}$, and 24 th Wards of Milwaukee; Towns of Wauwatosa, Greenfield, Franklin, Oak Creek, and Lake; Village of West Milwaukee; and Cities of West Allis, Wauwatosa, South Milwaukee, and Cudahy, all in Milwaukee County.

JOHN C. SHAFER (Rep.) was born in Milwaukee, May 7, 1893, and was educated in the district school, town of Wauwatosa, and West Allis High School. After working for a time in the office of the Allis-Chalmers Co., he became a locomotive engineer. In May, 1917, he enlisted with the 13 th Engineers, U. S. Army, and served with that unit under the French Fourth Army at Champagne; French Second Army at Verdun, St. Mihiel, and Meuse-Argonne offensive. Before his election to the Wisconsin Assembly in 1920, he had not held public office. He was elected to Congress in 1922 and has been reelected at each subsequent election.

Home Address: 3311 Kilbourn Ave., Milwaukee.

## FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

First, 2nd, 6th, 7th, 9th, 10th, 13th, 15th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, and 25 th Wards of Milwaukee; Towns of Granville and Milwaukee; Villages of East Milwaukee, Fox Point, Shorewood, and Whitefish Bay, all in Milwaukee County.

WILLIAM H. STAFFORD (Rep.) was born in Milwaukee, where he has practiced law all his life since graduation from Harvard Law School in 1894 except while serving in Congress. Beginning with the 58th Congress, Mr. Stafford has been, up to the present time, the chosen representative of his district except in the years, 1918, 1922, and 1926. He has neither been a candidate for nor held any other public office. Mr. Stafford has the unique record during all these years of having received no campaign contributions from any source and to have managed personally all his own campaigns.

Home Address: 105 Wells St., Milwaukee.

## SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

## Calumet, Fond du Lac, Green Lake, Manitowoc, Marquette, and

 Winnebago Counties.MICHAEL K. REILLY (Dem.) was born in the town of Empire, Fond du Lac County, and educated in the county school, Oshkosh Normal School, and the University of Wisconsin, graduating from the College of Letters and Science in 1894 and the Law School in 1895. He is now a member of the law firm of Reilly and Cosgrove. He was a member of the 63 rd and 64 th Congresses, and was elected in November, 1930, to fill the unexpired term of Florian Lampert, deceased, and to serve the full term of the 72 nd Congress.

Home Address: Fond du Lac.

## SEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Adams, Clark, Jackson, Juneau, La Crosse, Monroe, Sauk, and Vernon Counties.

GARDNER R. WITHROW (Rep.) was born in La Crosse, October 5, 1892, and was educated in the grade schools and high schools of La Crosse. After finishing school, he entered the train service of the Chicago, Burlington \& Quincy Railroad Company and in 1929 and 1931 was the representative of the trainmen's union. He served in the Assembly of 1927, and in this session was a member of the Joint Committee on Finance. He was elected to Congress in 1930.

Home Address: La Crosse.

## EIGHTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Marathon, Portage, Shawano, Waupaca, Waushara, and Wood Counties.
GERALD J. BOILEAU (Rep.) was born January 15, 1900, at Woodruff, Wisconsin. He attended Minocqua High School and received an LL.B. from the Marquette University Law School in 1923. During the World War, he served one and one-half years in the Army-twelve months with the A. E. F. He was district attorney of Marathon County from October, 1926, to January, 1931, and was a delegate to the Republican National Convention at Kansas City in 1928. Mr. Boileau is associated with Mr. Edward P. Gorman of Wausau in the general practice of law under the firm name of Gorman and Boileau.

Home Address: Wausau.


WISCONSIN CONGRESSMEN
(1) Charles A. Kading, 2nd Dist.; (2) John M. Nelson, 3rd Dist.; (3) John C. Shafer, 4th Dist.; (4) William H. Stafford, 5th Dist.; (5) Michael K. Reilly, 6th Dist.

## NINTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

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

GEORGE J. SCHNEIDER (Rep.) was born on a farm in the town of Grand Chute, Outagamie County, October 30, 1877, and was educated in the public schools of Appleton, where he has since made his home. He is a paper maker by trade, and for twenty years has been vice-president of the International Brotherhood of Paper Makers. He has been a delegate to several annual conventions of the American Federation of Labor and was a member of the Executive Board of the Wisconsin Federation of Labor for nine years. He has been a Representative in Congress since March 4, 1923.

Home Address: Appleton.

## TENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

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

JAMES A. FREAR (Rep.) was born at Hudson, and graduated from the National Law University at Washington. He was appointed in 1896 district. attorney for St. Croix County and elected for three terms thereafter. He became a member of the Assembly in 1902 and of the state Senate in 1904. He served three terms as secretary of state and since has been continuously a member of the House of Representatives since his election to Congress in 1912.

Home Address: Hudson.

## ELEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

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

HUBERT H. PEAVEY (Rep.) was born Jan. 12, 1881, at Adams, Minn., and was educated in the Redwood Falls High School, and the Pillsbury School at Owatonna, Minn. He moved to Washburn, Wis., in 1910, and was elected alderman in 1911 and member of the Assembly and Mayor of Washburn in 1912, which last position he held for three years. In 1915, he became owner and editor of the Washburn News. During the war, Mr. Peavey served in France as a captain of infantry, and at the close of the war reentered the newspaper field. He has been a member of Congress since 1922.

Home Address: Washburn.

## SENATORS AND REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS FROM WISCONSIN

UNITED STATES SENATORS

| Name | Residence | Term Served |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Isaac P. Walker | Milwaukee | 1848-1855 |
| Henry Dodge. | Dodgeville | 1848-1857 |
| Charles Durkee | Kenosha | 1855-1861 |
| James R. Doolittle | Racine | 1857-1869 |
| Timothy O. Howe | Green Bay | 1861-1879 |
| Matthew H. Carpenter | Milwaukee | 1869-1875; 1879-1881 |
| Angus Cameron | La Crosse | 1875-1885 |
| Philetus Sawyer | Oshkosh. | 1881-1893 |
| John C. Spooner | Hudson, Madison | 1885-1891; 1897-1907 |
| William F. Vilas | Madison_....... | 1891-1897 ${ }^{\text {c }}$ |
| John L. Mitchell | Milwaukee | 1893-1899 |
| J. V. Quarles | Milwaukee | 1899-1905 |
| Robert M. La Follette | Madison. | 1906-1925 |
| Isaac Stephenson | Marinette | 1907-1915 |
| Paul O. Husting- | Mayville | 1915-1917 |
| Irvine L. Lenroot | Superior. | 1918-1927 |
| Robert M. La Follette, | Madison | 1925 to Date |
| Blaine, John J..- | Boscobel | 1927 to Date |

## DELEGATES TO CONGRESS FROM THE TERRITORY OF WISCONSIN

| Name | Residence | Term Served |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| George W. Jones_ | Sinsinawa Mound. | 1837-1839 |
| James D. Doty.- | Doty's Island... | 1839-1841 |
| Henry Dodge | Dodgeville. | 1841-1845 |
| Morgan L. Martin | Green Bay | 1845-1847 |
| John H. Tweedy. | Milwaukeee | 1847-1848 |



WISCONSIN CONGRESSMEN
(1) Gardner R. Withrow, 7th Dist.; (2) Gerald J. Boileau, 8th Dist.; (3) George J. Schneider, 9 th Dist.; (4) James A. Frear, 10 th Dist.; (5) Hubert H. Peavey, 11 th Dist.

## MEMBERS OF HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

| Name | Residence | Term Sərved |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| William Pitt Lynde | Milwaukee | 1848-1849; 1875-1879 |
| M. C. Darling. | Fond du Lac |  |
| Charles Durkee | Kenosha | 1849-1853 |
| Orasmus Cole_ | Potosi | 1849-1851 |
| James D. Doty | Neenah | 1849-1853 |
| Ben C. Eastman | Platteville | 1851-1855 |
| John B. Macy | Fond du La |  |
| Daniel Wells, Jr | Milwaukee ----- | 1855-1861; 1867-1871 |
| Chas. Billinghurst | Juneau. | 1855-1859 |
| John F. Potter.-- | East Troy | 1857-1863 |
| C. H. Larrabee | Horicon | 1859-1861 |
| Luther Hanchett | Plover- | 1861-1862 |
| Walter D. McInd | Wausau | 1863-1867 |
| A. Scott Sloan- | Beavar Dan | 1861-1863 |
| James S. Brown- | Milwaukee | 1863-1865 |
| Ithamer C. Sloan | Janesville | 1863-1867 |
| Amasa Cobb | Mineral Point | 1863-1871 |
| C. A. Eldridge | Fond du L | 1863-1875 |
| Ezra Wheeler | Berlin. | 1863-1865 |
| Halbert E. Paine | Oshkosh | 1865-1875 |
| Penj. F. Hopkin | Madison | 1867-1870 |
| David Atwood | Madison | 1870-1871 |
| Alexander Mitche | Milwauk | 1871-1875 |
| Gerry W. Hazelto | Columbus | 1871-1875 |
| J. Allen Barber-- | Lancaster | 1871-1875 |
| Jeremiah M. Rusk | Viroqua | 1871-1877 |
| Charles G. William | Janesville | 1873-1883 |
| Alex. S. McDill | Fort Atkinson | 1875-1883; 1885-1891 |
| Henry S. Magoon | Darlington | 1875-1877 |
| Samuel D. Burchard | Beaver Dam | 1875-1877 |
| Alanson M. Kimbal | Waushara | 1875-1877 |
| George W. Cate | Stevens Po | 1875-1877 |
| George C. Hazelt | Boscobel | 1875-1877 ${ }^{\text {182 }}$, 1885-1887 |
| Edward S. Bragg | Fond du | 1877-1883; 1885-1887 |
| Gabriel Bouck- | Oshkosh | 1877-1881 |
| Thaddeus C. Poun | Chippewa Falls | 1877-1883 |
| Peter V. Deuster | Milwaukee. | 1879-1885 |
| Richard Guenther | Oshkosh. | 1881-1889 |
| John Winans. | Janesville | 1883-1885 |
| Daniel H. Sumner | Waukesha | 1883-1885 |
| Burr W. Jones | Madison. | 1883-1885 |
| Joseph Rankin | Manitowoc | 1883-1886 |
| G. M. Woodward | La Crosse. | 1883-1885 |
| William T. Price | Black River F | 1883-1886 |
| Isaac Stephenson. | Marinette | 1883-1889 |
| R. M. La Follett | Madison | 1885-1891. |
| I. W. Van Shaick | Milwauke | 1885-1887; 1889-1891 |
| T. R. Hudd | Green Bay | 1886-1889 |
| Ormsby B. Thom | Prairie du Chien | 1885-1891 |
| Hugh H. Price | Black River Falls | 1887 |
| Henry Smith. | Milwaukee | 1887-1889 |
| C. B. Clark- | Neenah | 1887-1891 |
| Nils P. Haugen | River Falls | 1887-1895 |
| Charles Barwig | Mayville | 1889-1895 |
| Geo. H. Brickner | Sheboygan Falls | 1889-1895 |
| Myron H. McCor | Merrill | 1889-1891 |
| Clinton Bobbitt | Beloit | 1891-1893 |
| Allen R. Bushnell | Madison | 1891-1893 |
| John L. Mitchell | Milwauk | 1891-1893 |
| Lucas M. Miller | Oshkosh | 1891-1893 |
| Frank P. Coburn | West Salem | 1891-1893 |
| Thomas Lynch | Antigo. | 1891-1895 |
| Henry Allen Coope | Racine | 1893-1919; 1921-1931 |
| J. W. Babcock | Necedah- | 1893-1907 |
| Peter Somers | Milwaukee | 1893-1895 |
| Owen A. Wells | Fond du Lac | 1893-1895 |
| Michael Griffin | Eau Claire | 1893-18999 |
| Lyman E. Barnes. | Appleton. | 1893-1895 |

MEMBERS OF HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—Continued

| Name | Residence | Term Served |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ed. Sauerhering | Mayville_ | 1895-1899 |
| Theobald Otjen- | Milwauke | 1895-1907 |
| Samuel A. Cook | West Bend | 1895-1903 |
| Edward S. Minor | Sturgeon Bay | 1895-18997 |
| Alexander Stewart | Wausau - | 1895-1901 |
| John J. Jenkins. | Chippewa Falls | 1895-1909 |
| Jas. H. Davidson | Oshkosh.- | 1897-1913; 1917-1918 |
| Herman P. Esch Dahle | Mount Horeb | 1899-1903 |
| Wohn T. Esch---- | La Crosse- | 1899-1921 |
| Henry C. Adams. | Rhinelande | 1901-1907 |
| William H. Stafford | Milwaukee | 1903-1911; 1913-1919 |
|  |  | 1921-1923 |
|  |  | 1929-to |
| Chas. H. Weisse | Sheboygan Falls. | 1903-1911 |
| John M. Nelson. | Madison.-. --. | 1906-1919 |
| James W. Murphy | Platteville | ${ }_{1907-1909}^{\text {to Date }}$ |
| William J. Carey | Milwaukee |  |
| Gus. Kustermann | Green Bay | 1907-1919 |
| E. A. Morse | Antigo-- | 1907-1913 |
| Arthur W. Kopp_ | Platteville | 1909-1913 |
| Irvine L. Lenroot | Superior.- | 1909-1913 |
| Victor L. Berger- | Milwaukee. | 1911-1913; 1923-1929 |
| Michael E. Burke | Beaver Dam | 1911-1917 |
| Thomas F. Konop | Madison. | 1911-1917 |
| M. K. K. Reilly | Waupaca | 1913-1931 |
| M. K. Reilly- | Fond du Lac | 1913-1917; 1930 to |
| James A. Frear | Hudson. | 1913-to Date |
| Edward Voight | Sheboygan | 1917-1927 |
| Florian Lampert | Oshkosh.-- | 1918-1930 |
| David G. Classon | Oconto. | 1917-1923 |
| Adolphus P. Nelson | Grantsburg | 1918-1923 |
| Clifford E. Randall | Kenosha. | 1919-1921 |
| James G. Monahan | Darlington | 1919-1921 |
| John C. Kleczka | Milwaukee | 1919-1923 |
| J. D. Beck - -- | Viroqua | 1921-1929 |
| John C. Schafer | Milwaukee | 1923-to Date |
| George J. Schneider | Appleton.- | 1923-to Date |
| H. H. Peavey-- | Washburn- | 1923-to Date |
| Charles A. Kading | Watertown | 1927-to Date |
| Merlin Hull | Black River | 1929-1931 |
| Garner R. Withro | La Crosse | 1931-to Date |
| Gerald J. Boileau | Wausau | 1931-to Date |

Parties and Elections

# POLITICAL PARTIES 

## I. DEMOCRATIC

## State Platform 1930

THOMAS JEFFERSON wrote the charter of human liberty when he wrote into the Declaration of Independence in 1776 these words, "We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." Upon that principle the government of the United States was established.

For the last 25 years, however, we have departed from the sound teachings of our fathers. Individual opportunity is being threatened by an ever growing monopoly of wealth, business and industry. Human liberty and property ownership are imperiled by an increasing monopoly of government by professional office holders and office seekers who, to make secure their control of government, have created scores of boards, bureaus, commissions, offices and public activities that feed on public money gouged from an already overburdened taxpaying people.

We, the duly elected and qualified members of the Democratic platform convention, solemnly pledge ourselves to bring about a return to simple government, honestly and efficiently conducted. We denounce as shameful the extravagant and unnecessary expenditure of money at any time and particularly so when thousands of men are unemployed, farm produce prices at low ebb and business much depressed.

We firmly believe that taxes on property can and should be reduced and pledge ourselves to that accomplishment without delay.

We favor the repeal of the tax on personal property to promote the agricultural and industrial development of our state.

We favor an income tax so graduated as to place the burden of taxation equitably on those to pay.

We favor allowance of large exemptions on earned incomes of heads of families.

We favor the rehabilitation of our penal and charitable institutions and their operation along modern lines.

We oppose the monopolistic control of credit through a system of chain banks.

The preservation of the independence of the local merchant is sound public policy and we pledge our support to measures which will prevent unfair competition on the part of chain stores,

We denounce government by injunction and the unlawful coercion of labor.

We favor legislation that will conserve for the people of the state the natural resources which they may develop and operate for their own benefit.
We favor such legislation as will more fully protect the people of the state against unreasonable and excessive charges for public utility service.

We favor such legislation as will protect the wild life in our streams and forests. The laws against pollution of our streams by industrial waste must be strengthened and more strictly enforced.

We favor a larger expenditure of the receipts from fish and hunting licenses for the propagation of game birds and restocking of lakes, streams and forests.

While we are opposed to a return of the evils of the old saloon, we view with alarm the greater evils brought on by the bootleggers, speakeasy, hijacker and racketeer. We favor the repeal of the eighteenth amendment and the Volstead act and the adoption of state control of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors and the use of the millions of dollars of revenue from such control to help in defraying the expenses of state and local government and corresponding reducing taxes on general property.

Labor is not a commodity and hence cannot be treated as such under the law. Collective bargaining is now established as a sound principle and we pledge the Democratic party to procure for the working man such laws as will secure for him his constitutional rights in the field of labor.

We condemn the Smoot-Hawley tariff bill enacted by the last Republican congress as the most obnoxious and inequitable tariff bill ever inflicted upon a people and especially destructive of farm interests.

# STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE 

Otto LaBudde, Milwaukee, Chairman
Miss Catherine Corscot, Madison, Vice Chairman

| First District: | C. A. Hoen, Edgerton Mrs. Margaret Fragstein, Menomonee Falls George B. McCarron, Kenosha Mrs. Peter Skowronski, Kenosha |
| :---: | :---: |
| Second District: | Paul Hemmy, Juneau <br> Henry Kaempfer, West Bend Mrs. Adlai Horn, Cedarburg <br> Mrs. J. Schreiner, Ft. Atkinson |
| Third District: | William Victora. Muscoda Mrs. F. Flood, Prairie du Chien B. B. McGreane, Darlington Miss Catherine Corscot, Madison |
| Fourth District: | Mrs. Mary O. Kryszak, Milwaukee Mrs. Olive M. Shannon, Milwaukee <br> W. Rotherel, Milwaukee <br> T. Egan, Milwaukee |


| Fifth District: | Paul E. Stiehm, Milwaukee N. J. Pertzborn, Milwaukee Adeline V. O'Malley, Milwaukee Mrs. A. S. Ehlenback, Milwaukee |
| :---: | :---: |
| Sixth District: | Mrs. A. C. Bana, Fond du Lac Leo P. Fox, Chilton <br> Dr. A. J. Coombs, Oshkosh |
| Seventh District: | E. Steinmetz, LaCrosse W. Evenson, Baraboo Mrs. Mary Brown, LaCrosse Mrs. H. J. Steeps, Baraboo |
| Eighth District: | Byron Conway, Wisconsin Rapids Mrs. Paul Pasternacki, Stevens Point Mrs. Mabel Bachhuber, Wausau George Schutz, Shawano |
| Ninth District: | George Martin, Green Bay Mrs. W. F. Coffee, Marinette Joseph Verstegen, Kaukauna |
| Tenth District: | Albert Hess, Arcadia <br> Erma G. Ross, Hudson <br> Mrs. L. G. Hughes, New Richmond Mrs. John Flemming, Eau Claire |
| Eleventh District: | Frank Doege, Ashland William Alexander, Hayward |

## National Committeeman

John M. Callahan, Milwaukee


Peshtigo River.

## II. PROHIBITION

## State Platform 1930

THE platform convention of the Prohibition Party, assembled according to law, on Tuesday, September 30, 1930, at 12:00, hereby declares its purposes and principles as follows:

The prohibition party believes in government by, of, and for the people.

We believe that the suppression of the traffic in intoxicating liquor is in the interest of the general welfare. We are opposed to the saloon, which will surely return if the traffic comes back.

The Prohibition party is a dry party and an auxiliary to the government, which is dry by statute and constitutional amendment.

The only way to vote dry in Wisconsin at the November election is to vote for the Prohibition party candidates. This we invite you to do in the name of the constitution, good government and better citizenship.

## Prohibition a Party Issue

Fundamentally, the contention of the party that prohibition is the dominant issue in American politics at this time is admitted on all hands, and the division of votes of all the other parties on this question in practically every important state in the union reinforces its contention that it is a political party issue.

This is a government through political parties, whose sole function is to administer in the interest of the political policy for which each distinctly stands. Prohibition is a dominant issue requiring beyond all other questions a political administration. The presence of the Prohibition party in politics is not only timely but imperative and, of all states, predominantly so in Wisconsin, where every party in the state but the Prohibition party, have joined in a conspiracy, not merely to sidetrack the question as an issue but to deliberately bring about its repudiation and repeal. This, too, in face of the fact that the party that has been in dominant control of the state and has nationally pledged itself to enforce the laws growing out of it and is plainly trying to make good in the pledge through its National Executive, in this state is deliberately conspiring against its own party policy and its own National organization. Responding to a referendum, which at the most was merely advisory, its executive failing to use his undoubted power of veto, signed an act repealing the Severson law.

Therefore, there is only one political party left in the state to champion the policy of that party and it offers the only opportunity for the drys training with that political party to voice their protest against such treachery to the cause and at the same time give a vote of approval of the National amendment and the brave men of the enforcement bureau who are earnestly, honestly, and legally attempting to
enforce it. Not only that, but a vote for the Prohibition ticket this year in Wisconsin will be a recognition of the crisis that is facing the great reform at this hour, that it is imperative and must be recognized by the party in power and that it can not be settled until it is settled right. On this ground above, the Prohibition party invites dry voters of all other political parties to join with us in a protest against treachery and indifference to the prohibition cause which can be expressed by voters in the only way provided for them by casting a ballot that can be distinctly counted and registered for that object alone.

## Taxation

In respect to taxation, the Prohibition party makes a positive definite proposition, not evasive that can be made to mean anything or nothing, namely: We favor levying general taxes on the definite basis of fifty per cent on general property and fifty per cent on incomes, with moderate exemptions. This will be a step toward more equally distributing the burden of taxes on those who are able to pay.

## Currency

The federal constitution gives congress power to coin money and to regulate its value on purchasing power. Congress exercises the first of these powers, and we demand that it exercise this other power to regulate its purchasing power. At present it has been applied to the conduct of public utilities, such as fixing transportation rates. We believe that it can and should be applied to prices of commodities, to the end that present inequalities be eliminated. Furthermore, we believe that the practice of extending loans to foreign countries should be extended more fully to domestic needs, thus relieving economic congestion which is caused by uncontrollable laws of supply and demand; also by unequal distribution. With such a policy, business stress and personal inequality could be probably eliminated.

## Court Decisions

We stand absolutely against the power of congress to annul decisions of our courts in regard to the constitutionality of any law.

## World Court

We believe any nation being a party to problems of an international character has a right to be heard before an impartial tribunal. The Prohibition party favors a capable impartial international court of justice to hear and decide and dispose of international problems.

## Education

In the matter of education, we believe in teaching our people to think with a brain that is free and clear from the befuddling influence of intoxicating liquors.

The Prohibition party is not compromising for the votes of bootleg:gers nor is it shirking or dodging its duty of concurrent jurisdiction in enforcing the laws of the land.

We champion the good of citizenship, and the aim of the Prohibition party is to promote business and the best interest of government. On this platform we invite your support.

## STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE

Oliver Needham, Holmen, Chairman H. H. Tubbs, Elkhorn, Secretary

First District: H. H. Tंubbs, Elkhorn
A. A. Glovier, Oconomowoc

Second District: W. E. Mack, Fort Atkinson
W. P. Haynes, Rio

Third District: W. J. Robinson, Madison
A. B. Taynton, Madison

Fourth District: L. A. Willis, Milwaukee
F. H. Sporleader, Wauwatosa

Fifth District: Charles H. Mott, Milwaukee
John E. Clayton, Milwaukee
Sixth District: A. F. Collins, Fond du Lac
V. M. Weeks, Fond du Lac

Seventh District: Burton Hawley, Sparta
J. K. Peckham, Wonewoc

Eighth District: A. R. Bucknam, Norrie
W. C. Pickering, Eland

Ninth District: Mrs. Maria I. A. Nelson, Green Bay John Mallock, Washington Island
Tenth District: Otto D. Kahl, Dallas
Henry M. Meisel, Menominee
Eleventh District: E. F. Kerswill, Ashland
L. P. Lysager, Washburn

## National Committeemen

H. H. Tubbs, Elkhorn

Oliver Needham, Holmen

## III. REPUBLICAN

State Platform 1930

## PREAMBLE

WISCONSIN won its place as the model commonwealth in the Nation by the constructive statesmanship with which it met and solved its economic and political problems in the interests of all the people.

The courageous exercise of the powers of government, backed by the steadfast support of the people, prevented encroachments by the
powerful few on the rights of the many and thus the Progressive movement in Wisconsin achieved the most notable advance in the science of state government known in the history of the country.
The people of Wisconsin divorced their government from the domination of the railroads and other great corporate interests. To accomplish this end, it was necessary to free nominations and elections from the control of corrupt wealth, to create a direct primary system, and adopt a Corrupt Practices Act.

Wisconsin under Progressive government bettered the conditions of employment of wage-earners; aided farmers in bringing the state's dairy and other agricultural interests to first rank in the nation; strengthened the unit banking system to meet the needs of local industry and protect depositors; and, by creating the inheritance and income tax systems, compelled the corporations and great wealth to pay more nearly their fair share of the cost of government.

Laws enacted to protect the public are not self-operative. The rights won for the people, through years of sacrifice and struggle, are soon dissipated by faithless and unsympathetic administration.

The Power Monopoly offers the same challenge to the people of Wisconsin today that the railroads presented a generation ago. The Power Monopoly prevents just legislation in the public interest and dictates the terms of reactionary platforms. At the last session of the Wisconsin Legislature under the protection of the present administration, the Power Monopoly proved stronge enough to defeat all measures demanded by communities throughout the state for relief from exhorbitant charges for light, heat and power.

Other monopoly interests, working in combination through the chain system, are today marching to the conquest of the markets and the banking and credit resources of this state. The present administration helped to introduce this system in Wisconsin and now publicly insists that it is helpless and without power under existing law to stop this invasion.

The Progressives propose to deal with monopoly in these new and oppressive forms in the same fearless spirit and with the same constructive methods by which Wisconsin freed itself a generation ago from the tyranny of corporate interests.

Now, as then, there can be no compromise. The people must resume control of their government if it is to serve them instead of monopoly.

The founder of the Progressive movement in Wisconsin gave life to the principle that a platform is a contract between the people and their representatives, and that the violation of a platform pledge is a betrayal of the fundamental principle of representative government.

Mindful of this grave responsibility, the following pledges are made directly to the people of Wisconsin:

## Electric Power

We renew our adherence to the constructive program proposed in 1928 to deal with electric power and public utilities.

The major features of this program were passed through the Assembly by the Progressives in the 1929 session of the legislature, but were defeated by Reactionary members of the State Senate.
. At the same session a constitutional amendment to permit the state to recapture its water powers passed the Assembly, but was defeated in the Senate.

Wisconsin has no coal or oil, but fortunately has extensive water powers. The development of this great natural resource provides the means of cheap light, heat and power in the homes and factories, and on the farms, and affords the local community the best hope of sound industrial development.
We would insure to the people, communities and industries of Wisconsin the advantage of cheap and abundant electric light, heat and power. We favor public competition in the generation and distribution of electric power as the only effective means of protecting the public from exhorbitant rates and the vicious practices of the Power Trust. We favor such changes in law as may be necessary to accomplish this end.

We point to the fact that in a number of cities in this state and other states and Canada, the public operation of power plants has resulted in greatly reduced rates and improved service, and we favor the extension of public ownership and operation of utility plants.

We believe that the state, through its Railroad Commission or otherwise, should assist municipalities which now own and operate electric utilities or which are contemplating the purchase or construction of electric light and power plants by furnishing expert service and data to the end that their plants may be brought to the highest degree of efficiency and economy.

We favor an amendment to the statutes which will give cities and villages the power to construct and operate electric light and power plants in competition with existing private plants.

We advocate the enactment of legislation which will give to cities and villages, in addition to the present authority to extend their electric light and power systems outside of their city limits, the further power to interconnect and co-operate with other cities and villages in the production and distribution of electricity. We favor legislation which will permit the formation of power districts in which cities, villages and rural districts may co-operate in the construction and operation of electric power systems.

We favor a change in the law which will permit farmers to organize and operate mutual telephone lines for their own benefit without a certificate of convenience and necessity.

## MONOPOLY IN BANKING AND DISTRIBUTION

Monopoly has devised the chain system to drain off the wealth produced in the local communities of Wisconsin into the hands of absentee landlords and speculators in securities.

It stamps out independent business by the methods of mergers, issuance of watered stock, cut-throat competition, starvation wages, and evasion of taxes.

Once monopoly is firmly established, it leads to excessive prices to the consumer. It destroys the individual character, initiative, and independence of local communities. It transfers the control over Wisconsin's economic life to distant financial centers, and thus tends to stunt the future growth of the state.

The chain system in all its forms is today flourishing, unrestrained, and threatens further inroads upon the independent business of Wisconsin. This is the direct result of the failure to exercise the protective powers provided by law.

We call attention to express powers now provided by which many of the evils of the chain system may be met, none of which is being exercised, and pledge their prompt and vigorous use in the public interest:

First-Wisconsin already has the most comprehensive legislation to be found on the statute books of any state to prevent monopoly and such monopoly practices of the chain system as unfair competition, false advertising, misuse of brands and containers, fraud and deceit.

Second-The Wisconsin Statutes define these illegal practices, prescribe penalties, and confer power on the Department of Markets to expose and prevent monopoly methods and unfair trade practices.

Third-The tax laws of Wisconsin already provide broad power through administrative control of the taxing agencies of the government to prevent evasion of taxes. While existing law should be strengthened to reach new forms of tax evasion as they arise, the first need is the will to enforce existing law.

The first Progressive administration in this state made a thorough and constructive revision of the banking law of Wisconsin. Under this revision, only 20 state bank failures occurred from 1905 to 1927. This included the period of the terrific strain of post-war deflation. Chain banking commenced in Wisconsin in the fall of 1929. Since that time there have been 18 state bank failures in the state.

We denounce the plan of regulation, advanced by Reactionaries, as wholly inadequate, impractical, and designed to fasten chain banking on the economic life of this state.

Public banking can exist only under government charter. The state and national governments have complete and absolute power to control every aspect of banking, including the power, hitherto effectively exercised, to prohibit branch banking in Wisconsin.

Control of the capital stock of banks by holding companies is the essence of chain or group banking. We, therefore, favor legislation, both state and national, prohibiting such concentrated ownership or control of a substantial part of the capital stock of any bank.

The agencies and powers of the state, if reasonably, constructively, and sanely used to foster and protect independent banking, will enable this state to resist the inroads of the chain banking system and prevent that system from gaining a permanent foothold in Wisconsin.

We pledge the prompt and vigorous use of these agencies and powers under a Progressive administration.

## Corrupt Practices, the Direct Primary and Initiative and Referendum

Excessive use of money in primary and election campaigns is a menace to free government. It threatens to destroy equality of opportunity and to place control of government in the hands of organized wealth or the servile agents of special interests.

The United States Senate declared in the cases of Newberry, Smith and Vare that excessive expenditures of money either by the candidate or in his behalf were contrary to sound public policy and dangerous to the perpetuity of free government.

In the 1928 primary campaign in Wisconsin, more than $\$ 100,000$ was expended in behalf of the successful candidate for governor. We take pride that this challenge to decent government in Wisconsin was met by Progressives without evasion and without subterfuge. We commend the courageous public service of Harold Wilkie of Madison and Walter D. Corrigan of Milwaukee as special counsel for the State of Wisconsin who under a barrage from a hostile press and through difficult circumstances never faltered in their duty and who fulfilled the highest standards of their profession.

The Progressives of Wisconsin enacted the Direct Primary Law and the Corrupt Practices Act which are now on the Statute books. We renew our pledge, sustained by thirty years of performance, to uphold the Direct Primary and to strengthen the Corrupt Practices Act as instruments proven by experience to be essential if the people are to retain control of government.

We favor the adoption of a constitutional amendment for the initiative and referendum, with safeguards against abuse. We believe this to be an important step in bringing government closer to the people and call attention to the fact that in this respect Wisconsin is lagging behind many other states, including Massachusetts, Ohio and Michigan.

## Prohibition

Eleven years ago, the control of the liquor traffic in 48 states was concentrated at Washington by federal law. This experiment has been tested by the Wilson, Harding, Coolidge and Hoover administrations. Thoughtful citizens have seen its weaknesses in corruption of the public service, intemperate use of illicit liquor, and loss of respect for law.

We assert the right, and the moral capacity of the people of Wiscon$\sin$, to deal wisely and effectively with this and other domestic problems in accordance with their legally expressed will. We freely accord the same right to the people of other states.

In recognition of this principle the Progressive Platform of 1928 urged amendment of the Volstead Act to comply with the latest mandate of the people of Wisconsin. The Supreme Court has never passed upon the power of Congress to enact such legislation.
If the Court shall decide that Congress must first revise the 18th

Amendment and submit it to the states in order to restore to the several states effective power to deal with this question, we favor such action, to the end that there shall be restored to the people of Wisconsin the right to give effect to their will upon this question, as they may express it by direct vote at the polls.

We warn the people of Wisconsin that the Stalwart platform proposal of a national "advisory" referendum on prohibition completely fails to safeguard the right of the state to deal with this problem. Its advocates in this campaign have bitterly opposed and prevented the enactment of a binding initiative and referendum in Wisconsin for more than 20 years. By this action, they deprived the people of Wisconsin of a direct vote on the 18th Amendment.

We specifically pledge the submission to a direct vote of the people of Wisconsin of any proposed changes in state law made possible by amendment of the Volstead Act or the 18th Amendment, before they become law in this state.

## Agriculture

Agriculture in Wisconsin enjoyed its greatest development during Progressive administrations which found means to assist the farmer through effective co-operation from government. It is today suffering its worst depression in years.

We believe it is the duty of the state government to do everything possible to foster Wisconsin's greatest industry, dairying. To this end we favor the vigorous enforcement of our dairy laws and such amendments thereto as may be necessary to preserve the worldwide reputation of Wisconsin's dairy products, and to protect them from unfair competition and trade practices. We pledge our support to all measures which will strengthen the present prohibitions against the fraudulent sale of oleomargarine as butter.

The consolidation of agencies of government, created under Stalwart administrations to assist the farmer in the profitable marketing of his products, has not produced greater efficiency or economy. It has made easier the use of these agencies for political purposes, to which we are unalterably opposed.

We recognize that the present condition of agriculture places an imperative duty upon government to furnish every possible relief by reduction of tax burdens, effective aid in the marketing of products, and the strengthening of co-operative farm organizations. We call attention to the fact that the present national administration has failed to fulfill its pledge to find a solution for the farm problem and commend the Progressives in the Wisconsin delegation in Congress who have fought for equality for agriculture with other industries.

## The Hawley-Smoot Tariff Act

We denounce the Hawley-Smoot Tariff Act as an outrageous imposition upon all the people of this State, including especially the farmers in Wisconsin.

We commend the courageous action of the two Progressive Senators, and members of the Wisconsin delegation in the House who sought to secure for the farmers of Wisconsin such rate increases as would be genuinely effective, but resisted the efforts of special interest lobbies to secure excessive rates on trust controlled industrial products, and voted against the bill on final passage. The Act as a whole is detrimental both to industry and agriculture in the middle west.

## Taxes

We pledge our continued allegiance to the fundamental principle that taxes should be levied according to ability to pay.

We recognize that farms and homes and real and personal property generally in Wisconsin are carrying more than their fair share of the expenses of the government.

In the face of the heavy burdens carried by farms and homes, we protest against legislation reducing inheritance taxes upon non-residents of approximately $\$ 130,000$ each year.

We are opposed to the recommendation of Reactionaries that "new and unexplored sources of taxation" should take precedence over revision of the income tax rates now in force. This means the abandonment of any attempt to equalize existing tax burdens and to the foisting of a system of sales taxes and poll taxes on the people of Wisconsin. We are unalterably opposed to the weakening and undermining of the income and inheritance tax system by this or any similar device.

The Progressives overcame obstruction and in the legislature of 1925 were able to enact a tax bill which enabled the state to remit all state property taxes for a period of two years. Under the present administration, which promised tax reduction, a state property tax amounting to $\$ 4,296,778.51$ was levied on farms, homes and other real property during the current year to apply to state expenditures.

We assert the absolute necessity of unremitting vigilance by the state authorities to prevent tax dodging and shifting of community burdens. During the six years preceding 1927 a Progressive Governor forced the collection of $\$ 7,473,658.93$ in back taxes, of which $\$ 4,-$ $316,919.08$ was paid into the treasuries of cities, villages and towns in which delinquent corporations and individuals were located. We pledge the resumption of this wise policy under a Progressive administration.

Revision of the Smith Income tax law of 1927, under which taxes are now being paid in this state, was pledged by all candidates in the campaign two years ago.

We renew our pledge to revise this inequitable measure to the end that great wealth shall pay its just and proportionate share of the tax burden and that farmers and home-owners shall be relieved of excessive state taxes which are unjust and oppressive.

## Labor and Unemployment

The promises made in 1928 to increase prosperity and bring new industries into Wisconsin have been followed by a period of depression and acute suffering among the unemployed.

To deny a human being, able and willing to work, the right to earn a decent living is to condemn the justice and efficiency of our economic system. Unemployment is an irreparable loss to the whole community. State and national governments have the power and the duty to aid in the solution of this problem.

We endorse the vigorous and active support given by Wisconsin's Progressive Senators to the Wagner unemployment program, which passed the Senate only to be defeated by the administration at the recent session of Congress.

Government can begin to meet the problem by a proper planning of its public works, to include winter construction, speeding of public works in periods of depression, gathering of accurate statistical data, strengthening and improvement of state employment exchanges and providing vocational training. The problem must be fully met, and government, industry and labor must co-operate in solving it. As a state problem, three principles must be foundational: First, the danger of too rapid or too drastic a program that would impose on industry in this state burdens which would prevent its competing with industry in other states; second, the even greater danger of not meeting the problem at all, and thus leaving thousands of our citizens to face destitution, thereby opening the door to serious social and economic consequences; third, the wisdom of encouraging individual plant initiative in meeting its own problems.

Workmen's compensation was worked out and established in Wisconsin under a Progressive administration after careful consideration and prolonged effort. The same painstaking thoroughness and courageous determination to meet and solve this even greater problem will bring a solution that will free the worker from the haunting fear of hunger and want. In the light of these principles, we pledge the use of the powers and agencies of government to a program worked out in co-operation with labor, industry and the state-at-large to discharge fully and fearlessly the State's responsibility.

We recognize the right of labor to organize and bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing. Government by injunction is destructive of this right and un-American in principle. We, therefore, favor abolition of the injunction in labor disputes.

After years of effort, Progressives at the last session of the Legislature, enacted a law initiated by them prohibiting the enforcement of the "yellow dog" contract in Wisconsin. The Stalwart opposition defeated giving the right of trial by jury in contempt cases. We pledge our continued efforts to establish this right.

We are opposed to legalizing unreasonable and exorbitant rates of interest as is now provided in the Small Loans Act of 1927.

The old age pension plan now operating in parts of Wisconsin has
proved no more expensive than former forms of charity. Under this system the aged are cared for decently but without the humiliation of poor relief. We favor extension of this system in Wisconsin under safe-guards to prevent abuses.

## Conservation

Conservation is a problem of great importance to every citizen of Wisconsin. We pledge that the God-given natural resources of the state shall be preserved and developed in the interests of the present and future generations. Our forests, game and fish, water powers, streams, lakes and parks, must be conserved and made available for all to the end that life shall become materially and spiritually richer.

Wisconsin has been endowed with a great heritage in these natural resources. Properly conserved and replenished, our facilities are unlimited. Wasted, and left to greed, they may be exhausted during this generation.

We favor a definite program to provide for comprehensive reforestation, adequate protection of forests from destruction by fire; acquisition and preservation of fishing and game sites for the free use of the people. We are opposed to the acquisition by private individuals of the access to the natural fishing, hunting and recreational resources of the state to the exclusion of the public. The state's fish hatcheries should provide sufficient fish of large enough size to adequately preserve this essential source of food, recreation and tourist attraction.

We favor a sane and economical park program which will provide in all sections of the state sufficient public recreational facilities; the use and preservation of the natural wild life refuges available in the state, many of which are now neglected or inadequately preserved.

Such a policy will not only benefit our health and happiness, but, will pay for itself many times over in returns from visitors and reestablishment of industries languishing because of depletion of our natural resources.

## Education

Education is fundamental in democracy. We believe that every boy and girl in Wisconsin, wherever he or she may live, is entitled to the advantages of a good school. Only through education can we realize Lincoln's aim 'that every child have an unfettered start and an equal chance in the race of life". It should not be the duty of any one locality, or any small number of people, or of only a portion of the taxable wealth to support the primary and secondary schools of the state. The inability of any locality to furnish adequate educational facilities is a loss to the future of the state, and the state should contribute in part to such localities to enable them to furnish equal educational opportunities. The teacher and the student are the basic factor in any sound educational system. The foisting upon communities of construction of buildings and adding of costly and unnecessary features
at the expense of good teaching and good scholarship is an imposition upon the taxpayer and an injustice to the teacher and student. We believe there is an over-emphasis upon the material side, as opposed to the human aspects of education.
Twenty-five years ago, every dollar spent for our higher educational institutions was repaid to the farms, industries and businesses of Wisconsin a thousand-fold in constructive, practical ideas and plans for the expansion and development of our economic life. These expenditures provided facilities and services to the great mass of our citizens that had theretofore been available only to vast organizations with unlimited capital. The stalwart administrations with narrow visions and partisan considerations have stunted and limited these services, and sought by legislation to put the educational system of Wisconsin under the absolute and dictatorial control of the executive. We believe this policy both wasteful of the taxpayers' money and destructive of free and untrammeled democratic education.
We favor giving the industrious and willing youth of Wisconsin opportunity for education, but we are unalterably opposed to the expenditure of a dollar of the taxpayers' money for wasteful or unappreciated educational facilities.

## - Highways

Present day motor transportation demands all-weather, farm-tomarket, inter-city and connecting roads. The user of the streets and highways should pay a fairer share of the cost and maintenance in proportion to his use by a tax on motor fuel. Expansion of the highway program beyond what is reasonable and necessary would impose a tax burden upon localities which they cannot bear.
Wisconsin needs and must have as rapidly as reasonable revenues will provide, all-year, farm-to-market, inter-city and connecting roads.
We favor an increased gasoline tax, and a distribution of a fair share of the revenues thus obtained back to the several units of local government in a manner fair to them and to the state as a whole and which enables the state to keep its promises to the several counties: a well-balanced highway program that will give each of these classes of highways a fair and just share of the revenues available; co-operation with the Federal Government to insure to the state its share of federal aid. Since federal aid is provided for the federal system, we favor amendment of the present law which will permit the expending of these funds on the 5,600 miles of the federal system in such manner as will best serve the needs of the whole state; adequate snow removal as a part of winter maintenance financed from motor revenues; elimination of dangerous grade crossings, with the railroads paying a fair share of the cost; strong county highway organizations have been an indispensable part of Wisconsin's highway program, and we therefore favor strengthening of these organizations, rather than undermining and disorganizing them by unnecessary overcentralization.

## State Institutions

Conditions existing today in our charitable and penal institutions are menacing to the health and safety of the wards of the state. These conditions should be remedied through prompt action by the legislature and the administrative branches of the government.

We are opposed to the policy of reducing income and inheritance taxes on great wealth at the expense of decent and safe public institutions. We favor strengthening of the probation and parole systems and humane treatment of all persons confined by the state.

## Economy

The appropriation and expenditure of public funds is a public trust. We recognize that economy in the administration of state government can only be obtained by close and continuous watchfulness over every item of state expenditure.

Economy of expenditure and reduction of taxes levied for local purposes by counties, cities and towns is essential if existing burdens are to be substantially lightened. We, therefore, oppose the use of coercive methods by agencies of the state government to force local communities to undertake projects beyond their available means or against their will.

## Deep Waterways

We favor immediate construction of the Great Lakes to the sea waterway by the St. Lawrence route, to furnish the products of our farms and factories a direct outlet to the markets of the world.

We commend the adoption of the Blaine amendment in the United States Senate to protect Wisconsin and other states on the Great Lakes from further unlawful diversion of water at Chicago, which impairs our harbor facilities and interferes with our commerce.

## Conclusion

The Progressive Movement was born in Wisconsin. Under the inspired and inspiring lealership of Robert M. La Follette it gave and it gives America promise of restoration of equality of opportunity and representative government in this country. Through forty years of ceaseless fighting, Wisconsin was made the model commonwealth of the Nation. During the dark days of the World War, through the orgy of corruption in high office in Washington, in periods of success and in hours of apparent defeat, Wisconsin has been the citadel of human progress for over a quarter of a century.
The Primary campaign and election of 1930 will be memorable in the history of Wisconsin. Progressives faced the most formidable opposition in a quarter of a century. Entrenched in office, financed with unlimited wealth, served by nearly every daily newspaper, supported by holders of Federal and State patronage, aided by every form
and agency of special privilege and monopoly, reaction was both supremely confident that it could and determined that it would retain control of this State. For over two months the issues of the campaign were carried by Progressives directly to the people of Wisconsin. Thousands of men and women intelligently and courageously fought as volunteers in every precinct in the State.

On September 16th, in the largest primary election in the history of the State, the people of Wisconsin by an overwhelming majority repudiated the reactionary leadership of the Republican Party, both in the State and Nation, and reaffirmed Wisconsin's rightful leadership in the Progressive Movement in this country.

We appreciate that the objectives set forth in this platform cannot be attained without hard fighting and painstaking effort.

In a spirit free from malice or rancor, we are prepared to carry on the fight until these ends are secured, and in submitting this platform to the people of Wisconsin we reaffirm our unswerving allegiance to the fundamental principles of democracy upon which Robert M. La Follette built the Progressive Movement.

# STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE 

Herman L. Ekern, Madison, Chairman Mrs. Rose Meyers, Sauk City, Secretary Joseph A. Padway, Milwaukee, Treasurer ${ }^{1}$ J. K. Kyle, Whitewater, Executive Secretary ${ }^{1}$

Executive Committee: Herman L. Ekern, Mrs. Rose Meyers, G. A. Dick, Roy Empey, William T. Evjue.

| First District: | Francis Wendt, Racine, Vice Chairman C. C. Wayland, Waukesha Elmer Schwartz, Kenosha <br> Mrs. Harry Bowers, Delavan <br> Mrs. David Holmes, Janesville |
| :---: | :---: |
| Second District: | John Thiel, Mayville, Vice Chairman <br> Dr. W. J. Focke, Poynette <br> Joseph J. Huber, West Bend <br> Mrs. H. A. Schmidt, Lake Mills <br> Mrs. Harry E. Thomas, Sheboygan |
| Third District: | William T. Evjue, Madison, Vice Chairman John Campbell, Dodgeville George Engebretsen, South Wayne Mrs. W. S. Hobbins, Madison Mrs. Nellie Garner, Livingston |
| Fourth District: | Edward G. Minor, Cudahy, Vice Chairman <br> Eugene Warnimont, Milwaukee <br> Dr. R. J. Paradowski, Milwaukee <br> Mrs. Anne Dietz, Wauwatosa <br> Mrs. Flora Tepoorten, Cudahy |

[^29]| Fifth District: | Gustav Dick, Milwaukee, Vice Chairman |
| :--- | :--- |
|  | Walter L. Fischer, North Milwaukee |
|  | L. A. Kern, Milwaukee |
|  | Mrs. Elsie H. Koch, Milwaukee |
| Mrs. Ann Knack, Milwaukee |  |
| Sixth District: | Lyman Fischer, Two Rivers, Vice Chairman |
|  | W. J. Campbell, Oshkosh |
|  | William N. Knauf, Chilton |
|  | Mrs. E. Bickel, Oshkosh |
|  | Mrs. Ella M. Fairbanks, Fond du Lac |
| Seventh District: | Mrs. J. D. Beck, Viroqua, Vice Chairman |
|  | Harry J. Mortensen, New Lisbon |
|  | William Gleiss, Sparta |
|  | Mrs. Rose Meyers, Sauk City |
|  | Mrs. Louise Walsdorf, Thorp |
| Eighth District: | Harris B. Hanna, Mosinee, Vice Chairman |
|  | James Vennie, Stevens Point |
|  | A.R. Mularkey, Wausau |
|  | Mrs. H. J. Severson, Iola |
|  | Mrs. R. E. Andrews, Marshfield |
| Ninth District: | Roy Empey, Green Bay, Vice Chairman |
|  | Hugo Muehricke, Oconto |
|  | George Malmstadt, Marinette |
|  | Mrs. Harold Malchow, Green Bay |
|  | Mrs. Anna Flanders, Oconto |
|  | Dr. J. U. Luetscher, Mondovi, Vice Chairman |
| Tenth District: | Charles B. Nelson, Rice Lake |
|  | Walter Roseberry, Eau Claire |
|  | Mrs. Walter H. Hunt, River Falls |
|  | Miss Emma Hanson, Bloomer |

## National Committeemen

George Vits, Manitowoc
Mrs. H. E. Thomas, Sheboygan

[^30]
## IV. SOCIALIST

## State Platform 1930

THE Socialist party is the political expression of the modern working class for better food, better houses, sufficient rest, more leisure, more education and more culture.

The Socialist party of Wisconsin once more points out that the capitalist system has utterly failed to provide the people of the world with proper food, clothing and shelter.

While capitalism has unlimited sway in our country and owns both of the old parties, the courts and the national and state executivesand while the corporations show a steady increase of dividends since the year of 1916-farmers by the hundreds of thousands are on the verge of bankruptcy, holding their property only by the grace of bank-ers-while millions of workers are suffering the misery of unemployment.

Never before have we produced wealth as rapidly as we do now, and never before have we received so small a share of the wealth we make.

Never before has wealth so rapidly accumulated in the hands of a few resulting in the loss of security to the many.

All this is fastening a new slavery upon us, mortgaging our future, and curtailing our opportunities to expand and develop.

The inability of the present economic system to keep all willing workers employed at all times is its greatest curse. This fact condemns it as unfit to meet the demands of a modern civilization. Just at present an industrial crisis hangs like a cloud over the world. It is threatening the business interests of the nation, as well as the workers, with destruction. In our country with boundless resources we witness the cruel spectacle of millions of men, women and children suffering for want of the necessaries of life.

The capitalist system has failed even to keep its own machinery going. The Socialist party demands that the production of this country shall be removed from the control of a small number of irresponsible men, whose only aim is to exploit us to the last limit of our endurance, without regard to human life or welfare.

To right these wrongs, to liberate the workers for all time, to secure to all mankind the full value of its work, and to establish human brotherhood, we call upon all to join us in the common cause.

That our efforts may be made effective, by concerted action, we announce the following demands for immediate needs.

1. Public ownership and democratic control of the social instruments of production, distribution, communication and all natural resources.
2. The public development of the electric power of Wisconsin, and control by power districts.
3. All federal and state judges and officers to be elected by direct vote of the people and the abolition of the federal and state senate.
4. A thorough revision of the unjust and unequal tax system of Wisconsin to the end that the homes and farms of the people may be protected.
5. All public work to be done by direct employment, and hours of labor reduced in proportion to the increased facilities of production.
6. A democratic system of education with free and equal opportunity for all, including free text books in all public schools.
7. Abolition of the costly and useless railroad commission.
8. Extension of state insurance to include disability, sickness, accidents, unemployment, old age, workmen's compensation and all the risks that the farmer is subjected to.
9. As a sane solution of the serious prohibition problem the Sociaiist party advocates legislation that will permit the domestic use of light wines and beer, and the manufacture for sale of alcoholic beverages by the government under strict safeguards and proper restrictions.
10. For insistence on freedom of speech, freedom of the press, freedom of assemblage, freedom of conscience, religious and academic liberty. We are absolutely opposed to race hatred, national hatreds, religious hatreds or mob rule.
11. Finally, we shall support all other measures aimed at curbing the power of entrenched wealth and which are designed to aid the greatest number.

This is the program of the Socialist party of Wisconsin.
We point with pride to the advanced legislation of Wisconsin as a direct result of the courageous struggle carried on by the Socialists in behalf of the working class.

The advance in any state in legislation can be measured in proportion to the strength of the Socialists, and Wisconsin having the strongest Socialist movement and the largest number of elected Socialist lawmakers naturally has the greatest amount of legislation for the benefit of the producers of wealth, whether in factory, mill, mine or on the farm. We are proud of the record made by our Socialist legislators. The really vital legislation has either been initiated by them or by those with whom they have been able to work.

Therefore, we call upon every intelligent voter of this state, regardless of race, nationality or religion, to join the Socialist party, vote its ticket, build up its organization and stand shoulder to shoulder for a better order and a higher civilization. And especially to the economically oppressed we call: WORKERS OF WISCONSIN UNITE!

## STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE

Frederic Heath, Milwaukee, Chairman.

First District: Leland Birchard, Kenosha<br>L. P. Christensen, Racine<br>Second District: Emil Freinwald, Horicon<br>Fred Kneevers, Sheboygan<br>Third District: Walter P. Melcher, Madison F. S. Collins, Juda

| Fourth District: | Mrs. Mabel Gauer, Milwaukee <br> John Jetschko, Cudahy |
| :--- | :--- |
| Fifth District: | Mrs. Marie K. Whitnall, Milwaukee <br> Frederic Heath, Milwaukee |
| Sixth District: | I. J. Noll, Fond du Lac <br> Martin Georgenson, Manitowoc |
| Seventh District: | Leonard H. Doud, Black River Falls <br> C. A. Noetzelman, La Crosse |
| Eighth District: | Henry Siebenhaar, Pittsville <br> Herman Marth, Wausau |
| Ninth District: | Henry Heesacker, West DePere <br> W. A. Maertz, Antigo |
| Tenth District: | C. H. Olson, Hudson <br> Frank Harmon, Durand |
| Eleventh District: | Dr. Karl K. DeSombre, Medford <br> Charles H. Kingston, Superior |



Some Wisconsin Silver Fox Puppies.

DEMOCRATIC PRIMARY VOTE FOR STATE OFFICES
By Counties, 1930

| County | Governor <br> Hammersley | Lieutenant Governor Husting | Secretary of State <br> Fragstein | State Treasurer Hoen | Attorney General Boyle |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Adams | 12 | 8 | 8 | 9 | 9 |
| Ashland | 41 | 43 | 37 | 39 | 37 |
| Barron--- | 63 | 63 | 63 | 63 | 63 |
| Brown.- | 1,659 | $\begin{array}{r}18 \\ 1,420 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | - 21 | 22 | 25 |
| Buffalo | 1,659 | 1,420 | 1,350 | 1,384 | 1,434 |
| Burnett- | 15 | 18 | 17 | 18 | 18 |
| Calumet. | 350 | 344 | 310 | 314 | 329 |
| Chippewa | 51 | 52 | 49 | - 52 | - 35 |
|  | 40 | 36 | 29 | 36 | 43 |
| Columbia | $\begin{array}{r}74 \\ \hline 199\end{array}$ | 73 | 62 | 67 | 66 |
| Crawford | 199 | 195 156 | 185 149 | 186 157 | 193 |
| Dodge--- | 791 | 799 | 149 744 | 157 | 165 775 |
| Door--- | 25 | 23 | 20 | 21 | 22 |
| Douglas | 59 | 46 | 49 | 43 | 45 |
| Dunn-1-.- | 20 | 15 | 20 | 20 | 16 |
| Florence. | 23 4 4 | 23 4 | 22 | 21 | 19 |
| Fond du Lac. | 874 | 852 | 756 | 747 | 840 |
| Forest.- | 33 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 84 |
| Grant-- | 351 | 338 | 332 | 344 | 359 |
| Green----- | 33 | 33 | 29 | 30 | 34 |
| Green Lake | 214 | 198 | 185 | 190 | 190 |
| Iron-..-- | 63 | 58 | 62 | 64 | 62 |
| Jackson--- | 17 | ${ }_{16}^{6}$ | $\stackrel{2}{16}$ | ${ }_{15}^{3}$ | ${ }_{18}^{2}$ |
| Jefferson.- | 407 | 384 | 373 | 387 | 18 |
| Juneau..- | 30 | 384 30 | ${ }^{31}$ | 15 31 | 37 |
| Kenosha. | 633 | 594 | 570 | 584 | 629 |
| Kewaunee | 174 | 161 | 141 | 142 | 147 |
| La Crosse | 289 | 278 | 275 | 284 | 281 |
| Lafayette | 156 | 155 | 148 | 142 | 188 |
| Lincoln | 209 | 203 | 195 | 197 | 208 |
| Manitowoc. | 52 | 516 | 50 | 51 | 54. |
| Marathon. | 270 | 276 | 264 | ${ }_{275}^{488}$ | 490 |
| Marinette | 72 | 87 | 78 | 75 | 82 |
| Marquette | 139 | 124 | 112 | 90 | 123 |
| Milwaukee. | 4,175 | 4,074 | 3,810 | 3,818 | 3,958 |
| Monroe- | 52 | 51 | 49 | - 46 | . 54 |
| Outagamie | $\begin{array}{r}136 \\ 369 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}124 \\ 355 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 123 337 | $\begin{array}{r}125 \\ 340 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }_{359}^{132}$ |
| Ozaukee-. | 797 | 727 | 649 | 658 | 359 676 |
| Pepin.-.- | 22 | 18 | 18 | 19 | 676 |
| Pierce. | 22 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 25 |
| Polk--- | 24 | 20 | 22 | 23 | 22 |
| Portage. | 641 | 614 | 607 | 609 | 628 |
| Price.- | 35 | 32 | 30 | 35 | 31 |
| Racine- | 174 | 186 | 163 | 167 | 164 |
| Richlan | 78 | 80 | 72 | 81 | 77 |
| Rock- | 147 | 134 | 121 | 133 | 141 |
| Rusk-Croix | 28 | 28 | 25 | 28 | 30 |
| St. Croix | $\begin{array}{r}334 \\ 40 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 325 | 318 | 304 | 317 |
| Sawyer.- | 17 | $\stackrel{41}{16}$ | 39 19 | 42 | 39 |
| Shawano.- | 46 | 48 | 47 | 47 | 47 |
| Sheboygan. | 152 | 139 | 132 | 130 | 141 |
| Taylor--- | 22 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 |
| Trempaleau | 86 | 86 | 79 | 85 | 87 |
| Vernon...-- | 26 | 24 | 23 | 23 | 24 |
| Vilas--- | 8 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 6 |
| Walworth-- | 91 | 87 | 86 | 87 | 92 |
| Washburn-- | 9 | 12 | 9 | 12 | 11 |
| Washington | 245 | 253 | 235 | 250 | 239 |
| Waukesha | 152 | 147 | 135 | 133 | 138 |
| Waushara. | ${ }_{33}^{45}$ | 39 31 | 41 30 | 40 | 41 |
| Winnebago | 632 | 600 | 551 | 558 | 31 577 |
| Wood--- | 54 | 48 | 41 | 40 | 49 |
| Totals | 17,040 | 16,312 | 15,315 | 15,499 | 16,138 |

## PROHIBITION PRIMARY VOTE FOR STATE OFFICES

By Counties, 1930

| County | Governor |  |  | LieutenantGovernorKahl | Secretary of State Peckham | StateTreasurer <br> Picker- <br> ing | Attorney General Hawley |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Bucknam | Meisel | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Tayn- } \\ & \text { ton } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Adams | 2 |  | 6 | 9 | 9 | 7 | 9 |
| Ashland.------- | 9 | 1 | 3 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 9 |
| Barron. | 3 | 4 | 38 | 46 | 42 | 43 | 43 |
| Bayfield. | 1 | ${ }^{3}$ | 9 | 15 | 17 | 15 | 10 |
| Brown-- | 10 | 6 | 1 | 15 | 17 | 7 | 5 |
| Buffalo. | 1 | 5 <br> 1 | 1 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 7 |
| Burnett- | 1 | ${ }_{9}^{1}$ | 1 | 7 | 7 | 6 | 8 |
| Chippewa | 2 | 1 | 2 | 10 | 9 | 10 | 8 |
| Clark | 10 | 1 | ${ }_{2}^{2}$ | 14 19 | 12 | 17 | 15 |
| Columbia | 1 | 2 | 20 | 19 | 19 |  |  |
| Crawford |  | 11 | 37 | 59 | 53 | 60 | $5 \overline{2 F}^{-}$ |
| Dane-.- | 15 | 1 | 13 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 13 |
| Dodge. | 10 | 3 | 3 | 16 | 15 | 14 | 15 |
| Douglas | 10 | 6 | 7 | 18 | 21 | 15 | 13 |
| Dunn | 9 | 5 | 5 | 15 32 | ${ }_{29}^{18}$ | 25 | 130 |
| Eau Claire | 9 | 12 | 5 | ${ }_{1}$ | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Florence- | 14 | 4 | 17 | 23 | 25 | 21 | 25 |
| Fond du Lac-- | 14 2 | 2 |  | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 |
| Frant-- | 11 | 3 | 8 | 22 | 22 | 21 | 19 |
| Green-- | 25 | 2 | 21 | 43 | 41 | 43 | 37 |
| Green Lake-. | 4 | 3 | $1 \overline{3}^{-}$ | 22 | 23 | 24 | 19 |
| Iowa-- |  | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Jackson. | $3^{-}$ |  |  | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| Jefferson- | 6 |  | 7 | 14 9 |  | 11 8 8 |  |
| Juneau---- | 5 | 12 | 29 | 37 | ${ }_{36}$ | 35 | 33 |
| Kenosha-- | 12 | 12 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 4 |
| Kewaunee | 10 | 1 | 11 | 20 | 21 | 15 | 15 |
| La Crayette. | 5 | 6 | ${ }_{3}$ | 13 | 11 | 12 | 10 |
| Langlade. | 2 | 1 |  | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| Lincoln.--- | 3 | 3 | 2 | ${ }^{9}$ | 15 | ${ }^{6}$ |  |
| Manitowoc. | 12 | 5 |  | 21 | 17 | 20 | 20 |
| Marathon- | 11 |  | $\stackrel{9}{2}$ | 2 | 10 | 9 | 7 |
| Marinette-- | 4 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 4 |
| Marquette-. | 89 | 42 | 74 | 205 | 196 | 186 | 178 |
| Milwaukee | 11 | 14 | 18 | 30 | 32 | 31 | 30 |
| Oconto- | 3 | 3 | 9 | 11 | 11 | 13 | 10 |
| Oneida--- |  |  | $\frac{1}{6}$ | 11 | 13 | 13 | 10 |
| Outagamie |  | 5 2 8 | 1 | $\stackrel{1}{2}$ | 12 | 2 | 1 |
| Ozaukee- | 1 | 8 | 2 | 9 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| Pepin--- | 1 | 1 | 11 | 14 | 16 | 16 | 15 |
| Pierce.- | 2 | 2 | 14 | 21 | 20 | 20 | 19 |
| Portage- | 2 | 6 | 2 | ${ }^{6}$ | ${ }_{9}^{6}$ | ${ }_{10}^{4}$ | 11 |
| Price--- |  | 11 | 14 | 31 | 31 | 26 | 27 |
| Racine |  | 1 | 25 | 31 | 34 | 27 | 28 |
| Richland. | $\stackrel{5}{9}$ | 5 | 33 | 36 | 37 | 35 | 33 |
| Rock | 1 | 5 | 3 | 6 | 4 | 6 | 7 |
| St. Croix- | 2 | 1 | 14 | 18 | 16 | 16 | 17 |
| Sauk.-- | 26 | 1 | 27 | 47 2 |  | $\stackrel{4}{2}$ | 4 |
| Sawyer--- | 11 | $\stackrel{3}{2}$ | ${ }_{3}^{1}$ | 16 | 10 | 10 | 12 |
| Shawano--- | 1 | ${ }_{3}$ | 15 | 28 | 20 | 23 | 22 |
| Taylor.-.- | 3 | 1 | 4 | 8 | 8 | 7 | 8 |
| Trempealeau. |  | 9 | 6 | 15 | 14 | 13 | 14 |
| Vernon..---- | 3 |  | 17 | 21 | 2 | 2 | 3 |
| Vilas------ | 3 9 |  |  | - 52 | 50 | 47 | 48 |
| Walworth-- | 9 |  | 1 | - 6 | 5 |  | 5 |
| Washburn-- | $\stackrel{3}{3}$ | 3 |  | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| Washington- | 3 6 | 5 | 11 | 15 | 19 | 16 | 16 |
| Waukesha.- | 2 | 11 | 5 | -16 | 16 | 15 | 12 |
| Waushara-- | ${ }^{6}$ | 1 | 3 | 12 | 10 | 13 | 12 |
| Winnebago. | 23 7 | 18 | $\begin{array}{r}5 \\ 14 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 17 | 37 16 | 40 19 | 18 |
| Wood- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Totals | 503 | 330 | 655 | 1,336 | 1,307 | 1,255 | 1,218 |

## REPUBLICAN PRIMARY VOTE FOR STATE OFFICES

By Counties, 1930


## REPUBLICAN PRIMARY VOTE FOR STATE OFFICES

By Counties, 1930-Continued

| County | State Treasurer |  | Attorney General |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Levitan | Samp | Eberlein | Reis | Reynolds |
| Adams | 1,490 | 499 | 308 | 290 | 1,265 |
| Ashland | 3,325 | 1,022 | 760 | 1,177 | 2,409 |
| Barron | 3,810 | 1,213 | 781 | 1,048 | 2,854 |
| Bayfield | 2,197 | 1,054 | 702 | , 586 | 1,822 |
| Brown-- | 6,963 | 4,550 | 3,263 | 1,650 | 7,206 |
| Buffalo | 3,081 | 1,159 | 840 | 2,065 | 1,136 |
| Burnett | 1,736 | 459 | 327 | 449 | 1,264 |
| Calumet | 2,277 | 914 | 855 | 866 | 1,363 |
| Chippewa | 4,744 | 2,939 | 2,749 | 828 | 3,571 |
|  | 4,539 | 2,215 | 1,672 | 1,580 | 3,201 |
| Columbia | 5,994 | 3,102 | 2,003 | 2,612 | 4,259 |
| Crawford | 2,479 | 1,261 | 1,040 | 703 | 1,847 |
| Dane. | 20,377 | 14,009 | 7,197 | 14,500 | 11,440 |
| Dodge | 7,428 | 3,939 | 3,199 | 2,871 | 5,082 |
| Door- | 2,346 | 1,262 | 942 | 479 | 2,360 |
| Douglas | 7,436 | 3,541 | 2,800 | 2,207 | 5,246 |
| Dunn | 4,272 | 1,582 | 1,403 | 2,649 | 1,586 |
| Eau Clair | 5,726 | 2,931 | 2,434 | 2,838 | 2,896 |
| Florence | 690 | 5 346 | 251 | , 212 | , 572 |
| Fond du Lac | 7,167 | 5,056 | 4,873 | 1,886 | 5,518 |
| Forest | 1,434 | 761 | 849 | 394 | 944 |
| Grant | 5,086 | 3,159 | 2,321 | 1,830 | 3,463 |
| Green | 3,875 | 1,760 | 1,381 | 1,397 | 2,251 |
| Green Lake | 1,629 | 1,133 | 1,159 | 1396 | 1,053 |
| Iowa | 3,763 | 1,925 | 1,146 | 1,474 | 2,741 |
| Iron- | 1,496 | 933 | , 628 | 575 | 1,164 |
| Jackson- | 2,799 | 1,301 | 1,114 | 717 | 1,977 |
| Jefferson | 5,708 | 3,468 | 2,572 | 2,357 | 3,742 |
| Juneau. | 3,582 | 1,187 | 986 | 1,088 | 2,603 |
| Kenosha | 5,989 | 4,444 | 2,965 | 2,154 | 5,318 |
| Kewaunee | 2,141 | 793 | 706 | 367 | 1,871 |
| La Crosse | 7,238 | 4,800 | 3,865 | 2,698 | 5,190 |
| Lafayette | 3,323 | 1,553 | 1,224 | 795 | 2,513 |
| Langlade. | 2,583 | 1,177 | 1,556 | 331 | 1,894 |
| Lincoln. | 3,811 | 1,707 | 1,681 | 623 | 3,074 |
| Manitowoc | 9,479 | 4,817 | 3,597 | 5,115 | 5,361 |
| Marathon | 8,510 | 5,310 | 5,570 | 1,958 | 6,318 |
| Marinette | 3,791 | 3,032 | 2,633 | 1,119 | 2,906 |
| Marquette | 1,281 | 778 | 624 | 267 | 1,093 |
| Milwauke | 52,736 | 43,910 | 32,125 | 21,807 | 43,412 |
| Monroe | 5 5,428 | 1,846 | 1,328 | 2,139 | 3,423 |
| Oconto | 3,891 | 2,970 | 2,280 | 656 | 3,914 |
| Oneida. | 2,119 | 942 | 709 | 723 | 1,463 |
| Outagami | 9,605 | 4,753 | 4,570 | 1,715 | 7,746 |
| Ozaukee | 1,764 | 1,011 | 740 | 590 | 1,412 |
| Pepin- | 1,046 | . 569 | 385 | 508 | 611 |
| Pierce. | 2,945 | 1,142 | 687 | 863 | 2,503 |
| Polk. | 3,839 | , 950 | 767 | 1,139 | 2,543 |
| Portage | 3,551 | 1,284 | 1,265 | 1,031 | 2,348 |
| Price | 2,611 | 1,119 | 792 | 732 | 1,949 |
| Racine | 8,908 | 6.703 | 4,941 | 4,422 | 5,658 |
| Richlan | 2,476 | 1,566 | 1,018 | 1,054 | 1,705 |
| Rock | 7,442 | 6,437 | 5,114 | 2,215 | 5,810 |
| Rusk | 1,860 | 1,143 | + 589 | 1,040 |  |
| St. Croi | 4,053 | 1,652 | 1,018 | 1,014 | 3,485 |
| Sawk |  | 2,789 | 2,336 | 2,497 |  |
| Shawer-- | 1,219 <br> 3,858 | 637 3,569 | 333 4,166 | $\begin{array}{r}524 \\ 747 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | -920 |
| Sheboygan | 8,919 | 7,814 | 8,101 | 3,873 | 5,411 |
| Taylor-- | 2,362 | 1,035 | 803 | 410 | 2,050 |
| Trempealeau | 3,598 | 1,323 | 840 | 1,532 | 2,254 |
| Vernon- | 4,714 | 1,676 | 1,413 | 1,282 | 3,396 |
| Vilas | 1,213 | -845 | - 7114 | + 376 | ${ }^{890}$ |
| Walworth- | 3,464 | 2,900 | 2,112 | 1,576 | 2,373 |
| Washburn- | 2,023 3,521 | +723 | + 499 |  | 1,550 |
| Waukesha. | 7,671 | 6,176 | 4,687 | 3,877 | 4,907 |
| Waupaca | 5,228 | 2,856 | 3,546 | 1,410 | 2,935 |
| Waushara | 2,348 | 948 | 1,301 | 496 | 1,345 |
| Winnebago | 7,477 | 6,563 | 6,809 | 3,224 | 4,502 |
| Wood. | 5,917 | 2,681 | 2,498 | 1,287 | 4,604 |
| Totals | 360,110 | 219,915 | 175,147 | 133,739 | 258,469 |

SOCIALIST PRIMARY VOTE FOR STATE OFFICES By Counties, 1930

| County | Governor | Lieutenant Governor | Sec'y of State | Treasurer | Attorney General |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Metcalfe | Severin | Tesch | Steuber | Turner |
| Adams. | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Ashland | 10 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 |
| Bayfield-- | 8 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| Brown.-. | 38 | 36 | 37 | 38 | 37 |
| Buffalo... | 4 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Burnett- | 5 | 5 | 6 | 5 | 5 |
| Calumet.- | 9 | 10 | 7 | 8 | 8 |
| Chippewa | 4 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Clark | 24 | 29 | 20 | 18 | 20 |
| Columbia | 16 | 15 | 13 | 14 | 10 |
| Crawford | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Dane.- | 33 | 33 | 28 | 31 | 36 |
| Dodge. | 31 | 29 | 30 | 29 | 30 |
| Door-- | 9 | 9 | 8 | 8 | ${ }_{6}^{6}$ |
| Douglas. | 20 | 19 | 19 | 16 | 20 |
| Dunn--- | ${ }_{8}^{6}$ | ${ }_{9}^{6}$ | 6 | 7 | 7 |
| Eau Claire | 8 | 9 | 6 | 6 | 5 |
| Florence- | 2 | 1 | 1 |  |  |
| Fond du Lac | 30 | 26 | 30 | 25 | 31 |
| Forest..- | 5 | 6 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| Grant... | 6 | 6 |  | 4 | 3 |
| Green-1 | 9 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 6 |
| Green Lake | 4 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 |
| Iowa----- | ${ }_{8}$ | 4 | 4 | 3 | ${ }_{7}$ |
| Iron----- | 8 | 10 | 6 <br> 3 | $\stackrel{7}{2}$ |  |
| Jefferson- | 16 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 15 |
| Juneau.-- | 9 | 8 | 11 | 11 | 9 |
| Kenosha. | 129 | 127 | 119 | 127 | 119 |
| Kewaunee | 8 |  | 7 | 7 | 6 |
| La Crosse. | 12 | 7 | 10 | 8 | 11 |
| Lafayette | 3 | 2 |  | 1 |  |
| Langlade.- | ${ }_{3}^{2}$ | 2 | 2 | ${ }_{3}$ | 2 |
| Lincoln.- | 3 | 3 | 3 |  | 2 |
| Manitowoc. | 31 | 31 | 30 | 28 | 29 |
| Marathon | 46 | 42 | 46 | 41 | 46 |
| Marinette | 24 | 21 | 20 | 19 | 20 |
| Marquette-- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Milwaukee_ | 10,315 | 10,347 | 10,429 | 10,234 | 10,378 |
| Oconto-- | 10 | 10 | 7 | 8 | 5 |
| Oneida | 11 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 14 |
| Outagamie | 28 | 24 | 22 | 26 | 24 |
| Ozaukee.- | 13 | 12 | 11 | 12 | 11 |
| Pepin-- | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 7 |
| Pierce.-- | 4 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 2 |
| Polk-- | ${ }^{6}$ | 4 | 4 | 4 |  |
| Portage. | 16 | 13 | 14 | 14 | 14 |
| Price.-- | 12 | 11 | 11 | 10 |  |
| Racine. | 136 | 127 | 132 | 130 | 131 |
| Richland. | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 |  |
| Rock. | 20 | 21 | 15 | 15 | 15 |
| Rusk---- | 5 |  | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| St. Croix_ | 4 | 5 | 4 | 2 | 2 |
| Sauk----- | 8 | 8 | 6 | 8 | 7 |
| Sawyer-.- | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | $\cdots 1$ |
| Shawano-- | 10 | 10 | 10 | 8 | 9 |
| Sheboygan_ | 172 | 185 | 174 | 177 | 178 |
| Taylor--- | 20 | 22 | 21 |  | 24 |
| Trempealeau.. | 5 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 5 |
| Vernon.----- | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 3 |
| Vilas.-- | 5 |  |  | 5 | 5 |
| Walworth-- | 8 | 9 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| Washburn | 9 | 9 | 9 | 8 | 8 |
| Washington. | 13 | 11 | 12 | 11 | 10 |
| Waukesha.- | 42 | 36 | 39 | 38 | 40 |
| Waupaca. | 20 | 20 | 21 | 19 | 19 |
| Waushara | 4 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| Winnebago_ | 57 | 60 | 55 | 55 | 58 |
| Wood.---- | 17 | 11 | 13 | 13 | 16 |
| Total. | 11,569 | 11,564 | 11,602 | 11,391 | 11,549 |

## SUMMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR

November, 1930

|  | Hammersley (Dem.) | $\underset{\text { (Pro.) }}{\substack{\text { Taynton }}}$ | La Follette (Rep.) | Metcalfe (Soc.) | $\xrightarrow[\text { (Ind. Com.) }]{\substack{\text { Blair } \\ \text { ( } \\ \text { ( }}}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Adams | 198 | 31 | 950 | 4 | 6 |
| Ashland. | 553 | 78 | 2,949 | 20 | 36 |
| Barron. | 539 | 353 | 4,755 | 27 | 65 |
| Bayfield. | 323 | 123 | 2,399 | 16 | 87 |
| Brown.- | 8,107 | 153 | 9,043 | 90 | 7 |
| Buffalo. | 333 | 51 | 2,094 | - 4 |  |
| Burnett. | 152 | 91 | 2,390 | 14 | 22 |
| Calumet. | 1,571 | 27 | 2,999 | 15 |  |
| Chippewa | 880 | 240 | 3,789 | 15 | 16 |
| Clark. | 882 | 219 | 4,026 | 41 | 43 |
| Columbia | 1,686 | 225 | 4,716 | 11 | 16 |
| Crawford | 1,182 | 91 | 3,427 | 8 | 3 |
| Dane- | 5,061 | 665 | 18,241 | 60 | 27 |
| Dodge. | 4,641 | 167 | 9,001 | 78 | 6 |
| Door | 472 | 157 | 1,939 | 5 |  |
| Douglas | 1,470 | 821 | 10,557 | 75 | 212 |
| Dunn | 537 | 276 | 3,875 | 14 | 14 |
| Eau Claire | 1,541 | 254 | 6,138 | 21 | 52 |
| Florence---- | - 82 | 6 | -956 | 3 | 15 |
| Fond du Lac | 6,563 | 340 | 8,731 | 135 | 51. |
| Forest.- | 375 | 24 | 1,519 | 7 | 15 |
| Grant | 2,275 | 352 | 7,456 | 11 | 42 |
| Green-1 | 675 | 327 | 3,695 | 9 | 3 |
| Green Lake. | 1,340 | 66 | 1,954 | 9 | 1 |
| Iowa--- | 1,032 | 368 | 3,816 | 8 | 9 |
| Iron-- | 203 | 12 | 2,841 | 11 | 134 |
| Jackson. | 559 | 53 | 2,534 | 13 | 2 |
| Jefferson | 3,255 | 174 | 6,471 | 26 | 4 |
| Juneau-- | 546 | 67 | 3,108 | 12 | 21 |
| Kenosha. | 4,320 | 516 | 10,497 | 343 | 111 |
| Kewaunee. | 953 | 16 | 3,345 | 7 | 2 |
| La Crosse. | 4,875 | 280 | 7,045 | 20 | 29 |
| Lafayette | 1,170 | 125 | 3,058 | 6 | 11 |
| Langlade. | 2,259 | 86 | 4,055 | 19 | 24 |
| Lincoln... | . 849 | 64 | 2,875 | 19 | 19 |
| Manitowoc | 4,482 | 52 | 9,460 | 74 | 8 |
| Marathon- | 2,682 | 168 | 9,176 | 86 | 40 |
| Marinette | 1,431 | 145 | 2,728 | 80 | 13 |
| Marquette | 750 | 71 | 1,598 | 10 | 3 |
| Milwaukee. | 39,372 | 983 | 68,891 | 22,320 | 874 |
| Monroe. | 827 | 217 | 4,353 | 10 |  |
| Oconto | 1,745 | 91 | 5,106 | 20 | 34 |
| Oneida | 891 | 44 | 2,732 | 55 | 12 |
| Outagamie | 5,297 | 216 | 9,137 | 39 | 33 |
| Ozaukee.- | 1,594 | 17 | 2,981 | 28 | 3 |
| Pepin---- | 270 | 144 | 1,406 | 8 | 26 |
| Pierce.- | 361 | 393 | 3,197 | 15 | 31 |
| Polk--- | 289 | 178 | 3,196 | 18 | 7 |
| Prictage. | 3,340 579 | 106 98 | 5,229 2,914 | 59 30 | 4 7 |
| Racine- | 7,369 | 356 | 10,080 | 396 | 177 |
| Richland. | 1,056 | 272 | 2,678 | 13 | 55 |
| Rock | 2,244 | 720 | 5,385 | 28 | 11 |
| Rusk | 360 | 261 | 1,925 | 23 | 13 |
| St. Croix | 1,927. | 282 | 6,085 | 19 | 66 |
| Sauk | 1,442 | 478 | 6,261 | 18 | 91 |
| Sawyer--- | , 213 | 115 | 2,058 | 13 | 35 |
| Shawano. | 1,061 | 53 | 4,440 | 27 | 10 |
| Sheboygan. | 8,074 | 272 | 7,190 | 532 | 24 |
| Taylor----- | 393 | 82 | 3,210 | 40 | 28 |
| Trempealeau | 804 | 121 | 3,957 | 9 | 20 |
| Vilas | 687 | 258 | 4,370 | 9 |  |
| Walworth. | $\begin{array}{r}1,489 \\ \hline 189\end{array}$ | 532 | 1,952 | 22 | 9 |
| Washburn- | 1,237 | 82 | 1,652 | 16 | 17 |
| Washington- | 1,978 | 31 | 3,699 | 35 | 1 |
| Waukesha-- | 4,697 | 304 | 7,228 | 115 | 47 |
| Waupaca-- | 1,422 | 132 | 4,213 | 28 | 7 |
| Waushara- | 571 | 91 | 1,879 | 8 | 22 |
| Winnebago | 7,116 | 360 | 7,555 | 157 | 38 |
| Wood-.--- | 1,113 | 172 | 4,965 | 53 | 7 |
| Totals | 170,020 | 14,818 | 392,958 | 25,607 | 2,998 |

November, 1930

|  | Husting (Dem.) | Kahl (Pro.) | Huber <br> (Rep.) | Severin (Soc.) | $\begin{gathered} \text { Clark } \\ \text { (Ind. Com.) } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Adams | 149 | 25 | 908 | 2 | 6 |
| Ashland. | 459 | 74 | 2,873 | 33 | 36 |
| Barron- | 391 | 349 | 4,346 | 29 | 47 |
| Bayfield | 240 | 119 | 2,239 | 19 | 83 |
| Brown. | 6,649 | 161 | 8,060 | 77 | 16 |
| Buffalo. | 277 | 50 | 1,997 | 4 | 1 |
| Burnett. | 102 | 86 | 2,202 | 11 | 24 |
| Calumet. | 1,467 | 30 | 2,768 | 15 | 1 |
| Chippewa | 735 | 203 | 3,633 | 18 | 9 |
| Clark | 715 | 173 | 3,932 | 62 | 44 |
| Columbia | 1,277 | 183 | 4,753 | 14 | 10 |
| Crawford. | 1,224 | 84 | 2,988 | 6 | 4 |
| Dane...- | 4,391 | 698 | 18,035 | 77 | 38 |
| Dodge. | 4,726 | 135 | 7,955 | 79 | 10 |
| Door-- | 346 | 149 | 1,908 | 5 |  |
| Douglas. | 1,135 | 800 | 9,521 | 62 | $2 \overline{12}$ |
| Dunn- | 440 | 231 | 3,748 | 14 | 12 |
| Eau Claire | 1,114 | 225 | 5,764 | 25 | 35 |
| Florence------------ | - 59 | 9 | 837 | 4 | 13 |
| Fond du Lac.------- | 5,995 | 396 | 8,154 | 121 | 39 |
| Forest.-. | 301 | 26 | 1,387 | 10 | 12 |
| Grant. | 2,008 | 276 | 6,670 | 14 | 23 |
| Green. | , 527 | 279 | 3,573 | 10 | 4 |
| Green Lake | 1,178 | 47 | 1,859 | 5 | 1 |
| Iowa--- | 770 | 293 | 3,725 | 5 | 14 |
| Iron.... | 145 | 10 | 2,388 | 14 | 134 |
| Jackson- | 420 | 42 | 2,489. | 15 | 2 |
| Jefferson | 2,840 | 155 | 5,933 | 29 | 4 |
| Juneau. | 399 | 58 | 2,917 | 11 | 15 |
| Kenosha. | 3,879 | 442 | 9,530 | 443 | 122 |
| Kewaunee. | 879 | 22 | 2,737 | 15 | 8 |
| La Crosse.-.------- | 3,776 | 272 | 7,593 | 26 | 27 |
| Lafayette.---------- | 1,061 | 100 | 2,827 | 34 | 6 |
| Langlade.----------- | 1,836 | 86 | 3,774 | 39 | 24 |
| Lincoln... | 735 | 65 | 2,804 | 19 | 19 |
| Manitowoc | 4,231 | 65 | 9,045 | 85 | 8 |
| Marathon | 2,155 | 179 | 8,964 | 98 | 46 |
| Marinette. | 1,106 | 151 | 2,774 | 89 | 11 |
| Marquette------------- | - 629 | - 69 | 1,484 | 8 | - 2 |
| Milwaukee.-.------ | 32,369 | 1,048 | 60,169 | 28,204 | 1,110 |
| Monroe.------------- | , 661 | 190 | 4,159 | 28,204 | 1,110 |
| Oconto | 1,409 | 85 | 4,773 | 29 | $33^{-}$ |
| Oneida. | 711 | 47 | 2,478 | 58 | 12 |
| Outagamie | 4,415 | 179 | 9,095 | 42 | 25 |
| Ozaukee--- | 1,365 | 19 | 2,504 | 34 | 5 |
| Pepin.-- | 205 | 134 | 1,239 | 8 | 18 |
| Pierce-------------------- | 291 | 319 | 3,089 | 15 | 9 |
| Polk. | 241 | 164 | 3,097 | 20 | 6 |
| Portage | 3,162 | 93 | 4,678 | 62 | 10 |
| Price.--- | -429 | 82 | 2,743 | 39 | 76 |
| Racine.- | 5,324 | 349 | 10,362 | 509 | 179 |
| Richland | 790 | 229 | 2,624 | 22 | 44 |
| Rock. | 1,814 | 531 | 5,744 | 37 | 8 |
| Rusk. | 1,291 | 212 | 1,856 | 27 | 8 |
| St. Croix | 1,650 | 258 | 5,552 | 31 | 61 |
| Sauk.- | 1,041 | 360 | 6,246 | 20 | 86 |
| Sawyer------------- | 160 | 101 | 1,853 | 16 | 34 |
| Shawano.---------------- | 876 | 62 | 4,387 | 27 | 9 |
| Sheboygan. | 6,456 | 275 | 7,743 | 676 | 30 |
| Taylor----- | 307 | 77 | 3,023 | 52 | 24 |
| Trempealeau.------- | 645 | 90 | 3,623 | 4 | 24 |
| Vernon---.--------- | 529 | 188 | 4,247 | 8 | 1 |
| Vilas.---- | +274 | 18 | 1,810 | 25 | 51 |
| Walworth.- | 1,099 | 408 | 3,075 | 25 | 7 |
| Washburn----------- | 1,186 | 75 | 1,580 | 23 | 62 |
| Washington----------- | 1,814 | 40 | 3,453 | 47 | 1 |
| Waukesha------------ | 3,566 | 262 | 7,333 | 142 | 41 |
| Waupaca-- | 1,121 | 116 | 4,176 | 30 | 5 |
| Waushara.- | - 432 | 62 | 1,851 | 7 | 19 |
| Winnebago. | 6,330 | 363 | 7,551 | 151 | 26 |
| Wood.--.- | 903 | 151 | 4,868 | 55 | 9 |
| Total | 141,632 | 13,404 | 370,075 | 32,107 | 3,155 |

## SUMMARY VOTE FOR SECRETARY OF STATE

## November, 1930

|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Fragstein } \\ \text { (Dem.) } \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{\text { (Pro.) }}{\text { Peckham }}$ | $\underset{\text { (Rep.) }}{\text { Dammann }}$ | Tesch (Soc.) | Nehmer (Ind. Com.) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Adams.- | 128 | 24 | 979 | 3 | 2 |
| Ashland.--- | 381 | 79 | 2,980 | 33 | 40 |
| Barron.-- | 285 | 253 | 4,702 | 29 | 42 |
| Bayfield.--- | 212 | 111 | 2,311 | 17 | 85 |
| Brown----- | 5,288 | 146 | 9,756 | 82 |  |
| Buffalo-. | 265 | 45 | 2,023 | 9 | $20^{-}$ |
| Burnett- | -81 | 74 | $\stackrel{2,289}{2,879}$ | 16 | 2 |
| Calumet-- | 1,260 | 185 | - ${ }^{2,848}$ | 16 | 8 |
| Chippewa_ | 624 | 185 164 | 3,848 4,137 | 61 | 44 |
| Clark--- | 647 1,051 | 184 | 4,956 | 10 | 21 |
| Crawford. | 1,135 | 80 | 3,086 | 7 | 4 |
| Dane.-. | 3,492 | 676 | 18,582 | 83 | ${ }_{2}$ |
| Dodge.- | 3,945 | 124 | 8,812 | 86 10 |  |
| Door--.-- | 903 | 741 | 9,934 | 71 | 171 |
| Douglas.-. | ${ }_{351}$ | 201 | 3,868 | 19 | 13 |
| Eau Claire | 934 | 215 | 6,034 | 14 | 38 |
| Florence... | 49 | 7 | 886 | 3 | 13 |
| Fond du Lac. | 4,895 | 287 | 9,180 | 116 | 47 |
| Forest.-- | + 260 | 247 | 1,466 | 14 | ${ }_{28}^{11}$ |
| Grant---- | 1,756 | 243 | 3,643 | ${ }_{9}$ | 6 |
| Green---1 | 1,041 | 42 | 2,036 | 5 | 1 |
| Green Lak | 1,665 | 271 | 3,872 | 8 | 6 |
| Iron--- | 118 | 10 | 2,445 | 13 | 137 |
| Jackson-- | - 372 | $\begin{array}{r}36 \\ +138 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | - ${ }_{6}^{2,604}$ | 14 29 | $\stackrel{2}{8}$ |
| Jefferson. | 2,309 | 138 | - 2,981 | 11 | 13 |
| Juneau--- | 3,239 | 397 | 10,355 | 428 | 118 |
| Kewaunee | ,675 | 27 | 2,976 | 22 | 3 |
| La Crosse. | 2,729 | 253 | 8,548 | 29 | 20 |
| Lafayette.- | 964 | 84 | 2,947 | $\begin{array}{r}4 \\ 3 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |
| Langlade.- | 1,527 | 81 | 4,277 | 21 | 19 |
| Lincoln.-- | - 6528 | 56 | 9,554 | 83 | 9 |
| Marathon | 1,770 | 156 | 9,381 | 139 | 42 |
| Marinette- | 958 | 129 | 2,961 | 86 | 15 |
| Marquette | 579 | 63 | -6,797 | 30,224 | 1,056 |
| Milwaukee. | 25,125 | 1,090 | 66,796 | , 18 |  |
| Monroe-- | 576 | 161 | 4,286 | 28 | $4{ }^{-1}$ |
| Oconto-- | 1,157 | 38 | -5,656 | 62 | 10 |
| Oneida---- |  | 171 | 10,142 | 49 | 19 |
| Outagamie | 1,487 | 16 | 2,835 | 34 | 6 |
| Pepin---- | 187 | 124 | 1,306 | 9 | 15 |
| Pierce.- | 234 | 306 | 3,085 | 16 | 14 |
| Polk-- | 2 201 | 148 | 3,174 | 19 | 3 |
| Portage | 2,840 366 | 77 | 2,855 | 41 | 65 |
| Price--- | 3,661 | 290 | 11,707 | 527 | 171 |
| Richland | 671 | 303 | 2,741 | 17 | 25 |
| Rock. | 1,575 | 511 | 5,883 | 35 | 11 |
| Rusk. | ${ }_{2} 247$ | 183 | 1,963 | 30 <br> 33 | 8 |
| St. Croix | 1,398 | ${ }_{388}$ | 6,503 | 10 | 73 |
| Sauk---- | 132 | 86 | 1,952 | 12 | 32 |
| Shawano-- | 729 | 56 | 4,585 | 29 | 12 |
| Sheboygan-- | 5,491 | 219 | 8,806 | 605 | 29 |
| Taylor--- | 269 | 65 | 3,118 | 47 | 18 |
| Trempealeau | 541 | 81 | 3,823 <br> 4 | 6 | 1 |
| Vernon---- | ${ }_{207}^{439}$ | 14 | 1,942 | 23 | 47 |
| Walworth | 937 | 381 | 3,303 | 21 | 5 |
| Washburn.- | 156 | 66 | 1,655 | 18 | 8 |
| Washington | 1,496 | 232 | 8,227 | 139 | 38 |
| Waukesha-- | 2,864 | 110 | 4,410 | 33 | 5 |
| Waupaca--- | 373 | 68 | 1,950 | $\begin{array}{r}9 \\ 1 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 18 |
| Winnebago. | 5,720 773 | 343 145 | 8,164 5,054 | 149 | $\begin{array}{r}18 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| Wood.----- | 773 | 145 | 5,054 |  |  |
| Total. | 115,617 | 12,438 | 398,522 | 34,054 | 2,899 |

## SUMMARY VOTE FOR STATE TREASURER

November, 1930

|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Hoen } \\ \text { (Dem.) } \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{\text { (Pro.) }}{\text { Pickering }}$ | Levitan (Rep.) | Steuber (Soc.) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| -Adams_--. |  |  |  |  |
| -Ashland. | 130 373 | 24 74 | 965 2,973 | ${ }_{3}^{2}$ |
| - Barron- | 285 | 255 | 4,648 | 33 37 |
| -Bayfield | ${ }^{216}$ | 107 | 2,307 | 24 |
| -Buffalo | 5,388 | 123 | 9,255 | 65 |
| - Burnett- | 261 | 72 | 1,997 | 4 |
| - Calumet | 1,243 | 21 | 2,264 | 16 |
| -Chippewa | 1,613 | 186 | 3,816 | 22 |
| -Clark- ${ }^{\text {Columbia }}$ | 640 | 167 | 4,057 | 62 |
| - Crawford.- | 1,064 | 169 | 4,971 | 17 |
| -Dane. - | 1,219 | 83 689 | 2,991 | 8 |
| -Dodge- | 4,064 | 119 | 18,465 8,524 | 129 |
| -Door---- | +280 | 130 | 8,593 | 152 8 |
| -Douglas | 865 | 747 | 1,993 | 95 |
| - Eaun Clair | 328 | 191 | 3,900 | 17 |
| -Florence | 878 | 203 | 6,120 | 24 |
| - Fond du Lac. | 4,852 | 7 274 | ${ }^{8} 858$ | 5 |
| - Forest. | 4,855 | 274 18 | 9,202 | 129 |
| - Grant.- | 1,825 | 265 | 1,478 | ${ }_{30}^{14}$ |
| -Green Lake | , 446 | 251 | 3,769 | 17 |
| -Iowa_--- | 1,031 | 45 | 2,030 | 7 |
| -Iron--- | 116 | 273 | 3,863 | 15 |
| -Jackson_- | 357 | ${ }_{39}$ | 2,410 | 27 |
| - Jefferson_ | 2,484 | 142 | 6,534 | 41 |
| - Juneau-- | ${ }_{3} 31$ | 54 | 3,006 | 15 |
| - Kewaunee | 3,395 | 407 | 9,969 | 452 |
| La Crosse $=$ | 2,728 | ${ }_{2}^{26}$ | 2,895 | 18 |
| - Lafayette | 1,005 | 234 95 | 8,276 | 38 |
| - Lincoln.- | 1,506 | 75 | 4,153 | 57 |
| - Manitowoc. | 3,901 | ${ }_{5}^{66}$ | 2,892 | 20 |
| - Marathon_- | 1,760 | ${ }^{57}$ | ${ }_{9}^{9}, 323$ | 89 |
| - Marinette- - | 1989 | 146 | 2,909 | 118 |
| - Marquette-- | $\begin{array}{r}570 \\ 26 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 71 | 1,498 | 7 |
| - Monroe.-- | 26,333 | 1,088 | 64,956 | 29,622 |
| -Oconto-- | 1,262 | 169 | 4,262 | 22 |
| -Oneidagamie- | 580 | 43 | 2,605 | 33 67 |
| - Outagamie | 3,512 | 173 | 9,998 | 57 |
| - Pepince- | 1,158 | 14 | 2,649 | 30 |
| Pierce..- | 182 | 120 | 1,285 | 9 |
| Polk--- | 191 | 146 | 3,030 | 16 |
| -Portage_- | 2,877 | 71 | -3,887 | 49 |
| ${ }^{\text {Price-- }}$ Racine | 342 | 70 | 2,876 | 49 |
| -Racinland | 3,739 | 286 | 11,849 | 541 |
| Rock | + 678 | 234 | 2,771 | 21 |
| Rusk--- | 1,651 | 499 185 | 5,846 | 42 |
| St. Croix | 1,408 | 185 | 1,960 | 33 40 |
| Sawyer- | 803 | 357 | 6,538 | 25 |
| Shawano. | 136 | 87 | 1,904 | 22 |
| Sheboygan | 5,395 | 205 | 4,495 | 29 |
| -Taylor--- | 275 | 70 | 3,093 | 579 |
| Trempealeau | 550 | 74 | 3,093 3,781 | 53 8 |
| Vernon_- | 437 | 186 | 4,290 | 9 |
| Wilas--7- | 205 | 16 | 1,887 | 23 |
| Washburn= | 926 | 368 62 | 3,290 | 25 |
| Washington | 1,585 | 40 | 1,588 | 23 |
| -Waukesha-E. | 2,752 | 233 | 8,112 | 162 |
| Waushara=- | 933 | 106 | 4,402 | 36 |
| Winnebago- | 5,696 | 70 332 | 1,930 | 11 |
| -Wood-=- | ${ }^{5} 794$ | 138 | 8,030 | 154 57 |
| Total | 118,021 | 12,190 | 393,078 | 33,862 |

# SUMMARY VOTE FOR ATTORNEY-GENERAL 

November, 1930

|  | Boyle <br> (Dem.) | Hawley <br> (Pro.) | Reynolds (Rep.) | Turner (Soc.) | Martilla (Ind. Com.) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Adams | 137 | 25 | 935 | 3 | 1 |
| Ashland.-- | 410 | 76 | 2,886 | 38 | 34 |
| Barron | 329 | 255 | 4,331 | 41 | 46 |
| Bayfield.- | 225 | 109 | 2,224 | 26 | 86 |
| Brown..- | 5,613 | 196 | 9,846 | 79 | 10 |
| Buffalo.- | 260 | 46 | 1,960 | 8 | 18- |
| Burnett. | 81 | 83 | 2,170 | 15 | 18 |
| Calumet | 1,443 | 24 | 2,654 | 12 | 1 |
| Chippewa | 1,645 | 178 | 3,678 | 21 | 9 |
| Clark | 646 | 170 | 3,939 | 80 | 38 |
| Columbia- | 1,080 | 162 | 4,786 | 44 | 16 |
| Crawford | 1,256 | 79 | 2,876 | 9 | 4 |
| Dane. | 3,597 | 710 | 18,076 | 240 | 35 |
| Dodge.- | 4,203 | 133 | 8,250 | 103 | 6 |
| Door | 307 | 138 | 1,991 | 9 | $1{ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| Douglas. | 989 | 761 | 9,317 | 88 | 195, ! |
| Dunn... | 338 | 210 | 3,724 | 27 | 16 |
| Eau Claire | 878 | 244 | 5,704 | 25 | 39 |
| Florence- | 48 | 13 | 859 | 3 | 14 |
| Fond du Lac | 5,415 | 289 | 8,395 | 137 | 39 |
| Forest. | 264 | 22 | 1,443 | 13 | 19- |
| Grant... | 1,984 | 247 | 6,396 | 40 | 19 |
| Green-- | 448 | 254 | 3,527 | 19 | 4 |
| Green Lake. | 1,085 | 44 | 1,936 | 12 |  |
| Iowa | 724 | 273 | 3,714 | 8 | 157 |
| Iron.- | 130 | 10 | 2,341 | 13 | 157 |
| Jackson. | . 359 | 41 | 2,500 | 16 | 6 |
| Jefferson.-- | 2,517 | 149 | 6,158 | 53 | 1 |
| Juneau.---- | 372 | 59 | 2,870 | 18 | 14 |
| Kenosha.-- | 3,815 | 395 | 9,367 | 480 |  |
| Kewaunee | 701 | 29 | 2,896 | 17 | 4 |
| La Crosse. | 3,048 | 273 | 7,836 | 27 | 20 |
| Lafayette. | 1,600 | 112 | 2,433 | 9 | 8 |
| Langlade. | 1,647 | 87 | 3,951 | 33 | 18 |
| Lincoln..- | 680 | 63 | 2,854 | 19 | 20 |
| Manitowoc. | 4,028 | 56 | 9,058 | 89 | 7 |
| Marathon_ | 1,880 | 169 | 9,083 | 117 | 50 |
| Marinette. | 1, 126 | 145 | 2,861 | 78 | 26 |
| Marquette | 588 | 75 | 1,453 | 8 | ${ }_{9} 1$ |
| Milwaukee | 28,162 | 1,094 | 60,828 | 30,540 | 966 |
| Monroe.-- | , 574 | 173 | 4,165 | 3 | -- |
| Oconto.- | 1,249 | 73 | 5,003 | 24 | 43 |
| Oneida--. | . 639 | 42 | 2,504 | 69 | 13 |
| Outagamie | 3,790 | 196 | 9,581 | 32 37 | 19 |
| Ozaukee-.- | 1,167 | 13 | 2,578 | 12 | 7 |
| Pepin.-- | 187 | 119 | 1,215 | 12 | 10 |
| Pierce.- | 246 | 298 | 2,919 | 33 | 18 |
| Polk | 212 | 152 | 3,065 | 34 | 7 |
| Portage. | 3,128 | 76 | 4,650 | 65 | 4 |
| Price... | 357 | 77 | 2,757 | 48 | 76 |
| Racine. | 4,114 | 330 | 10,602 | 605 | 189 |
| Richland. | 677 | 237 | 2,658 | 24 | 37 |
| Rock. | 1,630 | 500 | 5,691 | 66 | ${ }_{6}$ |
| Rusk | 244 | 196 | 1,872 | 35 | 6 |
| St. Croix | 1,498 | 225 | 5,604 | 45 | 67 |
| Sauk.-- | 832 | 349 | 6,277 | 43 | 67 |
| Sawyer | 145 | 89 | 1,817 | 18 | 24 |
| Shawano. | 744 | 54 | 4,496 | -18 | $\overline{5}$ |
| Sheboygan | 5,717 | 237 | 8,438 | 619 | 22 |
| Taylor | 278 | 84 | 3,039 3,586 | 15 | 13 |
| Trempealeau | 637 | 182 | 4,184 | 12 | 1 |
| Vernon--- | 443 210 | 18 | 1,826 | 19 | 46 |
| Vilas:-- | 95 | 372 | 3,181 | 27 | 3 |
| Walworth | 957 | 372 | 1,595 | 22 | 8 |
| Washburn | +157 | 40 | 1,595 | 49 | 1 |
| Washington | 1,626 | - 223 | 3,526 | 182 | 33 |
| Waukesha.- | 2,878 | 223 | 7,785 | r 38 | 5 |
| Waupaca-- | 947 | 106 | 4,278 | 12 | 15 |
| Waushara_ | 382 | 72 | 1,845 | 166 | 18 |
| Winnebago | 5,886 806 | 335 145 | 7,829 | +68 | 4 |
| Wood.- | 806 |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 125,315 | 12,636 | 375,616 | 35,169 | 2,827 |

## PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR

 SEPTEMBER 16, 1930By Precincts

| Counties, and Election Districts | Hammersley Dem. | Bucknam Pro. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mei- } \\ & \text { sel } \\ & \text { Pro. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Tayn- } \\ \text { ton } \\ \text { Pro. } \end{gathered}$ | Kohler Rep. | La Follette Rep. | Met calfe Soc. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { ADAMS CO. } \\ & \text { Adams } .-- \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Big Flats- |  |  |  |  | 26 | 94 |  |
| Colburn- |  |  |  |  | 7 | 40 |  |
| Dell Prairie | 2 |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r}5 \\ 39 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 37 73 |  |
| Jackson. |  |  |  | 1 | 43 | 43 |  |
| Leola.- | 1 |  |  |  | 38 | 70 |  |
| Lincoln-- | 1 |  |  | 2 | 25 | 31 65 |  |
| Monroe----- |  |  |  |  | 25 | 65 |  |
| New Haven. |  |  |  | 1 | 48 | 70 |  |
| Preston.--- | 4 | 1 |  | 1 | 35 | 122 |  |
| Quincy |  | 1 |  |  | ${ }_{26}^{15}$ | 42 |  |
| Richfield |  |  |  |  | 4 | 61 |  |
| Springville | 2 |  |  | $1-$ | 27 | 21 |  |
| Strongs Prairie |  |  |  |  | 26 | 51 |  |
| Friendship, vil. | 1 |  |  |  | 47 | 165 | 1 |
| Adams, City  <br> 1st ward  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 1 |  |  | 80 | 233 | 1 |
| Total. | 12 | 2 |  | 6 | 616 | 1,606 | 2 |
| ASHLAND CO. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Agenda---- |  | 1 |  |  | 10 | 83 |  |
| Butternut | 1 |  |  |  | 32 | 118 |  |
| Gingles |  |  |  |  |  | 107 |  |
| Gordon. |  |  |  |  | 31 40 | 106 |  |
| Jacobs--- | 2 | $1-$ |  |  | 89 | 220 | ${ }_{2}^{1}$ |
| Marengo. |  |  |  |  | 25 | 13 |  |
| Morse- | 2 |  |  |  | 12 | 67 | 1 |
| Peeksville |  |  |  |  | 15 | 112 |  |
| Sanborn <br> Shanagolden | 1 |  |  |  | 22 | 141 |  |
| White River |  |  |  |  | 6 | 56 |  |
| Butternut, vil. | 5 | ${ }^{-}$ |  |  | 53 | 121 |  |
| Ashland, City:1st ward |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1st ward-- | 1 |  |  |  | 90 | 197 | 1 |
| 3 rd ward. | 3 |  |  | 2 | 160 | 206 | 1 |
| 4 th ward | 1 | 1 |  |  | 1662 97 | 124 |  |
| 5th ward | 5 | 1 |  |  | 137 | 135 |  |
| 7 7th ward | 3 2 2 | 1 |  |  | 170 | 166 |  |
| 8th ward | 1 | ---- |  | 1 | 69 | 260 |  |
| 90th ward |  |  | 1 |  |  | 215 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2nd ward | 3 |  |  | -- |  |  |  |
| 3rd ward. | 2 |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 44 \\ & 30 \end{aligned}$ | 38 49 |  |
| Total | 41 | 9 | 1 | 3 | 1,658 | 3,455 | 10 |
| BAYFIELD CO. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bayfield ${ }^{\text {Barksdale }}$ |  |  | 1 | 1 |  |  |  |
| Barksdale | 2 |  |  |  | 25 | 89 | $1{ }^{-}$ |
| Bayview- |  |  | 1 |  | 14 | 36 |  |
| Bell |  |  |  |  | 36 | 88 |  |
| Clover- |  |  |  |  | 27 | 29 |  |
| Delta. |  |  |  | - | $\stackrel{20}{8}$ | 46 | 1 |
| Drummond | 1 |  |  |  | 92 | 150 |  |
| Eileen.-- | 1 |  |  |  | 16 | 187 |  |

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR-Continued

| Counties, and Election Districts | Hammersley Dem. | Bucknam Pro. | Mei- <br> sel <br> Pro- | Taynsel Pro. | Kohler Rep. | La Follette Rep. | Metcalfe Soc. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Iron River |  |  |  |  | 90 | 149 | 1 |
| Kelly |  |  |  | 2 | 10 | 86 |  |
| Keystone | 2 |  |  |  | 11 | 61 |  |
| Lincoln.- | 1 |  |  |  | 9 | 71 |  |
| Mason. | 1 |  |  |  | 36 | 95 |  |
| Namekagon |  |  |  |  | 14 | 14 |  |
| Orienta-- | 1 |  |  | 1 | 48 | 124 | 1 |
| Pilsen | 2 |  |  |  | 13 | 51 |  |
| Port Wing |  |  |  |  | 98 | 105 | 1 |
| Pratt.-.- |  |  |  | 2 | 39 | 91 |  |
| Russell | 2 | 1 |  |  | 36 | 80 |  |
| Tripp-.-- |  |  |  |  | 28 | 105 |  |
| Cable, vil. |  |  |  |  | 25 | 35 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2nd ward--- |  |  |  |  | 37 | 12 |  |
| 3 rd ward |  |  |  |  | 48 | 39 |  |
| 4th ward <br> Washburn, City: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2nd ward |  |  |  |  | 36 | 72 |  |
| 3rd ward------------------ |  |  |  |  | 23 | 93 |  |
| 4th ward. |  |  |  |  | $\stackrel{45}{66}$ | 94 |  |
| 5th ward 6th ward |  |  |  | 1 | 66 25 | 8 |  |
| Totals | 20 | 1 | 3 | 9 | 1,302 | 2,430 | 8 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Arland. | 1 |  |  |  | 33 | 123 |  |
| Barron. | 1 |  |  | 1 | 52 | 106 | ------ |
| Bear Lake. | 2 |  |  |  | 5 | 46 | ----- |
| Cedar Lake | 2 |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r}28 \\ 3 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 38 |  |
| Chetek <br> Clinton. | 3 | 1 |  |  | 33 <br> 53 | $\begin{array}{r}95 \\ 134 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |
| Crystal Lake |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r}30 \\ 3 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 79 |  |
| Cumberland | 3 |  |  |  | 33 | 127 |  |
| Dallas |  |  |  |  | 31 | 121 |  |
| Dovre- | 3 |  |  | 1 | 20 | 69 |  |
| Lakeland.-- |  |  |  |  | 26 | 72 |  |
| Maple Grove | 1 |  |  |  | 73 | 147 |  |
| Maple Plain. | 2 |  |  |  | 15 | 50 |  |
| Oak Grove_ |  | 2 |  | 12 | ${ }_{2}^{6}$ | 126 |  |
| Prairie Lake | $1^{-}$ |  |  |  | 31 | 148 |  |
| Rice Lake |  |  |  |  | 19 | 105 |  |
| Sioux Creek |  |  |  | 2 | 24 | 160 |  |
| Stanfold -------------------- |  |  |  | 1 | 10 | 89 |  |
| Stanley-- |  |  |  |  | $\stackrel{22}{29}$ | 105 |  |
| Turtle Lake | 1 |  |  |  | $\stackrel{4}{6}$ | 170 |  |
| Vance Creek | $1-$ |  |  | 2 | 17 | 134 |  |
| Cameron, vi | 2 |  |  | 6 | 84 | 95 |  |
| Dallas, vil: |  |  |  |  | 34 <br> 18 | 70 |  |
| Haugen, vil. ${ }^{\text {Prairie Farm, }}$ vil. | 1 |  |  |  | 18 34 | 54 |  |
| Turtle Lake, vil.- | 1 |  | 1 |  | 38 | 37 |  |
| Barron, City-.- | 13 |  | 1 |  | 247 | 231 |  |
| Chetek, City- | 3 |  |  | 6 | 102 | 116 |  |
| Cumberland, City | 6 |  |  |  | 167 | 100 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2nd ward | 1 |  |  |  | 39 | 55 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR-Continued

| Counties, and Election Districts | $\begin{gathered} \text { Ham- } \\ \text { mersley } \\ \text { Dem. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Buck- } \\ & \text { nam } \\ & \text { Pro. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mei- } \\ & \text { sel- } \\ & \text { Pro. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Tayn- } \\ \text { ton } \\ \text { Pron. } \end{gathered}$ | Kohler Rep. | $\begin{gathered} \text { La Fol } \\ \text { lette } \\ \text { Rep. } \end{gathered}$ | Metcalfe Soc. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| BARRON CO.-con. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{6}^{5 \text { th ward }}$ | 2 |  |  | 1 | 15 | 125 |  |
| 7 th ward- | 2 |  |  |  | 15 <br> 13 <br> 13 | ${ }_{79} 9$ |  |
| 8th ward | 1 |  |  | 1 |  |  |  |
| Total | 63 | 3 | 4 | 38 | 1,656 | 4,037 |  |
| BROWN CO. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 64 |  |  |  | 190 | 162 |  |
| ${ }_{\text {A }}{ }_{\text {A }}$ | 14 |  | 1 |  | 30 |  |  |
| De Pere-- | 34 |  | 1 |  | 16 | 53 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Preble.- | 66 |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r}23 \\ 153 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }_{377}^{100}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2 nd ward- | 85 | 1 |  | 1 | $\begin{array}{r}240 \\ 85 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 103 | 1 |
| ${ }_{4}^{3 \text { rrd ward }}$ ward | ${ }_{32}^{42}$ |  |  |  | 171 | 202 | 1 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 6th ward | 56 |  | 2 |  | 187 | 130 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 24 |  |  | 1 | 58 | 305 |  |
| Totals | 1,659 | 10 | 6 | 3 | 5,786 | 7,885 | 38 |
| buFFalo co. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR-Continued

| Counties, and Election Districts | Hammersley Dem. | Bucknam Pro. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mei- } \\ & \text { sel } \\ & \text { Pro. } \end{aligned}$ | Taynton Pro. | Kohler Rep. | La Follette Rep. | Metcalfe Soc. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| BUFFALO CO.-con. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mondovi..-- | 3 |  |  |  | 52 | 127 |  |
| Montana. |  |  |  |  | 14 | 191 |  |
| Naples.- |  |  |  |  | 77 | 194 |  |
| Nelson.--- | 2 |  |  |  | 66 | 217 |  |
| Cochrane, vil.------------------------ |  |  |  |  | 82 | 124 |  |
| Alma, City: | 4 |  |  |  | 42 | 127 |  |
| 1st ward | 1 |  |  |  | 30 | 79 |  |
| 3 rd ward. | 1 |  |  |  | 17 | 25 |  |
| Buffalo, City:--------------- |  |  |  |  | 13 | 61 | 1 |
| Fountain City, City: |  |  |  |  | 54 | 82 |  |
| 2nd ward----------------- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mondovi, City: |  |  |  |  | 112 | 106 |  |
| 2nd ward------------------------ |  |  |  |  | 65 | 142 |  |
| 3rd ward.------------------- |  |  | 1 |  | 41 | 87 |  |
| 4th ward.---------------- |  |  | 1 |  |  |  |  |
| Totals. | 26 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 1,131 | 3,886 | 4 |
| BURNETT CO. | 1 |  |  |  |  | 122 |  |
| Anderson.- | 1 |  |  |  | 4 | 22 |  |
| Daniels--------------------------- | 1 |  |  |  | 28 | 166 | ------- |
| Dewey-.-.------------------ |  |  |  | 1 | 42 | $\begin{array}{r}37 \\ 123 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |
| Grantsburg--------------------------- |  |  | 1 | 1 | 7 | 123 |  |
| La Follette------------------------- | 2 | 1 |  |  | 18 | 34 |  |
| Lincoln. |  |  |  |  | 13 | 43 |  |
| Meenon | 1 |  |  |  | 28 | 48 |  |
| ORoosevelt---------------------------- |  |  |  |  | 9 | 47 |  |
| Rusk - --------------------- |  |  |  |  | 9 | 20 |  |
| Sand Lake------------------ |  |  |  |  | 15 11 | 21 30 | 1 |
| Scott- | 1 |  |  |  | 60 | 107 |  |
| Swiss | 1 |  |  |  | 29 | 73 | 2 |
| Trade Lake | 1 |  |  |  | 19 | 242 3 |  |
| Union ${ }^{\text {Webb Lake }}$ |  |  |  |  | 19 | 11 |  |
| West Marshland | $1-$ |  |  |  | 11 | 52 |  |
| Wood River-- | 2 |  |  |  | 59 | 253 |  |
| Grantsburg, | 2 |  |  |  | 142 | 168 | 1 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Totals. | 15 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 723 | 1,710 | 5 |
| CALUMET CO. |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 |
| Brillion---7-- | 12 |  | 1 |  | 57 | 147 | - 1 |
| Charlestown. | 21 |  |  |  | 62 | 193 |  |
| Chilton-- | 24 |  |  |  | 37 | 102 |  |
| Harrison--- | 26 |  |  |  | 79 29 | 165 |  |
| New Holstein Rantoul | 18 |  | 1 |  | 46 | ${ }_{246}$ | 1 |
| Stockbridge | 26 | 1 | 1 |  | 34 | 69 | -------- |
| Woodville | 5 |  | 2 |  | 40 | 165 | -------- |
| Brillion, vil. | 27 |  | 1 | ------- | $\begin{array}{r}138 \\ 55 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 177 97 | -------- |
| Hilbert, vil.-- | ${ }_{2}^{9}$ |  |  |  | ${ }_{37}$ | 19 |  |
| Stockbridge, Chilton, city | 130 |  |  |  | 313 | 266 |  |
| New Holstein, City | 14 |  |  |  | 143 | 317 | 5 |
| Kiel, City-2nd pct.......-. | 3 |  |  | 1 | 15 | 45 |  |
| Totals. | 350 | 1 | 9 | 1 | 1,139 | 2,453 | 9 |
| CHIPPEWA CO. |  |  |  |  | 144 | 113 |  |
| Anson-...-- | 1 |  |  |  | 147 | 105 | $1{ }^{-}$ |
| Auburn--- | 2 |  |  |  | 15 | 155 | - |
| Birch Creek | 1 |  |  |  | $\stackrel{28}{28}$ | 42 185 |  |

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR-Continued


PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR-Continued


PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued


PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

| Counties, and Election Districts | Hammersley Dem. | Bucknam Pro. | Meisel Pro. | Taynton Pro. | Kohler Rep. | La Follette Rep. | Metcalfe Soc. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| DANE CO.-con. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Deerfield, vil.-- | 2 |  |  |  | ${ }_{77}^{93}$ | 127 | 1 |
| De Forest, vil | 1 |  | 1 |  | 77 65 | 114 |  |
| Mazomanie, vil | 6 | $3-$ |  |  | 103 | 118 | 1 |
| McFarland, vil |  |  |  |  | 52 | 95 |  |
| Middleton, vil. | 1 |  |  |  | 108 | 231 |  |
| Mount Horeb, | 4 |  |  | $\stackrel{2}{3}$ | 239 138 | 416 |  |
| Oregon, vil... | 1 | 1 |  | 3 | $\begin{array}{r}138 \\ 30 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 167 35 | 1 |
| Shorewood Hills, |  | $1^{-}$ |  |  | 108 | 43 |  |
| Sun Prairie, vil. | 14 |  |  | 1 | 136 | 268 | 1 |
| Verona, vil.--- | 4 |  |  | 1 | 66 | 221 |  |
| Waunakee, vil. <br> Madison, City: | 4 |  |  | 1 | 66 |  |  |
| 1st ward.-- | 3 |  |  |  | 443 | 280 |  |
| 2nd ward, 1st pet. | 3 |  |  |  | 438 | 346 | 3 |
| 2nd ward, 2nd pct. | $\stackrel{2}{3}$ | 1 | 1 | 1 | $\stackrel{221}{188}$ | $\stackrel{289}{279}$ | 1 |
| 3 rd ward, 2 nd pct. | 3 |  |  | 1 | 443 | 546 | 1 |
| 3 rd ward, 3rd pct. |  |  |  |  | 269 | 418 | 1 |
| 4th ward-1st pet. |  |  |  |  | 561 | 767 |  |
| 5 th ward, 2nd pct. | 7 | 2 |  | 1 | 321 | 347 |  |
| 6 th ward, 1st pet. | 2 |  |  |  | 324 | 652 |  |
| 6 6th ward, 2nd pet. | 1 |  |  |  | 333 | 578 |  |
| 6th ward, 3rd pet. |  |  |  |  | 215 | 807 |  |
| 7th ward, 1st pct. | 2 |  |  | -----1 | 213 | 873 | $2^{-}$ |
| 8 th ward, | 9 |  |  |  | 378 | 837 | 3 |
| 9 th ward, 1st pet. | 2 |  |  |  | 95 | 511 | 1 |
| 9 th ward, 2nd pet. | 11 |  |  | 2 | 349 | 643 |  |
| 9th ward, 3rd pet. | 3 |  |  | 1 | 190 841 | 426 |  |
| 10th ward, 1 st pet. |  |  |  | 2 | 760 | 437 |  |
| 10 th ward, 3 rd pet. |  |  |  |  | 630 | 240 | 1 |
| 10th ward, 4th pet. |  |  | 1 |  | 410 | 298 |  |
| Stoughton, City: | 1 |  |  |  | 122 | 168 |  |
| 1st ward | 1 |  |  |  | 75 | 335 |  |
| 3 rd ward. | 1 |  |  | 1 | 159 | 208 |  |
| 4th ward. | 3 |  |  |  | 282 |  |  |
| Totals | 162 | 27 | 11 | 37 | 13,120 | 23,182 | 33 |
| DODGE CO. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ashippun--- |  |  |  |  | 91 | 165 |  |
| Beaver Dam Burnett | 25 | 1 |  | 1 | ${ }_{38}^{91}$ | 265 |  |
| Calamus. | 13 |  |  | 1 | 63 | 119 |  |
| Chester- | ${ }^{3}$ | 1 |  |  | 30 | 119 |  |
| Clyman | 12 |  |  | 2 | ${ }_{50}^{16}$ | ${ }_{201}^{114}$ |  |
| Emmet | 14 |  |  | 1 | 41 | 148 |  |
| Fox Lake. | 2 |  |  |  | 27 | 82 | 1 |
| Herman | 10 |  |  |  | 18 | 284 |  |
| Hubbard- |  |  |  |  | 18 9 | 165 |  |
| Hustisford | 20 |  |  |  | 16 | 328 |  |
| Lebanon. | 1 |  |  |  | 43 | 390 | 1 |
| Lomira | 6 |  |  |  | 113 | 234 |  |
| Lowell- | 12 |  |  |  | 36 | 240 |  |
| Oak Grov | 24 |  |  | 1 | 66 | 225 |  |
| Portland. | 5 |  |  |  | 12 |  |  |
| Rubicon | 12 |  |  |  | 11 | 85 |  |
| Theresa | 10 |  |  | 1 | 17 | 222 |  |
| Trenton | 7 |  |  |  | 82 | 155 |  |
| Westford.. | 15 |  |  |  | 21 | 45 |  |
| Williamstown | 8 |  |  |  | 25 | 248 |  |
| Clyman, vil. | 10 |  |  |  | 182 | 154 |  |
| Fox Lake, vil. | 23 9 |  |  |  | 50 | 82 | -----1 |
| Iron Ridge, vi | 2 |  |  |  | 22 54 | 101 |  |
| Lomira, vil.-- | 3 |  |  |  | 54 | 133 |  |

## PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR-Continued



# PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR-Continued 

| Counties, and Election Districts | $\underset{\text { mersley }}{\text { Ham- }}$ Dem. | Bucknam Pro. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mei- } \\ \text { sel } \\ \text { Pro. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Tayn- } \\ \text { ton } \\ \text { Pron } \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{\substack{\text { Kohler } \\ \text { Rep. }}}{ }$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { La Fol- } \\ \text { lette } \\ \text { Rep. } \end{gathered}$ Rep. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Met- } \\ & \text { calfe } \\ & \text { Soc. } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| douglas co.-con. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Maple----------- |  | 1 |  |  | ${ }_{46}^{50}$ | 71 67 | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Parkland- |  |  |  |  | 50 | 117 |  |
| Solon Springs |  |  |  |  | 39 <br> 51 | 56 69 |  |
| Sumerior |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1st pet. | 1 |  |  |  | 61 | 117 |  |
| 2nd pct... | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wascott--.-.--- vil |  |  | 1 |  | 16 37 | ${ }_{88}^{46}$ |  |
| Oiliver, vil...... |  |  |  |  | 10 | 27 | 1 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| East pct., ist ward-.-....- | ${ }_{2}^{3}$ |  | 1 |  | 147 219 | ${ }_{251}^{192}$ | 1 |
| East pet., 2 nd ward.-------- | 1 |  |  |  | 283 | 228 | 1 |
| West pet., 2nd ward--.---- |  | 1 | 1 | 1 | $\begin{array}{r}289 \\ 94 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 220 | 3 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| West pct., 10th ward | 3 |  |  | 2 | 77 | 259 |  |
| Totals | 59 | 10 | 6 | 7 | 5,643 | 7,111 | 20 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Grant | 2 |  |  |  | 29 | 147 | $i^{-}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 75 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ridgeland, vil. |  |  |  |  | 16 | 51 |  |

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

| Counties, and Election Districts | Hammersley Dem. | Bucknam Pro. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mei- } \\ \text { sel } \\ \text { Pro. } \end{gathered}$ | Taynton Pro. | Kohler Rep. | La Follette Rep. | Metcalfe Soc. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| DUNN CO.-con. Menomonie, City: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2nd ward |  |  | 1 |  | 187 | 164 |  |
| 3 rd ward |  |  | 1 |  | 385 | 280 |  |
| 4 th ward. | 1 |  |  |  | 229 | 299 |  |
| Totals_ | 20 | 9 | 5 | 5 | 2,297 | 4,334 | 6 |
|    <br> EAU CLAIRE CO.   <br> Bridge Creek   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bridge Creek---- |  |  | 1 |  | 44 | 146 |  |
| Brunswick.-. |  |  |  |  | 56 | 102 | -- |
| Clear Creek |  |  |  |  | 56 24 1 | 121 | - |
| Fairchild.- |  |  | $1-$ | 1 | 15 | 149 | - |
| Lincoln.- |  | $1-$ |  |  | 9 | 247 |  |
| Ludington-- |  |  |  |  | 19 | 141 |  |
| Otter Creek | 2 |  |  |  | 30 80 8 | 134 140 | 1 |
| Seymour----- |  |  |  |  | 31 | 115 | 1 |
| Union--- |  | 1 | 1 | 1 | 144 | 197 | ${ }^{-}$ |
| Washington | 1 |  |  | 1 | 109 | 185 |  |
| Wilson- |  |  |  |  | 42 | 51 |  |
| Faill Creek, vis | 1 |  |  |  | 41 | 79 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1st ward- |  |  |  |  | 26 | 107 |  |
| 2nd ward-- |  |  | 1 |  | ${ }^{27}$ | 185 |  |
| Eau Claire, City:------------------------1/ 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1st ward--...- | 1 | 1 |  |  | 140 | 213 |  |
| 2nd ward |  |  |  |  | 286 | 200 |  |
| 3rd ward | 3 | 3 | 3 |  | 866 | 344 |  |
| 4 th ward | 2 |  |  |  | 93 | 109 |  |
| 5th ward | 3 3 | 1 | 1 |  | 414 | 189 |  |
| 7 th ward |  | $2^{-}$ | 1 |  | 274 | 273 | ${ }_{1}$ |
| 8 th ward |  |  | 1 |  | 191 | 368 |  |
| 9th ward | 2 |  |  | 2 | 317 | 562 |  |
| 10th ward | 1 |  | 1 |  | 349 | 646 |  |
| Totals | 23 | 9 | 12 | 5 | 4,294 | 5,566 | 8 |
| FLORENCE CO. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Commonwealth |  |  |  |  | 11 | 165 | 1 |
| Fence. |  |  |  |  | 34 | 43 |  |
| Fern- | 1 |  |  |  | 17 | 38 |  |
| Florence--- |  |  |  |  | 261 | 303 |  |
| Homestead | 1 |  |  |  | 33 |  |  |
| Long Lake | 1 | 1 |  |  | 36 | 59 | 1 |
| Tipler- |  |  |  |  | 22 | 49 | 1 |
| Totals | 4 | 1 | 1 |  | 457 | 838 | 2 |
| FOND DU LAC CO. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Alto------- | 6 |  |  |  | 90 | 104 |  |
| Auburn-- | 10 | 1 |  | 1 | 56 53 | 145 | 6 |
| Byron- | 21 | 1 |  |  | 118 | 96 |  |
| Calumet | 17 |  |  |  | 31 | 193 |  |
| Eden- | 33 |  |  | 1 | 59 | 130 |  |
| Eldorado | 7 |  |  |  | 62 | 172 |  |
| Empire | 38 |  |  | 1 | 71 | 109 | 2 |
| Fond du Lac | 22 |  |  |  | 182 | 167 | 1 |
| Forest-- | 13 |  |  |  | 75 | 148 |  |
| Friendship- | 10 |  |  |  | 61 | 144 |  |
| Lamartine | 13 38 |  |  |  | 71 | 126 | 1 |
| Metomen. | 4 | 1 |  |  | 44 | $\stackrel{3}{95}$ |  |
| Oakfield. | 2 |  |  |  | 53 | 70 |  |
| Osceola | 14 |  |  |  | 59 | 180 |  |
| Ripon--- | 5 |  |  | 1 | 74 | 119 |  |
| Rosendale |  |  |  |  | 55 | 99 | 1 |
| Springdale.- | 9 |  |  |  | 39 | 104 |  |

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR-Continued

| Counties, and Election Districts | $\begin{gathered} \text { Ham- } \\ \text { mersley } \\ \text { Dem. } \end{gathered}$ | Bucknam Pro. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mei- } \\ & \text { sel } \\ & \text { Pro- } \end{aligned}$ | Taynton Pro. | Kohler Rep. | La Follette Rep. | Metcalfe Soc. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| FOND DU LAC CO.-con. |  |  |  |  | 95 | 228 |  |
| Taycheedah ----------------- | 55 |  |  | 1 | 72 | 72 |  |
| Brandon, vil.--- | 14 | 1 |  |  | 132 | 88 |  |
| Campbellsport, vil.---.------- | 21 |  |  | 1 | 121 | 210 | 1 |
| Eden, vil.------------------ | 30 |  |  |  | 14 | 30 |  |
| Fairwater, vil.-.------------ | 3 |  |  | 2 | 134 | 581 | $2^{-}$ |
| Oakfield, vil. | 6 |  |  |  | 100 | 38 |  |
| Rosendale, vil. | 1 |  |  | 1 | 47 | 44 |  |
| St. Cloud, vil..------------------ | 4 |  |  |  | 44 | 55 | 1 |
| Fond du Lac, City: | 2 |  |  |  | 46 | 184 |  |
| 2nd ward------------------------ | 32 |  | 1 |  | 142 | 218 | 1 |
| 3 rd ward. | 15 | 2 |  |  | 149 | 244 |  |
| 4th ward----------------- | 16 |  |  |  | 1238 | 141 144 |  |
| 5th ward----------------- | $\begin{array}{r}5 \\ 28 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1 | 1 | 1 | 469 | 379 | $\stackrel{5}{2}$ |
| 6th ward----------------------------- | 19 |  |  |  | 251 | 207 | 2 |
| 8th ward. | 25 |  |  |  | 234 | 170 |  |
| 9th ward. | 35 |  | 1 |  | 307 | 231 | 3 |
| 10th ward | 31 |  |  |  | 293 | 124 |  |
| 11th ward | 41 | 1 |  | 1. | 368 <br> 365 | 142 |  |
| 13 12th ward | 29 |  |  |  | 108 | 137 |  |
| 14th ward | 37 |  |  |  | 80 | 121 |  |
| 15th ward | 24 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 121 | 217 316 | 1 |
| 16th ward |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1st ward.- | 2. | 1 |  |  | 80 | 102 |  |
| 2nd ward | 6 |  |  | 1 | 287 140 | 127 |  |
| 3rd ward | 6 |  |  |  | 236 | 113 |  |
| Waupun, City: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 5 th ward. | 5 |  |  | 2 1 | $\begin{array}{r}43 \\ 132 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 63 142 |  |
| Totals | 874 | 14 | 4 | 17 | 6,641 | 7,751 | 30 |
| FOREST CO. |  | 1 |  |  | 19 | 56 |  |
| Alvin.-- | 1 |  |  |  | 66 | 147 |  |
| Armstrong Creek--.-------- | 2 |  |  |  | 29 | 79 | 1 |
| Blackwell.- | 3 |  |  |  | 51 | 57 |  |
| Coswell | 2 |  |  |  | 25 | 53 |  |
| Frandon---- |  |  |  |  | 10 | 39 |  |
|  | 1 |  |  |  | 39 | 58 | ----- |
| Laona | 6 | 1 | 1 | ------ | 99 | 218 | 2 |
| Lincoln | 1 |  |  |  | $\stackrel{22}{92}$ | 49 |  |
| Nashville | 2 |  |  |  | ${ }_{30}^{92}$ | 18 |  |
| Popple Ri- | 5 |  |  |  | 33 | 35 |  |
| Wabeno | 6 |  |  |  | 177 | 456 | 2 |
| Crandon, City: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1st ward-- | 1 |  |  |  | 64 23 | 46 |  |
| 2nd ward |  |  |  |  | 64 | 91 |  |
| 4th ward |  |  | 1 |  | $\stackrel{33}{69}$ | 35 |  |
| 5 th ward |  |  |  |  | 69 | 41 |  |
| Totals | 33 | 2 | 2 |  | 967 | 1,706 | 5 |
| GRANT CO. |  |  |  | 1 | 59 | 159 |  |
| Beetown.-- | ${ }_{7}$ |  |  |  | 57 | 74 |  |
| Boscobel.- |  |  |  |  | 16 | 36 |  |
| Cassville. | 4 |  |  |  | 4 | 33 |  |
| Castle Rock | 19 |  |  |  | 16 37 | ${ }_{144}^{94}$ |  |
| Clifton--- | $\stackrel{5}{2}$ | 2 |  |  | 37 <br> 31 | 112 |  |
| Fennimore | 6 |  |  |  | 39 | 156 | 1 |
| Glen Haven | 9 |  |  |  | 68 | ${ }_{98}^{53}$ | 1 |
| Harrison-- | 3 |  |  |  | 24 | 103 |  |

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR-Continued


## PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR-Continued

| Counties, and Election Districts | $\begin{gathered} \text { Ham- } \\ \text { mersley } \\ \text { Dem. } \end{gathered}$ | Bucknam Pro. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mei- } \\ \text { sel } \\ \text { Pro. } \end{gathered}$ | Taynton Pro. | Kohler Rep. | La Follette Rep. | Metcalfe Soc. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| GREEN CO.-con. |  | 1 |  | 3 | 75 |  | 1 |
| Jordan. | $\overline{6}^{-}$ |  |  |  | 29 | 105 |  |
| Monroe | 3 | $1-$ |  |  | 34 | 120 |  |
| Mt. Pleasant | 2 |  |  |  | 26 | 93 +178 |  |
| New Glarus.- |  |  |  |  | $\stackrel{2}{14}$ | 178 -142 | 1 |
| Spring Grove | 1 | 1 | 1 |  | 14 23 | 142 $\times 106$ |  |
| Washington- |  |  |  |  | 21 | 123 |  |
| York.-.--- |  |  |  |  | 22 | 189 |  |
| Albany, vil | 1 | 4 |  | 2 | 109 | 95 |  |
| Brooklyn, vil. | 2 |  |  |  | 28 | 43 |  |
| Browntown, vil |  |  |  |  | 47 79 | 161 | 1 |
| Monticello, vil. <br> New Glarus, vil. | $\begin{aligned} & 4 \\ & 1 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | 59 | 1645 | 1 |
| Brodhead, City: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1st ward.-. | 2 | 9 | 1 | 8 | 120 70 | ${ }_{263}^{161}$ | 2 |
| Monroe, City: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1st ward.-. |  |  |  | 3 | 315 | 327 | 2 |
| 2nd ward | 2 |  |  |  | 177 | 293 |  |
| 3rd ward 4th ward | $\begin{aligned} & 2 \\ & 4 \end{aligned}$ | 1 |  | 1 | 138 230 | $\begin{array}{r}29 \\ -250 \\ -\quad 196 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1 |
| Totals | 33 | 25 | 2 | 21 | 1,805 | 4,244 | 9 |
| GREEN LAKE CO. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Berlin | 3 |  |  |  | 87 | - 111 |  |
| Green Lake | 3 |  |  |  | 38 | 117 |  |
| Kingston. | 6 |  |  |  | 62 | 58 |  |
| Mackford-- |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{27}$ |  |  |
| Manchester---------------------------- |  | 1 |  |  | 24 | 112 |  |
| Marquette | $\stackrel{3}{9}$ |  | 1 |  | 25 | 132 | 1 |
| Seneca | 12 |  |  |  | 2 | . 64 |  |
| St. Marie | 12 |  |  |  | 10 | - 56 |  |
| Green Lake, vil.------------- | 3 | 2 |  |  | 155 | - 37 |  |
| Kingston, ${ }^{\text {Markesan, vil }}$ | 18 |  |  |  | 160 | 141 |  |
| Berlin, City: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1st ward | 30 |  |  |  | 137 | 42 |  |
| 2nd ward | 28 |  | 1 |  | 142 | - 74 | 1 |
| 4th ward | 19 |  |  |  | 48 | 46 |  |
| 5 th ward | 9 |  |  |  | 57 |  |  |
| Princeton, City: |  | 1 | 1 |  |  |  |  |
| 2nt ward | 16 |  |  |  | 69 | 79 |  |
| 3nd ward | 17 |  |  |  | 28 | 54 |  |
| Totals | 214 | 4 | 3 |  | 1,469 | 1,636 | 4 |
| IOWA CO. | 2 |  | 1. | 1 | 67 | 148 |  |
| Arena- | 1 |  |  |  | 41 | 295 | 1 |
| Clyde. | 1 |  |  |  | 11 | 158 |  |
| Dodgevill | 2 | 2 |  |  | 77 | 407 |  |
| Eden-- | 4 |  |  |  | $\stackrel{40}{36}$ | 259 |  |
| Highland- |  |  |  |  | 36 58 | 207 |  |
| Mifflin- |  |  |  |  | 77 | 130 | 2 |
| Mineral Point |  |  |  |  | 83 | 223 |  |
| Moscow- | 2 |  |  |  | 42 15 | 286 94 |  |
| Pulaski-.- | $\begin{array}{r}3 \\ 2 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1 |  |  | 15 26 | $\stackrel{94}{213}$ |  |
| Waldwick |  |  |  |  | 72 | 112 |  |
| Wyoming. | 3 |  |  |  | $\stackrel{17}{5}$ | 133 | --- |
| Arena, vil. |  |  |  |  | 59 <br> 48 | 36 <br> 56 | ------- |
| Avoca, vil. | 1 |  |  |  | 48 37 | 109 |  |
| Cobb, vil. |  |  |  |  | 54 77 | 44 |  |
| Highland, vil. |  |  |  |  | 77 |  | ---- |
| Hollandale, vil | 1 |  | 1 |  | 30 38 | 98 89 | 1 |

## PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR-Continued

| Counties, and Election Districts | Hammersley Dem. | Bucknam Pro. | Meisel Pro. | Taynton Pro. | Kohler Rep. | La Fol lette Rep. | Metcalfe Soc. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Rewey, vil.-- ${ }^{\text {Ridgeway, }}$ |  |  |  |  | 32 | 47 |  |
| Dodgeville, City: |  |  |  | 5 | 28 | 128 |  |
| 1st ward...... | 2 |  |  |  | 78 | 190 |  |
| 2nd ward | 7 | 1 |  | 1 | 217 | 189 |  |
| $\xrightarrow{\text { 3rd ward }}$ Mineral Point, City: |  |  | 1 |  | 103 | 160 |  |
| 1stward..---.- | 9 |  | 1 |  | 145 | 128 |  |
| 2nd ward | 10 | $1^{-}$ |  | 1 | 182 | 128 | 1 |
| 3rd ward 4 th ward |  |  | 1 | 3 | 41 | 60 |  |
| 4th ward | 4 |  |  |  | 64 | 57 |  |
| Totals | 63 | 7 | 5 | 13 | 1,896 | 4,443 | 6 |
| IRON CO. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Anderson |  |  |  |  | 10 | 45 |  |
| Garey--- | 1 |  |  |  | 10 49 49 | 36 50 | 2 |
| Kimball |  |  |  |  | 53 | 128 | 1 |
| Knight- |  |  |  |  | 52 | 212 | 1 |
| Omarcer |  |  |  |  | 144 | 156 |  |
| Pence.- |  |  |  |  | $\stackrel{52}{29}$ | 199 |  |
| Saxon--- |  |  |  |  | 94 | 163 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1st ward--- |  |  |  |  | 88 | 186 |  |
| 3 rd ward |  |  |  |  | 79 92 | 126 |  |
| 4th ward |  |  |  |  | 192 | 150 137 |  |
| 5th ward | 1 |  |  |  | 101 36 | 160 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 35 | 63 | 2 |
| Montreal, City: <br> 1st ward |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2nd ward |  |  |  |  | 40 | 61 | 3 |
| 3rd ward |  |  |  |  | 64 | 82 |  |
| 4 th ward |  |  |  |  | 33 | 65 |  |
| Totals | 2 |  | 1 |  | 1,122 | 2,010 | 8 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Albion | 1 |  |  |  | 120 | 318 |  |
| Alma Cente |  |  |  |  | 51 77 | 138 |  |
| Bear Bluff. |  |  |  |  | 9 | ${ }_{20}^{43}$ |  |
| Brockway |  |  |  |  | 17 | 85 |  |
| City Point |  |  |  |  | 7 | 34 |  |
| Curran |  |  |  |  | 16 | 135 | $i^{-}$ |
| Curran-. |  |  |  |  | 26 | 128 |  |
| Grarden Valley | 2 |  |  |  | 25 | 150 |  |
| Garfield....- | 2 |  |  |  | ${ }_{20}^{44}$ | 169 |  |
| Hixton.--- |  |  |  |  | 48 | 133 |  |
| Irving.-.. |  | 1 |  |  | 52 | 207 |  |
| Knapp--. |  |  |  |  | 3 | 26 |  |
| Manensky- | 1 | 1 |  |  | 13 | 47 | ...-. |
| Melrose... |  |  |  |  | 46 34 | 73 |  |
| Merrillan. | 3 |  |  |  | 69 | 89 | 1 |
| Millston. | 1 |  |  |  | 21 | 36 |  |
| North Bend |  |  |  |  | 85 | 73 |  |
| Northfield |  |  |  |  | 21 | 345 |  |
| Springfield | 2 |  |  |  | 11 | 225 |  |
| Hixton, vil.- |  |  |  |  | 57 | 52 |  |
| Melrose, vil.- |  | 1 |  |  | 118 | 58 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1stward.-..------- | 1 |  |  |  | 196 | 82 |  |
| 2nd ward | 2 |  |  |  | 133 | 118 |  |
| 3 rd ward. |  |  |  |  | 63 | 79 |  |
| 4 th ward. |  |  |  |  | 76 | 112 |  |
| Totals.- | 17 | 3 |  |  | 1,491 | 3,247 | 2 |

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR-Continued


PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued


PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

| Counties, and Election Districts | Hammersley Dem. | Bucknam Pro. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mei- } \\ & \text { sel } \\ & \text { Pro. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Tayn- } \\ \text { ton } \\ \text { Pro. } \end{gathered}$ | Kohler Rep. | La Follette Rep. | Metcalfe Soc. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| LA CROSSE CO. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bangor-.------ | 1 | 1 |  |  | 58 | 92 |  |
| Barre. | 1 |  |  |  | 26 | 109 | 1 |
| Burns | 2 |  |  | 1 | 74 | 92 |  |
| Campbell Farmington | 8 |  |  |  | 76 84 | 127 | 1 |
| Greenfield | 4 |  |  |  | 84 24 | 114 |  |
| Hamilton. |  |  |  |  | 80 | 178 | 1 |
| Holland | 1 | 1 |  | 5 | 175 | 168 |  |
| Onalaska | 1 |  | 1 |  | 99 92 | 104 115 | 1 |
| Shelby---- | 2 <br> 4 | $\stackrel{1}{2}$ |  |  | 92 40 | 115 | 1 |
| Bangor, vil. | 2 |  |  |  | 165 | 62 |  |
| Rockland, vil. | 3 | 2 |  |  | 31 | 21 |  |
| West Salem, vil. | 11 |  |  |  | 210 | 148 |  |
| Onalaska, City: 1st ward | 2 |  |  |  | 34 | 24 |  |
| 2nd ward---- | 2 |  |  |  | 82 | 47 |  |
| 3 rd ward | 3 |  |  |  | 63 | 30 |  |
| La Crosse, City: 1st ward | 13 | 1 |  |  | 198 | 217 |  |
| 2nd ward | 12 |  |  |  | 97 | 141 | $1{ }^{-1}$ |
| 3 rd ward | 13 | 1 |  |  | 128 | 234 | 1 |
| 4th ward | 9 |  |  |  | 342 77 | 184 209 |  |
| 5th ward | 2 14 |  | 1 | 2 | $\begin{array}{r}77 \\ 364 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 209 172 | 1 |
| 7 th ward | 10 |  |  |  | 348 | 246 |  |
| 8th ward | 22 |  |  | 2 | 242 | 453 |  |
| 9th ward | 5 |  |  |  | 198 | 277 | 1 |
| 110th ward | ${ }^{6}$ |  |  |  | 168 | 399 220 |  |
| 12 th ward | 10 |  |  |  | 63 | 64 | $1{ }^{-}$ |
| 13 th ward | 23 |  |  |  | 163 | 167 | 1 |
| 14 th ward | 22 |  |  | 1 | 678 | 295 |  |
| 15 th ward | 3 |  |  |  | 74 | 343 |  |
| 16th ward 17 th ward | 18 | 1 |  |  | 563 <br> 232 | 173 |  |
| 18 1th ward | 15 | 1 |  |  | 134 | 305 | 1 |
| 19th ward | 10 |  |  |  | 139 | 213 |  |
| 20th ward | 4 |  |  |  | 157 | 451 |  |
| 21st ward | 6 |  |  |  | 138 | 293 |  |
| Totals | 289 | 10 | 1 | 11 | 6,173 | 7,090 | 12 |
| LAFAYETTE CO.- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Argyle-- |  | 1 | 1 |  | 22 | 162 |  |
| Belmont. <br> Benton.- | 5 |  | ------ |  | 17 38 | $\begin{array}{r}87 \\ 139 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |
| Blanchard | 2 |  |  |  | 22 | 117 |  |
| Darlington | 8 | 1 | 1 | 1. | 86 | 233 | --- |
| Elk Grove Fayette. |  |  |  |  | 36 <br> 34 | 180 | ---- |
| Gratiot | 9 | 1 | 1 | $1-$ | 45 | 119 |  |
| Kendall--------------------------- | 5 |  |  |  | 18 | 157 |  |
| Lamont <br> Monticello | 1 |  |  |  | 37 <br> 14 | 148 |  |
| New Digging | $\overline{6}^{-}$ | 1 |  |  | 92 | 140 |  |
| Seymour------------------- | 7 |  |  |  | 42 | 157 | 1 |
| Shullsburg | 5 |  |  |  | 36 | 62 |  |
| Whyne Oak Spring | 4 |  |  |  | $\stackrel{21}{25}$ | 14 | ----- |
| Willow Springs.-- | 6 |  |  |  | 58 | 191 |  |
| Wiota---- | 5 |  |  |  | 96 | 311. |  |
| Argyle, vil. | 2 | 1 |  |  | 105 | 205 |  |
| Belmont, vil. |  | ---.-. |  |  | 61 73 | 88 186 |  |
| Bentanchardvilie, | $\stackrel{5}{2}$ |  | 1 | 1 | 85 | 179 |  |
| Gratiot, vil...-- | 2 |  | 1 |  | 24 | 51 |  |
| South Wayne, vil. | 4 |  |  |  | 78 | 46 |  |
| Darlington, City: | 12 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2nd ward | 32 |  | 1 |  | 193 | 262 | 1 |
| Shulssburg, City: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1st ward---- 2nd ward | $\begin{array}{r}9 \\ 12 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |  |  | 68 | 66 |  |
| 2nd ward | 12 |  |  |  | 51 | 76 | -- |
| Totals. | 156 | 5 | 6 | 3 | 1,636 | 3,966 | 3 |

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR-Continued

| Counties, and Election Districts | $\begin{gathered} \text { Ham- } \\ \text { mersley } \\ \text { Dem. } \end{gathered}$ | Bucknam Pro. | Mei- <br> sel <br> Pro. | Taynton Pro. | Kohler Rep. | La Follette Rep. | Metcalfe Soc. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| LANGLADE CO. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ackley---- | 6 |  |  |  | 43 | 133 |  |
| Ainsworth-------------------- | 9 |  |  |  | 20 | 34 |  |
| Antigo.-- | 23 |  |  |  | 87 | 191 |  |
| Elcho---------------------- | 1 |  |  |  | 78 | 38 |  |
| Evergreen | 4 |  |  |  | 33 | 44 |  |
| Langlade. | 7 12 |  |  |  | 37 <br> 36 <br> 17 | 88 | 2 |
| Norwood | 12 |  |  |  | 77 | 101 |  |
| Parrish. | 2 |  |  |  | 16 | 9 |  |
| Peck.- | 9 |  |  |  | 21 | 51 |  |
| Polar- | 6 |  |  |  | 69 | 87 |  |
| Price-- | 8 |  |  |  | 43 | 27 |  |
| Rolling | 7 |  |  |  | 75 | 130 |  |
| Uummit. | 2 |  |  |  | ${ }^{6}$ | 19 |  |
| Vilas. | 6 |  |  |  | 16 | 17 |  |
| Wolf River | 4 |  |  |  | 63 | 68 |  |
| White Lake, vil. | 2 |  |  |  | 94 | 75 |  |
| Antigo, City: | 12 |  |  |  | 203 | 93 |  |
| 2nd ward---------------------------- | 3 |  |  |  | 284 | 137 |  |
| 3 rd ward | 7 |  |  |  | 103 | 238 |  |
| 4th ward | 22 |  | 1 |  | 153 | 246 |  |
| 5th ward |  |  |  |  | 170 | 130 |  |
| 6 th ward | 26 | 2 |  |  | 298 | 228 |  |
| Totals. | 209 | 2 | 1 |  | 2,064 | 2,274 | 2 |
| LINCOLN CO. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Birch_-.-.--------------------- | $\stackrel{1}{2}$ | 1 |  | 1 | 68 84 | 83 124 | 1 |
| Corning------------------------------ | 1 |  |  |  | 17 | 247 |  |
| Harding- |  |  |  |  | 7 | 30 |  |
| Harrison | 1 |  |  |  | 17 | 121 |  |
| King |  |  |  |  | 36 | 24 |  |
| Merrill | 2 |  | 1 |  | 80 | 177 |  |
| Pine River | 3 |  |  |  | 51 | 256 |  |
| Rock Fall | 1 |  |  |  | 33 | 44 |  |
| Russell <br> Schley $\qquad$ | 1 |  |  |  | 54 50 | 136 184 |  |
| Scott- | 2 |  |  |  | 73 | 225 |  |
| Skanawan | 3 |  |  |  | 32 | 43 |  |
| Somo---- |  |  |  |  | 24 13 | 46 23 |  |
| Wilson-- |  |  |  |  | 10 | 24 |  |
| Merrill, City:------------- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1st ward----------------- | 1 |  | 1 |  | 143 | 230 |  |
| 2nd ward------------------------- | 9 |  |  | 1 | 153 214 | 115 174 |  |
| 4th ward | 4 | 1 |  |  | 84 | 220 | 1 |
| 5 th ward | 1 |  |  |  | 142 | 133 | 1 |
| 6th ward 7th ward | 4 |  | 1 |  | 144 234 | 254 402 | ----- |
| 8th ward. |  |  |  |  | 154 75 | 196 |  |
| Tomahawk, City: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1st ward <br> 2nd ward |  |  |  |  | 39 72 | 46 |  |
| 2nd ward | 7 |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r}72 \\ 132 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 142 |  |
| 4th ward | 1 |  |  |  | 129 | 163 |  |
| Totals. | 55 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2,210 | 3,930 | 3 |
| MANITOWOC CO. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Centerville--------------------------- | 31 |  |  |  | 74 82 | 236 |  |
| Cooperstown | 16 |  |  |  | $\stackrel{33}{ }$ | 216 |  |
| Eaton | 11 |  |  |  | 59 | 228 |  |
| Franklin---------------------- | 15 | 1 |  | 1 | ${ }_{34}^{61}$ |  |  |
| Gibson ${ }_{\text {Kossuth }}$ | 5 |  |  | 1 | 34 70 | 226 |  |
| Liberty-------------------------------- | 8 |  | 1 |  | 88 | 267 |  |
| Manitowoc | 1 |  |  |  | 26 | 86 | 1 |
| Manitowoc Rapids.- | 11 | 1 | 1 |  | 151 | 410 | 1 |
| Maple Grove..-.------------- | 9 |  |  |  | 35 | 244 |  |

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR-Continued


PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

| Counties, and Election Districts | Hammersley Dem. | Bucknam Pro. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mei- } \\ & \text { sel } \\ & \text { Pro. } \end{aligned}$ | Taynton Pro. | Kohler Rep. | La Follette Rep. | Metcalfe Soc. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| MARATHON CO.-con. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Athens, vil.- | 1 |  |  |  | 65 | 118 |  |
| Brokaw, vil | 2 4 |  |  |  | 26 | 70 |  |
| Elderon, vil |  |  |  |  | 56 37 | 123 |  |
| Fenwood, vi |  |  |  |  | $\stackrel{3}{3}$ | 32 |  |
| Hatley, vil. | 2 |  |  |  | 9 | 52 |  |
| Marathon, vil | 10 | 1 |  |  | 42 | 140 |  |
| McMillan, vil |  |  |  |  | 40 | 191 |  |
| Mosinee, R , | 19 |  |  |  | 165 | 223 |  |
| Schofield, vil | 2 | 1 |  |  | 46 84 | 83 199 | 6 |
| Spencer, vil. | 1 |  |  |  | 57 | 72 |  |
| Stratford, vi | 3 | 1 |  |  | 92 | 110 |  |
| Colby, city- |  |  |  |  | 34 | 18 |  |
| Wausau, city: |  |  |  |  |  | 28 |  |
| 1st ward, 1st pet.. | 16 |  |  |  | 397 | 479 |  |
| 1st ward, 2nd pct.....------ | 5 |  |  | 1 | 328 | 280 | 1 |
| 2nd ward.-- |  |  |  | 1 | 191 | 268 |  |
| 4 th ward | 8 |  |  |  | 273 287 | 194 90 |  |
| 5 th ward, 1st pet | 11 |  |  |  | 236 | 236 |  |
| 5th ward, 2nd pct. | 9 | 1 |  |  | 490 | 191 | 2 |
| 6 6th ward--- | 19 |  |  | 1 | 185 | 501 |  |
| 7th ward, 1st pct. | 13 | 1 |  |  | 255 | 370 |  |
| 7th ward, 2nd pct |  |  |  | 1 | 125 | 444 | 2 |
| 9th ward. | 7 |  |  |  | 162 | 588 <br> 342 | 4 <br> 4 |
| Totals. | 270 | 11 | 3 | 9 | 4,872 | 10,535 | 46 |
| MARINETTE CO. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Amberg---- |  |  |  |  | 104 | 58 | 2 |
| Beaver. |  |  |  |  | 42 | 108 |  |
| Beecher | 2 |  |  |  | 41 | 25 |  |
| Goodman |  |  |  |  | 50 | 20 |  |
| Grover. | 5 |  |  |  | 64 | 80 | 1 |
| Lake | 1 |  |  |  | 146 | 193 | 1 |
| Middle Inlet | 1 |  |  |  | 30 | 45 | 1 |
| Niagara- |  |  |  |  | 22 | 78 |  |
| Pembine | 3 |  |  |  | 139 | 38 |  |
| $\stackrel{\text { Peshtigo- }}{ }$ | 1 |  | 1 |  | 131 | 125 | 1 |
| Pound-- |  |  | 1 | 1 | 53 | 84 139 | 1 |
| Silver Cliff |  |  |  |  | 2 | 13 |  |
| Stephenson | 3 |  | 1 | 2 | 125 | 132 | 1 |
| Wagner | 1 |  |  |  | 46 | 38 | 1 |
| Coleman, vil | 1 |  |  |  | 27 | 47 | 4 |
| Niagara, vil | 4 | 1 |  |  | 191 | 398 |  |
| Pound, vil. |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{191}$ | 398 | 2 |
| Wausaukee, vil.- | 8 | ----- |  |  | 71 | 112 |  |
| Marinette, City: <br> 1st pct., 1st ward | 4 |  |  |  |  |  | 2 |
| 2nd pet., 1st ward | 2 |  |  |  | 76 | 223 | 2 |
| 1st pet., 2nd ward | 2 |  |  |  | 134 | 148 |  |
| 2nd pct., 2nd ward | 3 |  | 1 |  | 274 | 199 | 1 |
| 1 st pet., 3rd ward | 3 |  |  |  | 413 | 95 | 1 |
| 2nd pct., 3rd ward 1st. pct., 4th ward |  | 1 |  |  | 233 | 231 | 3 |
| 2nt. pct., 4th ward | 8 |  |  |  | 311 210 | 119 | 1 |
| 1st pct., 5th ward | 7 |  |  |  | 388 | 99 |  |
| 2nd pct., 5th ward |  |  |  |  | 252 | 128 |  |
| Peshtigo, City: 1st ward |  |  |  |  | 74 |  |  |
| 2nd ward. |  |  |  |  | 101 | 74 |  |
| 3rd ward. |  |  |  |  | 105 | 64 |  |
| Total. | 72 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 4,230 | 3,706 | 24 |

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR-Continued


PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued

| Counties, and Election Districts | $\begin{gathered} \text { Ham- } \\ \text { mersley } \\ \text { Dem. } \end{gathered}$ | Bucknam Pro. | Mei- <br> sel <br> Pro. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Tayn- } \\ \text { ton } \\ \text { Pro. } \end{gathered}$ | Kohler Rep. | La Follette Rep. | Metcalfe Soc. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| MILWAUKEE CO.-con. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| S. Milwaukee, city:-con. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3rd ward----------------- | 16 | 3 | 1 | ---- | 158 | 407 |  |
| Wauwatosa, City:----------- |  |  |  |  | 56 |  | 4 |
| 1st ward, pet. 1----------- | 11 |  |  |  | 410 | 78 | 6 |
| 1st ward, pet. 2----------- | 4 | 2 |  |  | 268 | 119 | 3 |
| 1st ward, pct. 3----------- | 15 |  |  |  | 312 | 191 | 14 |
| 1st ward, pet. ${ }^{\text {2nd }}$ ward, pe-------------- |  | 1 |  |  | 363 453 45 | 75 119 | 1 9 |
| 2nd ward, pct. 2 | 1 | 1 |  |  | 453 256 | 119 123 | 9 9 |
| 3 rd ward, pet. 1 | 10 | 1 |  |  | 345 | 118 | 5 |
| 3 rd ward, pet. 2 | 12 |  |  | 1 | 362 | 149 | 7 |
| 4 th ward, pet. 1 | 5 |  |  |  | 158 | 150 | 7 |
| 4 th ward, pet. 2 | 11 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 422 | 197 | 4 |
| 4th ward, pet. 3 | $\stackrel{3}{5}$ |  |  |  | 123 | 143 153 | 10 |
| 5 th ward, pet. 2 | 4 |  |  |  | 267 | 214 | 29 |
| West Allis, City: ward 1, pct. 1. | 2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ward 1, pet. 2 | 3 | $1-$ | 1 | $1^{-}$ | 92 | ${ }_{274}^{196}$ | 48 |
| pct. 3 | 18 |  |  |  | 90 | 366 | 28 |
| pct. 4 | 6 |  |  |  | 147 | 254 | 28 |
| pct. 5 | 3 |  |  | 1 | 64 | 198 | 25 |
|  | $\stackrel{3}{3}$ |  |  |  | 69 | 224 | 43 |
| ward 2, pet. 1 pet.------------------- | 13 |  |  |  | 174 86 | 193 136 | 12 |
| pct. 3 | 5 |  |  | 1 | 80 | 172 | 10 |
| pct. 4 | 10 |  |  |  | 56 | 195 | 19 |
| ward 3, pct. 1 | 15 |  |  |  | 163 | 121 | 6 |
| pct. 2 <br> pct. 3 | 5 | - |  | 1 | 271 144 | 168 96 | 4 |
| pet. 4 | 4 |  |  | 1 | 119 | 102 | 12 |
| ward 4 pct. 5 | 4 |  |  |  | 105 | 121 | 18 |
| ward 4, pct. 1 | 12 |  |  | 1 | $\begin{array}{r}80 \\ 108 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 254 | 45 |
| pet. ${ }^{\text {pect }}$ | 12 |  |  | 1 | 174 | 183 162 | 19 3 |
| pct. 4 | 12 |  |  |  | 159 | 188 | 37 |
| Milwaukee, ${ }^{\text {pct. }}$ City: | 4 | 1 |  |  | 32 | 98 | 15 |
| ward 1, pet. 1 | 10 | ----- |  | 2 | 290 | 49 | 2 |
| pct. ${ }^{\text {pet. }} \mathbf{3}$ | 12 |  |  |  | 127 | 110 | 2 |
| pet. 4 | 26 | 1 |  |  | 175 | $\stackrel{36}{96}$ | 1 |
| pct. 5 | 18 | 1 |  |  | 58 | 126 | 17 |
| pct. 6 | 19 |  |  |  | 77 | 106 | 5 |
| pct. 7 | 28 |  |  |  | 42 | 93 | 8 |
| pct. 8 | 18 |  |  | 4 | 152 | 66 | 6 |
| pct. ${ }^{9}$ | 25 |  |  |  | 107 | 118 | 10 |
| pct. 10 | 15 |  |  |  | 91 | 175 | 16 |
| pct. 11 <br> pct. 12 | 3 9 |  |  |  | 164 | 49 | 5 |
| pct. 13 | 17 |  |  | 1 | 190 | 8 | 4 19 |
| ward 2 pct. 14 | 16 |  |  |  | 106 | 67 | 3 |
| ward 2, pct. 1 | 8 |  |  | 1 | 52 | 73 | 31 |
| pct. ${ }^{2}$ | 13 |  |  | 1 | 65 | 91 | 20 |
| pct. 3 | 17 |  |  |  | 69 | 99 | 10 |
| pct. 4 | 15 |  |  |  | 72 | 85 | 6 |
| pct. 5 | 6 |  |  |  | 38 | 109 | 17 |
| pet. ${ }^{\text {pet. }} 7$ | 15 |  |  |  | 83 51 | 136 103 | ${ }_{21}$ |
| pet. 8 | 20 |  |  |  | 92 | 110 | 16 |
| ward 3, pet. 1 | 6 |  |  |  | 236 | 32 | 4 |
| pct. 2 | 6 |  |  | 1 | 153 | 68 | 3 |
| pct. ${ }^{3}$ | 9 |  |  |  | 107 | 91 | 5 |
| pet. ${ }^{\text {pet. }}$ | 5 | ----- |  | 1 | $\begin{array}{r}50 \\ 169 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 81 | 14 |
| pct. 6 | 15 |  |  |  | 113 | 49 |  |
| pet. 7-------------- | 10 |  |  |  | 97 | 75 | 5 |
| pet. 8. | 5 |  |  |  | 82 | 60 | 4 |
| pct. ${ }^{9}$ | 10 |  |  |  | 57 | 194 | 24 |
| pct. 10 | 11 |  |  |  | 171 | 41 | 1 |
| ward 4, pet. 1 | 5 | 1 |  |  | 77 | 58 | 2 |
| pct. ${ }^{2}$ | 11 |  |  |  | 56 | 89 | 11 |
| pct. ${ }^{\text {pet. }}$ | 31 | 1 |  |  | ${ }_{81}^{67}$ | 129 | 11 |
| pct. 4--.--------- | 6 |  |  |  | 81 | 58 | 3 |

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR-Continued

| Counties, and Election Districts | $\underset{\text { mersley }}{\text { Ham- }}$ Dem. | Bucknam Pro. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mei- } \\ \text { sel } \\ \text { Pro. } \end{gathered}$ | Taynton Pro. | Kohler Rep. | La Follette Rep. | Metcalfe Soc. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| MILWAUKEE CO.-con. <br> Milwaukee, city:-con.   43 78 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| pet. 5----------- | 21 |  |  |  | 133 | 56 |  |
| pct. 6---------- | 12 |  |  |  | 133 65 | 58 | 2 |
| pct. 7--- | 18 |  | 1 | 1 | 79 | 60 | 3 |
| pct. ${ }_{\text {pet }}{ }^{\text {9 }}$ | 8 |  |  |  | 110 | 60 | 5 |
| pct. 10 | 3 | 2 |  |  | $\begin{array}{r}94 \\ 114 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 131 | 4 |
| pet.11----------- | 13 |  |  | 1 | 114 | 94 | $\stackrel{4}{2}$ |
| pct. 12 | 12 | $1-$ |  |  | 46 | 110 | 34 |
| ward 5, pct. 1 | 14 |  |  |  | 36 | 141 | 24 |
| pct. ${ }^{\text {pet. }}$ | 15 | 1 |  |  | 62 | 104 | 22 |
| pct. 4 | 12 |  |  |  | 74 | 112 | 26 |
| pet. 5----------- |  |  |  |  | 44 | 151 | 70 |
| pct. 6----------- | 10 | 2 |  |  | 97 | 134 | 26 |
| pct. ${ }_{\text {pet. }} \mathbf{8}$ | 11 |  |  |  | 87 | 92 | 11 |
| pct. 9 | 2 | 1 |  |  | 60 | 181 | 19 |
| ward 6, pet. 1---------- | 14 | 1 |  |  | 141 87 | 106 | 13 |
| pct. ${ }_{\text {pet }}$ | 11 |  | 1 |  | 96 | 140 | 25 |
| pct. 4 | 7 | 1 |  |  | 47 | 117 | 13 |
| pct. 5 | 12 |  |  | 1 | 109 | 124 | 14 |
| pct. 7 | 17 |  |  |  | 94 | 70 | 21 |
| pct. 8 - | 7 |  |  |  | 67 39 | 127 | 40 |
| pct. ${ }_{\text {pet. }}{ }^{9}$ | ${ }_{3}^{2}$ |  | 1 |  | 77 | 97 | 48 |
| ward 7, pet. 1 | 1 |  |  |  | 68 | 117 | 48 |
| pct. ${ }_{\text {per }}$ | 9 |  | 1 |  | 56 <br> 36 <br> 6 | 1184 90 | ${ }_{29}$ |
| pct. 4 | 13 |  |  |  | 79 | 106 | 50 |
| pet. ${ }_{\text {pet. }}{ }^{\text {b }}$ | 12 | ---- |  |  | 71 | 126 | 42 |
|  | 3 |  |  |  | 64 | 102 | 47 37 |
| pct. 8 | 16 |  |  |  | 51 | 125 | 36 |
| pct. 9 pe----------- | 4 |  | 1 |  | 79 | 116 | 28 37 |
| pct. $11-\mathrm{-}$ p-------------- | 6 |  |  |  | 74 | 88 | 43 |
| ward 8 pect. 12 | 3 |  |  |  | 77 | 127 140 | 25 |
| ward 8, pct. $\frac{1}{2}$ | 8 |  |  |  | 61 | 132 | 15 |
| pct. 3 | 2 |  |  |  | 49 | 117 | 49 |
| pct. 4 | 4 | ---- |  |  | 54 | 147 | 34 |
| pct. 5 | 22 |  |  |  | 71 | 182 | 10 |
| pct. 7 - | 24 |  |  |  | 72 | 165 | 22 |
| pet. ${ }^{8}$ | 27 |  | 2 |  | ${ }_{79}$ | 195 | 46 |
| pct. ${ }^{\text {pct. }} 10$ | 19 |  |  |  | 77 | 177 | 17 |
| ward 9, pct. ${ }^{\text {pet }}$ | 18 |  |  |  | 64 | 71 | 21 |
| ward 9 pet. 2 | 5 |  | 1 | -------- |  | 103 | 20 39 |
| pct. 3 - | 3 10 |  |  |  | 47 | 120 | 38 |
| pct. ${ }^{\text {pet }}$ | 6 |  |  | 1 | 54 | 140 | 43 |
| pet. 6 | 2 |  |  |  | 53 | 127 | 40 |
| pct. 7 - | 17 |  |  |  | 66 | 107 | 46 |
| pct. ${ }_{\text {pct. }} 8$ | ${ }_{3}$ |  |  |  | 48 | 98 | 41 |
| ward 10, pct. ${ }^{\text {pct. }} 1$ | 8 |  |  |  | 56 | 155 | 43 |
| ward 10, pet. ${ }^{\text {pet }}$ | 8 |  |  | 1 | 46 | 137 | 42 |
| pct. ${ }^{\text {3 }}$ | 22 | ------ |  |  | 63 | 150 | 18 |
| pct. 4 - |  |  |  |  | 60 | 121 | 43 |
| pct. 5 |  |  |  |  | 37 | 109 | 26 |
| ward 11 pct. 6 - |  |  |  |  | 50 | 120 | 69 |
| ward 11, pet. ${ }_{\text {pct. }}{ }_{2}$ | $\stackrel{5}{2}$ |  |  |  | 33 | 102 | 40 |
| pct. ${ }^{\text {pet. }}$ | 11 |  |  |  | 40 | 132 | 42 |
| pet. 4-- | 5 |  |  |  | 44 | 128 | 41 |
| pct. 5 | 5 |  |  |  | 47 | 107 | 36 |
| pct. 6 | 13 |  |  |  | 38 | 166 | 37 |
| pct. 7 | 11 |  |  |  | 117 | 111 | 28 |
| pct. ${ }^{\text {pct }}$ | ${ }_{3}$ |  |  |  | 67 | 146 | 28 |
| pct. ${ }_{\text {pct. }} 10$ | 3 |  |  |  | 266 | 105 | 10 |

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued


## PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR-Continued



PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR-Continued

| Counties, and Election Districts | Hammersley Dem. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Buck- } \\ & \text { nam } \\ & \text { Pro. } \end{aligned}$ | Meisel Pro. | Taynton Pro. | Kohler Rep. | La Follette Rep. | Metcalfe Soc. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| MILWAUKEE CO.-con. <br> Milwaukee, city:-con. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 3 3i |  |  |  | 197 | 213 | 58 |
| pct. $27 .-$-------------- | 12 |  |  |  | $\stackrel{23}{23}$ | $\stackrel{29}{62}$ | 14 10 |
| pct. 29 ---------------- | 15 |  |  |  | 116 | 162 | 30 |
| pet. 30---------------- | 8 |  | 3 |  | 72 | 227 | 51 |
| pct. 31-------------- | 3 |  |  |  | 45 | 181 | 37 |
| pct. 32-..--------- | 2 |  |  |  | 133 | 225 | 31 |
| pct. 33-------------- | 10 |  |  |  | 155 | 172 | 34 |
| pct. 34------------ | 5 |  |  |  | 45 | 86 | 40 |
| pct. 35----------- | 3 |  |  |  | 1111 | 109 138 | 16 |
| pct. ${ }^{\text {p6}}$ 37------------------ | 9 7 |  |  |  | 157 | 193 | 16 |
| ward 21, pet. 1 | 8 |  |  |  | 92 | 198 | 13 |
| pct. 2 | 9 | 1 |  |  | 99 | 184 | 23 |
| pct. 3 | 13 |  |  |  | 99 | 137 | ${ }_{34}$ |
| pct. ${ }^{\text {pct. }} 5$ | 15 | 1 |  |  | 95 | 129 | 30 |
| pct. 6------------ | 23 |  |  | 2 | 79 | 132 | 39 |
| pet. 7------------ | 18 |  |  | 1 | 62 | 106 | 27 |
| pct. 8 | 10 | 1 | ---- |  | 104 | 116 | 33 |
| pct. 9 ----------- |  |  |  |  | 86 81 | 116 113 | 19 |
| pct. 110 | 5 | 1 |  |  | 82 | 165 | 75 |
| pct. 12 | 9 |  |  | 2 | 99 | 142 | 42 |
| pct. 13 | 10 | 1 |  |  | 114 | 168 | 41 |
| pet. 14-- | 5 |  |  |  | 80 | 215 | 47 |
| pct. 15 | 4 |  |  |  | 97 | 195 | 23 |
| ward 22, pet. 1-- | 2 |  |  |  | 70 | 112 | 31 |
| pct. 2 | 8 |  |  |  | 101 | 98 | 30 |
| pct. 3 | 8 |  |  |  | 72 | 115 | 48 |
| pct. ${ }^{\text {pet }}$ | 12 |  |  |  | 89 | 105 | 41 |
| pct. 6 | 3 | ------ |  |  | 33 | 122 | 43 |
| pct. 7 | 14 |  | 1 | ------ | 106 | 132 | 22 |
| pct. 8 - | 8 |  |  |  | 139 | 114 | 17 |
| pct. 10 | 10 |  |  |  | 107 | 118 | 14 |
| pct. 11 | 10 |  |  |  | 160 | 135 | 15 |
| pct. 12 | 13 | 1 |  |  | 127 | 107 | 10 |
| pct. 13 | 3 | ------ |  | ---- | 132 | 107 | 11 |
| pct. 14 | 13 |  | 1 |  | 139 250 | 101 | 9 9 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { pct. } 15 \\ & \text { pct. } 15 \end{aligned}$ | 13 |  |  |  | 263 | 103 | 26 |
| pct.17- | 11 |  |  |  | 148 | 135 | 21 |
| pct. 18 | 1 | 1 |  |  | 239 | 117 | 20 |
| pct. 19 | 5 | ----- |  |  | 179 | 99 |  |
| pct. 21 | 18 |  |  |  | 162 | 142 | 21 |
| pct. 22 | 6 |  |  |  | 153 | 160 | 29 |
| pet. 23 | 6 |  |  |  | 154 | 94 | 6 |
| pct. 24. | 12 |  |  |  | 206 | 94 | 11 |
| ward 23, pet. 1 | 6 |  |  |  | 74 <br> 55 |  |  |
| pct. 2 | 5 |  |  |  | 55 <br> 84 <br> 1 | 135 121 | 33 36 |
| pet. ${ }^{\text {pet. }}$ | 9 |  |  |  | 84 71 | 123 | 46 |
| pet. 5 |  |  |  |  | 101 | 132 | 26 |
| pet. 6-- |  |  |  |  | 99 | 113 | 12 |
| pct. 7 | 7 |  |  | ----- | 88 | 123 | 62 |
| pct. ${ }^{\text {pet }}$ | ${ }_{6}^{6}$ |  |  |  | 78 | 163 | 32 |
| pet. 10 | 8 |  |  |  | 92 | 144 | 22 |
| pet. 11. | 12 |  |  |  | 138 | 74 | 13 |
| pct. 12 | 10 |  |  |  | 157 | 93 | 16 |
| pct. 13. | 8 |  |  |  | 112 | 157 | 24 |
| pct. 14----------- | 6 |  |  |  | 76 73 | 145 | 36 34 |
| pet. 15----------- | 5 |  |  |  | 83 | 127 | 42 |
| pet. 17 | 7 | 1 |  |  | 116 | 161 | 5 |
| pct. 18 | 5 |  |  |  | 112 | 141 | $\stackrel{2}{49}$ |
| pet. 19 | 16 |  |  |  | 82 | 191 | $\stackrel{49}{21}$ |
| pct. 20 | 4 |  |  |  | 97 | 103 | $\stackrel{21}{24}$ |
| ward 24, pet. 1 - | 13 |  |  |  | 62 97 | ${ }_{226}^{216}$ | $\stackrel{24}{24}$ |
| pct. ${ }_{\text {pct }}{ }^{2}$ | 12 |  |  |  | 68 | 133 | 47 |

## PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR-Continued

| Counties, and Election Districts | Hammersley Dem. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Buck- } \\ & \text { nam } \\ & \text { Pro. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mei- } \\ & \text { sel } \\ & \text { Pro. } \end{aligned}$ | Taynton Pro. | Kohler Rep. | La Follette Rep. | Met- <br> calfe <br> Soc. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 3 |  |  | 2 | 120 | 103 | 25 |
| pct. 5----------- | 10 | 1 | 1 |  | 85 | 115 | 50 |
| pct. ${ }_{\text {pet }} \mathbf{7}$ | 14 |  |  | 1 | 97 | 183 | 39 |
| pet. 7----------- | 4 |  |  |  | 87 | 120 | 55 |
| pct. ${ }_{\text {pet. }} 8$ | 5 |  |  |  | 50 | 163 | 42 |
| pct. 9 | 7 |  |  |  | 117 | 146 | 59 |
| pet. 10-------------------- | 16 | 2 |  | 1 | 60 | 221 | 28 |
|  | 5 |  |  |  | 46 | 143 | 46 |
| ward 25, pct. 12 1------------------ | 11 |  |  |  | 48 | 72 | 11 |
|  | 6 |  |  |  | 63 | 129 | 62 |
|  | 7 | 1 |  |  | 49 | 137 | 50 |
| pet. 3------------------ | 10 |  |  |  | 66 | 139 | 41 |
| pet. ${ }^{\text {pet. }} 5$------------------ | ${ }_{9}^{6}$ |  |  |  | 65 93 | 118 | 37 |
| pct. ${ }^{\text {pct. }} 6$ | 6 |  |  |  | 90 | 145 | 43 |
| pet. 7 | 7 |  |  |  | 83 | 149 | 63 |
| pct. 8 | 6 |  |  |  | 71 | 142 | 52 |
| pct. ${ }_{\text {pct. }} 9$ | 2 |  |  |  | 74 | 133 | 52 |
| pct. 10 | 5 |  | 2 |  | 73 | 111 | 45 |
| pet. $11-$---------------- | 12 |  |  |  | 116 | 139 | 47 |
| pet. 12------------------- | 5 |  |  |  | 112 | 154 | 51 |
| pct. 14 | 11 |  |  |  | 97 | + 90 | 19 |
| pct. 15 | 8 |  |  |  | 105 | 160 | 41 |
| pct. 16 | 6 |  |  |  | 154 | 145 | 33 |
| pct. 17 | , |  |  |  | 202 | 242 | 50 |
| pct. 18 | 3 | 1 | 1 |  | 140 | 166 | 37 |
| Totals | 4,175 | 89 | 42 | 74 | 52,498 | 57,945 | 10,315 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Angelo <br> Byron $\qquad$ |  |  |  | 2 | 24 | 148 |  |
|  | 1 |  |  |  | 16 | 136 |  |
| Clifton------- |  |  |  |  | 29 | 267 |  |
|  | 4 |  |  |  | 18 | 218 | 1 |
| Grant | 1 |  |  |  | 7 | 60 |  |
| Greenfield <br> Jefferson |  | 2 | 1 | 4 | 24 | 111 |  |
|  | 1 |  |  |  | 14 10 | 213 |  |
| Lafayette <br> La Grange | 4 |  |  | 1 | 34 | 131 |  |
| Leon-..-- | 2 |  | 1 | 1 | 46 | 208 |  |
| Lincoln-- |  |  |  |  | 46 | 221 |  |
| New Lyme | $\stackrel{3}{2}$ |  |  |  | 47 | 127 |  |
|  | 1 | 1 |  |  | $\stackrel{18}{22}$ | 183 | ---- |
| Portland |  |  |  |  | 34 | 198 |  |
| Ridgevi | 3 |  |  |  | 34 | 224 | - |
|  |  |  |  |  | 10 | 19 |  |
| Sheldon | 2 | 3 |  |  | ${ }_{98}$ | 185 |  |
| Tomah Wellington- | 1 |  |  |  | 63 | 167 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 6 | 250 |  |
| Wells...-- | 1 |  |  |  | 14 | 117 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 15 | 229 |  |
| Cashton, vil. | 1 |  | 1 |  | 39 | 197 | 1 |
| Kendall, vil. | 1 |  |  |  | 52 | 138 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 7 | 50 |  |
| Norwalk, vil. | 2 |  | 1 | 1 | 49 10 | 149 |  |
| Wiltario, vil. |  |  |  | 1 | 49 | 119 |  |
| Sparta, City: |  |  |  |  | 4 | 70 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 1st ward } \\ & \text { 2nd } \end{aligned}$ | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 309 | 121 |  |
|  |  | 1 | 4 | 4 | 195 | 153 |  |
| 3rd ward <br> 4th ward | 2 | 1 | 3 | 2 | ${ }_{203}^{218}$ | 190 |  |
| Tomah, City: |  |  |  |  |  | 201 |  |
|  | 6 |  |  |  | 195 | 224 |  |
| 1st ward- | 9 |  |  | 1 | 187 | 308 |  |
| 3rd ward-------------------- | 3 |  | 1 |  | 93 | 285 |  |
| Totals | 52 | 11 | 14 | 18 | 2,307 | 6,078 | 4 |

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR-Continued

| Counties, and Election Districts | Hammersley Dem. | Bucknam Pro. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mei- } \\ & \text { sel } \\ & \text { Pro. } \end{aligned}$ | Taynton Pro. | Kohler Rep. | La Follette Rep. | Metcalfe Soc. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Armstrong |  |  |  |  | 28 | 141 | 1 |
| Brazley--- |  |  |  | 1 | 11 22 | 23 144 | 1 |
| Breed.- |  |  |  | 1 | 18 | 83 |  |
| Chase.- |  |  |  |  | 17 | 126 |  |
| Doty |  |  |  | 1 | 12 | 16 |  |
| Gillett |  |  |  |  | 44 | 211 | 1 |
| Howe. | 8 |  |  | 1 | 39 | 142 |  |
| Lena---.. | 7 |  |  |  | 40 | 128 |  |
| Little River-- | 16 |  |  |  | 109 65 | 342 147 | 1 |
| Maple Valley |  |  |  | $1^{-}$ | 79 | 155 |  |
| Morgan .-- | 9 |  |  |  | 46 | 111 |  |
| Oconto- | 3 |  |  | 1 | 111 | 238 |  |
| Oconto Fall Pensaukee | $\stackrel{9}{2}$ |  | 1 |  | 56 55 5 | 120 | 1 |
| Riverview |  |  |  |  | 17 | 81 |  |
| South Branch | 1 |  |  |  | 6 | 16 |  |
| Spruce. | 11 |  |  |  | 58 | 162 |  |
| Stiles-- | 1 |  | 1 |  | 70 | 141 |  |
| Underhill | $1-$ |  |  |  | 27 37 | 147 |  |
| Wheeler- | 2 |  |  | 1 | 47 | 90 | 1 |
| Gillett, vil. | 6 |  |  |  | 119 | 168 | 1 |
| Lena, vil. | 13 |  |  |  | 86 51 | 67 66 | 2 |
| Oconto, City: <br> 1st ward 1   106 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1st ward... | 1 |  |  |  | 106 | 147 |  |
| 3rd ward | ${ }^{-}$ |  |  | 1 | ${ }_{36}$ | 154 |  |
| 4 th ward | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 107 | 102 |  |
| 5 th ward | 6 |  |  |  | 145 | 130 |  |
| 6 th ward | 3 |  |  |  | 89 | 105 |  |
| 7th ward | 4 |  |  |  | 122 | 150 |  |
| 9 th ward |  |  |  |  | 125 | 172 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1st ward | 18 |  |  |  | 137 | 58 | 1 |
| 3 rd ward. | 21 |  |  |  | 111 | 90 |  |
| Totals | 171 | 3 | $?$ | 9 | 2,490 | 5,186 | 10 |
| ONEIDA CO. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cassian--- | 6 |  |  | - | 43 | 77 |  |
| Crescent. | 5 |  |  |  | 35 | 80 | ----- |
| Enterprise-- | 2 |  |  |  | ${ }_{31} 2$ | 43 |  |
| Hakelhurst.-.- | 4 |  |  | 1 | 42 | ${ }_{30}^{16}$ |  |
| Little Rice. |  |  |  |  | 9 | 13 |  |
| Lynne.- |  |  |  |  | 4 | 19 |  |
| Monocqua | 4 |  |  |  | 208 | 193 | -.--- |
| Monico | 4 |  |  |  | ${ }_{39}^{13}$ | 63 |  |
| Newbold | 4 |  |  |  | 19 <br> 47 <br> 17 | 47 112 | 1 |
| Piehl. | 2 |  |  |  | 17 | 24 |  |
| Pine Lake | 4 |  |  |  | 28 | 50 |  |
| Schoepke. | 1 |  |  |  | 30 | 73 |  |
| Stella-- | 3 |  |  |  | ${ }^{6}$ | 12 |  |
| Sugar Camp | 8 |  | 1 |  | 108 | 45 |  |
| Woodboro. | 1 |  |  |  | 18 | 24 |  |
| Woodruff | 6 |  |  |  | 36 | 38 |  |
| Rhinelander, City: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2nd ward.-.--- | 6 |  |  |  | 75 | 158 | $1{ }^{-1}$ |
|  | 7 |  |  |  | 77 | 204 | , |
| 4th ward.-.-.------------- | 14 |  |  |  | 248 | 76 | 1 |
| 5th ward-.--------------- | 19 |  |  |  | 213 | 100 | 1 |
| 6th ward... | 20 | --. -.. |  |  | 207 | 247 | 6 |
| Totals | 136 |  | 2 | 1 | 1,644 | 1,946 | 11 |

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR-Continued

| Counties, and Election Districts | Hammersley Dem. | Bucknam Pro. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mei- } \\ & \text { sel } \\ & \text { Pro- } \end{aligned}$ | Taynton Pro. | Kohler Rep. | La Follette Rep. | Metcalfe Soc. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| OUTAGAMIE CO. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Black Creek.- | 2 |  |  |  | 17 | 160 |  |
| Bovina-.-- | 1 |  |  |  | 48 | 34 |  |
| Buchanan | 7 |  |  |  | 22 | - 188 |  |
| Center. | 1 |  |  |  | 40 | 274 |  |
| Cicero. | 8 |  |  |  | 26 81 | 176 | 1 |
| Deer Creek |  |  |  |  | 13 | 47 |  |
| Ellington. | 1 |  |  |  | 93 | 168 |  |
| Freedom. | 14 |  |  |  | 40 | 234 |  |
| Grand Chut | 13 |  |  |  | 188 | 372 |  |
| Greenville. |  |  |  |  | $\stackrel{91}{50}$ | 205 66 |  |
| Hortonia-- | $\stackrel{2}{3}$ |  |  |  | 50 27 | 66 82 | ------- |
| Liberty | 1 |  |  | $1^{-}$ | 16 | 74 |  |
| Maine.- | 2 |  |  |  | 19 | 69 |  |
| Maple Creek | 1 |  |  |  | 11 | 111 |  |
| Oneida.-- | 2 |  |  |  | 85 | 138 |  |
| Osborn- <br> Seymour | 2 |  |  |  | 23 26 | 107 | 1 |
| Vandenbroek | 9 |  |  |  | 17 | 99 |  |
| Bear Creek, vil. | 1 |  |  |  | $\stackrel{37}{54}$ | 22 | 1 |
| Combined Locks, vil | 8 | 1 |  |  | ${ }_{22}^{54}$ | 88 |  |
| Hortonville, vil.. | 8 |  |  |  | 134 | 96 |  |
| Kimberly, vil. | 49 | 2 |  |  | 143 | 336 | 1 |
| Little Chute, vil | 21 |  |  |  | 161 124 | 487 67 | 1 |
| Shiocton, vil <br> Appleton, City: |  |  |  |  | 124 |  |  |
| Ast ward, 1st pet.---------- | 8 |  |  |  | 804 | 200 |  |
| 1 st ward, 2 nd pet. | 3 | 1 |  |  | 551 | 159 |  |
| 2nd ward, 1st pet. | 11 |  |  |  | 376 | 134 | 4 |
| 2nd ward, 2nd pct. | 13 |  |  | 1 | 297 | 133 |  |
| 3rd ward, 1st pet.- | 45 | 1 |  | 1 | 440 345 | 313 490 | 1 |
| 4 th ward, 1 st pet. | 5 |  |  |  | 66 | 151 |  |
| 4th ward, 2nd pct.--------- | 14 | 2 |  |  | 270 | 318 | 3 |
| 5 th ward, 1st pct. <br> 5th ward, 2 nd pct. | 10 |  | 1 |  | 273 369 | $\stackrel{291}{577}$ | 2 |
| 6th ward, 1 st pet...----------- | 8 | 2 | 1 |  | 391 | 315 | 2 |
| 6th ward, 2nd pet.--------- | 6 |  |  |  | 326 | 389 | 1 |
| Kaukauna, City: <br> 1st ward, 1st. pct. | 14 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 203 | 188 | 3 |
| 2nd ward, 2nd pet...-----..-- | 15 |  |  |  | 236 | 184 |  |
| 3rd ward, 3rd pet...-.-.----- | 5 |  |  |  | 159 | 338 |  |
| 4th-5th ward, 4th pet. .-.--- | 18 |  | 1 |  | 195 | 213 205 | 1 |
| New London, City --------- |  | 1 |  | 1 | 102 | 205 |  |
| Seymour, City: 1st ward | 4 |  |  |  | 88 | 112 |  |
| 2nd ward | 3 |  |  |  | 52 | 114 |  |
| Totals. | 369 | 13 | 5 | 6 | 7,151 | 9,094 | 28 |
| OZAUKEE CO. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Belgium | 101 | 1 |  |  | 24 | 93 |  |
| Fedarburg | 4 |  | $1$ | 1 | 45 <br> 34 | 191 |  |
| Grafton | 7 |  |  |  | 33 | 148 |  |
| Mequon | 36 |  |  |  | 140 | 295 | 3 |
| Port Washington | 32 |  |  |  | 22 | 114 | 3 |
| Saukville. | 26 |  |  |  | 11 | 167 |  |
| Fredium, vili.---- | 79 | 1 |  |  | $\begin{array}{r}25 \\ 8 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\stackrel{23}{15}$ | 1 |
| Grafton, vil. | 12 |  |  |  | 110 | 172 |  |
| Saukville, vil. | 26 |  |  |  | 19 | 54 |  |
| Thiensville, vil.. | 18 |  |  |  | 54 | 35 |  |
| Cedarburg, City: 1st ward |  |  |  |  | 106 | 162 | 1 |
| 2nd ward | 3 |  |  |  | 48 |  |  |
| 3rd ward- | 15 |  |  |  | 45 | 68 | 1 |
| Port Washington, City: 1st ward | 88 |  |  |  | 39 | 94 |  |
| 2nd ward | 51 |  |  |  | 42 | 57 |  |
| 3rd ward........-- | 70 |  |  |  | 51 | 46 | 1 |

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR-Continued

| Counties, and Election Districts | Hammersley Dem. | Bucknam Pro. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mei- } \\ & \text { sel } \\ & \text { Pro. } \end{aligned}$ | Taynton Pro. | Kohler Rep. | La Follette Rep. | Metcalfe Soc. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| OZAUKEE CO.-con. <br> Port Washington, city;-con. <br> 4th ward <br> 5th ward $\qquad$ <br> 6 th ward $\qquad$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 27 |  |  |  | 40 | 76 | 1 |
|  | 37 |  |  |  | 73 | 103 |  |
|  | 65 |  |  |  | 76 | 98 |  |
| Totals. | 797 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1,045 | 2,265 | 13 |
| PEPIN CO. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Albany | 1 |  |  |  | 8 | 191 |  |
| Durand | 1 |  | 2 | 2 | 28 | 47 |  |
| Lima. |  |  | 2 | 2 | $\stackrel{40}{55}$ | 152 |  |
| Pepin-- |  |  |  |  | 43 | 133 | 1 |
| Stockholm | 1 |  | 1 |  | 9 | 60 | 1 |
| Waterville | 1 |  | 1 |  | 139 | 191 | 3 |
| Waubeek- |  |  |  |  | 20 | 21 |  |
| Pepin, vil.--vi----------------- | 4 |  | 3 |  | 77 <br> 18 | 55 |  |
| Stockholm, vil.--------------- | 2 |  |  |  | 18 | 25 |  |
| 1st ward.-- | 5 |  |  |  | 68 |  |  |
| 2nd ward | 5 | 1 | 1 |  | 164 | 138 | 1 |
| 3rd ward |  |  |  |  | 104 | 103 |  |
| Totals. | 22 | 1 | 8 | 2 | 773 | 1,267 | 6 |
| PIERCE CO. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Clifton- ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |  |  | 15 | 110 |  |
| Diamond Bluff |  |  |  | 1 | 17 | 88 |  |
| Ellsworth. |  | 1 |  |  | 119 | 224 |  |
| Gilman |  |  |  |  | $\stackrel{33}{33}$ | 153 |  |
| Hartland | 2 |  |  |  | 60 | 167 |  |
| Isabelle |  |  |  |  | 7 | 17 |  |
| Maiden Rock | - |  |  | $4{ }^{-}$ | 19 | 115 | ----- |
| Martell |  |  |  |  | 68 | 270 |  |
| Oak Grove |  |  |  |  | 15 | 101 |  |
| River Falls | 3 |  |  | 1 | 30 | 205 |  |
| Rock Elm |  |  |  |  | 87 | 104 |  |
| Spring Lake |  |  |  | 1 | 23 | 103 |  |
| Trenton- | 1 |  |  |  | 48 | 141 | 1 |
| Trimbelle |  |  |  |  | 45 | 269 |  |
| Union--- |  |  |  |  | 33 | 153 |  |
| Bay City, vil. | 2 |  |  | 1 | 3 249 | $\begin{array}{r}41 \\ 241 \\ \hline 1\end{array}$ |  |
| Elmwood, vil. | 2 |  |  | 1 | 38 | 118 | 1 |
| Maiden Rock, vil |  |  |  |  | 49 | 38 | ----- |
| Plum City, vil.-- |  |  |  |  | 116 | 71 |  |
| Prescott, City: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1st ward. | 1 |  |  |  | 29 | 20 |  |
| 2nd ward | 1 |  | 1 |  | 39 | 12 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2nd election dist. | 5 |  |  | 1 | 255 | 375 | 1 |
| Totals. | 22 | - 1 | 1 | 11 | 1,554 | 3,503 | 4 |
| POLK CO. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Alden. | 3 | 1 |  |  | 52 | 242 169 | 1 |
| Applsam Lake |  |  |  |  | 58 | 129 |  |
| Beaver-... |  |  |  |  | 32 | 48 |  |
| Black Brook | 1 |  | 1 | 1 | 29 | 131 |  |
| Bone Lake. | 1 |  |  |  | 18 | 160 |  |
| Clam Falls | 1 |  |  |  | 26 | 87 |  |
| Clayton-- | 1 |  |  | 1 | 15 | 111 | 1 |
| Clear Lake. | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 25 50 | 181 |  |
| Farmington |  |  | 1 | 1 | 17 | 159 |  |
| Garfield.-- |  |  |  |  | 52 | 147 |  |
| Georgetown- | 1 |  |  |  | 24 | 91 | 1 |
| Johnstown -- |  |  |  |  | 11 | 45 215 |  |
| Lincoln.-.----------------------- | 2 |  |  |  | 31 | 174 | --- |

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR-Continued

| Counties, and Election Districts | $\begin{gathered} \text { Ham- } \\ \text { mersley } \\ \text { Dem. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Buck- } \\ \text { nam. } \\ \text { Pro. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mei- } \\ \text { sel } \\ \text { sro. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Tayn- } \\ \text { tonn } \\ \text { Pro. } \end{gathered}$ | Kohler Rep. | $\begin{gathered} \text { La Fol- } \\ \text { Lette } \\ \text { Rep. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Met- } \\ & \text { calfe } \\ & \text { Soc. } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| POLK CO.-con. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lurain--.----- | 1 |  |  |  | 28 | 95 |  |
| Mckiniey.- |  |  |  |  | 31 | ${ }^{66}$ |  |
| Milltown | 1 |  |  |  | 40 | 123 |  |
| St. Croix Falls. |  |  |  | 1 | 52 | 105 |  |
| Sterling---- | 1 |  |  | 1 | $\stackrel{17}{25}$ | 107 | 2 |
| Balsam Lake, vil. | 1 |  |  |  | 77 | 24 |  |
| Centuria, vil. |  |  |  | 2 | ${ }_{35}^{47}$ | ${ }_{31} 1$ |  |
| Clear Lake, vil: |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r}76 \\ \hline 7 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}100 \\ 54 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |
| Dresser Jet., Vil | 1 |  |  | 1 | $\begin{array}{r}27 \\ 81 \\ \hline 1\end{array}$ | ${ }_{93}^{54}$ |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Frederic }}$ Lreck, vil. | 4 |  |  |  | 87 | 78 |  |
| Milltown, vil. |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{83}^{62}$ | 47 |  |
| Osceola, vil. ${ }^{\text {Ste- }}$ |  |  |  | 2 | 121 | 43 |  |
| Amery, City.-... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Totals | 24 | 2 | 2 | 14 | 1,566 | 3,858 | 6 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Almon- ${ }^{\text {Ald--- }}$ | 15 |  |  |  | 53 | 90 |  |
| Amherst-- | 39 |  | 1 |  | 24 24 35 | 201 | 1 |
| ${ }^{\text {Belmont-- }}$ Buena Vista | 25 |  |  |  | ${ }_{61}$ | 66 |  |
| Carson.-.- | 13 |  | 2 |  | 34 | 128 | 1 |
| Dewey---- | ${ }_{6}^{20}$ |  |  |  | 28 | 133 | $1-$ |
| Grant |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lanark | 15 |  |  |  | 38 | 88 |  |
| Linwood-- |  |  |  |  | 14 <br> 12 | 197 |  |
| Pine Grove | 4 |  | 1 |  | ${ }_{6} 1$ | 42 |  |
| Plover-- | 109 | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Stockton | 93 |  |  |  | 19 | 70 |  |
| Almond, vil. | ${ }_{8}^{4}$ |  |  |  | ${ }_{118}^{63}$ | 70 |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Amherst }}$ A Jct., vil. | 6 |  |  |  | 11 | 34 | 1 |
| Junction City, vil. Nelsonvile, vil. | 6 |  |  |  |  | 69 |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Plover, }}$, vil. | ${ }_{7}^{6}$ |  |  |  | 23 48 | ${ }_{79}^{48}$ | 2 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2 2nd ward, ist pct. | 19 |  |  | 2 | ${ }_{133}^{212}$ | 124 |  |
| 2nd ward, 2 nd pet. | 30 |  |  |  | 214 | 129 |  |
| 3 rd ward, 2 nd pet. | 15 |  |  |  | 145 96 | 161 | 1 |
| 4 4th ward, 1 st pet. | ${ }_{25}{ }^{36}$ |  |  |  | 42 | 115 |  |
| 5th ward...... | ${ }_{17}^{17}$ |  |  |  | 139 53 |  | 3 <br> 2 |
| Totals | 641 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 2,036 | 3,459 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Eisenstein |  |  |  | 1 | 27 50 | 100 |  |
| Emery- | 1 |  |  |  | 16 | 126 |  |
| Fifield ${ }^{\text {Flambeau }}$ |  |  |  |  | 14 56 56 | 133 67 |  |
| Georgetown | 1 |  |  |  | 19 | 48 |  |
| Hackett-.. |  |  |  |  |  | 36 <br> 84 |  |
| Harmony |  |  |  |  | 36 | 57 |  |
| Kennan. | 1 |  | 1 |  | ${ }_{12}^{16}$ | 71 |  |
| Knox | 3 |  |  |  | 64 | 216 | ${ }^{-}$ |

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—Continued


PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR-Continued

| Counties, and Election Districts | Hammersley Dem. | Bucknam Pro. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mei- } \\ & \text { sel } \\ & \text { Pro- } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Tayn- } \\ \text { ton } \\ \text { Pro. } \end{gathered}$ | Kohler Rep. | La Follette Rep. | Metcalfe Soc. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| RICHLAND CO.-con. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Forest_------------------- | 1 |  |  | 1 | 48 | 70 |  |
| Henrietta------------------------- | 2 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 70 | 115 |  |
| Ithaca-- |  | 1 |  | 1 | 51 100 | $\begin{array}{r}195 \\ 74 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1 |
| Orion.- | 5 | 1 |  | 1 | 100 | 159 | 1 |
| Richland |  | 1 |  | 3 | 108 | 136 |  |
| Richwood | 2 |  |  |  | 41 | 169 |  |
| Rockbridge | 1 | 1 |  | 4 | 91 | 102 |  |
| Westford |  |  |  | 2 | 66 16 | 84 194 |  |
| Willow. | 1 |  |  |  | 50 | 194 |  |
| Cazenovia, vil |  |  |  |  | 43 | 119 |  |
| Lone Rock, vil | 2 |  |  | 1 | 49 | 80 |  |
| Viola, vil.------ | 4 |  |  | 1 | 109 | 38 |  |
| Richland Center, City: 1st ward | 8 |  |  |  | 209 | 128 | 1 |
| 2nd ward | 11 | 1 |  |  | 156 | 191 | 1 |
| 3rd ward | 20 |  |  |  | 337 | 1.64 |  |
| Totals | 78 | 5 | 1 | 25 | 1,928 | 2,656 | 2 |
| ROCK CO. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Aeloit- | 1 |  |  |  | 120 | 110 |  |
| Bradford |  |  |  |  | 97 | 38 |  |
| Center. |  |  |  |  | 55 | 94 |  |
| Fulton |  |  |  |  | 82 | 40 |  |
| Harmony | ${ }_{2}^{1}$ |  |  |  | 103 | 116 |  |
| Janesville |  | 1 |  | 1 | +76 | 104 |  |
| Johnstown | 1 |  |  |  | 83 | 54 |  |
| La Prairie | 1 |  |  |  | 90 | 74 |  |
| Lima | 1 |  |  |  | 122 | 66 |  |
| Magnolia | 1 |  |  |  | 25 | 102 |  |
| Milton- | 1 | 2 |  | 5 | 167 | 199 | 1 |
| Newark Plymouth | 1 | ------ |  | 1 | 52 | 44 98 |  |
| Porter. | 3 |  |  |  | 53 | 99 |  |
| Rock |  |  |  |  | 55 | 126 |  |
| Spring Valley |  |  |  |  | 22 | 158 |  |
| Turtle- | 3 |  |  |  | 96 | 151 |  |
| Union-.-- |  |  |  |  | 74 | 102 |  |
| Clinton, vil. |  |  |  | 4 | 173 | 97 |  |
| Footville, vi |  |  |  |  | 61 238 | 78 128 |  |
| Orfordville, vil. | 1 | 1 |  | 1 | 238 70 | 128 | 2 |
| Beloit, City: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1st ward | 8 |  |  |  | 258 | 182 |  |
| 2nd ward | 3 <br> 7 |  |  |  | 528 | 129 |  |
| 4 th ward | 7 |  | 2 | - 1 | 263 | 182 | 2 |
| 5 th ward | 3 |  |  | 3 | 225 | 138 |  |
| 6 th ward. | 6 |  |  | 1 | 261 | 211 | 1 |
| 7 th ward | 9 | 1 |  | 3 | 291 | 284 |  |
| 8 th ward | 7 |  |  |  | 356 | 252 | 1 |
| 9 9th ward | ${ }^{6}$ |  |  |  | 287 | 236 | 2 |
| Edgerton, City | 12 |  |  |  | 423 | 399 | ${ }_{2}$ |
| Janesville, City: | 3 | 2 |  | 2 | 323 | 296 | 2 |
| 1st ward, 1st pet.- | 2 |  |  |  | 198 | 200 |  |
| 1stward, 2nd pet. | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 247 | 318 |  |
| 2nd ward, 1st pct..-.------- | ${ }_{9}^{6}$ | 1 | 1 | 3 | 134 | 164 | 1 |
| 2nd ward, 2nd pct. <br> 3rd ward $\qquad$ | 9 |  | 1 | 1 | 315 508 50 | $\stackrel{263}{232}$ | 1 |
| 4 th ward, 1st pet. | 8 |  |  | 2 | 186 | 436 |  |
| 4th ward, 2nd pct.--------- | 4 |  |  |  | 176 | 431 | 1 |
| 6th ward-...--.----------- | 4 |  |  |  | 150 | 340 | 1 |
| 7 th ward |  |  |  | 1 | ${ }_{243}$ | 198 |  |
| Totals...----------....... | 147 | 9 | 5 | 33 | 8,507 | 7,739 | 20 |

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR-Continued

| Counties, and Election Districts | Hammersley Dem. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Buck- } \\ & \text { nam } \\ & \text { Pro. } \end{aligned}$ | Meisel Pro. | Taynton Pro. | Kohler Rep. | La Follette Rep. | Metcalfe Soc. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| RUSK CO. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Atlanta - |  | 1 |  |  | 83 | 71 |  |
| Big Bend. | 3 |  |  |  | 53 | 48 | --.--- |
| Big Falls.-...- |  |  |  |  | 15 | 88 | --.-.-- |
| Cedar Rapids |  |  |  |  | $\stackrel{2}{35}$ | 18 | ------- |
| Flambeau |  |  |  |  | 57 | 111 | 1 |
| Grant. | 3 |  |  | 1 | 99 | 123 |  |
| Grow- | 1 |  |  |  | 40 | 74 |  |
| Hawkins | 1 |  |  |  | 17 | 41 |  |
| Lawrence |  |  |  |  | -6 | 19 22 |  |
| Marshall | 1 |  | 1 |  | 25 | 89 | - |
| Murry - |  |  |  |  | 29 | 52 |  |
| Richland |  |  |  |  | 13 | 9 |  |
| Rusk- | 1 |  |  |  | 12 | 72 | 1 |
| South Fork |  |  |  |  | $2{ }^{7}$ | 72 |  |
| Stubbs. | ${ }^{-}$ |  | 1 | 1 | 65 | 110 | ${ }^{-}$ |
| Thornapple | 3 |  |  |  | 48 | 49 |  |
| True-.- | 2 |  |  |  |  | 56 |  |
| Washington. |  |  |  |  | 16 2 | 51 |  |
| Wilkinson <br> Willard. |  |  |  |  | $\stackrel{2}{9}$ | 12 | --. |
| Wilson. | $1-$ |  |  |  | 5 | 25 |  |
| Bruce, vil. |  |  |  | 1 | 82 | 27 |  |
| Conrath, vil. |  |  | 1 |  | 19 | ${ }^{6}$ | ------- |
| Glen Flora, vil |  |  | 1 |  | 27 61 | 43 |  |
| Ingram, vil. |  |  |  |  | 29 | 25 |  |
| Sheldon, vil. |  |  |  |  | 28 | $\stackrel{26}{ }$ |  |
| Tony, vil...--- |  |  |  |  | 34 | 29 |  |
| Weyerbauser, vil. <br> Ladysmith, City: | 1 |  |  |  | 34 | 52 |  |
| 1stward...... |  |  |  |  | 68 | 37 |  |
| 2nd ward | 1 |  |  |  | 72 | 59 |  |
| 3rd ward | 1 |  |  |  | 60 | 46 |  |
| 4 th ward | 1 |  |  |  | 47 | 48 |  |
| 5 th ward 6th ward | 1 |  |  |  | 36 | 74 |  |
| 7 th ward | 3 |  | 1 |  | 130 | 66 |  |
| Totals. | 28 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 1,532 | 1,896 | 5 |
| ST. CROIX CO. |  |  |  |  | 58 | 198 |  |
| Cady--- | 1 | 1 |  | 1 | 38 | 194 |  |
| Cylon- | 4 |  |  |  | 33 | 131 |  |
| Eau Galle |  |  |  | 1 | 35 | 274 |  |
| Emerald | 9 |  |  | 1 | 35 | 174 139 | 1 |
| Erin Prairi | 27 |  | 1 | 1 | 7 | ${ }_{207}^{139}$ |  |
| Glent-- | 3 |  |  | 1 | 31 | 305 |  |
| Hammond | 30 |  |  |  | 50 | 102 | 1 |
| Hudson |  |  |  |  | 49 | 73 |  |
| Kinnickinnic-- | 4 |  |  | 2 | $\begin{array}{r}21 \\ 4 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 116 |  |
| Pleasant Valley | 16 |  |  |  | 29 | 64 |  |
| Rush River. | 3 |  |  |  | 22 | 124 |  |
| Somerset- | 7 |  |  |  | 9 | 72 |  |
| Springfield----------------- | 4 |  |  | 1 | ${ }_{25}$ | 289 | 1 |
| Stanton-- | 31 |  |  |  | 35 | 126 |  |
| Star Prairie | 2 |  |  |  | 29 | 79 |  |
| Troy-.-. | 4 | 1 |  |  | $\stackrel{26}{96}$ | 111 | ----- |
| Warren. | 44 |  |  |  | 96 190 | 90 144 | ------- |
| Baldwin, vil. | 5 |  |  |  | 197 | 144 |  |
| Deer Park, vil. | 38 |  |  | 2 | 54 | 37 |  |
| North Hudson, vil. |  |  |  |  | 14 | 171 |  |
| Somerset, vil. | 4 |  |  | ---- | 44 | 44 |  |
| Star Prairie, vil. | 3 |  |  |  | 40 | 51 |  |
| Wilson, vil.-- | 1 |  |  |  | 45 | 82 |  |

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR-Continued

| Counties, and Election Districts | $\underset{\text { mersley }}{\text { Ham- }}$ Dem. | Bucknam Pro. | Meisel Pro. | Taynton Pro. | Kohler Rep. | La Follette Rep. | Metcalfe Soc. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ST. CROIX CO.-con. <br> Glenwood, City: <br> 1st ward |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2nd ward |  |  |  |  | 14 | 35 |  |
| 3rd ward. | $1-$ |  |  | 1 | 58 | 34 |  |
| Hudson, City: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1st ward | 3 |  |  |  | 38 | 72 |  |
| 2nd ward. | 11 8 |  |  | 2 | 277 186 | 213 355 | 1 |
| New Richmond, City: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1st ward ${ }^{\text {n }}$----- | 27 |  |  |  | 115 | 56 |  |
| 2nd ward | 31 4 |  |  | 1 | 129 28 | 76 84 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Totals. | 334 | 2 | 1 | 14 | 2,000 | 4,730 | 4 |
| SAUK CO. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bear Creek |  | 1 |  |  | 12 | 231 | 2 |
| Dellona |  |  |  |  | 9 | 94 |  |
| Delton. | 4 | 2 |  |  | 81 | 114 | 1 |
| Excelsior |  | 1 |  | 1 | 43 | 165 |  |
| Fairfield |  | 2 |  |  | 64 | 58 |  |
| Franklin. | 1 | 1 |  |  | ${ }_{26}^{5}$ | 324 154 | 1 |
| Greenfield - |  |  |  |  | 56 | 154 |  |
| Honey Creek |  |  |  |  | 38 | 184 |  |
| Ironton-- | 1 |  |  | 1 | 38 | 165 |  |
| La Valle. | 1 |  |  |  | 37 | 203 |  |
| Merrimack -- |  | 1 |  | 1 | 35 | 120 | 1 |
| Prairie du Sac | 1 |  |  |  | 72 | 75 |  |
| Reedsburg-- | 1 | 1 |  | 1 | 39 | 214 |  |
| Spring Green |  |  |  |  | 18 77 | 89 171 |  |
| Troy-.-.- |  |  |  |  | 99 | 250 | 2 |
| Washington-------------.--- | 3 | 1 |  |  | 60 | 230 |  |
| Westfield. |  |  |  |  | 27 | 317 | 1 |
| Winfield----.--------.-.-. | 2 |  |  |  | 21 | 150 | 1 |
| Woodland_----------------- | 3 | 5 | 1 | 13 | 29 | 184 |  |
| Ableman, vil. | 1 |  |  |  | 30 | 116 |  |
| Ironton, vil. <br> La Valle vil | 1 | 1 |  | 2 | 21 61 | 31 78 | ----- |
| Lime Ridge, vil.----------------- | 1 |  |  |  | 41 | 25 | 1 |
| Loganville, vil. |  |  |  |  | 18 | 113 |  |
| Merrimack, vil..------------ |  |  |  | 1 | 25 | 61 |  |
| North Freedom, vil....-------- | 1 |  |  | 2 | 65 | 102 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 19 | 135 |  |
| Prairie du Sac, vi <br> Sauk City, vil. | 1 |  |  | 1 | ${ }_{123}^{212}$ | 202 | ----- |
| Baraboo, City: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1st ward, 1st pet. <br> 1st ward, 2nd pet. | ${ }_{1}^{2}$ | ${ }_{1}^{2}$ |  |  | 324 186 | 201 |  |
| 2nd ward, 1st pet.-.----------- | 1 |  |  |  | 186 310 | 147 245 |  |
| 2nd ward, 2nd pet. | 2 | 1 |  |  | 214 | 298 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1st ward | 1 |  |  | 3 | $\begin{aligned} & 185 \\ & 271 \end{aligned}$ | 290 329 | 1 |
| 2nd ward. |  |  |  |  |  | 329 |  |
| Totals_ | 40 | 26 | 1 | 27 | 3,404 | 7,148 | 11 |
| SAWYER CO. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Couderay |  |  |  |  | 9 | 96 |  |
| Edgewater. | 2 |  |  |  | $\stackrel{42}{43}$ | 25 |  |
| Fishtrap- |  |  |  |  | 8 | 17 |  |
| Hayward. |  |  |  |  | 54 | 123 |  |
| Hunter-- |  |  |  |  | 8 | 73 |  |
| Lenroot---- | 1 |  | 1 |  | 18 | 131 |  |
| Meteor-.----- |  |  |  |  | 29 | 52 | 1 |

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR-Continued

| Counties, and Election Districts | Hammersley Dem. | Bucknam Pro. | Meisel Pro. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Tayn- } \\ \text { ton } \\ \text { Pro. } \end{gathered}$ | Kohler Rep. | La Follette Rep. | Metcalfe Soc. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| SAWYER CO.-con. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Oiibwa---------- | 1 |  |  |  | 20 | 31 |  |
| Radisson------ | 5 |  |  |  | 46 | 61 |  |
| Sand Lake | 1 |  |  |  | ${ }_{3}{ }^{4}$ | 67 |  |
| Spider Lake. |  |  | $1^{-}$ | $1-$ | 24 | 29 |  |
| Weirgor- |  |  | 1 |  | 20 | 25 |  |
|  | 3 |  |  |  | 63 | 89 |  |
| Couderay, vil | 1 |  |  |  | 18 | 27 |  |
| Hayward, City: |  |  |  |  | 22 | 21 |  |
| 1stward...- |  |  |  |  | 99 | 121 |  |
| 2nd ward |  |  |  |  | 76 | 99 |  |
| 3rd ward | 1 | 1 |  |  | 51 | 126 |  |
| Totals. | 17 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 751 | 1,504 | 1 |
| SHAWANO CO. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1 |  |  |  | 19 | 144 |  |
| Angelica_ | 4 | 1 | 1 |  | 17 | 160 | 1 |
| Aniwa Bartelme |  | 1 |  |  | 14 9 | 65 25 | 1 |
| Belle Plain | 1 | 1 |  |  | 45 | 256 | 1 |
| Birnamwood |  |  |  |  | 10 | 117 |  |
| Fairbanks-.-.-.-.----------- | 4 |  |  |  | 5 | 185 | 2 |
| Grant |  |  |  | 1 | 6 4 | 128 | 1 |
| Green Valley | 3 |  |  |  | 56 | 196 |  |
| Hartland.- |  |  |  |  | 18 | 245 |  |
| Herman. |  |  |  |  | 45 | 227 |  |
| Hutchins |  | 2 |  | 1 | 13 | 60 |  |
| Lessor---- | 3 |  |  | -------- | 44 | 209 |  |
| Maple Grove | 1 |  |  |  | 67 | 130 |  |
|  |  |  | 1 |  | 23 16 | 157 130 |  |
| Pella |  |  |  |  | 33 | 152 |  |
| Red Springs | $1-$ |  |  |  | 15 | 103 |  |
|  |  |  |  | --- --- | 60 | 250 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 24 | 146 | ---- |
| Washington-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-...--- |  |  |  |  |  | 263 |  |
|  | 4 |  |  | --- --- | 35 68 | 1284 | 2 |
| Wittenberg | 1 |  |  |  | 34 | 153 |  |
|  | 1 |  |  |  | 25 | 26 | --- |
| Birnamwood, vil..-------. --- | 3 |  |  |  | 80 | 54 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 43 <br> 31 | 192 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 39 | 99 |  |
| Eland, vil. |  |  |  |  | 19 | 93 |  |
| Gresham, vil. | 1 | 1 |  |  | 17 | 96 |  |
| Keshena, vil | 1 |  |  |  | 61 | 46 | 1 |
| Mattoon, vil |  | 3 |  |  | 39 140 | 45 | 1 |
| Neopit, vil. <br> Tigerton, vil | 3 |  |  |  | 140 64 | +50 |  |
| Wittenberg, vil. |  |  |  |  | 81 | 162 |  |
| Shawano, City: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1st ward 2nd ward | $\stackrel{3}{5}$ | 1 |  | 1 | 258 | 313 147 | 1 |
| 3 rd ward | 3 |  |  |  | 321 | 303 |  |
| Totals. | 46 | 11 | 2 | 3 | 2,126 | 5,954 | 10 |
| SHEBOYGAN CO. | 4 | 1 |  |  | 84 |  |  |
| Herman... | 3 |  |  | $1-$ | 121 | 396 |  |
| Holland | 1 |  |  | 2 | 142 | 330 |  |
| Lima. | 1 |  |  | 1 | 226 | 210 |  |
| Lyndon- | 5 |  |  |  | 99 | 184 |  |
| Mitchell | 7 |  |  |  | 53 | 110 | 1 |
| Mosel.--1- | 3 |  | 1 | 1 | 118 | 251 | $\overline{8}$ |
| Rhine | 4 |  |  |  | 35 | 265 |  |
| Russell. | 1 |  |  |  | 24 | 81 |  |
| Scott.... | 3 | 1 |  |  | 79 373 | ${ }_{373}^{151}$ |  |

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR-Continued

| Counties, and Election Districts | $\underset{\text { mersley }}{\text { Ham- }}$ Dem. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Buck- } \\ & \text { nam } \\ & \text { Pro. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mei- } \\ & \text { sel } \\ & \text { Pro. } \end{aligned}$ | Taynton Pro. | Kohler Rep. | La Follette Rep. | Met calfe Soc. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| SHEBOYGAN CO.-con. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sheboygan Falls.- | 3 |  |  |  | 170 | 238 | 11 |
| Sherman. | 3 |  |  |  | 55 | 215 |  |
| Wilson | 1 |  |  |  | 127 | 152 |  |
| Adell, vil |  |  | 1 |  | 61 | 61 |  |
| Cascade, | 4 |  |  |  | 65 | 45 |  |
| Cedar Grove, vil. | 1 |  |  |  | 161 | 141 |  |
| Elkhart Lake, vil | 8 |  |  |  | 91 | 108 | 4 |
| Glenbeulah, vil. |  |  |  |  | 62 | 39 |  |
| Kohler, vil., | 1 |  | 1 |  | 873 | 25 | ----- |
| Oostburg, vil.---- Random Lake, | 7 |  |  |  | 192 | 64 | ---7-- |
| Waldo, vil. ----- | 7 |  |  |  | 101 | ${ }_{32}^{64}$ |  |
| Plymouth, City: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1st ward, 1 st pct. | 8 |  |  |  | 149 | 162 |  |
| 1 1st ward, 2 nd pct. | 5 |  |  |  | 147 | 124 | 1. |
| 2nd ward, 1st pct....----.- | 5 |  |  |  | ${ }_{2}^{227}$ | 115 | 1 |
| 2nd ward, 2nd pct. Sheboygan, City: | 7 | 1 |  |  | 227 | 141 |  |
| 1st ward, 1st pet. | 4 |  |  | 3 | 683 | 131 | 3 |
| 1 st ward, 2nd pet. | 3 |  |  |  | 754 | 144 | 1 |
| 1 st ward, 3rd pct. | 1 |  |  |  | 465 | 81 |  |
| 2nd ward.- | 3 |  |  |  | 556 | 170 | 5 |
| 3 rd ward | 1 |  |  | 2 | 205 | 109 | 17 |
| 4 th ward, 1 st pct. | 1 |  |  | 1 | 453 | 270 | 8 |
| 4 th ward, 2nd pct | 5 |  |  |  | 461 | 339 | 15 |
| 5 th ward, 1 st pet. | 4 | 2 |  | 1 | 394 | 329 | 14 |
| 5 th ward, 2nd pet | 1 |  |  |  | 240 | 210 | 9 |
| 6th ward----- | 3 3 3 |  |  | 2 | 399 509 | 223 318 | 7 9 |
| 7th ward, 2nd pct...--------- | 8 |  |  | 2 | 314 | 354 | 13 |
| 8 th ward, 1st pct. | 5 |  |  |  | 290 | 167 | 8 |
| 8th ward, 2nd pet. | 9 |  |  |  | 427 | 225 | 10 |
| 8th ward, 3rd pet.-- | 3 | 2 |  |  | 504 | 318 | 13 |
| Sheboygan Falls, City: 1st ward |  | 1 |  |  |  | 103 |  |
| 2nd ward------ | 2 |  |  |  | 469 | 66 | 2 |
| Totals | 152 | 8 | 3 | 15 | 11,812 | 7,985 | 172 |
| TAYLOR CO. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Aurora--- |  |  | 1 | 1 | 17 9 | $\begin{array}{r}58 \\ 131 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |
| Chelsea- | 1 |  |  | 1 | 19 | 145 |  |
| Cleveland | 1 |  |  |  | 46 | 29 | 2 |
| Deer Creek | 1 |  |  |  | 45 | 153 | 1 |
| Gord-ri- |  |  |  |  | 10 | 48 |  |
| Greenwood | 2 | 1 |  |  | 14 | 114 |  |
| Grover |  |  |  |  | 14 | 54 |  |
| Hammel |  |  |  |  | 28 | 83 |  |
| Holway |  |  |  |  | 36 | 108 | 6 |
| Jump River- |  |  |  |  | 18 | 63 |  |
| Little Black |  |  |  |  | 35 18 | 269 68 | 1 |
| McKinley |  | 1 |  |  | 37 | 59 |  |
| Medford | 1 |  |  |  | 54 | 306 | 6 |
| Molitor |  |  |  |  | 28 | 17 |  |
| Pershing- | 3 |  |  |  | 18 | 32 |  |
| Rioosevelt. |  | 1 |  |  | 17 9 | 108 |  |
| Taft |  |  |  |  | 23 | 58 |  |
| Westboro- |  |  |  |  | 102 | 122 | 2 |
| Gilman, vil | 1 |  |  |  | 25 | 43 |  |
| Lublin, vil. |  |  |  |  | 10 | 15 |  |
| Rib Lake, vil..- | 6 |  |  | 1 | 92 | 175 |  |
| 1st ward. | 4 |  |  | 1 |  | 123 |  |
| 2nd ward |  |  |  |  | 62 | 96 |  |
| 3rd ward.----------------- |  |  |  |  | 143 | 103 | 1 |
| Totals.-.---------------- | 22 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 1,076 | 2,689 | 20 |

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR-Continued

| Counties, and Election Districts | Hammersley Dem. | Bucknam Pro. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mei- } \\ & \text { sel } \\ & \text { Pro. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Tayn- } \\ \text { ton } \\ \text { Pro. } \end{gathered}$ | Kohler Rep. | La Fol lette Rep. | Metcalfe Soc. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| TREMPEALEAU CO. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Albion------------ | 2 |  | 1 |  | 32 | 99 |  |
| Arcadia | 13 |  |  |  | 69 | 421 |  |
| Burnside_ Caledonia |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r}9 \\ 4 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 96 25 |  |
| Chimney Rock | $13-$ |  |  |  | 20 | 100 |  |
| Dodge--- | 1 |  |  |  | 93 | 143 |  |
| Ettrick |  |  |  |  | 88 | 405 |  |
| Gale.- | 1 |  |  |  | 105 | 221 | 1 |
| Hale.-- | 4 |  |  |  | 22 | 334 | 1 |
| Lincoln |  |  | 1 |  | 27 | 136 | 1 |
| Pigeon- | 1 |  | 1 |  | 47 <br> 54 | $\begin{array}{r}328 \\ 367 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1 |
| Sumner | 2 |  |  |  | 25 | 139 |  |
| Trempealeau | 2 |  | 1 |  | 65 | 127 |  |
| Unity-.-.-- | 2 |  |  |  | 40 | 203 |  |
| Blair, vil. | 1 |  |  |  | 96 | 170 |  |
| Eleva, vil. | 1 |  |  | 2 | 43 312 | 59 |  |
| Independence, vil | 14 |  |  |  | 90 | 128 |  |
| Osseo, vil.--- |  |  | 1 | 2 | 92 | 166 |  |
| Trempealeau, vil..----------- | 2 |  |  |  | 74 | 43 |  |
| Whitehall, vil. -------------- | 6 |  | 1 |  | 154 | 265 |  |
| Arcadia, City: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2nd ward | 5 |  |  |  | 69 | 135 | 1 |
| 3rd ward. | 3 |  | 1 |  | 47 | 57 |  |
| Totals_ | 86 |  | 9 | 6 | 1,743 | 4,373 | 5 |
| VERNON CO. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bergen- |  |  |  |  | 10 | 98 291 |  |
| Clinton.-- |  |  |  |  | 30 | 274 |  |
| Coon- |  |  |  |  | 26 | 280 |  |
|  |  |  |  | 2 | 63 | 175 |  |
| Franklin------------------- |  |  |  |  | 37 | 326 |  |
| Genoa---- | 1 |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r}54 \\ 25 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 132 139 |  |
| Hamburg | 1 |  |  |  | 23 | 123 |  |
| Harmony |  |  |  |  | 21 | 169 |  |
| Hillsboro | -------- | 1 |  | 2 | 39 | 180 | --- |
| Jefferson |  |  |  |  | 50 | 172 |  |
| Liberty--------------------------- |  |  |  |  | 24 | 172 |  |
| Stark-- |  |  |  |  | 19 | 103 |  |
| Sterling. | 2 |  |  |  | 46 | 176 |  |
| Union---------------------------- |  |  |  |  | 20 | 124 |  |
| Viroqua-------------------- |  |  |  | 3 | 107 | 376 |  |
| Webster-------------------- | 4 |  |  |  | 75 | 134 |  |
| Whitestown |  |  |  |  | 34 20 | 152 |  |
| Chaseburg, vil. |  |  |  |  | 48 | 42 |  |
| Coon Valley, vi | 1 |  |  |  | 39 | 114 |  |
| De Soto, vil. | 1 |  |  |  | 30 | 16 |  |
| Hillsboro, vil. |  |  |  |  | 213 | 152 |  |
| La Farge, vil. | 1 | 1 |  | 8 | 39 | 56 | 1 |
|  | 1 |  |  |  | 11 | 78 |  |
| Readstown, vil <br> Stoddard, vil. | 4 | 1 |  | 1 | 33 <br> 42 | 109 54 |  |
| Viola, vil. | 2 |  |  |  | 27 | 27 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1st ward - - <br> 2nd ward | 3 |  |  |  | 178 200 | 174 155 | 1 |
| 3rd ward <br> Westby, City:--------------------------- <br> 1st ward |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1st ward -2nd ward |  |  |  |  |  | 121 | 1 |
| 2nd ward <br> 3rd ward $\qquad$ | 1 |  |  |  | 67 31 | 150 |  |
| Totals. | 26 | 3 |  | 17 | 1,916 | 5,311 | 3 |
| VILAS CO. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Arbor Vitae----------------- | 2 |  |  |  | 59 | 52 |  |
| Boulder Junction. | 1 |  |  |  | 61 28 | 30 47 | 1 |

## PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR-Continued

| Counties, and Election Districts | Hammersley Dem. | Bucknam Pro. | Meisel Pro. | Taynton Pro. | Kohler Rep. | La Follette Rep. | Metcalfe Soc. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Conover <br> Flambeau | 2 |  |  |  | 82 | 145 |  |
| Lincoln..- |  |  |  |  | 97 | 187 | 1 |
| Phelps_ |  |  |  |  | 189 | 144 |  |
| Plum Lake |  |  |  |  | 65 | 21 |  |
| Presque Isle |  | 1 |  |  | 162 | 36 | 1 |
| St. Germain |  |  |  |  | 24 | 39 |  |
| Spider Lake. | 1 |  |  |  | 57 | 31 |  |
| State Line.- |  |  |  |  | 83 | 36 |  |
| Washington: | 2 |  |  |  | 30 | 34 |  |
| 1st pet.--- | 2 | 1 |  |  | 19 | 20 |  |
| Winchester. |  |  |  |  | 60 | $\begin{array}{r}39 \\ \hline 8\end{array}$ | 2 |
| Eagle River------------------- |  |  |  |  | 276 | 268 |  |
| Totals | 8 | 3 |  |  | 1,341 | 1,239 | 5 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Darien.----- | 2 |  |  |  | 186 | 122 |  |
| Delavan. | 4 |  |  |  | 104 | 108 |  |
| East Troy |  |  |  |  | 61 | 96 | 1 |
| Geneva.- | 2 |  | 1 |  | 102 | 79 |  |
| La Fayette | 2 |  | 1 |  | 62 | 145 |  |
| La Grange. | 1 |  |  |  | 72 | 108 | 1 |
| Linn----------------------- | 2 | 1 |  |  | 111 | 77 174 | 1 |
| Lyyons... | 3 |  |  | 4 | 59 | 174 | 1 |
| Richmond | 2 |  |  |  | 53 | 111 |  |
| Sharon--------------------- | - |  |  |  | 69 | 67 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 70 | 171 |  |
| Sugar Creek | 2 |  |  |  | 56 | 101 |  |
|  |  |  |  | 1 | 65 | 32 |  |
| Whitewater----------------- | 3 |  |  |  | 30 | 63 |  |
| East Troy, vi | 2 |  |  | 1 | 119 | 148 |  |
| Fontana, vil. | 1 |  |  |  | 45 | 29 |  |
| Genoa City, vil. | 1 |  |  | 5 | 73 | 15 |  |
| Sharon, vil.----------------- | 5 |  |  |  | 105 | 113 |  |
| Walworth, vil.- | 2 | 5 |  | 2 | 119 | 68 | 1 |
| Williams Bay, vil. |  |  | 1 |  | 96 | 14 |  |
| Delavan, City: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2 | 2 | 2 |  | 221 | 105 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1st ward | 1 |  |  |  | 134 | 159 |  |
| 2nd ward----------------- | 5 |  | 1 | 2 | 198 | 159 | 1 |
| 3rd ward--------------------- 3 2  <br> Lake Geneva, City:    |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2nd ward |  |  |  |  | 76 | 69 | 1 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1st ward ----------------- | 8 | 1 | 1 |  | $\begin{array}{r}68 \\ 380 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 117 |  |
| 2nd ward <br> 3 rd ward | 22 |  |  | 1 | 380 170 | 117 95 | 2 |
| Totals | 91 | 9 | 18 | 22 | 3,882 | 3,245 | 8 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Barronaw | 1 | 3 |  |  | 42 | 139 |  |
| Bass Lake.---------------- |  |  |  |  | 4 | 38 | ---- |
| Beaver Brook | 2 |  |  |  | 40 | 80 | --- |
| Birchwood.-.--------------- | 3 |  |  |  | 31 | 49 |  |
| Brooklyn.------------------- |  |  |  |  | 35 | 35 |  |
| Casey_--------------------- |  |  |  | 1 | 5 | 34 |  |
| Chicog. |  |  |  |  | 18 | 27 | 1 |
| Crystal. |  |  |  |  | 36 | 58 | ----- |
| Evergreen | 1 |  |  |  | 46 | 66 | 5 |
| Frog Creek |  |  |  |  | 13 | 36 |  |
| Gull Lake. |  |  |  |  | 12 | 26 |  |
| Iong Lake.-.---------------- |  |  |  |  | 26 | 74 |  |
| Madge....------------------ |  |  |  | ---.--- | 47 | 58 |  |
| Minong |  |  |  |  | 26 | 30 |  |

## PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR-Continued

| Counties, and Election Districts | $\begin{gathered} \text { Ham- } \\ \text { mersley } \\ \text { Dem. } \end{gathered}$ | Bucknam Pro. | Meisel Pro. | Taynton Pro. | Kohler Rep. | La Follette Rep. | Metcalfe Soc. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| WASHBURN CO.-con. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sarona-------------- |  |  |  |  | 33 | 58 |  |
| Spring Brook- |  |  |  |  | 39 65 | 48 |  |
| Stinnett.-.-- |  |  |  |  | 17 | 57 |  |
| Stone Lake |  |  |  |  | 24 | 37 |  |
| Trego--- |  |  |  |  | 24 | 110 |  |
| Birchwood, |  |  |  |  | 97 | 57 | $1{ }^{-}$ |
| Minong, vil.--il |  |  |  |  | 32 190 | 44 |  |
| Spooner, City: |  |  |  |  | 190 | 135 |  |
| 1st ward -- |  |  |  |  | 66 | 102 | 1 |
| 2nd ward |  |  |  |  | 69 | 113 |  |
| 3rd ward | 1 |  |  |  | 57 | 113 |  |
| 4th ward |  |  |  |  | 70 | 105 |  |
| 5 th ward. | 1 |  |  |  | 33 | 66 | 1 |
| Totals. | 9 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1,222 | 1,966 | 9 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Addison.- | 11 |  | 1 |  | 84 | 239 |  |
| Erin. | 21 |  |  |  | 2 | 169 |  |
| Farmington | 5 |  |  |  | 52 | 183 | 1 |
| Germantown | 5 |  |  |  | 120 | 176 | 1 |
| Hartford | 13 |  |  |  | 56 | 208 |  |
| Jackson- | 10 |  |  |  | 48 | 193 | 1 |
| Kewasku | 3 |  |  |  | 31 40 | $\stackrel{102}{224}$ | 1 |
| Richfield | 12 |  |  |  | 116 | 289 |  |
| Trenton. | 12 |  |  |  | 57 | 168 |  |
| Wayne- | 1 | 1 | 1 |  | 53 | 173 |  |
| West Bend | 16 |  |  |  | 68 | 136 |  |
| Barton, vil...-- vil.------------ | 8 |  |  |  | 35 | 136 |  |
|  | 3 <br> 6 |  |  |  | 10 29 | 61 59 |  |
| Kewaskum, vil.------------------- | 5 |  |  |  | 138 | 99 |  |
| Slinger, vil. -- | 3 |  |  |  | 68 | 231 | $1{ }^{-}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2nd ward | 15 | 1 | 1 |  | 147 | 206 |  |
| 3 rd ward | 10 |  |  |  | 51 | 149 | 1 |
| 4th ward | 11 |  |  |  | 111 | 175 | 2 |
| West Bend, City: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1st ward-- | ${ }_{3}^{9}$ |  |  |  | 205 | 317 |  |
| 3 rd ward- | 14 | 1 |  |  | 331 246 | 289 332 | ${ }_{1}^{2}$ |
| Totals | 245 | 3 | 3 |  | 2,222 | 4,595 | 13 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Delafield. | 5 |  |  | 1 | 335 | 271 |  |
| Gagle.-- | 4 |  |  |  | 67 | 80 | 1 |
| Lisbon.- | 2 |  | 2 |  | 158 | 205 |  |
| Menomone | 3 |  |  |  | 75 | 236 | 1 |
| Merton | 4 |  | 1 |  | 112 | 206 |  |
| Mukwonay | 5 | 1 |  |  | 66 | 89 |  |
| Muskego--- | 3 |  |  |  | 106 | 236 |  |
| New Berlin.- | 5 |  |  |  | 131 | 322 | 3 |
| Oconomowoc | 11 |  |  |  | 285 | 298 |  |
| Ottawa | 5 |  |  |  | 69 | 64 |  |
| $\stackrel{\text { Pewaukee }}{ }$ | 2 |  |  |  | 286 | 343 |  |
| Summit-- | 16 |  | 2 |  | 310 | 163 | 5 |
| Waukesha | 1 |  |  |  | 203 | 94 171 |  |
| Big Bend, vil. |  |  |  |  | 58 | 31 |  |
| Chenequa, vil. |  |  |  |  | 141 | 15 |  |
| Dousman, vil.. |  |  |  |  | 89 | 23 |  |
| Eagle, vil.-- | 13 |  |  |  | 58 | 57 |  |
| Hartland, vil.- |  |  |  |  | 171 | 88 | 1 |
| Lannon, vil.--j- | 2 |  |  |  | 26 145 | 62 207 | 1 |
| Merton, vil. | 7 |  |  |  | +29 | ${ }_{69}$ | 1 |

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR-Continued

| Counties, and Election Districts | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Ham- } \\ & \text { mersley } \\ & \text { Dem. } \end{aligned}$ | Bucknam Pro. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mei- } \\ \text { sel } \\ \text { Pro- } \end{gathered}$ | Tayn- $\begin{aligned} & \text { ton } \\ & \text { Pro. } \end{aligned}$ Pro. | Kohler Rep. | La Fol lette Rep. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Met- } \\ & \text { calfe } \\ & \text { Soc. } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| WAUKESHA CO.-con. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mukwonago, vil.-- | ${ }_{3}^{4}$ |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r}135 \\ 39 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 88 |  |
| New Buther, vil. |  | 2 |  | 2 | $\begin{array}{r}39 \\ 57 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 144 |  |
| Pewaukee, vil. | 5 |  |  |  | 215 | 152 <br> 108 <br> 1 | ${ }_{3}^{1}$ |
| Sussex, vil. |  |  |  |  | 103 64 | 108 23 |  |
| Oconomowoc, City: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1st pet.-.-.....- | 7 6 |  |  | 1 4 | ${ }_{428}^{273}$ | 248 | 1 |
| Waukesha, City- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4 th ward, 2 nd dist. |  | 1 |  |  | 230 | 239 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 6th ward, 1st dist. 6 th ward, 2 nd dist. | 3 4 4 |  |  |  | 354 <br> 245 | 191 163 | 1 |
| Totals.-.-........- 150 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dayton.- |  |  | 1 | 3 | 68 | 99 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2nd pet. | 1 |  |  |  | 143 | 117 | 3 |
| Harrison. | 1 |  | 1 |  |  | 240 | 1 |
| Helvetia- |  |  |  |  |  | 109 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Little Woif | 1 |  |  |  | $\stackrel{44}{53}$ | 125 | 1 |
| Matteson. | ${ }_{6}^{2}$ | 1 | 1 | 1 | 48 | 87 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{4}^{\text {3rd }}$ th ward |  |  | 1 |  | 95 | 109 |  |
| 4th ward---------------- ${ }^{3}$ - |  |  |  |  | 208 117 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 208 | 194 |  |
| 5th wa |  |  |  |  | 41 | 153 |  |

PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR-Continued

| Counties, and Election Districts | Hammersley Dem. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Buck- } \\ & \text { nam } \\ & \text { Pro. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mei- } \\ & \text { sel } \\ & \text { Pro. } \end{aligned}$ | Taynton Pro. | Kohler Rep. | La Follette Rep. | Metcalfe Soc. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| WAUPACA CO.-con. <br> Waupaca, City: <br> 1st ward |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 168 | 144 |  |
| 3nd ward. | 2 |  |  |  | 214 116 | 109 | ------- |
| 4th ward. |  |  |  |  | 231 | 149 94 |  |
| Totals_ | 45 | 2 | 11 | 5 | 3,656 | 5,497 | 20 |
| WAUSHARA CO. <br> Aurora. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Coloma. | 2 | 1 |  |  | 71 | 127 | ------- |
| Dakota |  |  |  |  | 24 | + 124 |  |
| Deerfield |  |  |  |  | 24 | 82 |  |
| Hancock | 1 |  |  | 1 | 24 | 59 |  |
| Leon-. |  |  |  |  | 43 | 73 |  |
| Marion | 2 |  |  |  | 79 | 176 |  |
| Mt. Mor | 1 |  |  |  | 69 9 | 97 65 | ------ |
| Plainfield | 1 |  |  | 1 | 33 | 104 |  |
| Poysippi | 9 |  | 1 |  | 73 | 84 |  |
| Richford |  |  |  |  | 21 | 99 |  |
| Rose-ille |  | 1 |  |  | 61 | 76 | . 1 |
| Springwater |  |  |  |  | 49 | 60 |  |
| Warren | 2 |  |  |  | 21 | 104 |  |
| Wautoma----------------- |  | 1 |  |  | 71 | 95 |  |
| Hancock. vil.--------------- |  | 2 |  |  | 60 | 73 |  |
| Plainfield, vil.----------------.-- |  |  |  | 1 | 14 | 66 | 1 |
| Red Granite, | $9^{-}$ |  |  |  | 73 | 192 | 1 |
| Wautoma, vil. | 4 | 1 |  |  | 272 | 231 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Totals. | 33 | 6 | 1 | 3 | 1,449 | 2,425 | 4 |
| WINNEBAGO CO. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Algoma ${ }^{\text {Blol }}$ |  |  |  | 1 | 174 | 118 | 2 |
| Black Wolf <br> Clayton |  |  | 1 | ----- | 89 | 123 |  |
| Menasha | 3 |  | 1 |  | 52 | 125 |  |
| Neenah | 5 |  |  |  | 46 | 71 |  |
| Nekimi | 1 |  |  |  | 83 | 124 | 2 |
| Nepenskum | 1 |  |  |  | 73 | 57 |  |
| Omro-- |  |  | 1 |  | 78 | 58 |  |
| Oshkosh | 11 |  |  |  | 195 | 153 |  |
| Poygan- |  |  |  |  | 45 | 48 | ------- |
| Uushford | ${ }_{1}^{6}$ |  | 1 | 1 | 152 118 | 85 | 2 |
| Vinland |  |  |  |  | 67 | 92 |  |
| Winchester. |  |  |  |  | 71 | 166 |  |
| Winneconne | 1 |  |  |  | 85 | 27 |  |
| Wolf River |  |  |  |  | 16 | 149 |  |
| Omro, vil. | 11 | 1 |  | 1 | 303 | 68 |  |
| Winneconne, vil | 3 |  |  | 1 | 152 | 87 |  |
| Menasha, City: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2nd ward. | 42 |  |  |  | 143 | 189 |  |
| 3 rd ward | 10 |  |  |  | 172 | 167 |  |
| 4th ward | 19 |  |  |  | 44 | 245 | 2 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2nd ward. | 4 | 1 |  |  | 315 | 223 | 1. |
| 3rd ward | 9 |  |  |  | 175 | 160 |  |
| 4th ward |  |  | 2 |  | 96 | 157 | 2 |
| 5th ward | 10 | 3 | 2 |  | 258 | 204 | 1. |
| Oshkosh, City: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2nd ward | 45 | 2 |  |  | 382 | 227 | 3 |
| 3 Brd ward | 14 |  |  |  | 200 | 279 |  |
| 4th ward.------- | 54 | 1 |  |  | 421 | 181 |  |

## PRIMARY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR-Concluded

| Counties, and Election Districts | Hammersley Dem. | Bucknam Pro. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mei- } \\ & \text { sel } \\ & \text { Pro. } \end{aligned}$ | Taynton Pro. | Kohler Rep. | La Follette Rep. | Metcalfe Soc. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| WINNEBAGO CO.-con. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Oshkosh, City:-con. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 6th ward----------- | 15 | 1 | 1 |  | 596 70 | 444 | 3 |
| 7 th ward | 11 | 2 |  |  | 536 | 92 |  |
| 8th ward | 20 |  |  |  | 232 | 239 | 7 |
| 9 th ward | 15 |  | 1 |  | 317 | 463 | 5 |
| 10th ward | 47 | 1 |  |  | 506 | 220 | 5 |
| 11th ward | 62 | 2 |  |  | 460 | 247 | 2 |
| 12 th ward | 29 |  | 2 | 1 | 337 | 247 | 1 |
| 13 th ward | 23 | 3 | 1 |  | 101 | 373 | 7 |
| 14th ward | 12 | 1 | 1 |  | 167 241 | 1220 |  |
| 16 th ward. | 3 |  |  |  | 81 | 157 |  |
| Totals. | 632 | 23 | 18 | 5 | 8,611 | 7,604 | 57 |
| WOOD CO. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Arpin }}$ Auburndale | 1 | 1 |  |  | 11 | 234 |  |
| Cameron. |  |  |  |  | 5 | 68 |  |
| Cary -- | 1 |  |  |  | 35 | 31 |  |
| Cranmoor |  |  |  |  | 21 | 19 |  |
| Dexter--- |  | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Grand Rapids | 3 2 2 | 1 |  | 1 | 72 | 173 131 | $2^{-}$ |
| Hansen | 1 | 1 |  |  | 10 | 20 | 1 |
| Lincoln |  |  |  |  | 61 | 228 |  |
| Marshfield | 1 |  |  | 1 | 15 | 216 |  |
| Milladore |  |  |  |  | 23 | 228 78 |  |
| Port Edwards | 2 |  |  |  | 12 | 78 | 1 |
| Remington |  |  |  |  | 12 | 57 |  |
| Rock |  |  | 1 |  | 44 | 108 |  |
| Rudolph |  |  |  |  | 30 | 234 |  |
| Saratoga | 2 |  |  |  | 41 | 100 | 1 |
| Seneca | 1 |  |  | 1 |  | 67 |  |
| Sigel | 1 |  | 1 |  | 55 | 209 |  |
| Wood. |  |  |  |  | 38 | 91 |  |
| Auburndale, v |  |  |  |  | 25 | 58 |  |
| Biron, vil.---------------- | 1 |  |  |  | 31 | 60 |  |
| Port Edwards, vil..---------- |  |  |  |  | 138 | 116 |  |
| Marshfield, City: <br> 1st ward $\qquad$ | 1 | 1 |  | 1 | 69 | 228 |  |
| 2nd ward | 1 |  |  |  | 107 | 235 |  |
| 3 rd ward. | 3 |  |  |  | 159 | 167 | 1 |
| 4 th ward. | 1 |  |  | 1 | 71 | 168 | 1 |
| 5 th ward | 2 | 1 |  |  | 117 | 236 | 1 |
| 6th ward | 2 |  |  | 1 | 155 150 | 186 198 198 | 1 |
| 7th ward | ${ }_{4}^{2}$ |  |  | 3 | 150 46 | 184 |  |
| Nekoosa, City: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1st ward - <br> 2nd ward | 2 |  |  |  | 881 | 58 |  |
| 3 rd ward- |  | $1-$ |  |  | 37 | 84 |  |
| 4th ward. |  |  |  |  | 39 | 80 |  |
| Pittsville, City: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1st ward | 2 |  |  | 2 | 53 |  | 1 |
| 2nd ward |  |  |  |  | 22 | 15 |  |
| 3rd ward |  |  |  |  | 21 | 12 |  |
| Wisconsin Rapids, City: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| st ward 2nd ward | $\stackrel{3}{2}$ |  |  | 1 | 224 | 286 | 1 |
| 3 rd ward | 6 |  |  |  | 287 | 146 |  |
| 4 th ward. |  |  |  |  | 161 | 276 |  |
| 5 th ward | 2 |  |  |  | 78 | 238 |  |
| 6 th ward | 5 |  |  |  | 96 | 228 |  |
| 7 th ward |  | 1 |  |  | 87 | 177 | 1 |
| 8 th ward |  |  |  |  | 133 | 151 |  |
| Totals | 54 |  | 2 | 14 | 3,244 | 6,740 | 17 |

## VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCT

,GENERAL ELECTION, 1930

| Election District | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { Hammers- } \\ \text { ley } \\ \text { (Dem.) } \end{array}$ | $\underset{\text { (Pro.) }}{\substack{\text { Taynton }}}$ | La Follette (Rep.) | $\underset{\text { (Soc.) }}{\text { Metcalfe }}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Blair } \\ \text { (Ind. Com.) } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ADAMS COUNTY |  |  |  |  |  |
| Adams | 11 | 1 | 29 |  |  |
| Big Flats |  |  | 23 |  |  |
| Colburn--- | 17 | 2 | 29 |  |  |
| Easton.-. | 19 |  | 19 |  | 1 |
| Jackson | 15 |  | 49 | 1 | 1 |
| Leola |  | 2 | 18 | 1 |  |
| Lincoln | 6 |  | 35 |  |  |
| Monroe- | 12 | 2 | 33 | 2 |  |
| New Haven. | 16 9 | 9 1 | 32 |  |  |
| Preston.- |  |  | 18 |  | 1 |
| Quincy-- | 6 |  | 42 |  |  |
| Richfield | 1 |  | 39 |  |  |
| Rome--- | 7 |  | 25 |  | 3 |
| Springville--- | 10 |  | 26 |  |  |
| Strongs Prairie | 14 | 3 | 82 |  |  |
| Friendship, vil. | 21 | 5 | 57 |  |  |
| Adams, City: 1st ward |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2nd ward.- | ${ }_{28}^{9}$ | 6 | 134 149 |  |  |
| Totals. | 198 | 31 | 950 | 4 | 6 |
| ASHLAND COUNTY |  |  |  |  |  |
| Agenda- | 2 |  | 70 |  |  |
| Ashland. | 5 | 1 | 105 |  | 9 |
| Gingles.- | 6 | $\stackrel{1}{2}$ | 64 98 | 5 |  |
| Gordon. | 5 | 2 | 63 |  |  |
| Jacobs. | 31 | 1 | 103 | 2 |  |
| La Pointe | 3 |  | 23 |  |  |
| Marengo |  |  | 88 | 1 | 10 |
| Peeksville. | 5 |  | 78 37 | 1 |  |
| Sanborn- | 7 | 2 | 126 |  |  |
| Shanagolden |  | 1 | 41 | $1-$ |  |
| White River- | 5 | 5 | 89 |  | 8 |
| Butternut, vil.- | 18 | 2 | 73 |  |  |
| Ashland, City: 1st ward | 30 |  | 184 |  |  |
| 2nd ward- | 41 | 10 | 176 | 1 | 1 |
| 3 rd ward. | 101 | 17 | 136 |  |  |
| 4 th ward. | 27 | 4 | 114 |  |  |
| 5 th ward | 58 | 6 | 133 |  |  |
| 6th ward | 66 | 9 | 170 |  |  |
| 7th ward | 23 | 9 | 209 | $1-$ | 2 |
| 8 8th ward | 13 |  | 179 | 3 | 1 |
| 9th ward. | 14 | 1 | 202 |  |  |
| 10th ward Mellen, City: | 10 | 3 | 245 | 3 |  |
| 1 st ward. | 27 |  |  |  |  |
| 2nd ward. | 31 |  | 48 | 1 |  |
| 3rd ward. | 10 |  | 34 |  |  |
| Totals. | 553 | 78 | 2,949 | 20 | 36 |
| BARRON COUNTY |  |  |  |  |  |
| Almena. | 13 | 2 | 150 |  |  |
| Arland. | 2 | 12 | 148 | $1-$ | 1 |
| Barron-1- | 4 | 9 | 162 | 3 | 8 |
| Bear Lake- Cedar Lake | 1 24 | 1 | 82 | $1^{-}$ | 1 |
| Chetek... | 12 | 6 | 91 | 1 | 2 |
| Clinton-- | 12 | $\stackrel{2}{7}$ | 191 | 1 | 4 |
| Crystal Lake | 11 | 7 | 89 |  |  |
| Damberland | 7 4 4 | 11 | 124 | 1 | 2 |
| Dovre- | 7 | 2 | 71 |  | 1 |
| Dakeland. | 12 | 2 1 | 105 90 | $3-$ | 2 |

## VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCT-Continued

| Election District | $\begin{gathered} \text { Hammers- } \\ \text { ley } \\ \text { (Dem.) } \end{gathered}$ | Taynton (Pro.) | La Follette (Rep.) | $\underset{\text { (Soc.) }}{\text { Metcalfe }}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Blair } \\ \text { (Ind.Com.) } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| BARRON COUNTY-co |  |  |  |  |  |
| Maple Grove..- | 10 | 23 | 244 |  | 5 |
| Maple Plain. | 3 | 5 | 43 | 1 | 1 |
| Oak Grove.- | 10 | 1 | 133 | 2 |  |
| Prairie Farm | 1 | 24 | 121 |  | 2 |
| Prairie Lake | 6 6 | 9 5 | 140 | 2 | 2 |
| Sioux Creek | 5 | 5 | 157 |  | 1 |
| Stanford | 7 | 3 | 96 |  | 3 |
| Stanley. | 8 | 3 | 120 | 1 |  |
| Sumner. | 7 | 7 | 122 | 1 | 2 |
| Turtle Lake | 3 3 3 | $2^{-}$ | 63 139 |  | 1 |
| Cameron, vil | 33 | 9 | 114 |  | 3 |
| Dallas, vil. | 11 | 6 | 93 |  | 2 |
| Haugen, vil. | 5 | 1 | 39 |  |  |
| Prairie Farm, vil | 14 19 | 5 9 | 58 | 1 | 1 |
| Barron, City - | 68 | 47 | 422 | 2 | 7 |
| Chetek...- | 53 | 14 | 108 | 2 | 1 |
| Cumberland | 43 | 43 | 120 |  |  |
| Rice Lake, City: | 19 | 5 | 121 | 3 | 2 |
| 1st ward. | 21 | ${ }_{6}^{5}$ | 69 | 1 |  |
| 3 rd ward. | 28 | 15 | 99 |  | $\cdots$ |
| 4th ward | 7 | 16 | 108 |  | 3 |
| 5 th ward | 6 | 20 | 112 | 1 |  |
| 6 th ward | 5 | 5 | 93 |  |  |
| 7 th ward. | 8 | 3 | 71 |  |  |
| 8th ward. | 1 | 3 | 84 |  |  |
| Totals. | 539 | 353 | 4,755 | 27 | 65 |
| BAYFIELD COUNTY | 2 | 1 | 84 | 1 | 2 |
| Barnes.- | 2 | 1 | 50 | 1 |  |
| Bayfield -- | 18 | 15 | 52 |  |  |
| Bayview. | 7 | 5 | 82 | 1 | 5 |
| Cable- | $\stackrel{5}{2}$ | 8 | 40 |  |  |
| Clover- |  | 1 | 45 | 2 | 13 |
| Delta | 3 |  | 24 |  |  |
| Drummond. | 21 |  | 166 |  | 3 |
| Eileen--- | ${ }_{2}^{4}$ |  | 40 | 1 | 3 |
| Iron River | 24 | 6 | 128 | 1 | $2^{-}$ |
| Kelly | 3 | 5 | 80 | 5 |  |
| Keystone. | 4 | 2 | 77 |  | 7 |
| Lincoln- | 5 |  | 60 |  |  |
| Mason. | 3 | 12 | 100 | 1 | 3 |
| Namekagon. | 9 | 1 | 29 | 1 |  |
| Orienta | 4 | 1 | 171 |  | 39 |
| Pilsen. | 4 | 1 | 53 |  | 2 |
| Port Wing | 19 | 7 | 129 |  | 4 |
| Pratt.--- | 8 | 4 | 97 |  | --------1 |
| Russell | 12 | 13 |  |  | 1 |
| Tripp---- | $\stackrel{1}{2}$ | $\stackrel{1}{3}$ | 73 |  |  |
| Cable, village- | 10 | 2 | 40 |  |  |
| Mason, village | 2 | 1 | 38 |  |  |
| Bayfield, City: 1st ward | 15 | 3 | 22 |  |  |
| 2nd ward- | 10 | 6 | 15 |  |  |
| 3 r d ward. | 11 | 8 | 35 |  |  |
| 4th ward --- | 11 | 2 | 17 |  | 1 |
| Washburn, City: |  |  |  |  | 1 |
| 1st ward ward.-- | 17 | 3 | 57 |  | 1 |
| 3rd ward | 5 |  | 66 |  |  |
| 4 th ward. | 7 |  | 76 |  | 1 |
| 5 5th ward. | 13 6 | $\begin{array}{r}3 \\ 2 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 58 78 |  |  |
| Totals | 323 | 123 | 2,399 | 16 | 87 |

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCT-Continued

| Election District | Hammers- ley (Dem.) | Taynton (Pro.) | La Follette (Rep.) | $\underset{\text { (Soc.) }}{\text { Metcalfe }}$ | $\underset{\text { (Ind.Com.) }}{\underset{\text { Blair }}{ }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| BROWN COUNTY |  |  |  |  |  |
| Allouez_-.-...- | 297 | 8 | 238 |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Ashwaubenon }}$ | 66 |  | 122 | 1 |  |
| De Pere..----- | 69 89 | 1 | 60 55 | 1 |  |
| Eaton--- | 50 |  | 100 | 1 |  |
| Glenmore | 69 | 1 | 155 |  |  |
| Green Bay | 9 | 4 | 128 |  |  |
| Hobart | 35 | 3 | 61 |  |  |
| Howard | 104 |  | 179 |  |  |
| Humb oldt | $\stackrel{46}{ }$ | $\stackrel{4}{2}$ | 105 | 2 |  |
| Lawrence | 73 |  | 121 | 1 |  |
| Morrison-.-- | 69 | 1 | 216 | 1 |  |
| New Denma | 76 | 2 | 222 |  |  |
| Preble-- | 260 | $5-$ | 527 | 2 |  |
| Rockland | 57 |  | 87 | 2 |  |
| Suamico- | 96 81 | $\stackrel{2}{3}$ | 119 |  |  |
| Wrightstown | 113 | 3 | 169 |  | 1 |
| Denmark, vil. | 92 | 2 | 139 |  |  |
| Pulaski, vil...- | 174 | 1 | 80 | 3 |  |
| We Pere, City: | 72 |  | 109 |  |  |
| 1st ward -- | 297 | 8 | 121 |  |  |
| 2nd ward | 234 | 1 | 115 |  |  |
| $3 \mathrm{3rd}$ ward | 251 | 4 | 202 |  | 2 |
| 4reen Bay, City: | 116 |  | 96 | 20 |  |
| 1st ward | 419 | 8 | 150 |  |  |
| 2nd ward, 1st pet. | 508 | 12 | 248 | $3^{-}$ |  |
| 2nd ward, 2nd pet. | 140 |  | 243 |  |  |
| 3rd ward- | 426 358 | 10 | ${ }_{258}^{222}$ | 5 | 2 |
| 5 th ward | 228 | 2 | 345 | 1 |  |
| 6th ward. | 247 | 5 | 180 | 3 |  |
| 7 th ward | 175 | 7 | 54 | 1 |  |
| 8 8th ward | 225 |  | 233 | 4 |  |
| 10 th ward | 116 | 1 | 185 252 | 1 |  |
| 11 th ward | 125 | 2 | 339 |  |  |
| 12 th ward | 155 | 3 | 190 | 5 |  |
| 13 th ward | 272 | 1 | 239 | 3 |  |
| 14 th ward | 275 | 5 | 445 | 1 |  |
| 15 th ward | 317 <br> 330 | 13 | 189 | 1 |  |
| 17 th ward. | 206 | 7 | 262 | 1 |  |
| 18 th ward | 118 | 4 | 296 | 1 |  |
| 190th ward | 51 | $\stackrel{3}{2}$ | 253 | 4 |  |
| 20th ward | 69 | 2 | 321 |  |  |
| Totals | 8,107 | 153 | 9,043 | 90 | 7 |
| BUFFALO COUNTY |  |  |  |  |  |
| Alma--- | 1 |  | 103 |  |  |
| Belvidere. Buffalo | 12 |  | 64 |  |  |
| Canton- | 7 | $1-$ | 54 |  |  |
| Cross | 5 |  | 74 |  |  |
| Gover---- | 11 |  | 98 |  |  |
| Glencoe. | $\stackrel{64}{23}$ |  | 73 |  |  |
| Lincoln- |  | 2 | 85 |  |  |
| Maxville | 7 | 1 | 65 |  |  |
| Modena | 1 |  | 28 |  |  |
| Mondovi | 15 | 7 | 125 |  |  |
| Montana | 3 | 1 | 120 |  |  |
| Naples | 12 | 2 | 119 |  |  |
| Nelson---- | 22 | 1 | 181 |  |  |
| Cochrane, |  | 3 | 80 99 |  |  |

## VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCT—Continued

| Election District | $\begin{gathered} \text { Hammers- } \\ \text { ley } \\ \text { (Dem.) } \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{\text { (Pro.) }}{\substack{\text { Taynton }}}$ | La Follette (Rep.) | $\begin{gathered} \text { Metcalfe } \\ \text { (Soc.) } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Blair } \\ \text { (Ind.Com.) } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| BUFFALO COUNTY-con. Alma, city: |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1st ward--------------------- | 11 | $2-$ | 25 | $1-$ |  |
| 3 rd ward-.-- | 5 |  | 49 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 10 | 2 | 72 | 1 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1st ward--- | 23 | 11 | 73 | ------1 |  |
| 3 rd ward- | 15 | $\stackrel{5}{5}$ | 40 |  |  |
| 4th ward- | 7 | 3 | 32 |  |  |
| Totals | 333 | 51 | 2,094 | 4 |  |
| BURNETT COUNTY |  |  |  |  |  |
| Blaine.- |  |  | 35 |  |  |
| Daniels.- | 3 | 4 | 196 |  | 1 |
| Dewey | 5 4 |  | 64 151 | 1 | 1 |
| Grantsburg | $\stackrel{4}{2}$ | 5 <br> 1 | 151 34 | 1 |  |
| La Follette | 12 | $\stackrel{3}{3}$ | 62 |  |  |
| Lincoln. | 1 | ${ }_{3}^{2}$ | 51 |  |  |
| Meenon- | 16 | 3 | 93 81 |  | 1 |
| Oakland | 1 | $\stackrel{1}{2}$ | 53 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Swiss | 2 | 5 | 121 | 1 | 2 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| West Marshland------------------ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wood River-- | 4 |  | 304 | 7 |  |
| Grantsburg, village | $\stackrel{29}{24}$ | ${ }_{10}^{8}$ | 249 91 |  | 3 |
| Totals.- | 152 | 91 | 2,390 | 14 | 22 |
| CALUMET COUNTY <br> Brillion_------------------ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Charlestown- | 88 117 | ${ }_{2}^{1}$ | $\stackrel{198}{221}$ | 2 | ---------- |
| Chilton | 106 | 4 | 159 |  | ---- |
| Harrison--- | 109 |  | ${ }_{162}$ | 4 | ------------- |
| New Holstein | 49 61 | 1 | ${ }_{249}^{162}$ | 1 | --------- |
| Rantoul---- | $\stackrel{61}{93}$ | 3 | 152 |  |  |
| Woodville - | 39 | 4 | 197 |  |  |
| Brillion, village--- | 174 | 2 | 192 |  |  |
| Hilbert, village Stockbridge, village | 54 <br> 58 | 1 | $\begin{array}{r}138 \\ 37 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |  |
| Chilton, city------- | 393 | 1 | 488 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Kiel, city: 2nd pet. | 13 |  | 35 | 1 |  |
|  | 1,571 | 27 | 2,999 | 15 |  |
| CHIPPEWA COUNTY |  |  |  |  |  |
| Anson.-.- | 16 6 | 1 1 1 | 86 |  | 2 |
| Auburn- | 3 | 1 <br> 3 | 121 59 |  | ----- 1 |
| Birch Creek | 8 | 1 | 128 |  | 3 |
| Cleveland | 15 | 2 | 84 |  |  |
| Colburn. | 9 |  | 136 96 | 1 | --------- |
| Cooks Valley | 19 | 6 | 132 | 1 |  |
| Eagle Point | - 16 | 4 | 114 |  |  |

## VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCT—Continued

| Election District | $\begin{gathered} \text { Hammers- } \\ \text { ley } \\ \text { (Dem.) } \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{\text { (Pro.) }}{\substack{\text { Taynton } \\ \hline}}$ | La Follette (Rep.) | Metcalfe (Soc.) | $\begin{gathered} \text { Blair } \\ \text { (Ind.Com.) } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| CHIPPEWA COUNTY-con. |  |  |  |  |  |
| Estella- | 10 | 16 | 57 | 1 | 1 |
| Goetz | 5 | 2 | 139 |  |  |
| Hallie-- | 11 | 8 | 68 |  |  |
| Holcombe | 13 | 8 | ${ }_{31} 9$ | 1 | 1 |
| Howard.- | 1 | 1 | 108 | 1 | 1 |
| Lafayette | 18 | 2 | 86 |  |  |
| Sampson. | ${ }_{11}^{6}$ | 5 <br> 3 | 66 | 2 |  |
| Sigel.--- | 1 2 | $\stackrel{3}{3}$ | 79 |  | 1 |
| Tilden-- | 7 | 1 | 149 |  |  |
| Wheaton. | 15 | 5 | 101 |  |  |
| Woodmohr | 13 | 3 | 105 |  |  |
| Cadott-- | 17 |  | 69 |  |  |
| Corneli- | 42 | ${ }_{12}^{2}$ | 71 |  |  |
| New Auburn | 16 | 11 | 69 30 | 4 | 1 |
| Bloomer--.- | 67 | 30 | 199 |  | $1-$ |
| Chippewa Falls, city: |  |  |  |  | 1 |
| 2nd ward. | 33 | 3 | 113 |  |  |
| 3 rd ward- | 31 35 | $\stackrel{1}{8}$ | 151 | 1 |  |
| 4 th ward | 71 | 8 | ${ }_{75}^{92}$ |  |  |
| 5 th ward, 1st pct. | 52 | 5 | 116 | 1 |  |
| 5 th ward, 2nd pet. | 43 | 5 | 47 | 1 |  |
| 6th ward. | 43 | 10 | 85 |  |  |
| 7th ward- | 27 | 7 | 77 | 1 |  |
| 9 th ward- | 16 | $\stackrel{8}{3}$ | 78 |  |  |
| 10th ward | 18 |  | 117 |  |  |
| Stanley, city:------------------------17 18 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 1st ward- | 30 | 7 | 38 |  |  |
| 2nd ward | 24 | 2 | 35 |  | 1 |
| 4th ward. | 11 | 17 | 48 |  | 1 |
| Totals | 880 | 240 | 3,789 | 15 | 16 |
| CLARK COUNTY |  |  |  |  |  |
| Beaver-. | 3 | 2 | 118 |  | 3 |
| Butler | 5 | 11 | 14 |  | 3 |
| Cowhy -.-- | 1 |  | 97 |  | 1 |
| Eaton-.. | 10 | $3-$ | 75 | 2 |  |
| Foster- |  | 3 | 15 | 2 |  |
| Fremont | 18 | 18 | 146 | 1 |  |
| Green Grove | 10 |  | 141 |  |  |
| Hendren..- | 7 |  | 143 | 15 | 9 |
| Hewett | 31 |  | 36 |  |  |
| Hixon- | 28 |  | 104 |  |  |
| Hoard.- | 8 | 3 | 106 |  | 8 |
| Levis.--- | 1 | 1 | 50 |  |  |
| Loyal.--- | $\begin{array}{r}19 \\ 8 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  | 125 |  | 12 |
| Lynn-- | 4 | ${ }_{3}$ | 196 | $2^{-}$ |  |
| Mayville | 9 | 7 | 135 |  |  |
| Mead | 4 |  | 41 | $1-$ |  |
| Mentor- | 29 | 7 | 91 |  | 1 |
| Pine Valley | 8 | 2 | 130 | 1 |  |
| Seif | 1 | 1 | 115 | 2 | 1 |
| Sherman- | 23 | 5 | 92 |  |  |
| Sherwood | 14 | 2 | 20 |  |  |
| Thorp | 9 | 3 | 157 |  |  |
| Unity-. | 12 | 6 | 141 |  | 1 |
| Warner-- | 15 | 4 | 94 | 2 |  |
| Weston- | 7 | 1 | 114 |  | 1 |
| Withee- | 15 |  | 114 | 1 |  |
| Worden | 16 | 4 | 108 |  |  |
| Abbotsford, village | 27 | 6 | 148 |  |  |
| Curtiss, village... | 36 8 |  | 65 31 | 1 |  |

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCT-Continued

| Election District | $\begin{gathered} \text { Hammers- } \\ \text { ley } \\ \text { (Dem.) } \end{gathered}$ | Taynton (Pro.) | La Follette (Rep.) | $\begin{gathered} \text { Metcalfe } \\ \text { (Soc.) } \end{gathered}$ | Blair. (Ind.Com.) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| CLARK COUNTY-con. |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dorchester, village.---- | 40 | $\begin{array}{r}2 \\ 3 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  | 1 |  |
| Granton, village.. | $\stackrel{28}{32}$ | - 22 | 114 |  |  |
| Thorp, village-... | 46 | 12 | 119 |  |  |
| Unity, village_ | 14 | 1 | 11 |  |  |
| Withee, village. | 26 | 7 | 51 |  |  |
| Colby, city: 2nd ward | 14 | 1 | 30 |  |  |
| 3 rd ward. | 22 |  | 35 |  |  |
| Greenwood, city: |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1st ward |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2nd ward ${ }^{\text {2n }}$ - | 58 | 20 | 43 |  |  |
| Neilst ward.-- | 19 | 4 | 53 |  |  |
| 2nd ward | 38 | 6 | 63 |  |  |
| 3 rd ward. | 36 | 2 | 59 |  | 1 |
| 4th ward. | 28 | 8 | 40 |  |  |
| Owen, city: |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1st ward | 18 | $\stackrel{3}{2}$ | 19 |  |  |
| 3 rd ward | 17 | 4 | 24 | 2 | $2^{-}$ |
| 4th ward | 23 |  | 40 |  |  |
| Totals | 882 | 219 | 4,026 | 41 | 43 |
| COLUMBIA COUNTY |  |  |  |  |  |
| Arlington- | 37 20 | 8 | 127 97 | 1 | -------2- |
| Columbus. | 19 | 1 | 88 | 1 |  |
| Courtland. | 32 | 3 | 83 |  |  |
| Dekorra-.- |  | 4 | 88 |  | - -------- |
| Fort Winnebago | 21 |  | 92 |  |  |
| Fountain Prairie | 10 | 1 | 115 | 3 |  |
| Leeds.. | 6 | 1 | 183 |  |  |
| Lewiston | 16 |  | 73 |  |  |
| Lodi | 23 | 5 | 95 |  | 4 |
| Lowville. | 23 | 5 | 87 |  |  |
| Marcellon | 22 | 2 | 81 |  |  |
| Newport | 7 | 1 | 60 |  |  |
| Otsego- | 15 | 3 | 158 | 1 |  |
| Pacific. | 5 | 2 | 31 |  |  |
| Randolph | 24 | 2 | 179 |  |  |
| Scott- | 12 | 1 | 88 | 1 |  |
| Springvale | 18 | ${ }_{3}^{2}$ | 70 |  |  |
| West Point | 17 | 10 | 127 |  | 2 |
| Cambria, village. | 77 | 9 | 94 |  |  |
| Doylestown, village | 43 |  | 36 | 1 |  |
| Fall River, village | r 281 | 11 13 | 52 191 |  |  |
| Lodi, village-vila-. | 131 | 12 | 194 | 1 |  |
| Poynette, village.- | 55 | 12 | 128 |  | 1 |
| Randolph, village. | 45 | 12 | 28 |  | 1 |
| Rio, village --- | 28 | 10 | 145 |  | 1 |
| Wyocena, village Columbus, city: | 32 | 11 | 60 |  |  |
| 1st ward .-.- | 101 | 14 | 122 |  |  |
| 2nd ward | 60 | 7 | 158 |  | 1 |
| 3 rd ward | 85 | 6 | 140 |  | 2 |
| Kilbourn, city: | 27 | 11 | 73 | 1 |  |
| 2nd ward. | 39 | 1 | 54 |  | 1 |
| 3rd ward. | 17 | 4 | 57 |  |  |
| Portage, city: |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1st ward 2 - | 45 85 |  | 646 | 1 |  |
| 3 rd ward. | 123 | 3 | 136 |  | 1 |
| 4 th ward | 156 | 15 | 275 |  |  |
| 5th ward. | 78 | 8 | 360 |  |  |
| Totals | 1,686 | 225 | 4,716 | 11 | 16 |

## VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCT-Continued

| Election District | Hammers- ley (Dem.) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Taynton } \\ & \text { (Pro.) } \end{aligned}$ | La Follette (Rep.) | $\begin{gathered} \text { Metcalfe } \\ \text { (Soc.) } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Blair } \\ \text { (Ind.Com.) } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| CRAWFORD COUNTY |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bridgeport... | 19 | 3 | 63 |  |  |
| Clayton-- | 99 | 14 | 363 |  |  |
| Eastman. | 86 | 2 | 140 |  |  |
| Freeman | 21 | 2 | 224 |  |  |
| Haney- | 35 | 7 | 82 |  |  |
| Marietta---7--- | 72 | 1 | 158 |  |  |
| Prairie du Chien_ | 28 77 | 5 1 | $\begin{array}{r}74 \\ 114 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1 |  |
| Seneca. | 81 | 13 | 204 |  | 1 |
| Utica- | 41 | 10 | 429 | 1 |  |
| Wauzeka------.-- | 13 | 2 | 137 |  |  |
| Bell Center, village |  | 1 | 35 15 | 1 |  |
| Eastman, village- | 15 |  | 81 | 1 |  |
| Ferry ville, village- | 25 |  | 61 |  |  |
| Gays Mills, village | 66 | 11 | 120 | 1 |  |
| Lynxville, village <br> Soldiers Grove, villag | $\begin{array}{r}5 \\ 44 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 4 7 | 66 129 | 1 |  |
| Steuben, village -- | 13 |  | 82 |  |  |
| Wauzeka, village | 37 |  | 129 |  | 1 |
| Prairie du Chien, city: 1st ward | 48 |  | 80 |  |  |
| 2nd ward | 169 | 6 | 263 | 2 |  |
| 3 rd ward | 158 | 1 | 301 | 1 | 1 |
| 4th ward | 22 |  | 77 |  |  |
| Totals | 1,182 | 91 | 3,427 | 8 | 3 |
| DANE COUNTY |  |  |  |  |  |
| Albion- | 36 | 18 | 211 |  |  |
| Berry-Earth |  | 9 | 195 54 | 1 |  |
| Blooming Grove: |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1st district. <br> 2nd district | 44 10 | 7 4 | 358 115 | 1 |  |
| Blue Mounds | 10 |  | 163 |  |  |
| Bristol | 14 | 1 | 161 |  |  |
| Burke | 34 | 8 | 292 |  |  |
| Christiana | 20 | 2 | 217 |  |  |
| Cottage Grove | 17 | 2 | 131 | 1 |  |
| Dane | 21 |  | 126 109 |  |  |
| Deerfield- | 17 | 2 | 196 |  |  |
| Dunkirk | 29 | 2 | 180 |  |  |
| Dunn. | 18 | 2 | 130 |  |  |
| Fitchburg | 54 |  | 135 |  |  |
| Madison- | 193 | 22 | 375 | 5 |  |
| Mazomanie | 13 26 | 15 | $\begin{array}{r}50 \\ 130 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |  |
| Medina-- | 26 16 | 1 6 | 130 <br> 149 |  |  |
| Montrose. | 19 |  | 110 |  |  |
| Oregon. | 21 | 3 | 68 |  |  |
| Perry--- | 8 | 9 | 190 |  |  |
| Pleasant Springs | 28 |  | 124 |  |  |
| Roxbury | 2 |  | 157 |  |  |
| Rutland | 14 |  | 174 |  |  |
| Springdale | 22 | 1 | 269 | 1 |  |
| Springfield | 1 | 1 | 279 | 1 | 1 |
| Sun Prairie | 31 |  | 138 |  |  |
| Vermont. | 11 |  | 134 | 1 |  |
| Verona | 9 | 11 | 98 | -------- |  |
| Vienna--1 |  | 3 | 99 |  |  |
| Westport | 32 | 1 | 220 |  |  |
| Windsor | 15 | 14 | 260 |  |  |
| York-ille, village | 20 34 | ${ }_{3}^{1}$ | 107 |  | 1 |
| Black Earth, village. | 35 | 21 | 123 |  |  |
| Blue Mounds, village | 7 | 4 | 49 |  |  |
| Brooklyn, village | 2 | 5 | 17 |  |  |
| Cambridge, village | 49 | 13 | 130 |  |  |
| Cottage Grove, village | 15 | 1 | 73 |  |  |
| Cross Plains, village | 10 22 |  | 99 63 |  | 2 |

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCT—Continued

| Election District | $\begin{gathered} \text { Hammers- } \\ \text { ley } \\ \text { (Dem.) } \end{gathered}$ | Taynton (Pro.) | La Follette (Rep.) | $\begin{gathered} \text { Metcalfe } \\ \text { (Soc.) } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Blair } \\ \text { (Ind. Com.) } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| DANE COUNTY-con. |  |  |  |  |  |
| Deerrield, village..- | 54 | 6 | 100 |  |  |
| De Forest, village.- | 33 | 3 | 129 |  |  |
| Marshall, village.-- | 17 | ${ }_{33}^{14}$ | 89 |  |  |
| Mazomanie, village. | 19 | 33 3 | 79 | 1 |  |
| Middleton, village.- | 57 | 1 | 193 |  | 1 |
| Mount Horeb, village | 96 | 10 9 | $\begin{array}{r}332 \\ 145 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  | 1 |
| Oregon, village.-- | 65 16 | 9 1 | 145 |  | 1 |
| Rockdale, village--vorew | 24 | 6 | 45 |  |  |
| Sun Prairie, village. | 96 | 16 | 194 |  |  |
| Verona, village.-. | 13 | 16 | 93 | 1 |  |
| Waunakee, village | 43 | 10 | 169 |  |  |
| Madison, city: <br> 1st ward | 181 | 12 | 265 |  |  |
| 2nd ward, 1st pet. | 173 | 32 | 268 | 1 |  |
| 2nd ward, 2nd pct. | 65 | 2 | 240 |  | 1 |
| 3 rd ward, 1 st pct.- | 82 | 10 | 224 | 3 | 1 |
| 3 rd ward, 2nd pct. | 190 | 26 | 437 |  |  |
| 3 rd ward, 3rd pet. | 125 | 4 | 340 <br> 595 | 3 |  |
| 4th ward ward, 1st pet | 180 | 28 |  | 4 | 1 |
| 5 th ward, 2 nd pct. | 132 | 19 | 287 | 2 | 3 |
| 6 th ward, 1st pct. | 112 | 6 | 532 | 9 | 1 |
| 6 th ward, 2 nd pct. | 117 | 16 | 420 | 2 | 2 |
| 6 6th ward, 3rd pet. | $\begin{array}{r}75 \\ \hline 29\end{array}$ | ${ }_{6}^{6}$ | 584 <br> 703 | 4 | 1 |
| 7 7th ward, 1st pet.- | 269 78 | 13 | 665 | 3 2 2 | 1 |
| 8th ward ------- | 141 | 18 | 670 | 1 | 4 |
| 9 th ward, 1 st pct. | 48 | 8 | 337 | 3 | 3 |
| 9 th ward, 2nd pet. | 159 | 23 | 516 |  |  |
| 9th ward, 3rd pct. | ${ }^{62}$ | 10 | 340 | 1 |  |
| 10 th ward, 1st pet. | 276 | 25 | 287 370 | 1 |  |
| 10th ward, 2nd pct. | $\stackrel{262}{217}$ | ${ }_{2}^{5}$ | $\stackrel{380}{280}$ | 1 |  |
| 10 th ward, 3 rd pet. 10 th ward, 4 th pet. | 147 | 20 | 196 |  |  |
| Stoughton, city: |  | 4 |  |  |  |
| 1st ward--- | $\stackrel{56}{33}$ | 4 | 254 |  |  |
| 3 rd ward.-- | 59 | 7 | 157 |  | 1 |
| 4th ward | 122 | 9 | 158 |  |  |
| Totals. | 5,061 | 665 | 18,241 | 60 | 27 |
| DODGE COUNTY |  |  | 238 |  |  |
| Ashippun--.----- | 118 | $2^{-}$ | 236 |  |  |
| Burnett- | 43 | 1 | 287 | 2 |  |
| Calamus. | 55 | 1 | 105 |  |  |
| Chester. |  |  | 130 |  |  |
| Clyman. | 63 86 8 | $\stackrel{2}{4}$ | 142 | 4 |  |
| Emmet | 84 | $\stackrel{4}{2}$ | 157 | 2 | 1 |
| Fox Lake. | 33 | 1 | 84 | 2 |  |
| Herman | 43 | 2 | 266 | 1 |  |
| Hustisford | 43 |  | 142 |  |  |
| Lebanon. | 19 | 1 | 304 |  |  |
| Le Roy- | 65 |  | 284 |  | 1 |
| Lomira | 82 | 3 | 233 | 1 | ------- |
| Lowell.-.- | -66 | 9 | 283 | 6 |  |
| Portland. | 17 | 9 | 154 |  |  |
| Rubicon. | 100 |  | 91 | 1 |  |
| Shields. | 36 |  | 80 |  |  |
| Theresa | 26 | 1 | 211 | 3 | 1 |
| Trenton- | 87 |  | 222 72 |  |  |
| Westford...- | 75 31 | ${ }_{2}^{4}$ | 207 | 4 |  |
| Clyman, village | 28 |  | 47 |  |  |
| Fox Lake, village | 163 | 15 | 158 | 2 | 1 |
| Hustisford, village | 85 17 | 1 | 101 |  |  |
| Lomira, village..- | 54 | 6 | 130 |  |  |

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCT—Continued

| Election District | $\begin{gathered} \text { Hammers- } \\ \text { ley } \\ \text { (Dem.) } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Taynton } \\ \text { (Pro.) } \end{gathered}$ | La Follette (Rep.) | Metcalfe (Soc.) | Blair (Ind.Com.) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| DODGE COUNTY-con. |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lowell, village-.- | 22 |  | 65 | 2 |  |
| Neosho, village...---- | 19 |  | 59 |  |  |
| Reeseville, village.---- | 9 | 22 | 90 103 | 2 |  |
| Theresa, village.-- | 82 |  | 71 | 1 |  |
| Beaver Dam, city:--------- $\quad 82$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1st ward ------ | 62 | 1 | 116 |  |  |
| 2nd ward. | 184 | 3 | 227 |  |  |
| 3 l 3 ward | 202 | 12 | 211 |  |  |
| 5 th ward | $\begin{array}{r}231 \\ 82 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1 <br> 3 | $\begin{array}{r}165 \\ 84 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1 |  |
| 6 th ward | 141 | 1 | 184 |  | 1 |
| 7 7th ward | 162 | 6 | 232 | 1 | 1 |
| Horicon, city:------------- $\quad 258$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1st ward.- | 107 | 1 | 182 |  |  |
| 2nd ward | 62 | 2 | 132 | 6 |  |
| 3 3rd ward | 128 | 10 | 151 |  |  |
| Juneau, city:----------128 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2nd ward. | 95 | 3 | 106 |  | 1 |
| 3 rd ward | 76 66 | 5 <br> 3 | 107 |  |  |
| Mayville, city:------------- 66 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1st ward --- | 60 | 1 | 191 | 1 |  |
| 2nd ward | 55 |  | 69 | 1 |  |
| Watertown, city:----------- $\quad 84$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| 5 th ward. | 47 |  | 123 |  |  |
| 6 th ward | 35 |  | 152 |  |  |
| 14th ward | 20 | 1 | 137 | 6 |  |
| Waupun, city: ${ }^{\text {a }}$ - --------- |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1st ward - | 147 | 6 | 91 |  |  |
| 2nd ward | 153 | 9 | 88 | 1 |  |
| 4th ward- | 74 | $\stackrel{9}{5}$ | 85 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| DOOR COUNTY |  |  |  |  |  |
| Baileys Harbor Brussels | 6 | 1 | 59 |  |  |
| Clay Banks.--- |  |  | 222 |  |  |
| Egg Harbor. | 12 | $2^{-}$ | 114 |  |  |
| Forestville-- | 17 |  | 118 | $2^{-}$ |  |
| Gardner--- | 5 |  | 91 |  |  |
| Gibraltar- | 11 | 5 | 92 | $1-$ |  |
| Jacksonport- | 14 | ${ }^{5}$ | 64 |  |  |
| Nasewaupee.- | 17 | 70 4 | 164 |  |  |
| Sevastopol-- | 54 | 6 | 141 |  |  |
| Sturgeon Bay | 16 | 2 | 67 |  |  |
| Union------ | 3 |  | 117 | $1-$ |  |
| Washington | 21 | 3 | 43 |  |  |
| Ephraim, village..- | 13 | 7 | 24 |  |  |
| Sturgeon Bay, city:-------- $\quad 10$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 st ward.----- | 79 | 8 | 123 | 1 |  |
| 2nd ward | 67 | 12 | 54 |  |  |
| 3 rd ward | 55 | 4 | 106 |  |  |
| 4th ward | 47 | 6 | 84 |  |  |
| Totals. | 472 | 157 | 1,939 | 5 |  |
| DOUGLAS COUNTY |  |  |  |  |  |
| Amnicon----- | 9 | 5 | 129 |  | 6 |
| Bennett-.-.--- | 7 17 | 16 | 79 | $1{ }^{-}$ | 2 |
| Cloverland | 25 |  | 115 85 | $\stackrel{2}{3}$ | 23 |
| Dairyland | 3 | 1 | 43 |  | 1 |
| Gordon.-. | 10 | 3 | 157 |  | 1 |
| Highland. | 14 | 15 3 | 155 26 |  | 2 |
| Lakeside. | 3 | 4 | 97 | 3 | 12 |

## VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCT-Continued



## VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCT-Continued

| Election District | $\underset{\substack{\text { Hammers- } \\ \text { ley. } \\ \text { (Dem.) }}}{\text { and }}$ | $\underset{\text { (Pro.) }}{\substack{\text { Taynton }}}$ | La Fol- lette (Rep.) | Metcalfe (Soc.) | $\begin{gathered} \text { Blair } \\ \text { (Ind.Com.) } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| DUNN COUNTY-con. <br> Menomonie, city: |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1st ward | 5 | 6 | 211 |  |  |
| 2nd ward | 70 | 31 | 172 |  |  |
| 3rd ward 4 th ward. | $\begin{array}{r}123 \\ 32 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }_{33}^{22}$ | ${ }_{341}$ | 2 | 1 |
| Totals. |  |  |  |  |  |
| EAU CLAIRE COUNTY |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bridge Creek.-.--- | 15 | 9 | 146 |  |  |
| Brunswick--- | 20 | 4 | 146 |  | 1 |
| Clear Creek | 16 | 3 | 116 | 1 | 1 |
| Fairchild | 1 | $\stackrel{2}{2}$ | 130 |  | 1 |
| Lincoln.- | 1 | 2 | 192 | 1 |  |
| Ludington- | 4 | $3^{-}$ | 136 |  |  |
| Otter Creek | 13 | 3 | +99 | 1 |  |
| Pleasant Valley | 21 | 1 | 192 | 1 | 1 |
| Seymour--- | 5 25 | ${ }_{9}^{3}$ | 124 |  | 2 |
| Washington- | 43 | 9 | 142 | 1 | 3 |
| Wilson- | 12 | 5 |  | - 1 |  |
| Fairchild, village. | 30 | 7 | 70 | . 1 | $\stackrel{1}{2}$ |
| Fall Creek, village | 6 | 1 | 198 | 1 |  |
| Altoona, city: <br> 1st ward |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2nd ward. | 7 | 1 | 100 |  | 2 |
| Augusta, city | 65 | 36 | 126 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1st ward. | 48 | 2 | 271 |  | 3 |
| 2nd ward | 105 | 12 | 257 | 2 | 2 |
| 4 th ward | 37 | ${ }_{4}$ | 128 |  | - ${ }^{4}$ |
| 5 th ward | 176 | 21 | 258 | 2 | 4 |
| 6 th ward | 180 | 21 | 337 |  | 6 |
| 8 7th ward | 86 56 8 | 24 | 322 | 5 | 2 |
| 9th ward | 84 | 34 | ${ }_{666}$ | $\stackrel{2}{3}$ |  |
| 10th ward. | 105 | 34 2 | 666 733 | 3 | $\begin{aligned} & 5 \\ & 5 \end{aligned}$ |
| Totals | 1,541 | 254 | 6,138 | 21 | 52 |
| FLORENCE COUNTY |  |  |  |  |  |
| Aurora | 12 | 2 | 161 |  |  |
| Commonwealth | 4 |  | 87 | 1 | 7. |
| Fence-- | 2 | 1 | 65 |  |  |
| Frorn-.-- | 6 | 1 | 49 |  |  |
| Homestead. | 26 | 2 | 391 | 1 | 6 |
| Long Lake. | 15 |  | 42 | 1 | 1 |
| Tipler--- | 11 |  | 64 |  |  |
| Totals. | 82 | 6 | 956 | 3 | 15 |
| FOND DU LAC COUNTY  <br> Alto  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Alto--- | 97 | 8 | 273 |  | 1 |
| Ashford | 68 | 3 | 284 | 5 | 1 |
| Auburn | 64 | ${ }_{3}^{3}$ | 221 | 1 | ---------- |
| Calumet | 136 69 | 9 | 187 |  |  |
| Eden. | 122 | 3 | 175 | 1 |  |
| Eldorado | 82 | 1 | 206 | 2 | 3. |
| Empire-- | 127 | 2 | 151 |  |  |
| Fond du Lac | 156 | 9 | 169 |  |  |
| Forest-- | 78 |  | 158 |  | 1 |
| Friendship- | 67 84 |  | 150 | 1 | -------- |
| Marshfield. | 109 | 3 | 160 337 |  |  |
| Metomen | 34 | $3-$ | $\begin{array}{r}163 \\ 94 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1 |  |
| Oakfield | 34 | 2 | 97 | 1 |  |
| Osceola | 73 | 3 | 183 | 2 |  |
| Ripon---1- | 55 | 3 | 104 |  |  |
| $\stackrel{\text { Rosendale- }}{\text { Springvale }}$ | 47 68 | 5 | 108 |  |  |

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCT-Continued

| Election District | $\begin{gathered} \text { Hammers- } \\ \text { ley } \\ \text { (Dem.) } \end{gathered}$ | Taynton (Pro.) | La Follette (Rep.) | $\begin{gathered} \text { Metcalfe } \\ \text { (Soc.) } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Blair } \\ \text { (Ind.Com.) } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| FOND DU LAC CO.-con. |  |  |  |  |  |
| Taycheedah-------------- | 101 | 6 | 142 |  |  |
| Brandon, village. | 73 | 35 | 96 |  |  |
| Campbellsport, village. | 167 | 9 | 212 49 | 2 |  |
| Eden, village----- | 52 <br> 32 | 5 | ${ }_{30}^{49}$ | 2 |  |
| No. Fond du Lac, village- | 124 | 2 | 594 | 3 |  |
| Oakfield, village----- | 72 | 20 | 68 |  |  |
| Rosendale, village | 38 | 8 | 59 |  | 1 |
| St. Cloud, village | 52 | 1 | 45 |  |  |
| Fond du Lac, city: | 32 | 9 | 235 | 6 | 1 |
| 2nd ward------ | 148 | 9 | 213 | 7 | 2 |
| 3 rd ward. | 147 | 7 | 232 | 2 | 5 |
| 4th ward | 226 | 7 | 159 | 2 |  |
| 5 th ward. | 81 | 3 | 174 | 17 | 1 |
| 6 th ward | 360 | $\begin{array}{r} \\ \therefore \quad 16 \\ \hline \quad\end{array}$ | ${ }_{2} 398$ | 14 | 13 1 |
| 7th ward | 249 240 | 12 | $\stackrel{226}{152}$ | 10 |  |
| 9 th ward | 264 | 16 | 241 | 7 | . 1 |
| 10 th ward | 303 | 17 | 135 | 4 |  |
| 11 th ward | 387 | 12 | 128 | $\stackrel{1}{2}$ | 8 |
| 13th ward | 137 | 7 | 135 | 4 | 1 |
| 14th ward | 104 | 5 | 136 | 3 |  |
| 15th ward. | 126 | 111 | 215 | ${ }^{2}$ | $\bigcirc \frac{1}{5}$ |
| 16th ward | 332 | 10 | 235 |  |  |
| Ripon, city: |  | 2 |  |  |  |
| 1st ward | 177 | 2 | 191 |  |  |
| 3 rd ward | 94 |  | 134 |  |  |
| 4th ward- | 136 | 16 | 128 | 1 |  |
| Waupun, city: |  |  |  |  |  |
| 5th ward-- | 60 146 | 5 4 | 151 | 1 |  |
| tals | 6,563 | 340 | 8,731 | 135 | 51 |
| FOREST COUNTY |  |  |  |  |  |
| Alvin.- | 43 | 1 | 29 108 | 1 | 1 |
| Argonne-.----- | 12 | 2 | 108 | 1. | 1 |
| Armstrong Creek Blackwell | 10 9 |  | 75 |  |  |
| Coswell - | 5 |  | 44 |  |  |
| Crandon. | 16 | 1 | 40 |  |  |
| Freedom_ | 3 20 |  | 72 |  | 1 |
| Laona | 37 | 3 | 244 | 2 | 1 |
| Lincoln. | 3 | 1 | 53 |  |  |
| Nashville. | 51 | 2 | 27 |  | 2 |
| Popple River | 5 8 | 1 | $\stackrel{22}{36}$ |  | 1 |
| Ross Wabeno | 49 | 5 | 416 | 2 |  |
| Crandon, city: |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1st ward | 19 | 3 |  | 1 |  |
| 2nd ward <br> 3rd ward | 22 | 1 | 69 |  |  |
| 4th ward | 11 | 1 | 32 |  |  |
| 5 th ward | 30 | 2 | 31 |  |  |
| Totals_ | 375 | 24 | 1,519 | 8 | 15 |
| GRANT COUNTY |  |  |  |  |  |
| Beetown_-.- | 16 | $\stackrel{4}{2}$ | 205 |  |  |
| Bloomington. Boscobel | 13 9 | 2 | 129 |  |  |
| Cassville- | 10 |  | 48 |  |  |
| Castle Rock | 51 |  | 82 |  |  |
| Clifton-.- | 16 | 7 | 152 |  | 1 |
| Fennimore- | ${ }_{23}^{16}$ | $\stackrel{2}{3}$ | 200 |  |  |
| Glen Haven | 1.6 | 1 | 78 |  | 2 |
| Harrison -- | 26 | 1 | 142 |  | 2 |
| Hazel Green- | - 25 | 3 | 104 |  |  |

## VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCT-Continued

| Election District | $\begin{gathered} \text { Hammers- } \\ \text { ley } \\ \text { (Dem.) } \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{\text { (Pro.) }}{\substack{\text { Taynton }}}$ | La Follette (Rep.) | $\underset{\text { (Soc.) }}{\substack{\text { Metcalfe } \\ \hline}}$ | $\underset{\text { Blair }}{\text { (Ind.Com.) }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| GRANT COUNTY-con. |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hickory Grove. | 11 | 1 | 167 |  | 1 |
| Jamestown--- | 19 19 | 3 | 235 | - | 1 |
| Lima --- | 34 | ${ }_{3}$ | 149 |  | 1 |
| Little Grant | 23 |  | 102 |  | 1 |
| Millville- | $\stackrel{4}{6}$ | 2 | 68 |  |  |
| Mt. Hope | 34 | 4 | ${ }_{92}^{44}$ | 1 | 2 |
| Mt. Ida-- | 16 | 4 | 154 | 1 | $\stackrel{2}{3}$ |
| Muscoda | 16 |  | 51 |  | 1 |
| Paris-.-.----- | 12 |  | 142 |  |  |
| Patch Grove. | 14 |  | $\begin{array}{r}139 \\ .83 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |  |
| Platteville. | 17 | 1 | 126 |  |  |
| $\stackrel{\text { Potosi-- }}{ }$ | 41 | 6 | 228 |  | 2 |
| South Lancaster | 37 | $\stackrel{3}{2}$ | 1 |  | 1 |
| Waterloo...-- | 12 | 1 | 128 | 1 | 1 |
| Watterstown- | 17 |  | 49 |  |  |
| Woodman- | 9 | 1 | 104 |  |  |
| Wyalusing | 22 | 7 | 9 |  |  |
| Bagley, village | 19 |  | 65 |  |  |
| Bloomington, village | 53 | 25 | 108 |  | $2^{-}$ |
| Blue River, village | 29 | 3 | 63 |  |  |
| Cassville, village-- | 18 | 2 | 129 | 2 |  |
| Livingston, village.- | 44 | 29 | 111 |  | 1 |
| Montfort, village.- | 47 | 23 | 136 |  | 1 |
| Mt . Hope, village | 25 | 7 | 76 |  |  |
| Muscoda, village-- | 142 |  | 105 |  | $1^{-}$ |
| Patch Grove, village Potosi, village---- | 13 <br> 35 | 5 | 58 |  |  |
| Woodman, village | 11 | 3 | 103 26 |  | 2 |
| Boscobel, city: |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1st ward | 29 | 13 | 113 |  |  |
| 2nd ward | 52 | 10 | 107 |  |  |
| 4th ward- | 32 | 3 | 84 | 1 |  |
| Cuba City, city: |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1st ward 2nd ward. | 44 | 9 | 32 |  |  |
| 2nd ward | 43 |  | 69 |  |  |
| 4th ward. | 19 | 2 | 40 |  |  |
| Fennimore, city: |  |  | 47 |  |  |
| 1st ward | 19 | 8 | 94 |  |  |
| 2nd ward | 48 | 2 | 107 |  | 1 |
| 4th ward--- | 34 | $\stackrel{1}{3}$ | 86 99 |  |  |
| Lancaster, city: |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1st ward | 43 | 5 | 143 |  | 1 |
| 3rd ward- | 77 | 21 | 128 |  |  |
| 4 th ward | 66 | 10 | 170 | 1 | 1 |
| Platteville, city: |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2nd ward--- | 51 | 1 | 104 |  |  |
| 3rd ward. | 67 | 10 | 185 |  | 2 |
| 4th ward | 54 | 13 | 116 | 1 | $2^{-}$ |
| 5 th ward | 39 | . 9 | 108 |  |  |
| 6th ward | 80 | 16 | 71 |  | 1 |
| 7th ward | 106 26 | ${ }_{2}^{6}$ | 119 | 2 |  |
| Totals | 2,275 | 352 | 7,456 | 11 | 42 |
| GREEN COUNTY |  |  |  |  |  |
| Adams. | 21 |  | 79 |  |  |
| Albany-- | 12 | 12 | 82 |  |  |
| Brooklyn. | 4 | 5 | 105 |  |  |
| Cadiz | 22 | 10 | 107 |  |  |
| Decatur | 11. | 11 | 125 | 1 | 1 |
| Exeter. | 10 | 1 | 107 |  |  |

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCT—Continued

| Election District | $\begin{gathered} \text { Hammers- } \\ \text { ley } \\ \text { (Dem.) } \end{gathered}$ | Taynton (Pro.) | La Follette (Rep.) | $\underset{\text { (Soc.) }}{\text { Metcalfe }}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { Blair } \\ \text { (Ind.Com.) } \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| GREEN COUNTY-con. |  |  |  |  |  |
| Jefferson------------- | 8 | 34 | 177 | 1 |  |
| Jordan- | 15 | 4 | 79 | 1 |  |
| Monroe-.--- | 14 9 | $\begin{array}{r}3 \\ 5 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 103 |  |  |
| Mew Glasas ${ }^{\text {M }}$ - | 9 | 5 | 62 140 |  |  |
| Spring Grove. | 3 | 3 | 91 |  |  |
| Sylvester.- | 4 | 7 | 65 |  |  |
| Washington | 6 |  | 121 |  |  |
| York | 5 |  | 193 |  |  |
| Albany, village | 30 | 51 | 81 |  | 1 |
| Brooklyn, village.- | 11 | 5 | 38 |  |  |
| Monticello, village | 16 44 | ${ }_{3}^{5}$ | $\begin{array}{r}36 \\ 117 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1 |  |
| New Glarus, village. | 19 | 2 | 311 |  |  |
| Brodhead, city: |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 1st ward--- | 65 | 28 | 114 | 3 |  |
| 2nd ward | 25 | 17 | 187 |  |  |
| Monroe, city : |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 1st ward-. | 137 | 50 | 306 |  | 1 |
| 2nd ward | 42 | 15 16 | 296 | 1 |  |
| 4 th ward | 86 | 31 | 215 | 1 |  |
| Totals | 675 | 327 | 3,695 | 9 | 3 |
| GREEN LAKE COUNTY |  |  |  |  |  |
| Berlin...- | 34 | 2 | 69 | 1 |  |
| Brooklyn | 63 | 2 | 141 |  |  |
| Green Lake | 28 |  | 137 |  |  |
| Kingston- | 34 | 2 | 59 | 1 |  |
| Mackford-- | 14 | 1 | 85 |  |  |
| Manchester. | 11 | 2 | 119 |  |  |
| Marquette | 26 |  | 105 |  |  |
| Princeton | 41 | 1 | 154 |  |  |
| Seneca-- | 43 | 1 | 71 | 1 |  |
| St. Marie | 28 | 2 | 71 |  |  |
| Green Lake, village | 96 | 18 | 51 | 1 |  |
| Kingston, village. Markesan, village. | 38 124 | 4 5 | 39 141 |  |  |
| Berlin, city: |  |  | 141 |  |  |
| 1 st ward | 163 | 3 | 50 | 1 |  |
| 2nd ward | 198 | 5 | 109 | 2 |  |
| 3 3rd ward | 108 | 13 | 105 | 1 | $1^{-}$ |
| 4 th ward. | 81 | 1 | 59 |  |  |
| 5 th ward | 65 | 2 | 76 | 1 |  |
| Princeton, city: |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1st ward | 42 | 1 | 148 |  |  |
| 3rd ward- | 34 | 1 | +61 |  |  |
| Totals | 1,340 | 66 | 1,954 | 9 | 1 |
| IOWA COUNTY |  |  |  |  |  |
| Arena | 24 | 25 | 136 | 1 | 1 |
| Brigham | 16 | 1 | 245 |  |  |
| Clyde--- | 16 40 | ${ }_{23}^{2}$ | 130 329 |  |  |
| Eden.-- | 27 | 2 | 71 |  | 1 |
| Highland. | 20 | 2 | 220 |  | 1 |
| Linden- | 36 | 9 | 177 |  |  |
| Mifflin ${ }_{\text {Mineral }}$ | 35 63 | 5 4 4 | 94 166 | 1 |  |
| Moscow | 23 | 3 | 238 |  |  |
| Pulaski | 14 | 4 | 66 |  |  |
| Ridgeway | 13 | 11 | 175 |  |  |
| Waldwick | 35 | 4 | 122 | 2 |  |
| Wyoming | 13 | 3 | 118 |  |  |
| Arena, village | 9 | 61 | 49 |  |  |
| Avoca, village | 31 | 1 | 64 |  |  |
| Barneveld, village | 14 | 6 | 95 |  |  |
| Cobb, village --- | 41 | 3 | 34 |  |  |
| Highland, village. | 44 | 2 | 146 | 2 |  |
| Hollandale, village | 15 |  | 88 |  |  |
| Linden, village.. | 21 | 8 | 79 |  |  |

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCT-Continued

| Election District | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Hammers- } \\ & \text { ley } \\ & \text { (Dem.) } \end{aligned}$ | Taynton (Pro.) | La Follette (Rep.) | Metcalfe (Soc.) | $\begin{gathered} \text { Blair } \\ \text { (Ind.Com.) } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| IOWA COUNTY-con. |  |  |  |  |  |
| Livingston, village...- |  |  | 4 | 1 |  |
| Rewey, village----- | ${ }_{16}^{6}$ | ${ }_{15}^{8}$ | +120 |  | 1 |
| Dodgeville, city: |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1st ward---- | 42 | 32 | 154 |  | - 1 |
| 2nd ward | 97 | 59 | 186 |  |  |
| 3 rd ward -----7. | 42 | 37 | 153 |  | 1 |
| Mineral Point, city: 1st ward | 94 | 20 | 114 |  | 1 |
| 2nd ward------ | 123 | 12 | 89 |  |  |
| 3 rd ward | 22 | 6 | 54 |  |  |
| 4th ward. | 40 |  | 58 |  |  |
| Totals. | 1,032 | 368 | 3,816 | $\cdots 8$ | 9 |
| IRON COUNTY |  |  |  |  |  |
| Anderson.--- <br> Carey | 1 |  | 50 47 | 1 | $2 \overline{2}^{-}$ |
| Gurney-- | 5 |  | 89 |  |  |
| Kimball | 3 | $2-$ | 175 | 1 | $17{ }^{-}$ |
| Knight |  | 1 | 243 |  | 22 |
| Mercer | 53 4 | 4 | 247 128 | 3 | 6 |
| Pence- |  |  | 142 |  |  |
| Saxon-- | 16 | 2 | 257 | 3 | 3 |
| Sherman- | 3 |  | 40 |  |  |
| Hurley, city: |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1st ward. | 21 |  | 167 | 2 |  |
| 3 rd ward | 16 |  | 221 |  | - 5 |
| 4 th ward. | 30 |  | 203 |  |  |
| 5 th ward | 3 |  | 87 | 1 |  |
| 6 th ward | 1 |  | 95 |  | 4 |
| Montreal, city: |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1st ward--- | $\stackrel{4}{7}$ | 1 | 103 |  | 3 4 |
| 3 rd ward | 8 | 1 | 149 |  | 4 |
| 4 th ward | 1 | 1 | 87 |  | 4 |
| Totals. | 203 | 12 | 2,841 | 11 | 134 |
| JACKSON COUNTY | 24 |  | 231 | 2 | 1 |
| Albion- | 13 | 2 | 95 |  |  |
| Alma Center | 52 | 11 | 39 |  |  |
| Bear Bluff | 2 |  | 13 |  |  |
| Brockway | 4 |  | 64 | 4 | --------- |
| Cleveland. | 12 | 1 | 100 | 1 |  |
| Curran-- | 9 |  | 104 |  |  |
| Franklin | 8 |  | 104 |  |  |
| Garden Valley | 24 | 1 | 103 |  |  |
| Garfield.---- | 6 |  | 119 |  |  |
| Hixvion.- | 10 | 1 | 97 |  |  |
| Irving-.- | 10 |  | 135 |  |  |
| Knapp--.- | 14 |  | $\stackrel{23}{36}$ | 1 |  |
| Manchester | 16 |  | 20 | 3 |  |
| Melrose | 6 |  | 56 |  |  |
| Millston | 5 |  | 37 |  |  |
| North Bend | 20 | 3 | 54 |  |  |
| Northfield | 2 |  | 296 |  |  |
| Springfield -.-- | 1 |  | 169 |  |  |
| Hixton, village | $\stackrel{20}{63}$ | 6 | 40 67 | 1 |  |
| Merrillan, village. | 33 | 2 | 69 |  |  |
| Taylor, village------ | 19 | 1 | 89 |  | 1 |
| Black River Falls, city 1st ward |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1st ward- | 97 | 9 | 88 |  |  |
| 4th ward. | 25 |  | 77 | 1 |  |
| Totals. | 559 | 53 | 2,534 | 13 | 2 |

## VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCT-Continued

| Election District | $\begin{gathered} \text { Hammers- } \\ \text { ley } \\ \text { (Dem.) } \end{gathered}$ | Taynton (Pro.) | La Follette (Rep.) | Metcalfe (Soc.) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Blair } \\ & \text { (Ind.Com.) } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| JEFFERSON COUNTY |  |  |  |  |  |
| Aztalan- | 50 | 7 | 177 |  |  |
| Cold Spring- | 19 | ${ }_{1}^{1}$ | 40 |  |  |
| Concord... | 30 | 3 | 183 |  |  |
| Farmington | 44 |  | 220 |  |  |
| Hebron <br> Ixonia | 45 37 | 4 | 103 |  |  |
| Jefferson: |  |  | 237 |  |  |
| 1 st pct. | 96 |  | 157 |  |  |
| 2nd pct. - | 51 |  | 72 | 4 | 1 |
| Koshkonong | 60 | 5 | 127 |  |  |
| Lake Mills. | 14 | 10 | 223 | 1 |  |
| Milford |  |  | 241 | 1 |  |
| Oakland | 69 24 | 14 | 194 74 | 1 |  |
| Sullivan. | 42 | 4 | 131 |  |  |
| Sumner- | 19 | 3 | 107 |  |  |
| Waterloo. | 19 | 1 | 106 | 1 |  |
| Watertown--------- | 48 | 1 | 336 |  | 1 |
| Johnson Creek, village | 87 | 11 | 88 | 2 |  |
| Sullivan, village-- | 22 |  | 85 | 2 |  |
| Waterloo--------- | 147 | 17 | 162 | 3 |  |
| Fort Atkinson, city: 1st ward | 133 | 3 | 60 |  |  |
| 2nd ward. | 161 | 1 | 106 |  | $1^{-}$ |
| 3rd ward | 87 | 3 | 106 | 2 |  |
| 4 th ward | 99 | 1 | 91 |  |  |
| 5 th ward | 53 | 3 | 121 |  |  |
| 6 th ward | 48 | 3 | 75 |  |  |
| 7th ward | 88 | 1 | 113 |  |  |
| Jefferson, city: | 103 |  | 113 | 1 |  |
| 1st ward | 135 | 8 | 128 |  | 1 |
| 2nd ward | 132 | 8 | 86 |  |  |
| 3rd ward | 194 | 5 | 129 |  |  |
| Lake Mills, city: |  |  | 78 |  |  |
| 1 st ward | 49 | 5 | 151 |  |  |
| 2nd ward | 34 | 11 | 128 |  |  |
| 3rd ward | 62 | 10 | 185 |  |  |
| Watertown, city: 1st ward | 51 | 3 |  |  |  |
| 2nd ward. | 64 | 2 | 185 |  |  |
| 3 rd ward. | 92 | 3 | 130 |  |  |
| 4th ward | 84 | 1 | 144 | 2 |  |
| 7th ward | 35 |  | 208 |  |  |
| 9 th ward. | 112 | 1 | 92 121 1 |  |  |
| 10th ward. | 105 | 3 | 197 | 2 |  |
| 11th ward | 98 | 3 | 277 | 3 |  |
| 12th ward | 42 |  | 128 |  |  |
| Totals | 3,255 | 174 | 6,471 | 26 | 4 |
| JUNEAU COUNTY |  |  |  |  |  |
| Armenia - | 5 | $\stackrel{3}{2}$ | 65 |  | 3 |
| Clearfield. Cutler | 10 | $\stackrel{2}{2}$ | 67 | 1 | 1 |
| Finley- | 15 | 2 | 34 19 |  |  |
| Fountain --. | 1 |  | 122 | 1 |  |
| Germantown | 3 |  | 58 |  | 1 |
| Kildore.- | 13 | 1 | 82 |  |  |
| Kingston- | 17 | 1 | 28 |  |  |
| Lindina_ | 21 | 1 | 147 |  | 2 |
| Lisbon. | 12 | 9 | 61 |  | 1 |
| Lyndon | 23 | 2 | 79 |  |  |
| Necedah. | 10 5 | 1 | 38 5 5 |  | 2 |
| Orange. | 4 | 3 | 88 |  |  |
| Plymouth-- | 8 | 2 | 146 | 5 | 1 |
| Summit_------ | $\stackrel{5}{3}$ |  | 11388 |  |  |
| Wonewac........... | 5 |  | 150 |  | 4 |

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCT-Continued

| Election District | $\begin{gathered} \text { Hammers- } \\ \text { ley } \\ \text { (Dem.) } \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{\text { (Pro.) }}{\substack{\text { Taynton }}}$ | La Follette (Rep.) | $\underset{\text { (Soc.) }}{\text { Metcalfe }}$ | $\underset{\text { Blair }}{\text { Blam. }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| JUNEAU COUNTY-con. |  |  |  |  |  |
| Camp Douglas, village--- <br> Hustler, village | 51 |  | 80 69 | 1 |  |
| Lyndon Station, village-- | 21 | 2 | 69 |  |  |
| Necedah, village | 39 |  | 105 | 2 |  |
| Union Center, village | 7 | 1 | 43 |  |  |
| Wonewoc, village-.- | 37 | 3 | 187 | 2 |  |
| Elroy, city: |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1st ward- | 17 | 1 | ${ }_{233}^{175}$ |  |  |
| Mauston, city: |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 st ward--- | 34 | 3 | 161 |  | 1 |
| 2nd ward------ | 82 | 6 | 252 |  | 3 |
| New Lisbon, city: |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1st ward. | 18 | $\stackrel{6}{5}$ | 113 |  |  |
| 2nd ward |  |  | 87 |  | 2 |
| Totals | 516 | 67 | 3,108 | 12 | 21 |
| KENOSHA COUNTY |  |  |  |  |  |
| Brighton-------- | 30 | 2 | 80 |  |  |
| Bristol | 84 | 43 | 198 | 2 |  |
| Pleasant Prairie | 176 | 30 | 664 | 13 | 7 |
| Randall_ | 34 | 2 | 157 |  |  |
| Salem. | 110 | 31 | 278 |  |  |
| Somers: |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1st precinct | 128 78 | 26 | 306 155 | 1 |  |
| Wheatland.- | 52 | 1 | 134 |  |  |
| Silver Lake, village | 30 | 2 | 72 |  | 1 |
| Kenosha, city: |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1st precinct, 1st ward | 234 | 9 | 492 | 23 | 2 |
| 2nd precinct, 1st ward | 78 139 | 7 | 238 327 | 9 8 | 5 3 |
| 1st precinct, 2 2nd ward- | 139 85 | 2 | 330 | 8 | 8 |
| 1 st precinct, 3rd ward | 195 | 8 | 317 | 9 | 1 |
| 2nd precinct, 3rd ward | 359 | 48 | 241 | 9 |  |
| 1 st precinct, 4 th ward. | 438 | 58 | 355 | 10 | 5 |
| 2nd precinct, 4 th ward | 122 | 34 | 239 | 13 | 3 |
| 1 st precinct, 5 th ward | 133 | 6 | 577 | 11 | 10 |
| 2 nd precinct, 5 th ward | 13 | 3 | 118 | 5 | 5 |
| 1st precinct, 6 th ward- | 58 61 | 10 | 296 342 | 14 12 | ${ }^{3}$ |
| 2nd precinct, 1 th ward | 123 | 11 | 294 | 9 | 3 |
| 2 nd precinct, 7 th ward | 81 |  | 481 | 13 | 1 |
| 1 1st precinct, 8th ward | 180 | 13 | 348 | 12 |  |
| 2nd precinct, 8th ward | 123 | 20 | 303 | 17 | 3 |
| 1 st precinct, 9 th ward | 153 | 21 | 390 | 18 | 5 |
| 2nd precinct, 9th ward- | 170 | 11 | 340 | 20 | 2 |
| 1st precinct, 10th ward | 176 | 16 | 416 <br> 396 | $\begin{array}{r}35 \\ 8 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\stackrel{2}{2}$ |
| 1 lst precinct, 11 th ward | 110 | ${ }_{5}$ | 374 | 15 | 3 |
| 2nd precinct, 11th ward | 133 | 31 | 370 | 3 | 4 |
| 1st precinct, 12th ward. | 76 | 7 | 311 | 9 | ${ }_{14}^{6}$ |
| 2nd precinct, 12 th ward | 111 | 7 | 425 |  |  |
| Total. | 4,320 | 516 | 10,497 | 343 | 111 |
| KEWAUNEE COUNTY |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ahnapee-.------- | 23 |  | 235 |  |  |
| Carlton------ | 41 |  | 278 | 1 | 1 |
| Franco-- | 78 | 2 | 233 | 1 |  |
| Lincoln. | 38 | 1 | 229 |  |  |
| Luxemburg | 39 | 1 | 181 |  |  |
| Montpelier | 51 | 3 | 339 | 1 |  |
| Pierce-- | 31 | 2 | 136 |  |  |
| Red River- | 8 | 1 | 253 |  |  |
| West Kewaunee-- | 66 44 |  | 279 | 1 |  |
| Casco, village ${ }_{\text {L }}$ | 444 | 1 | ${ }_{93}^{38}$ | 1 |  |
| Algoma.-.---- | 158 | 4 | 357 |  |  |
| Kewaunee. | 266 | 1 | 506 | 2 | 1 |
| Totals.---------- | 953 | 16 | 3,345 | 7 | 2 |

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCT—Continued

| Election District | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Hammers- } \\ & \text { ley } \\ & \text { (Dem.) } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Taynton } \\ \text { (Pro.) } \end{gathered}$ | La Follette (Rep.) | $\underset{\text { (Soc.) }}{\substack{\text { Metcalfe }}}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Blair } \\ \text { (Ind.Com.) } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| LA CROSSE COUNTY |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bangor-- | 25 | 3 | 119 |  | 1 |
| Barre- | ${ }_{36}^{16}$ | 5 | 102 | 2 |  |
| Campbell | 53 | 1 | 117 |  |  |
| Farmington | 31 | 4 | 170 |  | 1 |
| Greenfield | 29 | 1 | 107 |  |  |
| Hamilton | 42 | 3 | 196 | 1 |  |
| Holland | 63 | 4 | 176 |  |  |
| Onalaska | 50 | 4 | 115 | 1 | 1 |
| Shelby-- | 57 | 8 | 119 |  | 1 |
| Washington-.-- | $\stackrel{23}{136}$ |  | 165 |  | - |
| Rockland, village | 124 | 7 | 27 |  |  |
| West Salem, village | 123 | 7 | 181 |  | 2 |
| Onalaska, city: |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2nd ward | 49 | 7 | 48 |  |  |
| 3 rd ward_ | 46 |  | 34 |  |  |
| La Crosse, city: |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1st ward <br> 2nd ward | $\begin{array}{r}194 \\ 96 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 7 2 | 209 | 1 | 1 |
| 3 rd ward. | 148 | 9 | 211 |  | $1-$ |
| 4 th ward | 260 | 11 | 208 |  |  |
| 5th ward | $\begin{array}{r}79 \\ 294 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\stackrel{2}{2}$ | 167 167 |  |  |
| 7 th ward | 249 | 10 | 262 |  | 1 |
| 8 th ward. | 265 | 4 | 388 |  | 1 |
| 9th ward | 128 | 13 | 282 | 2 |  |
| 10th ward | 153 | 14 | 426 |  | 4 |
| 12th ward | 150 |  | 247 |  |  |
| 13 th ward | 151 | 4 | 146 | 1 | 1 |
| 14 th ward | 494 | 37 | 281 | 2 | 2 |
| 15 th ward | 187 | 1 28 | 1260 | 1 | 2 |
| 17 th ward | 159 | 6 | 274 |  | 2 |
| 18th ward | 182 | 8 | 277 | 1 | 1 |
| 19th ward | 88 |  | 217 |  |  |
| 20th ward | -93 | $\begin{aligned} & 7 \\ & 1 \end{aligned}$ | 400 254 | 1 | 1 |
| Totals. | 4,875 | 280 | 7,045 | 20 |  |
| LAFAYETTE COUNTY |  |  |  |  |  |
| Argyle-- | 7 | 2 | 106 | 2 |  |
| Belmont. | 15 |  | 64 | ---.---- | 1 |
| Benton--- | 19 | 5 | 124 |  | 1 |
| Darlington | 63 | $7^{-}$ | 219 |  |  |
| Elk Grove | 17 | 1 | 98 |  |  |
| Fayette. | 34 | 7 | 149 |  |  |
| Gratiot-- | 52 | 3 | 84 |  |  |
| Kendall. | 20 |  | 108 |  |  |
| Lamont | 21 | 3 | 118 |  |  |
| Monticello--- | $\begin{array}{r}5 \\ 35 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 3 | 36 111 | 1 | 3 |
| Seymour.- | 44 |  | 110 |  |  |
| Shullsburg | 40 | $\stackrel{1}{3}$ | 62 | 1 |  |
| Wayne- | 13 | 3 | 71 |  |  |
| White Oaks Springs | 11 |  | 157 |  |  |
| Wiota------------ | 49 | 3 | 237 |  |  |
| Argyle, village. | 59 | 12 | 161 |  |  |
| Belmont, village | 25 | 12 | 79 |  |  |
| Benton, village-- | 38 | 6 | 158 |  |  |
| Blanchardville, village | 38 | 15 | 141 |  | 1 |
| Gratiot, village -- | 29 | 3 | 36 |  |  |
| South Wayne, village Darlington, city: | 47 | 7 | 60 |  |  |
| , 1st ward- | 115 | 12 | 177 | 1 | 2 |
| 2nd ward--- | 203 | 13 | 174 |  | 3 |
| Shulisburg, city: | 46 | 3 | 61 |  |  |
| 2nd ward. | 56 | 4 | 58 | 1 |  |
| Totals | 1,170 | 125 | 3,058 | 6 | 11 |

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCT-Continued

| Election District | $\begin{gathered} \text { Hammers- } \\ \text { ley } \\ \text { (Dem.) } \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{\text { (Pro.) }}{\substack{\text { Taynton }}}$ | La Follette (Rep.) | $\underset{\text { (Soc.) }}{\text { Metcalfe }}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Blair } \\ \text { (Ind.Com.) } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| LANGLADE COUNTY |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ackley | 41 | 3 | 230 | 1 |  |
| Ainsworth | 35 | 2 | 73 |  | $2^{-}$ |
| Antigo.-- | 119 | 3 | 343 |  | 1 |
| Elcho---- | 95 | 3 | 114 |  | 1 |
| Langlade. | 89 | ${ }_{2}^{1}$ | ${ }_{92} 9$ | 1 | 1 |
| Neva-- | 48 | 13 | 190 | 8 | 3 |
| Norwood | 112 | 1 | 181 |  |  |
| Peck. | $\stackrel{21}{34}$ | 2 | 18 | 3 | 1 |
| Polar-- | 59 | 1 | 195 |  | ${ }_{1}^{4}$ |
| Price | 68 |  | 58 |  | 1 |
| Rolling | 77 | 3 | 197 |  |  |
| Upham. | 5 |  | 66 |  | 1 |
| Vilas--- | 24 | 1 | 34 |  | 1 |
| Wolf River | 64 | 3 | 88 |  | 1 |
| White Lake, village | 60 |  | 106 |  |  |
| Antigo, city: |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1st ward.- | 202 | 6 | 178 | 1 | 4 |
| 2nd ward | 236 | 15 | 259 | 1 |  |
| 4th ward | 152 | ${ }_{3}$ | 403 | 1 | 1 |
| 5 th ward | 205 | 2 | 222 | 2 |  |
| 6 th ward | 310 | 17 | 419 | 1 |  |
| Totals | 2,259 | 86 | 4,055 | 19 | 24 |
| LINCOLN COUNTY |  |  |  |  |  |
| Birch.-- | 20 | 3 | 101 |  | 1 |
| Bradley | 31 | 4 | 119 | 3 |  |
| Corning- | $\stackrel{2}{1}$ | 1 | 145 |  |  |
| Harring | 13 | 1 | 24 79 | 1 |  |
| King | 17 | 1 | 19 |  |  |
| Merrill | 22 |  | 94 |  |  |
| Pine River | 11. | 1 | 1.66 | 1 |  |
| Rock Falls | 16 |  | 35 | 4 |  |
| Russell | 14 | 2 | 88 | 1 |  |
| Scott-. | 11 |  | 150 |  | 1 |
| Skanawan | 14 |  | 34 |  |  |
| Somo--- | 21 |  | 35 | 1 | 11 |
| Tomahawk |  |  | 31 |  |  |
| Merrill, city: |  |  | 26 |  |  |
| 1st ward. | 67 |  | 183 |  |  |
| 2nd ward | 69 |  | 75 | 1 |  |
| 3rd ward | 89 | 7 | 135 | 2 | $1{ }^{-}$ |
| 4th ward | 46 | 4 | 174 | 2 |  |
| 6th ward | 66 34 | $\stackrel{2}{1}$ | $\begin{array}{r}90 \\ 184 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1 |  |
| 7 th ward | 88 | 7 | 295 | 1 | ${ }^{-}$ |
| 8th ward | 24 | 4 | 155 |  |  |
| Tomahawk, city: |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1st ward - | 15 | 1 | 36 |  |  |
| 2nd ward | $\stackrel{26}{61}$ | 7 8 8 | 49 |  |  |
| 4th ward | 44 | 8 | 122 |  | 2 |
| Totals | 849 | 64 | 2,875 | 19 | 19 |
| MANITOWOC COUNTY |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cato ----- | 144 | 2 | 233 |  |  |
| Centerville.- | 66 |  | 234 |  |  |
| Cooperstown. | 65 |  | 167 |  |  |
| Eaton--- | 58 |  | 205 |  |  |
| Franklin- | 138 | 1 | 226 | ------- |  |
| Gossuth. | 35 | 3 | 203 | 4 | ---- |
| Liberty | 66 |  | 237 |  |  |
| Manitowoc | 22 | 1 | 75 |  |  |
| Manitowoc Rapids | 78 | 1 | 373 |  |  |
| Maple Grove.------ | 73 | 1 | 171 |  |  |

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCT-Continued

| Election District | $\begin{gathered} \text { Hammers- } \\ \text { ley } \\ \text { (Dem.) } \end{gathered}$ | Taynton (Pro.) | La Follette (Rep.) | $\underset{\text { (Soc.) }}{\text { Metcalfe }}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { Blair } \\ \text { (Ind.Com.) } \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| MANITOWOC CO.-con. |  |  |  |  |  |
| Meeme-. | 83 |  | 182 |  |  |
| Mishicot | 88 59 | 4 1 1 | 261 |  | 1 |
| Newton-1 | 31 | 3 | 214 | $1-$ |  |
| Schleswig- | 35 | 1 | 281 | 6 | 1 |
| Two Creeks. | 45 |  | 8989 | 1 |  |
| Two Rivers | 62 | 3 | 284 90 | 1 |  |
| Reedsville, village | 47 |  | 85 |  |  |
| Kiel, city: |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1st ward. | 94 |  | 102 | 7 |  |
| 2nd ward | 91 |  | 118 | 3 |  |
| 3 rd ward. | 40 |  | 50 | 2 |  |
| Manitowoc, city: | 257 |  | 349 |  |  |
| 2nd ward- | 308 | 2 | 219 |  |  |
| 1 st precinct, 3 rd ward | 154 | 1 | 193 | 5 | 2 |
| 2nd precinct, 3rd ward | $\stackrel{240}{368}$ | 1 | $\stackrel{499}{ }$ |  |  |
| 4th ward----------- | 368 <br> 278 |  | 634 | 7 |  |
| 5th ward | 360 | 1 | 454 | 6 | 2 |
| 7 th ward- | 265 | 5 | 707 | 2 | 1 |
| Two Rivers, city: |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1st ward-- | 91 | 1 | 107 |  |  |
| 2nd ward | 83 | 8 | 425 | 13 |  |
| 4 4 th ward | 262 | 2 | 483 |  |  |
| 5 th ward | 187 |  | 186 | 2 |  |
| Totals_ | 4,482 | 52 | 9,460 | 74 | 8 |
| MARATHON COUNTY |  |  | 60 |  |  |
| Bergen.-- | 5 |  | 109 |  | 1 |
| Berlin | 10 |  | 49 | 1 |  |
| Bevent. | 15 |  | 45 |  | 1 |
| Brighton. | 13 | 4 | 84 | 1 |  |
| Cassel.-.- | 44 7 | 1 | 141 |  | 2 |
| Cleveland | 10 |  | 171 |  |  |
| Easton. | 8 | 2 | 152 | 1 |  |
| Eau Pleine | 15 |  | 81 | 1 | ---- |
| Elderon. | 9 |  | 274 | 1 |  |
| Emmet | 19 | ${ }_{3}^{5}$ | 89 | 1 |  |
| Frankfort | 4 | 1 | 85 |  | 2 |
| Franzen- | 12 | 1 | 60 |  |  |
| Green Valley | 4 | 1 | 32 | 3 |  |
| Guenther | 9 | 1 | 69 | 2 | --------- |
| Hamburg | 8 |  | 122 | 2 |  |
| Harrison. | 10 |  | 86 | 1 |  |
| Hewitt- | 24 | 1 | 104 | 5 | 1 |
| Hull. | 26 | 3 | 145 |  | 1 |
| Johnson- | 10 | 3 | 120 | 3 | 1 |
| Knowlton- | 33 | 1 | 186 |  | 1 |
| Maine----- | 23 |  | 166 | 1 |  |
| Marathon | 19 |  | 118 |  |  |
| Mosinee | 13 | 1 | 126 |  |  |
| Norrie- | 11 14 | 1 | 59 | 2 | 2 |
| Plover | 4 |  | 64 |  |  |
| Rib Falls | 13 |  | 110 |  | - 1 |
| Reitbrock | 21 16 |  | 106 |  |  |
| Ringle.- | - 16 | ${ }_{3}^{1}$ | 108 | 3 |  |
| Spencer | 12 | 1 | 117 |  |  |
| Texas-- | 14 | 4 | 138 |  | 2 |
| Wausau | 17 |  | 124 | 2 |  |
| Weston.- | 17 7 |  | 130 | 1 |  |
| Abbotsford, village | 6 | 2 | 15 |  |  |

## VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCT-Continued

| Election District | $\begin{gathered} \text { Hammers- } \\ \text { ley } \\ \text { (Dem.) } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Taynton (Pro.) | La Follette (Rep.) | $\underset{\text { (Soc.) }}{\text { Metcalfe }}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Blair } \\ \text { (Ind.Com.) } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| MARATHON COUNTY-con. |  |  |  |  |  |
| Athens, village...--.------- | 37 | 11 | 85 |  |  |
| Brokaw, village------------- | 7 |  | 59 |  | 2 |
| Elderon, village.--------------- | 33 | 5 | 74 |  |  |
| Fenwood, village------------------ | 16 | $\because$ | 32 |  |  |
| Hatley, village--------------- | 11 | 1 | 34 |  |  |
| Marathon, village.------------- | 31 | 1 | 99 |  |  |
| McMillan, village | 8 | 4 | 181 |  |  |
| Mosinee, village.------------ | 88 | 9 | 174 |  |  |
| Rothschild, village...-------- | 28 | 1 | 62 | 2 | -----.---- |
| Schofield, village-.-.------------- | 32 | 1 | 181 78 |  |  |
| Stratford, village------------------- | 28 | 1 | 97 | 1 |  |
| Unity, village. | 13 | 6 | 20 |  |  |
| Wausau, city-:- | 7 |  | 20 |  |  |
| 1st ward, 1st precinct.-.-. - | 265 | 4 | 410 | 4 |  |
| 1st ward, 2nd precinct....-. | 166 | 6 | 226 | 1 |  |
| 2nd ward | 82 | 2 | 247 | 7 | ${ }_{3}^{1}$ |
| 3rd ward----------------- | 146 |  | 167 | 1 |  |
| 4th ward-1-1------------ | 183 | 12 | 86 |  |  |
| 5th ward, 1st precinct------ | 146 | 10 | 232 | 3 | $2^{-}$ |
| 6th ward | 106 | 14 | 223 | 4 |  |
| 7th ward, 1st precinct------- | 123 | $\stackrel{4}{2}$ | $\stackrel{471}{ }$ | 2 | 3 |
| 7th ward, 2nd precinct....- | 60 | 10 | 385 | 4 |  |
| 8th ward------------------ | 80 | 2 | 570 | 9 | 1 |
| 9 th ward | 81 | 2 | 314 | 3 |  |
| Totals. - | 2,682 | 168 | 9,176 | 86 | 40 |
| MARINETTE COUNTY |  |  |  |  |  |
| Amberg--- | 31 | 19 | 61 | 2 |  |
| Athelstane | 17 | 1 | 61 |  |  |
| Beecher-------------------------------- | 15 |  | 85 | 1 |  |
| Dunbar. | 21 | 1 | 33 |  |  |
| Goodman | 28 | 2 | 98 |  |  |
| Grover | 31 | 3 | 89 | $1-$ | 1 |
| Lake Midde Inlet | 12 | 5 | 56 | 2 |  |
| Niagara_.- | 1 | 3 | 42 | 2 | 1 |
| Pembine | 38 | 2 | 59 |  |  |
| Peshtigo | 28 | 7 | 69 | 2 |  |
| Pound | 15 | 1 | 48 |  | 1 |
| Silver Cliff |  |  | 18 |  |  |
| Stephenson- | 65 | 4 | 122 | 11 | 5 |
| Wagner--- | 25 | 1 | 28 | 1 |  |
| Colemanaree village | 10 32 | 4 | 40 | 4 |  |
| Niagara, village | 82 | $2^{-}$ | 269 | 2 |  |
| Pound--- | 13 |  | 23 |  |  |
| Wausaukee----- | 43 | 4 | 65 | 1 |  |
| Marinette, city: 1st precinct, 1st ward | 29 |  |  |  |  |
| 2nd precinct, 1st ward----- | 24 | $\stackrel{8}{2}$ | 150 | 18 |  |
| 1st precinct, 2nd ward | 41 | 1 | 108 | 10 | 2 |
| 2nd precinct, 2nd ward ----- | 86 | 23 | 146 | 1 |  |
| 1st precinct, 3rd ward 2nd precinct, 3 3rd ward ----- | $\begin{array}{r}141 \\ 48 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 16 13 | 75 171 |  |  |
| 1 st precinct, 4 th ward | 120 | 13 3 | 105 | 1 | 1 |
| 2nd precinct, 4th ward | 67 | 8 | 103 |  | 1 |
| 1st precinct, 5th ward - ---- | 151 | 8 | 75 |  |  |
| 2nd precinct, 5th ward | 85 | 1 | 71 |  |  |
| 1st ward..- | 27 |  |  |  |  |
| 2nd ward | 18 |  | 50 | 3 | $i^{-}$ |
| 3 rd ward | 23 | 3 | 40 |  |  |
| Totals | 1,431 | 145 | 2,728 | 80 | 13 |

## VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCT-Continued

| Election District | $\begin{gathered} \text { Hammers- } \\ \text { ley } \\ \text { (Dem.) } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Taynton } \\ \text { (Pro.) } \end{gathered}$ | La Follette (Rep.) | Metcalfe (Soc.) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Blair } \\ & \text { (Ind.Com.) } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| MARQUETTE COUNTY |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Crystal Lake | 52 | 3 | 75 |  |  |
| Harris.- | 38 | $12-$ | 108 | 1 |  |
| Mecan | 26 |  | 79 |  |  |
| Montello | 15 |  | 110 | 1 | 1 |
| Moundville | 47 |  | 99 |  |  |
| Neshkoro | 39 | 19 | 97 |  |  |
| Newton. | 32 |  | 29 |  |  |
| Oxford |  |  | 84 |  |  |
| Packwaukee | 64 | 10 | +30 | 1 |  |
| Springfield | 35 |  | 101 |  |  |
| Westfield | 7 |  | 58 | 1 |  |
| Montello, village | 28 |  | 46 | 1 |  |
| Neshkoro, village | 221 | 9 | 254 | 3 | 2 |
| Oxford, village-- | $\stackrel{29}{38}$ | 3 | 61 |  |  |
| Westfield, village | 38 61 | 14 14 | 41 125 | 2 |  |
| Totals.- | 750 | 71 | 1,598 | 10 | 3 |
| Franklin, precinct 1-.---.-.-- 50 ---------- 197 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Granville: <br> precinct 1 | 50 |  | 228 | 32 |  |
| precinct 2 | - 72 | 1 | 367 | 92 | 9 |
| Greenfield: |  |  |  |  |  |
| precinct 2 | 52 | 3 | 167 | 63 |  |
| precinct 3 | 9 | 1 | 59 | 31 | 10 |
| precinct 4 | 54 | 1 | 169 | 45 | 1 |
| precinct 5 | 31 | 1 | 158 | 37 | 5 |
| precinct 6-----------------Lake: |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lake: <br> precinct 1 | 106 | 2 | 328 | 101 | 3 |
| precinct 2 | 177 | 2 | 423 | 62 | 9 |
| precinct 3 | 19 | 1 | 106 | 19 |  |
| precinct 4 | 33 |  | 97 | 14 |  |
| precinct 5 | 33 | 2 | 132 | 77 | 1 |
| precinct 6-------------- 22 1 123 23 2 <br> Milwaukee:      |  |  |  |  |  |
| precinct 1 . | 65 |  | 155 |  |  |
| Oak Creek: |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| precinct 1 precinct 2 | 38 39 | 1 | 150 105 | 19 3 | $1-$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| precinct 1 | 55 | 1 | 137 | 12 |  |
| precinct 2 | 18 | 1 | 200 | 36 |  |
| precinct 4 | 10 | 3 | 107 | 47 | 14 |
| precinct 5 | 76 | 1 | 255 | 53 | 9 |
| precinct 6--------- | 91 | 2 | 207 | 16 |  |
| Fox Point, village, precin | 81 |  | 33 |  |  |
| River Hills, village, precinct 1 45 ----------- 31 2 <br> Shorewood, village:     |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| precinct precinct 2- | 407 | 4 | 119 | 11 |  |
| precinct 3 | 309 | 9 | 126 | 11 |  |
| precinct 4 | 464 | 15 | 150 | 15 | 2 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| precinct 2--------------- | 104 | 1 | ${ }_{339}$ | 113 | 1 |
| Whitefish Bay, village: |  |  |  |  |  |
| precinct 1 precinct 2 | $\stackrel{245}{374}$ | 21 | 132 163 | 16 2 | 1 |
| precinct 3 | 297 | 5 | 140 | 15 |  |
| Cudahy, city:------------ ${ }^{\text {c-- }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| ward 1 --- | 91 155 | 3 4 4 | 291 437 | 66 65 | 1 |
| ward 3 | 57 | 1 | 302 | 48 | 13 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ward 1-------- | 206 | 7 | 306 | 37 7 | 5 |

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCT—Continued

| Election District | Hammers- ley (Dem.) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Taynton } \\ & \text { (Pro.). } \end{aligned}$ | La Follette (Rep.) | Metcalfe (Soc.) | $\begin{gathered} \text { Blair } \\ \text { (Ind. Com.) } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| MILWAUKEE CO.-con |  |  |  |  |  |
| South Milwaukee, city: |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 101 | 2 | 383 | 76 | 3 |
| waurd 4------ | 50 |  | 199 | 10 | 5 |
| ward 1, precinct 1 | 262 | 14 | 101 | 8 | 1 |
| ward 1, precinct 2 | 205 | 8 | 145 | 14 |  |
| ward 1, precinct 3 | 198 | 5 | 243 | 48 |  |
| ward 1, precinct 4 | 263 | 2 | 102 | 5 | $1-$ |
| ward 2, precinct 1 | 299 | 16 | 174 | 20 | 2 |
| ward 2, precinct 2 | 179 | 7 | 137 | 17 |  |
| ward 3, precinct 1 | 227 256 | 11 | ${ }_{201}^{152}$ | 18 | 1 |
| ward 4, precinct 1 | ${ }^{256}$ | + 8 | 157 | 12 |  |
| ward 4, precinct 2 | 271 | 5 | 256 | 14 | $1{ }^{-}$ |
| ward 4, precinct 3 | 86 | 5 | 160 | 20 |  |
| ward 5, precinct 1 | 134 |  | 166 | 53 | 1 |
| ward 5, precinct 2 <br> West Allis, city: | 141 | 3 | 240 | 48 |  |
| Ward 1, precinct 1 | 41 | 1 | 178 | 51 | 7 |
| Ward 1, precinct 2 | 62 | 2 | 283 | 121 | 16 |
| Ward 1, precinct 3 | 79 |  | 348 | 51 | 19 |
| Ward 1, precinct 4 | 94 |  | 270 | 69 | 11 |
| Ward 1, precinct 5 | 41 | 1 | 198 | 66 |  |
| Ward 1, precinct 6 | 53 | ${ }_{3}$ | 206 | 88 | 3 |
| Ward 2, precinct 1 - | 125 | 3 | 221 | 28 | 1 |
| Ward 2, precinct 2 | 69 | 6 | 127 | 26 | 4 |
| Ward 2, precinct 3 | 56 | 4 | 154 | 29 | 1 |
| Ward 3, precinct 1 | + 102 | $\stackrel{1}{2}$ | 175 133 | $\stackrel{27}{25}$ | 1 |
| Ward 3, precinct 2 | 185 | 8 | 165 | 19 | 4 |
| Ward 3, precinct 3 . | 95 | 6 | 117 | 24 | 3 |
| Ward 3, precinct 4. | 83 | 1 | 112 | 19 | 2 |
| Ward 3, precinct 5 | 74 |  | 137 | 37 | 1 |
| Ward 4, precinct 1. | 76 | 1 | 250 | 106 | 23 |
| Ward 4, precinct ${ }^{\text {Ward }}$ 4, precinct 3 | 64 | 1 | 178 | 49 | 4 |
| Ward 4, precinct 4 | 108 | 7 | 191 | 80 | 1 |
| Ward 4, precinct 5 | 20 | 1 | 100 | 48 |  |
| Milwaukee, city:  <br> Ward 1, pct.  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 81 | 4 |  |
|  | 130 250 | 2 4 | 122 60 | 10 | ${ }_{2}^{2}$ |
|  | 187 | 6 | 154 | 10 | $\stackrel{2}{2}$ |
|  | 109 |  | 146 | 16 |  |
|  | 114 |  | 132 | 14 |  |
|  | 96 |  | 131 | 22 | 1 |
|  | 120 |  | 87 | ${ }^{10}$ | 3 |
|  | 142 | 4 <br> 6 | 141 245 | 26 <br> 39 | $\frac{1}{5}$ |
|  | 115 | ${ }_{3}^{6}$ | 70 | 19 | 5 |
|  | 117 | 4 | 99 | 11 | 2 |
|  | 90 |  | 133 | 36 | 4 |
|  | 83 |  | 75 | 16 |  |
|  | 40 | 1 | 143 | 69 | 6 |
|  | 56 | 1 | 150 | 54 | 6 |
|  | 74 |  | 121 | 26 | 2 |
|  | 56 | 10 | 106 | 11 | 2 |
|  | 32 | 1 | 107 | 43 | 3 |
|  | 67 | 2 | 180 | 72 | 1 |
|  | 39 |  | 121 | 51 | 3 |
|  | 102 |  | 119 | 26 | 2 |
|  | 183 |  | 47 96 | 5 |  |
|  | 118 | ${ }_{1}^{4}$ | 96 116 | -8 |  |
|  | 42 | 1 | 116 104 | 17 | 4 |
|  | 117 | 6 | 79 | ${ }_{6}^{22}$ | $\stackrel{4}{2}$ |
|  | 102 | 1 | 103 | 15 | 2 |
|  | 86 | 3 | 89 | 14 | 3 |
|  | 59 | 3 | 83 | 10 | 1 |
|  | 37 |  | 251 | 37 |  |
|  | 113 | 5 | 65 | 2 |  |
| Ward 4, pet. $\begin{array}{r}\text { pet. } \\ \\ \text { pct. } \\ \text { pet. } \\ \text { pet } \\ \\ \text { pct. }\end{array}$ | 64 | 4 | 75 | 10 | 1 |
|  | 52 |  | 98 | 19 | 1 |
|  | 74 | 5 4 | 161 | 30 | 11 |
|  | 90 | 4 | 48 | 10 | 2 |

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCT-Continued


VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCT—Continued

| Election District | $\begin{gathered} \text { Hammers- } \\ \text { ley } \\ \text { (Dem.) } \end{gathered}$ | Taynton (Pro.) | La Follette (Rep.) | Metcalfe (Soc.) | $\underset{\text { Blair }}{\text { (Ind.Com.) }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| MILWAUKEE CO.-con. <br> Milwaukee, city:-con. |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| pct. 11----- | 51 | ${ }_{4}$ | 372 186 | 31 97 | - 2 |
| 12 pct. 12 | 37 | 3 | 112 | 80 |  |
| Ward 12, pct. ${ }^{1}$ | 35 | 4 | 155 | 54 | 2 |
| pet. ${ }_{3}^{2}$ | 68 | 2 | 146 | 83 | 2 |
| pct. ${ }^{\text {pet. }}$ - | 26 | 1 | $\begin{array}{r}77 \\ 182 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 106 | ${ }^{3}$. |
| pct. 5 | 158 | 2 | 296 | 58 | $\stackrel{1}{2}$ |
| pct. ${ }_{\text {pct. }} \mathbf{7}$ | 106 | 1 | 214 | 28 |  |
| pct. ${ }^{\text {pct. }}$ | 85 |  | 242 | 31 |  |
| pct. 9 ---- | 66 | $\mathrm{i}^{-}$ | 156 | 45 55 | 2 |
| Ward 13, pet. 1- | 159 | 1 | 145 | 20 | 1 |
| pet. ${ }^{\text {pet. }} 3$ | 70 | 1 | 217 | 21 | 2 |
| pet. 4 | 83 | $1{ }^{-}$ | 210 | 16 27 | 3 |
| pct. 5 | 60 | 1 | 190 | 51 | ${ }^{-}$ |
| pct. 6 | 103 | 2 | 173 | 51 | 1 |
| pct. 7 | 67 | 1 | 128 | 68 | 1 |
| pct. ${ }^{8}$ | 96 | 4 | 156 | 42 | 1 |
| pct. 9 9- | 94 | 3 | 180 | 78 | 1 |
| pct. 10 | 63 87 | $\stackrel{1}{2}$ | 124 140 | 47 31 |  |
| pet. 12 | 73 | $\stackrel{2}{2}$ | 133 | 31 71 |  |
| pct. 13 | 95 | 1 | 241 | 20 |  |
| Ward 14, pct. ${ }_{2}$ | 67 | 2 | 167 | 42 | $\overline{3}^{-}$ |
| pct. 2 | 77 |  | 213 | 43 |  |
| pct. ${ }^{\text {pct. }}$ - | 49 |  | 224 | 34 |  |
| pet. 5 | 70 | 2 | 221 |  | 3 |
| pct. 6 | 61 |  | 205 | 56 | 1 |
| pct. 7 - | 68 | 1 | 250 | 44 | 3 |
| pct. 8 - | 63 | 2 | 255 | 58 | 2 |
| pct. ${ }_{\text {pet }} 10$ | 114 | 1 | 225 | 35 | 1 |
| pct. 11 | 136 | 1 | 288 | 61 | 1 |
| pct. 12 | 83 |  | 188 | 26 | 1 |
| Ward 15, pct. 1 | 71 | 1 | 157 | 51 | 1 |
| pct. ${ }^{2}$ | 76 | 6 | 113 | 32 |  |
| pct. ${ }^{3}$ | 108 |  | 120 | 14 | 1 |
| pct. ${ }_{\text {pet. }}{ }^{\text {4-- }}$ | 82 | 3 | 148 176 | 28 43 | 1 |
| pct. 6 | 126 |  | 104 | 30 | ${ }^{-}$ |
| pct. 7 | 174 | $2^{-}$ | 105 | 14 | 2 |
| pet. 8 | 109 | 2 | 147 | 23 | 4 |
| pct. ${ }_{\text {pet. }} 10-$ | 110 110 | 5 6 | 109 167 | 20 27 | 1 |
| pct. 11 | 115 | 2 | 198 | 47 | $2^{-}$ |
| pct. 12 | 83 | 1 | 140 | 36 | 2 |
| pct. 13 | 93 | 3 | 121 | 14 |  |
| pct. 14- | 100 | ${ }_{3}$ | 74 | 17 |  |
| Ward 16, pet. ${ }^{\text {pect }}$ - | 77 99 | 3 | 75 | 19 |  |
| Ward 16 pct. 2 | 78 |  | 61 | 12 | 1 |
| pct. 3 | 36 | 1 | 110 | 17 |  |
| pct. 4 | 94 | 7 | 55 | 10 |  |
| pct. 5 | 105 |  | 78 | 9 |  |
| pct. 6 | 89 |  | 153 | 29 |  |
| pct. 7 | 48 | 3 | 148 | 40 | 5 |
| pct. ${ }_{9}$ | 76 |  | 247 | 39 | 1 |
| pct. ${ }^{\text {pet. }} 10$ | $\begin{array}{r}124 \\ 25 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  | 96 | 5 |  |
| pct. 11- | 177 | 1 | 252 | 112 | 4 |
| pct. 12 | 73 |  | 269 | 66 | 2 |
| pct. 13 | 51 | 1 | 104 | 28 | 1 |
| pct. 14 | 122 | 2 | 129 | 5 | 1 |
| Ward 17 pct. 15 | 101 | 6 | 73 | 4 |  |
| Ward 17, pct. 1 | 95 | 3 | 151 | 124 | 5 |
| pct. 2 | 65 | ${ }_{3}$ | 154 | 101 | 2 |
| pet. ${ }^{\text {pet }}$ | 103 | 2 | 142 | 85 |  |
| pet. ${ }^{\text {pet. }} 5$ | 48 | 1 | 122 | 88 | 2 |
| pct. 6 | 104 | 2 | 206 | ${ }_{97}^{90}$ | 1 |

## VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCT-Continued



VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCT-Continued

| Election District | $\begin{gathered} \text { Hammers- } \\ \text { ley } \\ \text { (Dem.) } \end{gathered}$ | Taynton (Pro.) | La Follette (Rep.) | Metcalfe (Soc.) | Blair (Ind. Com.) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| MILWAUKEE CO.-con. <br> Milwaukee, city:-con. <br> pet. 23  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| pct. 25 | 111 |  | 247 | 106 | 5 |
| pct. 26 | 165 | 2 | 177 | 41 |  |
| pct. 27 | 23 |  | 42 | 32 | 3 |
| pct. 28 | 21 |  | 73 | 23 | 2 |
| pct. ${ }^{\text {pet. }}$ 30-- | 95 67 | 2 <br> 1 | 173 | 97 | 2 |
| pct. $31-$ | 34 | 4 | 166 | 134 |  |
| pct. 32 | 71 | 3 | 212 |  | 1 |
| pct. 33 | 104 |  | 212 | 80 | , |
| pet. 34 | 51 76 | 1 | 147 | 79 | 1 |
| pct. 36--- | 131 |  | 167 | 39 46 | 1 |
| Ward pct. 37. | 51 | 2 | 155 | 40 |  |
| Ward 21, pet. 1-- | 92 | 1 | 192 | 40 | 1 |
| pct. 2 | 120 | - 3 | 173 | 25 | $\stackrel{1}{2}$ |
| pet. 4 - | 80 | 1 | 173 | 93 55 | 4 |
| pct. 5 | 61 |  | 158 | 90 |  |
| pct. 6 | 88 |  | 155 | 76 |  |
| pct. 7 | 75 |  | 128 | 45 |  |
| pct. ${ }^{\text {pet. }}$ | 76 | $\therefore \quad 1$ | 157 136 | 79 | 1 |
| pet. 10 | 58 |  | 147 | 45 |  |
| pct. 11 | 57 | $\stackrel{2}{2}$ | 195 | 103 | $4^{-}$ |
| pct. 12 | 71 | 3 | 175 | 80 |  |
| pct. 14 - | 54 |  | 147 | 82 | 1 |
| pct. 15 | 59 |  | 194 | 94 |  |
| Ward 22, pct. ${ }^{\text {pre }}$ | $\begin{array}{r}107 \\ 37 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  | 187 | 51 | 3 |
| Ward pet. ${ }^{2-}$ | 76 | 3 | 137 | 68 72 | 2 |
| pct. ${ }^{3}$ | 40 | 4 | 175 | 57 | 5 |
| pct. 4 | 62 |  | 184 | 63 | 1 |
| pct. 5 | 39 |  | 181 | 85 | 5 |
| pet. 6 | 41 96 |  | 164 | 79 | 1 |
| pet. ${ }_{\text {pet. }}{ }^{\text {8- }}$ | 96 110 | 2 | 183 159 | 47 <br> 28 | 4 |
| pct. 9 | 58 |  | 146 | 52 |  |
| pct. 10 | 103 |  | 148 | 37 | 1 |
| pet. 11 | 127 | $\stackrel{2}{2}$ | 166 | 31 | 4 |
| pet. $13-$ | 116 | 1 | 134 | 31 <br> 36 <br> 1 |  |
| pct. 14 | 94 | $4-$ | 103 | 17 |  |
| pct. 15 | 194 | 6 | 147 | 26 | $3-$ |
| pct. 16 | 178 | 6 | 161 | 57 |  |
| pct. 17- | 118 139 | $\stackrel{4}{5}$ | 145 | 52 | 4 |
| pet. 19 | 121 |  | 163 | 41 | 1 |
| pct. 20 | 131 | 2 | 150 | 35 |  |
| pct. 21 | 121 | 2 | 189 | 61 | 2 |
| pct. 22 | 111 | 3 | 186 | 60 | 2 |
| pct. 23 | 124 | 1 1 | 135 131 | 21 |  |
| Ward 23, pet. 1 | +51 |  | 131 | 41 |  |
| pct. ${ }^{2}$ | 52 | 2 | 147 | 47 | 3 |
| pct. 3 | 60 |  | 135 | 90 | 2 |
| pct. 4 | 31 | 4 | 133 | 83 |  |
| pct. 5 | 85 |  | 186 | 43 | 1 |
| pct. ${ }_{\text {pet. }} \mathbf{7}$ | 81 54 5 | 2 3 3 | 130 165 | 28 37 | 1 |
| pet. 8 - | 59 | - ${ }^{2}$ | 122 | - 100 |  |
| pet. ${ }^{9}$ | 100 | 4 | 186 | 45 | $1{ }^{-}$ |
| pet. 10 | 85 132 | 3 | 146 98 | $\begin{array}{r}54 \\ +\quad 5 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |
| pet. 12 | 109 | 7 | 119 | 30 |  |
| pct. 13-- | 76 | 2 | 203 | 50 |  |
| pct. 14-- | 39 | - 4 | 172 | 60 | 1 |
| pct. 15 <br> pet. 16 | 38 58 58 | 1 <br> 5 | 162 | 59 82 | 1 |
| pet. 17 | 48 |  | 163 | 12 | - |
| nct. 18 | 50 | 1 | 204 | 11 | 1 |

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCT-Continued


## VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCT-Continued

| Election District | $\begin{gathered} \text { Hammers- } \\ \text { ley } \\ \text { (Dem.) } \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{\text { (Pro.) }}{\substack{\text { Taynton }}}$ | La Follette (Rep.) | Metcalfe (Soc.) | $\underset{\text { (Ind.Com.) }}{\text { Blair }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| MONROE COUNTY-con. |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ontario-.-.-.-.-.- | 8 |  |  |  |  |
| Wilton-- | 19 | 8 | 96 |  |  |
|  |  | 1 | 54 |  |  |
| Totals_ | 827 | 217 | 4,353 | 10 |  |
| OCONTO COUNTY |  |  |  |  |  |
| Abrams | 34 | 4 | 114 |  |  |
| Armstrong | 18 |  | 138 |  | $i^{-}$ |
| Brazeau--- | 21 |  | 128 |  |  |
| Breed- | 3 | 1 | 139 80 |  |  |
| Chase | 17 |  | 97 |  |  |
| Gillett | 17 |  | 25 | 1 | - |
| Howe. | 17 | 4 | 202 |  |  |
| Lena- | 34 | $\stackrel{1}{2}$ | 159 |  |  |
| Little River- | 45 | 1 | 387 | 1 |  |
| Maple Valley | 49 |  | 155 | - 1 | 1 |
| Morgan | ${ }_{31}$ | 1 | 147 | ${ }^{3}$ | 3 |
| Oconto --- | 73 | $3^{-}$ | 234 | 1 |  |
| Oconto Falls | 63 | 5 | 137 | 2 | 1 |
| River View | 5 | 1 | 216 |  | 1 |
| Spruce | 46 | 4 | 175 |  | 1 |
| Townsend | 57 |  | 145 | 1 |  |
| Underhill. | ${ }_{15}^{8}$ |  | 104 | 1 | 1 |
| Wheeler | 29 | 1 | 128 |  |  |
| Gillette, village. | 97 | 5 | 138 |  |  |
| Lena, village.. | 87 |  | 175 | 1 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2nd ward | 107 | 7 | 80 | 3 |  |
| Oconto, city:--------------- $\quad 118$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1stward. | 52 | 4 | 159 | 1 |  |
| 2nd ward | 36 |  | 126 |  | 2 |
| 4 th ward | 18 57 | 7 | 124 |  |  |
| 5 th ward | 92 | 8 | 146 |  | 1 |
| 6 th ward | 55 | 2 | 93 | 1 | 4 |
| 7 7h ward | 94 | 4 | 150 |  | 2 |
| 9 9th ward | 82 28 | ${ }_{1}^{6}$ | 126 |  | 1 |
| 10th ward | 41 |  | 129 |  |  |
| Totals | 1,745 | 91 | 5,106 | 20 | 34 |
|  <br> ONEIDA COUNTY <br> Cassian |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cassian-..- | 21 | 3. | 85 |  |  |
| Crescent-- | 5 |  | 98 | 5 |  |
| Enterprise- | 11 |  | 41 | 2 |  |
| Lake Tomahawk | 24 | $\stackrel{1}{3}$ | 31 50 |  |  |
| Little Rice. | 8 |  | 21 |  |  |
| Lynne--- | 5 |  | 20 |  | ${ }^{-}$ |
| Minocqua | 130 |  | 271 | $2-$ |  |
| Monico- | 9 18 |  | 70 |  |  |
| Pelican- | 16 | 2 | 66 128 | ${ }_{2}^{2}$ | ${ }^{-}$ |
| Piehl | 5 |  | 126 |  |  |
| Pine Lake | 18 | 2 | 76 |  | $1{ }^{-}$ |
| Stella | 18 | 2 | 84 | 2 |  |
| Sugar Camp | 11 |  | 67 |  |  |
| Three Lakes | 51 | 1 | 143 |  |  |
| Woodboro- | 12 |  | 31 |  |  |
| Rhinelander, city:---------------------- $\quad 32$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 1st ward | 37 |  | 213 | 1 |  |
| 2nd ward | 19 | 1 | 192 | 6 | 1 |

## VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCT-Continued

| Election District | $\begin{gathered} \text { ley } \\ \text { (Dem.) } \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{\text { (Pro.) }}{\text { Taynton }}$ | La Follette <br> (Rep.) | $\underset{\text { (Soc.) }}{\substack{\text { Metcalfe }}}$ | $\underset{\text { (Ind.Com.) }}{\text { Blair }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ONEIDA COUNTY-con. Rhinelander, city:-con. |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 3.6 | 5 | 261 | 7 | 1 |
| 5 th ward | 121 | 9 | 174 | 7 | $1{ }^{-}$ |
| 6 th ward | 112 | 8 | 385 | 15 |  |
| Totals | 891 | 44 | 2,732 | 55 | 12 |
| OUTAGAMIE COUNTY | 11 | 2 | 153 |  | 1 |
| Bovina | 12 |  | 155 |  | 1 |
| Buchanan | 94 |  | 151 | 3 |  |
| Center- | 28 | 1 | 247 |  |  |
| Cicero | 11 | 2 | 262 |  |  |
| Dale_ | 59 | 3 | 148 |  |  |
| Deer Creek | 13 <br> 54 | $\stackrel{3}{3}$ | 69 179 |  |  |
| Freedom. | 63 | 1 | 249 | 1 |  |
| Grand Chut | 115 | 1 | 342 | 1 | 3 |
| Greenville | 41 |  | 205 |  |  |
| Hortonia | 35 | 2 | 71 |  |  |
| Kaukauna | 66 | 2 | 71 |  |  |
| Liberty | 11 |  | 85 |  |  |
| Maine- | 21 |  | 76 | 1 |  |
| Maple Cre | $\begin{array}{r}8 \\ 7 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }_{2}^{1}$ | 73 101 | 1 |  |
| Osborn- | 21 | 3 | 92 |  |  |
| Seymour | 28 | 2 | 162 |  |  |
| Vandenbrock | 33 |  | 114 | 2 |  |
| Bear Creek, village--- | 37 16 | 6 | 83 |  |  |
| Black Creek, village Combined Locks, village | ${ }_{34}^{16}$ | 6 | 88 |  |  |
| Hortonville, village.... | 115 | 6 | 110 |  | 1 |
| Kimberly, village- | 182 | 12 | 467 | 1 | $\stackrel{2}{1}$ |
| Little Chute, village | 205 | ${ }_{3}^{2}$ | 406 | 1 | 1 |
| Appleton, city: |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1st ward, 1st precinct. | 451 | 32 | 252 | 4 | 8 |
| 1 st ward, 2 nd precinct. | 311 | 23 | 178 |  |  |
| 2nd ward, 1st precinct. | 251 | 18 | 161 | 4 |  |
| 2nd ward, 2nd precinct | 177 | 7 | 166 <br> 282 | 1 |  |
| 3rd ward, 1st precinct 3 rd ward, 2nd precinct | 429 227 | 2 4 | 282 449 | 1 |  |
| 4th ward, 1st precinct. | 34 |  | 142 | 1 | 1 |
| 4 th ward, 2 nd precinct | 143 | 5 | 338 | 4 | 2 |
| 5th ward, 1st precinct | 186 227 | 9 <br> 8 | 282 589 | $\stackrel{2}{3}$ | 7 |
| 6 th ward, 1 st precinct. | 217 | 11 | 360 | 3 | 1 |
| Kaukauna, city: ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2nd ward, 2nd precinct | 217 | 4 | 229 |  |  |
| 3 rd ward, 3rd precinct. | 210 |  | 321 | 4 | 1 |
| 4-5th wards, 4th precinc | 222 | 3 | 217 |  | 2 |
| New London, city: |  |  |  |  |  |
| Seymour, city:-------------- $\quad 105$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1st ward -- | ${ }_{41} 5$ | 10 3 | 98 92 |  |  |
| 2nd ward | 41 | 3 | 92 |  |  |
| Totals | 5,297 | 216 | 9,137 | 39 | 33 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cedarburg | 48 |  | 218 |  | 1 |
| Fredonia. | 70 |  | 216 | 2 | --- |
| Grafton. | 37 | 1 | 165 | 1 | -------- |
| Mequon-1-- ${ }_{\text {Port Washingto }}$ | 98 32 | , | 347 | 3 | 1 |
| Saukville---- | 33 | 1 | 183 | 3 |  |
| Belgium, village | 50 |  | 29 | 1 |  |
| Fredonia, village | 87 |  | 55 |  |  |
| Grafton, village | 104 |  | 300 | 1 |  |
| Thiensville, village | 68 |  | 49 | 1 |  |

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCT—Continued


## VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCT-Continued



## VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCT-Continued

| Election District | $\begin{gathered} \text { Hammers- } \\ \text { ley } \\ \text { (Dem.) } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Taynton } \\ \text { (Pro.) } \end{gathered}$ | La Follette (Rep.) | $\underset{\text { (Soc.) }}{\substack{\text { Metcalfe }}}$ | $\underset{\text { Blair }}{\substack{\text { Blam. }}}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| PRICE COUNTY-con. |  |  |  |  |  |
| Flambeau --------- | 15 | 1 | 83 |  |  |
| Georgetown.---.-- | $\stackrel{2}{3}$ |  | 59 |  |  |
| Harmony-------------- | 3 7 | 6 | $\stackrel{59}{92}$ | 1 |  |
| Hill.-.-.- | 2 | 6 | 65 |  | 6 |
| Kennan. | 3 |  | 76 | $1-$ | 1 |
| Knox. | 2 |  | 71 |  | 38 |
| Lake--- | 34 |  | 170 |  | 1 |
| Ogema | 35 | 9 | 213 | $2-$ | 1 |
| Prentice. | 21 20 | 7 <br> 3 | 108 | ------- | $\stackrel{1}{2}$ |
| Spirit-1-1 | 18 | 3 5 | 78 223 | 1 5 | 1 <br> 4 |
| Catawba, village | $\begin{array}{r}18 \\ 3 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\stackrel{5}{3}$ | 223 | 5 | 4 |
| Kennan, village | 18 | 1 | 31 |  |  |
| Prentice, village | 40 | 10 | 68 |  | 2 |
| Park Falls, city: 1st ward | 46 |  |  |  |  |
| 2nd ward----- | 27 | $\stackrel{1}{2}$ | 137 89 | 1 |  |
| 3rd ward | 55 | 4 | 177 | 1 |  |
| 4th ward. | 23 | 2 | 98 | 1 | $\stackrel{2}{2}$ |
| Phillips, city: |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 1st ward- |  | 18 | 156 | 1 | 1 |
| 2nd ward | $53$ | 12 | 114 |  | 1 |
| 3rd ward |  | 4 | 131 |  | 4 |
| Totals | 579 | 98 | 2,914 | 30 | 79 |
| RACINE COUNTY |  |  |  |  |  |
| Burlington-.--- | 62 | - 4 | 75 | 4 |  |
| Caledonia. | 160 | 11 | 295 | 7 | 7 |
| Dover----- | 83 | 13 | 145 | 5 |  |
| Mt. Pleasant | 246 | 24 | 464 | 9 | 20 |
| Norway- | $\stackrel{25}{67}$ | 6 14 | 119 235 | ${ }_{4}^{1}$ | $\stackrel{1}{2}$ |
| Rochester- | 53 | 1 | 26 26 |  | 1 |
| Waterford. | 28 | 4 | 72 |  |  |
| Yorkville---i--- | 67 | 16 | 253 | 4 | 4 |
| Rochester, village- | 43 | 5 | 39 |  | 1 |
| Sturtevant, village -- | 59 |  | 115 | 1 |  |
| Whion Grove, village | 91 65 | 22 7 | 247 84 | 2 | 2 |
| Burlington, city: |  | 7 |  | 2 | 1 |
| 1st ward.- | 53 |  | 32 |  |  |
| 2nd ward. | 169 | 4 | 115 | 2 | $1{ }^{-}$ |
| 3 3rd ward- | 161 | 6 | 90 |  | 1 |
| 4acine, city: | 143 | 5 | 105 | 1 | 1 |
| 1st ward. | 106 | 2 | 98 | 9 |  |
| 2nd ward- | 567 | 27 | 157 | 2 | 1 |
| North 3rd ward | 280 | 22 | 211 |  |  |
| South 3rd ward | 312 | 15 | 341 | 12 | 8 |
| East 4th ward | 153 | 4 | 195 | 26 | 5 |
| West 4th ward | 174 | 4 | 290 | 11 | 3 |
| 5th ward----- | 119 | 2 | 293 | 33 | 10 |
| Precinct 1, 7th ward | $\stackrel{140}{167}$ | 7 <br> 2 | $\stackrel{224}{436}$ | 12 | 8 |
| Precinct 2, 7 th ward | 201 | 2 | 219 | 13 | 7 |
| Precinct 1, 8th ward | 231 | 7 | 327 | 21 | 1 |
| Precinct 2, 8th ward | 217 | 12 | 315 | 11 | 4 |
| Precinct 1, 9th ward | 130 | 7 | 318 | 13 | 8 |
| Precinct 2, 9th ward | 131 | 3 | 216 | 16 | 6 |
| Precinct 1, 10 th ward | 127 | 7 | $\stackrel{223}{ }$ | ${ }^{5}$ | 3 |
| Precinct 2, 10th ward | 76 | 7 | 238 | 14 | 12 |
| Precinct 1, 11th ward | 284 | 21 3 | 184 218 | 7 12 12 | 3 4 |
| Precinct 1, 12 th ward | 586 | 26 | 557 | 13 | 4 |
| Precinct 2, 12th ward | 378 | 14 | 429 | 20 | 5 |
| Precinct 1, 13th ward | 141 | 1 | 275 | 15 |  |
| Precinct 2, 13th ward | 275 | 6 | 456 | 22 | 4 |
| Precinct 1, 14th ward | 62 | 4 | 271 | 5 | 13 |
| Precinct 2, 14th ward | 262 | 4 | 215 | 5 | 6 |
| Precinct 1, 15 th ward | 202 | 1 | 505 | 30 | 8 |
| Precinct 2, 15th ward | 221 | 3 | 358 | 14 | 3. |
| Totals | 7,369 | 356 | 10,080 | 396 | 177 |

## VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCT-Continued

| Election District | $\begin{gathered} \text { Hammers- } \\ \text { ley } \\ \text { (Dem.) } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Taynton } \\ \text { (Pro.) } \end{gathered}$ | La Follette (Rep.) | $\begin{gathered} \text { Metcalfe } \\ \text { (Soc.) } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Blair } \\ \text { (Ind.Com.) } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| RICHLAND COUNTY |  |  |  |  |  |
| Akan. | 20 | 2 | 180 |  |  |
| Bloom | 46 | 28 | 94 |  | 3 |
| Buena Vist | 65 | 16 | 117 | 1 | 1 |
| Dayton- | 30 | 10 | 113 |  | 1 |
| Earest | 32 29 | 5 | 75 90 |  |  |
| Henrietta | 33 | 21 | 148 | 2 | 3 |
| Ithaca | 30 | 5 | 194 | 2 | 2 |
| Marshall | 15 | 14 | 51 |  | 2 |
| Orion-- | 27 | 2 | 156 |  |  |
| Richland | 37 | 25 | 128 | 1 | 8 |
| Richwood. | 47 | ${ }^{3}$ | 141 |  |  |
| Rockbridge. | 31 | 11 | 128 | 1 | 4 |
| Sylvan-- | 56 | 22 | 77 |  | 7 |
| Willow- | ${ }_{32}$ | ${ }_{3}^{5}$ | 15 |  | 4 |
| Cazenovia, village | 23 | 5 | 98 | 1 |  |
| Lone Rock, village | 25 | 4 | 72 |  |  |
| Viola, village-.-- | 72 | 8 | 69 |  |  |
| Richland Center, city: |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1st ward------- | 86 | 31 | 139 |  | 7 |
| 2nd ward | 118 | 15 <br> 37 | 204 | 2 | 4 |
| 3rd ward. | 190 | 37 | 175 |  | 7 |
| Totals. | 1,056 | 272 | 2,678 | 13 | 55 |
| ROCK COUNTY |  |  |  |  |  |
| Avon- | 23 | ${ }_{7}$ | 58 | 2 | 1 |
| Bradford | 14 | 12 | 23 |  |  |
| Center- | 7 | 1 | 53 |  |  |
| Clinton. | 9 | 15 | 45 |  |  |
| Fulton. | 22 | 2 | 90 |  |  |
| Harmony | 9 | 3 | 49 |  |  |
| Janesville- | 13 | 1288888 | 53 47 |  |  |
| La Prairie | 17 | 4 | 34 | 1 |  |
| Lima. | 27 | 5 | 44 |  |  |
| Magnolia | 3 | 7 | 72 |  |  |
| Milton- | 52 | 46 | 159 |  | 1 |
| Newark | 3 |  | 37 |  |  |
| Plymouth_ | 22 |  | 59 |  | 2 |
| Porter | 24 | 3 | 79 |  |  |
| Rock | 17 | 3 | 48 |  | 1 |
| Spring Valle |  | 1 | 113 |  |  |
| Union--- | 23 | 7 | 86 |  |  |
| Clinton, village | 31 | 41 | 68 |  |  |
| Footville, village | 18 | 2 | 51 |  |  |
| Milton, village | 56 | 71 | 106 | 2 |  |
| Orfordville, village | 28 | 7 | 78 |  |  |
| Beloit, city: |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1st ward | 60 | 74 | 104 |  | ------1-1 |
| 3 rd ward | 101 | 24 | 177 | 1 |  |
| 4 th ward | 74 | 23 | 201 | 7 | 1 |
| 5 th ward | 69 | 24 | 129 |  |  |
| 6 th ward | 71 | 21. | 187 | 4 |  |
| 7th ward | 44 | 19. | 202 | 1 |  |
| 8 th ward | 93 | 21. | 209 | 4 |  |
| 9 th ward | 56 | 22 | 125 |  |  |
| Edgerton, city - | 179 | 31 | 374 | 3 | 1 |
| 1 1st precinct, 1st ward | 63 | 17 | 131 |  |  |
| 2nd precinct, 1 st ward | 64 | 23 | 228 |  |  |
| 1st precinct, 2nd ward | 21 | 8 | 125 |  |  |
| 2nd precinct, 2nd ward | 80 | 20 | 174 |  |  |
| 3rd ward----- | 151 | 19 | 144 |  |  |
| 1 st precinct, 4 th ward | 53 | 6 | 232 | 1 | 1 |
| 2nd precinct, 4th ward | 67 | 10 | 249 |  | 1 |
| 6th ward 6 ward | 53 | 26 | 240 | 1 |  |
| 7th ward. | 141 46 | 14 | 133 |  | 1 |
| Totals. | 2,244 | 720 | 5,385 | 28 | 11 |

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCT-Continued

| Election District | $\begin{gathered} \text { Hammers- } \\ \text { ley } \\ \text { (Dem.) } \end{gathered}$ | Taynton (Pro.) | La Follette (Rep.) | $\underset{\text { (Soc.) }}{\substack{\text { Metcalfe }}}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Blair } \\ \text { (Ind. Com.) } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| RUSK COUNTY |  |  |  |  |  |
| Atlanta---- | 12 | 8. | 79 |  | 2 |
| Big Bend. | 14 | 4 | 53 |  | 1 |
| Big Falls. |  | 2 | 7 |  |  |
| Cedar Rapids |  |  | 21 | 2 |  |
| Dewey------ | ${ }_{12}^{2}$ | 12 | ${ }_{92} 6$ |  | 1 |
| Grant.- | 21 | 18 | 119 | 2 |  |
| Grow | 14 | 8 | 72 | 3 | 1 |
| Hawkins | 3 | 8 | 34 |  |  |
| Lawrence | 5 | $\overline{7}^{-}$ | 35 | 1 | 1 |
| Marshall | 9 | 1 | 99 | 5 |  |
| Murry | 6 |  | 70 |  |  |
| Richland | 3 8 8 | 3 1 | 13 65 |  | ${ }^{-}$ |
| South Fork | 3 |  | 29 |  |  |
| Strickland | 13 |  | 67 | 1 |  |
| Stubbs. | 14 | 12 | 111 | 1 |  |
| Thornapple | 10 | 8 | 73 | 1 |  |
| True----- | 10 | 18 | 60 | 3 |  |
| Washington | 6 |  | 40 | 1 |  |
| Willard.- | 5 | 1 | 41 | 3 |  |
| Wilson. | 4 |  | 23 |  |  |
| Bruce, village | 33 | 13 | 55 |  | 1 |
| Conrath, village-- | 9 | ${ }^{2}$ | 17 |  |  |
| Glen Flora, village | 3 | 16 | 20 |  |  |
| Ingram, village | 7 | 9 | 30 |  |  |
| Sheldon, village. | 5 |  | 34 |  | $1{ }^{-}$ |
| Tony, village.- | 1 | 5 | 24 |  |  |
| Weyerhauser, village | 3 | 6 | 68 |  |  |
| Ladysmith, city: | 12 |  |  |  |  |
| 2nd ward. | 23 | 8 | 55 |  | $1{ }^{-}$ |
| 3 rd ward | 15 | 17 | 30 |  |  |
| 4th ward | 8 | 9 | 44 |  |  |
| 5 th ward | 24 | 20 | 40 |  |  |
| 6 th ward | 3 | 2 | 47 |  |  |
| 7 th ward. | 31 | 14 | 68 |  |  |
| Totals. | 360 | 261 | 1,925 | 23 | 13 |
| ST. CROIX COUNTY |  |  |  |  |  |
| Baldwin <br> Cady | 12 | 10 8 | 239 | 1 | 1 |
| Cylon- | 39 | 6 | 155 |  | 2 |
| Eau Galle | 27 | 8 | 277 | 1 |  |
| Emerald | 46 | 8 | 194 |  | 3 |
| Erin Prairie | 27 | 2 | 161 | 1 |  |
| $\stackrel{\text { Forest }}{\text { Glenwood }}$ | 31 | ${ }_{2}^{2}$ | 278 |  | 2 |
| Hammond | 80 | 6 | 183 | 1 |  |
| Hudson- | 42 | ${ }_{7}$ | 121 |  | 8 |
| Kinnickinnic-- | 33 9 | 7 | $\begin{array}{r}134 \\ 88 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1 |  |
| Richmond.-. | 66 |  | 114 | 1 | 1 |
| Rush Riv | 14 | 4 | 142 |  | 3 |
| Somerset- | 43 |  | 101 |  |  |
| Springfield | 16 43 | 11 | 293 168 | --------- | 5 |
| Star Prairie | 18 | 4 | 172 |  | $1-$ |
| St. Joseph. | 31 |  | 178 |  | 1 |
| Troy---- | 20 | ${ }_{3}^{2}$ | 159 | ------- | 5 |
| Warren- | 130 | 35 | 155 | --- | 2 |
| Baldwin, village-- | 110 6 | 16 4 | 213 |  | ------1 |
| Hammond, village | 102 | 11 | 91 |  |  |
| North Hudson, village | 12 | 1 | 211 | 2 | 1 |
| Somerset, village--- | 98 |  | 61 77 |  |  |
| Wilson, village. | 9 | 8 | 64 |  | 3 |
| Woodville, village. | 34 | 9 | 88 | 2 | 1 |

## VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCT-Continued



## VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCT-Continued

| Election District | $\begin{gathered} \text { Hammers- } \\ \text { ley } \\ \text { (Dem.) } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Taynton } \\ \text { (Pro.) } \end{gathered}$ | La Follette (Rep.) | $\begin{gathered} \text { Metcalfe } \\ \text { (Soc.) } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Blair } \\ \text { (Ind.Com.) } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| SAWYER COUNTY-con. |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ojibwa.-- | 4 | 1 | 44 |  |  |
| Radisson_ | 9 | 17 | 83 | 3 | 2 |
| Round Lake | 14 | 2 | 111 | 2 | 3 |
| Sand Lake | 12 | 4 | 73 |  | 1 |
| Spider Lake | 12 | 6 | 48 |  | 2 |
| Weirgor--- | 10 32 | 3 12 2 | $\begin{array}{r}56 \\ 135 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1 | 1 |
| Couderay, village. | 2 | 2 | 29 |  |  |
| Exeland, village.- | 14 | 2 | 28 |  | $1{ }^{-}$ |
| Hayward, city: |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1st ward.-- | 12 | 17 | 172 135 | 1 | $\stackrel{2}{3}$ |
| 3rd ward. | 10 | 14 | 146 | 1 | 5 |
| Totals | 213 | 115 | 2,058 | 13 | 38 |
| SHAWANO COUNTY |  |  |  |  |  |
| Almon-----.-- | 16 | 2 | 90 | 2 |  |
| Angelica | 36 |  | 118 | 2 | --- |
| Bartelme | 3 | 1 | 15 | 1 |  |
| Belle Plain. | 22 |  | 210 |  |  |
| Birnamwood | 3 | 1 | 89 |  |  |
| Fairbanks. | 3 | 1 | 132 | 2 |  |
| Germania | 1 |  | 79 |  |  |
| Grant-- | 17 |  | 169 |  |  |
| Green Valley | 34 |  | 134 |  |  |
| Hartland | 8 19 | 1 | 145 |  |  |
| Hutchins | 6 | $7^{-}$ | 60 | 1 |  |
| Lessor | 21 |  | 161 |  |  |
| Maple Grov | 68 |  | 94 |  |  |
| Morris.- | 19 | 1 | 133 |  |  |
| Navarino |  | 2 | 98 | 4 |  |
| Pella------- | 4 9 |  | 117 | 1 |  |
| Richmond. | 12 | 2 | 191 |  |  |
| Seneca- | 7 |  | 110 | 1 |  |
| Washington. | 5 |  | 188 |  |  |
| Waukechon | 15 |  | 170 | 2 |  |
| Wescott--- | 29 7 | 1 | $\begin{array}{r}76 \\ 130 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 2 |  |
| Aniwa, village | 22 | ${ }_{3}^{1}$ | 130 30 | 2 |  |
| Birnamwood, village | 47 | 1 | 95 | 1 |  |
| Bonduel, village. | 16 |  | 125 |  | 1 |
| Bowler, village. | 12 | 1 | 72 |  |  |
| Cecil, village-- | 32 |  | 68 |  |  |
| Eland, village--- | ${ }_{20}^{2}$ | 11 | 69 |  |  |
| Gresham, village | $\stackrel{20}{30}$ | 2 | 72 |  |  |
| Tigerton, village - | 38 | 1 | 109 | 1 |  |
| Wittenberg, village | 39 | 5 | 155 | 2 |  |
| Keshena, village | 10 | 1 | 29 |  | 1 |
| Shawano, city:------------ 128 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1st ward.-- | 128 | 1 | 209 | 3 | 1 |
| 2nd ward. | 74 |  | 84 | 1 |  |
| 3rd ward_ | 168 | 5 | 209 | 1 |  |
| Totals | 1,061 | 53 | 4,440 | 27 | 10 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Herman. | 108 | 2 | 275 | 2 |  |
| Holland | 83 | 5 | 353 |  |  |
| Lima. | 103 | 11 | 174 |  | 1 |
| Lyndon | 74 | 8 | 150 |  | 1 |
| Mosel | 43 |  | 137 |  |  |
| Plymouth. | 83 | 3 | 223 |  | 1 |
| Rhine- | 41 |  | 213 | 5 |  |
| Scott. | 50 | $2^{-}$ | 92 |  | $1{ }^{-}$ |
| Sheboygan---------- | 221 | 1 | 270 | 18 |  |

## VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCT—Continued

| Election District | Hammers- ley (Dem.) | Taynton (Pro.) | La Follette (Rep.) | $\underset{\text { (Soc.) }}{\text { Metcalfe }}$ | Blair (Ind. Com.) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| SHEBOYGAN CO.-con. |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sheboygan Falls.-.--- | 77 | 1 | 155 | 26 |  |
| Sherman | 44 | - 1 | 187 | 2 |  |
| Wilson- | 65 | 1 | 120 | 1 |  |
| Adell, village.-. | 49 | $\stackrel{2}{2}$ | 47 |  |  |
| Cedar Grove, village.- | 73 95 | ${ }_{9}^{2}$ | -42 |  |  |
| Elkhart Lake, village. | 96 | 1 | 79 | 3 |  |
| Glenbeulah, village.. | 60 |  | 29 | 1 |  |
| Kohler, village.-- | 684 | 4 | 54 | 4 |  |
| Oostburg, village.--- | 106 | 6 | 73 |  |  |
| Wandom Lake, village. | 107 72 | 10 | 49 34 | 1 |  |
| Plymouth, city:---- |  | 10 | 34 | 1 |  |
| 1 1st precinct, 1st ward | 134 | 1 | 146 | 4 |  |
| 2nd precinct, 1st ward | 130 | 1 | 105 | 1 | 1 |
| 1st precinct, 2nd ward | 177 |  | 107 |  |  |
| 2nd precinct, 2nd ward | 159 | 6 | 122 | 1 | 1 |
| Sheboygan Falls, city: |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1st ward <br> 2nd ward | $\stackrel{279}{324}$ | 5 | 103 72 | 17 | 1 |
| Sheboygan, city: |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1st precinct, 1st ward | 467 | 11 | 137 | 12 |  |
| 2nd precinct, 1st ward. | 511 | 21 | 185 | 23 |  |
| 3 3rd precinct, 1st ward. | 292 | 11 | 99 | 1 | 1 |
| 2nd ward.-- | 369 | 9 | 170 | 16 |  |
| 3 rd ward | 122 | 9 | 108 | 28 | 1 |
| 1 st precinct, 4 th ward | 297 | 15 | 234 | 26 |  |
| 2nd precinct, 4 th ward | 323 | 19 | 315 | 42 | 1 |
| 1st precinct, 5 th ward. | 258 | 11 | 341 | 37 |  |
| 2nd precinct, 5 th ward | 139 | 4 | 208 | 30 | 2 |
| 6 th ward------- | 261 | 11 | 234 | 31 | 2 |
| 1st precinct, 7th ward | 321 | 14 | 293 | 50 | 3 |
| 2nd precinct, 7 th ward | 171 | 17 | $\begin{array}{r}340 \\ 165 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 47 | 1 |
| 2nd precinct, 8 th ward | 293 | 9 | 196 | 23 | 1 |
| 3 rd precinct, 8 th ward | 334 | 18 | 269 | 45 | 3 |
| Totals | 8,074 | 272 | 7,190 | 532 | 24 |
| TAYLOR COUNTY |  |  |  |  |  |
| Aurora --- | 4 |  | 57 |  |  |
| Browning | 6 | 2 | 110 | 4 |  |
| Cheveland | 7 15 | 1 | 152 60 | 1 |  |
| Deer Creek | 25 | 1 | 167 | 4 | 2 |
| Ford | 12 |  | 32 |  |  |
| Goodrich | 5 | 1 | 63 |  |  |
| Greenwood | 1 |  | 116 |  |  |
| Hammel | 10 |  | 94 | 1 |  |
| Holway | 10 | $4{ }^{-}$ | 120 | 6 | 2 |
| Jump River | 4 | 6 | 66 | 1 |  |
| Little Black | 11 | $\stackrel{2}{2}$ | 274 | 1 |  |
| Maplehurst | $\stackrel{5}{2}$ | 2 4 4 | 59 |  | 1 |
| Medford | 17 | 1 | 329 | 3 | 1 |
| Molitor- | 4 |  | 44 |  | 2 |
| Pershing- | 8 | 1 | 39 | 2 |  |
| Rib Lake. |  |  | 158 88 | 2 | 3 |
| Taft | 7 | 10 | 63 |  |  |
| Westboro- | 26 | 16 | 172 | 3 | 2 |
| Gilman, village | 19 | 5 | 56 |  |  |
| Rib Lake, village | 41 | 7 | ${ }_{29}^{16}$ |  |  |
| Medford, city: |  |  |  | 1 | 4 |
| 1st ward | 73 | 5 | 150 | 6 | 3 |
| 2nd ward 3rd ward. | 16 49 | 9 | 126 158 | 2 |  |
| Totals | 393 | 82 |  |  |  |

## VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCT-Continued

| Election District | $\begin{gathered} \text { Hammers- } \\ \text { ley } \\ \text { (Dem.) } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Taynton } \\ & \text { (Pro.) } \end{aligned}$ | La Follette (Rep.) | $\begin{gathered} \text { Metcalfe } \\ \text { (Soc.) } \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{\text { Blair }}{\text { (Ind.Com.) }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| TREMPEALEAU COUNTY |  |  |  |  |  |
| Albion------- | 12 | 7 | 89 |  |  |
| Arcadia | 42 | 2 | 280 |  | 4 |
| Burnside. | 19 |  | 56 |  |  |
| Caledonia | 12 | 2 | 31 | 2 | 2 |
| Chimney Rock | 15 |  | 121 |  |  |
|  | 30 <br> 37 | 1 | $\begin{array}{r}80 \\ 394 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |  |
| Gale.-- | 34 | $\overline{-}$ | 311 | 2 |  |
| Hale. | 21 | 2 | 302 | 1 |  |
| Lincoln | 8 | 5 | 105 | 1 | 4 |
| Pigeon--.------------------------------------ | 13 | 2 <br> 1 | 306 283 |  | - |
| Sumner | 8 | 3 | 114 |  | 2 |
| Trempealeau | 11 | 7 | 155 |  | 3 |
| Unity-- | 10 | 2 | 188 |  |  |
| Elair, village- | 24 19 | 3 | 146 |  |  |
| Galesville, village | 122 | 34 | 221 | 2 | 1 |
| Independence, village.--.---- | 87 | 3 <br> 8 | 75 |  |  |
| Osseo, village--il---------------- | 48 <br> 83 | -88 | 120 |  |  |
| Whitehall, village--------------- | 74 | 12 | 245 |  |  |
| Arcadia, city: |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1st ward | 34 | $\stackrel{4}{2}$ | 100 |  | 2 |
| 3 rd ward. | 27 | 4 | 137 |  |  |
| Totals | 804 | 121 | 3,957 | 9 | 20 |
| VERNON COUNTY |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bergen Christiana | $\stackrel{2}{6}$ | 1 | 91 259 | 1 |  |
| Clinton. | 5 | 11 | 226 |  |  |
| Coon. | 3 | 3 | 238 |  |  |
| Forest- | 17 | 19 | 119 | 1 |  |
| Franklin | 8 | 4 | 281 | 1 |  |
| Genoa-- | 19 | 1 | 96 |  |  |
| Greenwood | 6 | 2 | 91 |  |  |
| Hamburg----------------------------- | 16 | 3 | 119 150 |  |  |
| Hillsboro- | 4 | 6 | 151 |  |  |
| Jefferson- | 15 | 5 | 230 |  |  |
| Kickapoo | 12 | 2 | 128 | 1 |  |
| Stark-- | ${ }_{6}^{5}$ | 2 | 103 |  |  |
| Sterling | 14 | 9 | 107 |  |  |
| Union- | 9 | 3 | 130 |  |  |
| Viroqua | 40 | 4 | 297 |  |  |
| Webster- | 38 | 14 | 104 |  |  |
| Wheatiand- | 8 | 4 | 48 |  |  |
| Chaseburg, village----------------- | $2 \overline{9}^{-}$ | 1 | 124 |  |  |
| Coon Valley, village---------- | 16 | 3 | 87 |  |  |
| De Soto, village ------------- | 10 | 1 | 33 |  |  |
| Hillsboro, village------------ | 58 20 | $\stackrel{4}{4}$ | 111 |  |  |
| La Farge, village------------------- | 20 | 26 | 74 <br> 54 |  |  |
| Readstown, village---------- | 13 | 22 | 89 | 1 |  |
| Stoddard - | 18 | $\stackrel{2}{8}$ | 36 |  |  |
| Viola, village... | 17 | 8 | 48 |  |  |
| Viroqua, city: | 73 | 18 | 121 | 1 |  |
| 2nd ward- | 84 | 10 | 109 | 1 |  |
| 3rd ward.-.---------------- | 60 | 7 | 101 | 2 |  |
| Westby, city: |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1st ward ward | 22 | 6 | 142 |  |  |
| 3 rd ward | 11 | 1 | 83 |  |  |
| Totals | 687 | 258 | 4,370 | 9 |  |
| VILAS COUNTY |  |  |  |  |  |
| Arbor Vitae.----------------------- | 22 | 3 | 87 |  | 3 |
| Cloverland.--- | 8 |  | 56 | 1 |  |

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCT-Continued

| Election District | Hammers- ley (Dem.) | $\underset{\text { (Pro.) }}{\text { Taynton }}$ | La Follette (Rep.) | $\underset{\text { (Soc.) }}{\text { Metcalfe }}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Blair } \\ \text { (Ind.Com.) } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| VILAS COUNTY-con. |  |  |  |  |  |
| Conover------------- | 22 |  | 140 | 1 |  |
| Flambeau | 21 |  | 190 | 1 |  |
| Lincoln. | 14 | 2 | 188 | 2 | 4 |
| Phelps | 29 | 1 | 310 | 1 | 37 |
| Plum Lake | 23 |  | 66 |  | 1 |
| Presque Isle- | 50 | 1 | 113 |  | 1 |
| St. Germaine. | 21 | 2 | 44 | 1 |  |
| Spider Lake. | 28 |  | $\stackrel{46}{99}$ | 2 |  |
| State Line-. | 26 | 1 | 99 | 1 |  |
| Washington: |  |  |  |  |  |
| Precinct 1- | 7 |  | 40 | $\overline{2}^{-}$ | 1 |
| Winchester | 19 |  | 68 | 3 | 1 |
| Eagle River, village.- | 77 | 11 | 402 | 3 |  |
| Totals | 399 | 22 | 1,952 | 18 | 48 |
| WALWORTH COUNTY | 28 | 1 | 60 |  | 1 |
| Darien.- | 50 | 12 | 71 |  |  |
| Delavan. | 44 | 9 | 113 |  |  |
| East Troy | 37 | 4 | 74 | 1 |  |
| Geneva. | 30 | 2 | 96 | 5 |  |
| La Fayette | 26 | 1 | 89 |  |  |
| La Grange. | 21 | 6 | 91 |  |  |
| Linn-- | 41 | 13 | 129 |  |  |
| Richmond | 14 | 2 | 52 |  |  |
| Sharon. | 11 | 7 | 67 |  |  |
| Spring Prairie | 37 | 3 | 69 | 1 |  |
| Sugar Creek | 11 | 6 | 74 |  |  |
| Troy---- | 32 | 26 | 71 |  | 3 |
| Whitewater | 12 | 26 | 59 |  | 3 |
| East Troy, village | 77 | 8 | 117 |  |  |
| Fontana, village- | 15 | 8 | 55 |  | 1 |
| Genoa City, village | 23 19 | $\begin{array}{r}17 \\ 27 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 39 86 | 1 |  |
| Walworth, village- | 22 | 54 | 80 |  | $1{ }^{-}$ |
| Williams Bay, village | 35 | 16 | 56 |  |  |
| Delavan, city: 1st ward | 88 | 53 | 119 | 2 |  |
| 2nd ward.- | 110 | 45 | 81 |  |  |
| 3 rd ward- | 90 | 31 | 109 | 1 |  |
| Elkhorn, city: |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1st ward--- | 37 | 12 | ${ }_{91} 7$ |  |  |
| 2nd ward.-. | 68 72 | ${ }_{25}^{18}$ | 91 79 | 4 | 1 |
| 1st ward.------ | 53 | 21 | 51 |  |  |
| 2nd ward. | 32 | 17 | 62 | 3 |  |
| 3rd ward. | 21 | 9 | 101 | 2 | 1 |
| Whitewater, city: |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1st ward. 2nd ward | 43 163 | $\stackrel{20}{30}$ | 82 | 1 | 1 |
| 3 rd ward. | 74 | 20 | 91 | 1 |  |
| Totals | 1,488 | 533 | 2,828 | 22 | 9 |
| WASHBURN COUNTY |  |  |  |  |  |
| Barronett----- | 2 |  | 70 | -------- |  |
| Bashaw-- | 2 | 1 | $\stackrel{93}{23}$ |  |  |
| Beaver Brook | 1 | 4 | 83 |  |  |
| Birchwood | 13 | 4 | 40 |  | 1 |
| Brooklyn. | 1 | 3 | 34 | -----1 | 1 |
| Casey <br> Chicog | $\stackrel{1}{2}$ |  | $\stackrel{21}{33}$ | 1 |  |
| Crystal-- | 1 |  | 52 |  |  |
| Evergreen- | 4 | 2 | 32 | 7 |  |
| Frog Creek |  | 4 | 26 |  |  |
| Long Lake | 4 | 4 | 60 |  | 1 |
| Madge--- | 9 |  | 48 | 4 |  |

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCT—Continued

| Election District | $\begin{gathered} \text { Hammers- } \\ \text { ley } \\ \text { (Dem.) } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Taynton } \\ & \text { (Pro.) } \end{aligned}$ | La Follette (Rep.) | Metcalfe (Soc.) | $\underset{\text { Blair }}{\text { (Ind.Com.) }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| WASHBURN COUNTY-con. |  |  |  |  |  |
| Minong-------------------- | 9 | 2 | 49 |  |  |
| Sarona-- | 9 | 1 | 54 |  |  |
| Springbrook | 28 | $\stackrel{2}{10}$ | 39 69 | 1 |  |
| Stinnett-... |  | 5 | 60 |  | 5 |
| Stone Lake | 11 | 3 | 32 |  |  |
| Trego----- | 1 | 3 | 85 |  |  |
| Birchwood, village | 33 | $\stackrel{7}{2}$ | 60 | 1 | 1 |
| Minong, village----------------- | 3 40 | $\stackrel{2}{9}$ | 72 116 |  | 3 |
| Spooner, city: |  |  | 116 |  | 1 |
| 1st ward_--------...----- | 8 | 3 | 83 | 1 | 2 |
| 2nd ward | $\begin{array}{r}17 \\ 8 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 7 | 81 |  |  |
| 4 th ward | 17 | $\stackrel{2}{2}$ | 88 77 | 1 | 2 |
| 5 th ward | 2 |  | 55 | 1 | 2 |
| Totals | 237 | 82 | 1,652 | 16 | 17 |
| WASHINGTON COUNTY |  |  |  |  |  |
| Addison. | 84 | 1 | 232 |  |  |
| Barton- | 52 <br> 83 | 1 | 111 | 1 |  |
| Farmington- | 44 | $1-$ | 149 | 1 |  |
| Germantown | 65 | 3 | 153 | 3 |  |
| Hartford | 71 | $\stackrel{2}{2}$ | 187 |  |  |
| Jackson- | 28 | 2 | 194 |  |  |
| Powaskum | ${ }_{36} 21$ | 1 | 76 158 | 3 |  |
| Richfield. | 84 | 1 | 179 |  |  |
| Trenton- | 88 |  | 131 | 1 |  |
| Wayne--- | 89 | 1 | 139 |  |  |
| Barton, village | 62 | ${ }^{-}$ | 123 | 2 | ----- |
| Germantown, village | 23 |  | 50 |  |  |
| Jackson, village- | 30 |  | 50 |  |  |
| Kewaskum, villag | ¢0 43 | 1 | 84 | 3 | 1 |
| Hartford, city: |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1st ward--- | 141 | 3 | 148 |  |  |
| 2nd ward | 78 | 1 | 102 | 3 |  |
| 4th ward- | 126 | 4 | 129 | 1 |  |
| West Bend, city: |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 st ward | 180 | 2 | 233 | 5 |  |
| 3rd ward. | 1245 | ${ }_{1}^{2}$ | 255 | 4 |  |
| Totals. |  |  |  |  |  |
| WAUKESHA COUNTY |  |  |  |  |  |
| Brookfield. | 150 | 11 | 383 |  |  |
| Delafield. | 226 | 5 | 272 | 4 | 2 |
| Genesee | 14 |  | 70 |  |  |
| Gismosee.- | 163 101 | 18 | 173 | 2 | 2 |
| Menomonee | 66 | 18 1 | 215 | 1 |  |
| Merton | 95 | 7 | 182 | 1 |  |
| Mukwonago | 37 | 1 | 78 | 1 |  |
| Muskego-- | 48 | 2 | 259 | 14 | 1- |
| New Berlin_ | 75 | 6 | 256 | 10 |  |
| Oconomowo | 167 | 3 | 278 | 7 | 1 |
| Pewaukee | 160 | 4 | $\stackrel{82}{24}$ | $\stackrel{1}{8}$ | 1 |
| Summit | 158 | 4 | 194 | 3 |  |
| Vernon--- | 35 | 9 | 123 | 1 |  |
| Waukesha---1.-- | 105 | 7 | 138 | 1 | 2 |
| Chenequa, village- | 19 | 15 | 45 |  | 1 |
| Dousman, village | 81 | 1 | 40 |  | 1 |
| Eagle, village-- | 76 | 4 | 45 |  |  |
| Hartland, village. | 101 | 4 | 112 |  | 1 |
| Lannon, village Menomonee $^{\text {Falls, }}$,--7illage--------- | 29 121 | 20 | 72 162 | 5 2 | 1 |

## VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCT-Continued

| Election District | $\begin{gathered} \text { Hammers- } \\ \text { ley } \\ \text { (Dem.) } \end{gathered}$ | Taynton (Pro.) | La Follette (Rep.) | $\underset{\text { (Soc.) }}{\text { Metcalfe }}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Blair } \\ \text { (Ind. Com.) } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| WAUKESHA COUNTY-con. |  |  |  |  |  |
| Merton, village | 18 | 1 | 74 | 1 |  |
| Mukwonago, village | 71 | 8 | 85 |  | 1 |
| New Butler, village.- | 17 |  | 152 | 6 |  |
| North Prairie, village | 19 154 | ${ }_{10}^{6}$ | $\begin{array}{r}39 \\ 153 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 5 | 3 |
| Sussex, village.- | 59 | 17 | 112 |  |  |
| Wales, village-- | 47 | 4 | 14 |  |  |
| Oconomowoc, city: | 194 | 3 | 314 | 3 |  |
| 2nd precinct----- | 296 | 15 | 270 | 3 |  |
| Waukesha, city: |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1st precinct, 1st ward.-.--- | 165 | 4 | 127 | 3 |  |
| 2nd precinct, 1st ward----- | 137 | 10 | ${ }_{2}^{222}$ | 2 |  |
| 1st precinct, 2nd ward----- | 75 106 | 1 <br> 8 | 276 309 | - ${ }_{3}^{3}$ | 1 |
| 3rd ward.--- | 59 | 1 | 284 | 3 | 2 |
| 1st precinct, 4th ward | 85 | 3 | 132 |  | 2 |
| 2nd precinct, 4th ward.-..- | 132 | 5 | 220 | 2 | 2 |
| 3rd precinct, 4th ward.---- | 144 | 4 | 141 | - | $\stackrel{2}{2}$ |
| 1st precinct, 5th ward.....- | 187 261 | ${ }_{12}^{9}$ | 152 | 3 1 1 | 3 |
| 1st precinct, 6 th ward.----- | 195 | 21 | 175 | 1 | 2 |
| 2nd precinct, 6th ward....-- | 136 | 8 | 151 | 1 |  |
| Totals. | 4,697 | 304 | 7,228 | 115 | 47 |
| WAUPACA COUNTY |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bear Creek. | 21 |  | 84 |  |  |
| Caledonia | 5 | 1 | 99 |  |  |
| Dayton.- | 26 | 16 | 64 |  |  |
| Dupont | 5 | 1 | 109 | 1 | 1 |
| Farmington: | 9 |  | 175 |  |  |
| 2nd precinct.--------------- | 77 | $13-$ | 148 | 6 |  |
| Fremont------------------- | 3 |  | 77 |  |  |
| Harrison | 5 | 1 | 215 | 2 |  |
| Helvetia | 5 | 2 | 96 | --------- |  |
| Iola- |  |  | 185 |  |  |
| Larrabee | 4 |  | 123 |  |  |
| Lebanon | 34 | 1 | ${ }_{94} 93$ |  |  |
| Little Wolf | 14 |  | 101 |  |  |
| Matteson. | 14 | 1 | 72 |  |  |
| Mukwa | 20 |  | 55 | 1 |  |
| Royalton- | 19 | 1 | 69 | 1 |  |
| St. Lawrence | 18 | 4 | 151 |  |  |
| Scandinavia | 17 | 1 | 160 |  |  |
| Union- | 14 | 2 | 116 |  |  |
| Weypauwe-ga | 18 | 4 | 105 | 2 |  |
| Wyoming- | 19 | 3 | ${ }_{60}$ | ${ }_{3}^{1}$ |  |
| Big Falls, village- | 3 |  | 57 |  |  |
| Embarrass, village | 13 | 4 | 46 |  |  |
| Fremont, village.--.---------- | 12 |  | 37 |  |  |
| Iola, village | 39 | 2 | 178 | 6 |  |
| Manawa, village | 60 |  | 60 |  | 1 |
| Marion, village | 74 | 3 | 67 |  |  |
| Ogdensburg, village | 25 | $\stackrel{3}{2}$ | 28 |  |  |
| Scandinavia, village | 29 | 1 | 62 |  | 1 |
| Weyauwega, village-.--------- | 85 | 2 | 82 |  |  |
| Clintonville, city: |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1st ward.-- | 46 |  | 71 | 1 |  |
| 2nd ward. | 16 | 3 | 59 |  |  |
| 3 rd ward | 28 | 1 | 81 |  |  |
| 4th ward. | 70 | 1 | 84 |  |  |
| 5th ward.----------------- | 46 | 1 | 63 |  |  |
| New London, city: | 56 | 1 | 106 |  |  |
| 2nd ward | 38 |  | 38 |  |  |
| 4 th ward | 93 | 1 | 121 | 1 |  |
| 5th ward.-.-.-.-.---- | 19 |  | 69 |  |  |

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCT—Continued


VOTE FOR GOVERNOR BY PRECINCT—Concluded

| Election District | $\begin{gathered} \text { Hammers- } \\ \text { ley } \\ \text { (Dem.) } \end{gathered}$ | Taynton (Pro.) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { La Fol- } \\ & \text { lette } \\ & \text { (Rep.) } \end{aligned}$ | Metcalfe (Soc.) | $\begin{gathered} \text { Blair } \\ \text { (Ind.Com.) } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| WINNEBAGO CO.-con. |  |  |  |  |  |
| Oshkosh, city:-con. |  |  |  |  |  |
| 5th ward-------- | 471 |  | 237 | 8 |  |
| 7th ward. | 102 | ${ }_{12}^{5}$ | 423 73 | 13 | 1 |
| 8th ward. | 204 | 3 | 273 | 15 |  |
| 9th ward | 263 | 14 | 511 | 16 | 15 |
| 10th ward. | 434 | 23 | 248 | 10 | 5 |
| 11th ward. | 435 | 8 | 257 | 7 | 1 |
| 12 th ward. | 289 | 9 | 254 | 7 | 1 |
| 13 th ward | 122 | 7 | 360 | 21 | 1 |
| 14th ward | 119 | 7 | 257 | 12 | 2 |
| 15th ward | 212 | 5 | 135 | 3 |  |
| 16th ward. | 49 |  | 160 | 6 | 1 |
| Totals | 7,116 | 360 | 7,555 | 157 | 38 |
| WOOD COUNTY |  |  |  |  |  |
| Arpin.------- | 20 | 15 | 186 | 3 |  |
| Auburndale | 3 | 1 | 157 |  |  |
| Cameron. | 1 | 2 | 44 |  |  |
| Cary | 13 | 1 | 35 | 2 | 2 |
| Cranmoor | 16 |  | 23 |  |  |
| Grand Rapids | 19 | $9^{-}$ | 108 | 1 |  |
| Hansen.-- | 28 | 11. | 95 | 2 | -------------- |
| Hiles | 5 |  | 22 | 3 | --------- |
| Lincoln- | 19 |  | 166 | 1 |  |
| Marshfield | 4 |  | 161 |  |  |
| Port Edwards | 1 | 3 | 127 |  |  |
| Remington. | 8 | 1 | 48 |  |  |
| Richfield. | 14 | 9 | 118 | 1 |  |
| Rock | 6 | 13 | 104 |  |  |
| Rudolph.- | 8 |  | 175 |  |  |
| Saratoga | 8 | 1 | 68 |  |  |
| Sherry-- | 8 | 1 | 91 |  | 1 |
| Sigel. | 14 | 4 | 163 |  |  |
| Wood.- | 11 | 1 | 90 | 6 |  |
| Auburndale, village | 8 |  | 40 | 1 |  |
| Biron, village | 11 |  | 36 |  | 1 |
| Port ${ }^{\text {Marshfield, city: }}$ | 41 |  | 105 |  |  |
| 1st ward---- | 17 | 7 | 197 |  |  |
| 2nd ward. | 51 | 4 | 184 |  |  |
| 3 rd ward. | 74 | 7 | 136 | 3 |  |
| 4th ward | 35 | 1 | 125 | 1 | 1 |
| 5 th ward | 42 | 9 | 171 | 1 | 1 |
| 6 th ward | 59 | 7 | 135 | 1 |  |
| 7th ward | 58 | 4 | 161 | 2 |  |
| 8th ward--- | 10 | 7 | 145 |  |  |
| Nekoosa, city: <br> 1st ward |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2nd ward- | 32 |  | 49 |  |  |
| 3 rd ward | 15 |  | 65 |  |  |
| 4th ward | 12 | 3 | 65 |  |  |
| Pittsville, city: |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1st ward - | 30 |  | 29 | 3 |  |
| 2nd ward | 4 | 2 | 13 |  |  |
| 3rd ward | 8 | 1 | 13 |  |  |
| Wisconsin Rapids, city: |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1st ward. | 42 |  | 102 |  |  |
| 2nd ward | 62 | 1 | 186 | 2 |  |
| $3 \mathrm{3rd}$ ward | 117 | 17 | 99 | 2 | 1 |
| 5 th ward | 41 | $\stackrel{8}{3}$ | 181 | 1 |  |
| 6 th ward | 18 | 4 | 180 | 7 |  |
| 7 th ward | 31 | 1 | 111 | 4 |  |
| 8th ward. | 48 |  | 106 | 2 |  |
| Totals. | 1,113 | 172 | 4,965 | 53 | 7 |

## PRIMARY VOTE FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS

First District

| Counties | Kiernan Dem. | Cooper Rep. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Racine. | 158 | 15,052 |
| Kenosha | 604 | 9,828 |
| Walworth | 97 | 5,551 |
| Rock. | 118 | 11,270 |
| Waukesha | 127 | 11,178 |
| Total | 1,104 | 52,879 |

## Second District

| Counties | Nowak Dem. | Kading Rep. | Rosenheimer Rep. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Jefferson | 363 | 6,723 | 2,357 |
| Columbia | 67 | 6,387 | 2,163 |
| Dodge. | 778 | 8,176 | 3,267 |
| Washington | 229 | 3,280 | 2,821 |
| Ozaukee. | 608 | 1,834 | 875 |
| Sheboygan | 118 | 9,596 | 5,932 |
| Total | 2,163 | 35,996 | 17,415 |

Third District

| Counties | Antoine Dem. | Donald Rep. | Nelson Rep. | Whitman Rep. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Crawford | 211 | 815 | 1,777 | 958 |
| Richland_ | 71 | 830 | 1,787 | 1,246 |
| Grant. | 331 | 1,294 | 3,317 | 3,415 |
| Iowa | 59 | 598 | 2,197 | 3,084 |
| Dane. | 134 | 8,015 | 16,968 | 6,991 |
| Lafayette | 144 | 8,716 | 2,549 | 1,467 |
| Green--- | 27 | 1,168 | 2,789 | 1,071 |
| Total | 977 | 13,436 | 31,384 | 18,232 |

Fourth District

| County | Becker <br> Dem. | Kershaw <br> Dem. | Hansen <br> Pro. | Quirk. <br> Rep. | Schafer <br> Rep. | Quick <br> Soc. |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Milwaukee (part)_-.- | 629 | 1,387 | 107 | 17,630 | 28,282 | 4,746 |

Fifth District

| County | Nelson <br> Dem. | O'Malley <br> Dem. | Genn- <br> rich <br> Rep. | Har- <br> graves <br> Rep. | Staf- <br> ford <br> Rep. | Sheehan <br> Soc. |
| :--- | ---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Milwaukee (part) $\ldots . .-235$ | 1,489 | 15,252 | 14,488 | 21,861 | 5,757 |  |

## Sixth District

(Unexpired term)

| Counties | Combs Dem. | Kelly <br> Dem. | Reilly Dem. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Camp- } \\ & \text { bell } \\ & \text { Rep. } \end{aligned}$ | Lehner Rep. | Schlerf Rep. | Gudex Soc. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Calumet_- | 75 | 79 | 181 | 787 | 1,415 | 654 |  |
| Marquette. | 12 | 17 | 88 | 596 | 1,965 | 447 |  |
| Green Lake | 43 | 29 | 121 | 873 | 1,168 | 548 | 1 |
| Fond du Lac | 90 | 196 | 685 | 4,256 | 4,205 | 3,125 | 7. |
| Winnebago- | 522 | 76 | 152 | 5,239 | 3,866 | 5,565 | - |
| Manitowoc_ | 90 | 141 | 243 | 3,569 | 6,990 | 1,570 | 2 |
| Total | 832 | 538 | 1,470 | 15,320 | 18,609 | 11,909 | 10 |

Sixth District
(F'ull term)

| Counties | Combs Dem. | Kelly <br> Dem. | Reilly Dem. | Campbell Rep. | Lehner Rep. | Schlerf Rep. | Gudex Soc. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Calumet | 66 | 87 | 194 | 800 | 1,409 | 657 | 7 |
| Marquette. | 11 | 20 | 93 | 592 | 1,937 | 445 | 7 |
| Green Lake. | 42 | 35 | 129 | 943 | 1,317 | 582 | 1 |
| Fond du Lac | 93 | 201 | 672 | 4,256 | 4,173 | 3,162 | 17 |
| Winnebago_ | 480 | 66 | 158 | 4,999 | 3,618 | 5,256 | 51 |
| Manitowoc. | 102 | 173 | 248 | 4,026 | 8,109 | 1,614 | 23 |
| Total | 794 | 582 | 1,494 | 15,616 | 19,563 | 11,716 | 99 |

## Seventh District

| Counties | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Needham } \\ & \text { Pro. } \end{aligned}$ | Hull Rep. | Withrow Rep. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| La Crosse |  | 4,677 | 7,853 |
| Jackson- | 3 | 3,741 | 7,806 |
| Monroe | 23 | 3,911 | 3,729 |
| Clark-- | 11 | 3,227 | 3,738 |
| Juneau- | 12 | 3,212 | 3,395 |
| Adams. | 5 | 2,425 | 2,592 |
| Sauk | 33 | 4,117 | 5,467 |
| Total | 112 | 26,370 | 28,602 |

Eighth District

| Counties | Collins <br> Dem. | Boileau Rep. | Browne Rep. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Marathon | 263 | 10,476 |  |
| Portage-- | 627 | 1,880 | 3,132 |
| Waupaca- | 36 | 3,016 | 5,438 |
| Waushara | 23 | 746 | 2,564 |
| Shawano | 44 | 4,435 3,818 | 4,657 3,642 |
| Total | 1,035 | 24,371 | 23,774 |

Ninth District

| Counties | Grimmer Rep. | Schneider Rep. | Sullivan Rep. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Langlade | 917 | 1,993 | 703 |
| Forest.- | 492 | 1,292 | 428 |
| Florence | 235 | 687 | 148 |
| Marinette | 2,814 | 3,572 | 827 |
| Oconto.- | 1,097 | 4,568 | 1,330 |
| Outagamie | 1,925 | 9,596 | 3,533 |
| Brown | 2,421 | 6,863 | 2,587 |
| Kewaunee | 423 | 1,907 | 736 622 |
| Door. | 364 | 2,750 | 622 |
| Total | 10,688 | 33,228 | 10,914 |

Tenth District

| Counties | Vasey Pro. | Frear <br> Rep. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 15 | 5,101 |
| Barron.- | 34 | 4,895 |
| Chippewa | 8 | 6,281 |
| Eau Claire | 27 | 7,063 4,304 |
| Trempeale | 13 | 4,304 |
| Buffalo.-- | 1 | 3,515 |
| Pepin | 8 9 | 1,449 |
| St. Croix |  | 5,419 |
| Total | 115 | 41,437 |

Eleventh District

| Counties | Hoehle Rep. | Peavey Rep. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Douglas | 5,912 | 5,527 |
| Bayfield | 8977 | ${ }_{3}^{2,521}$ |
| Ashland.- | 977 1,020 | - 1,635 |
| Iron- | 1,784 | 1,426 |
| Burnett | 775 | 1,439 |
| Polk | 1,483 | 3,142 |
| Washburn | 835 | 1,902 |
| Sawyer.-. | 1,105 | 1,884 |
| Rusk | 1,602 | 2,199 |
| Trice- | 1,077 | 2,265 |
| Oneida | 941 | 2,029 |
| Lincoln. | 1,937 | 3,359 |
| Total | 19,907 | 34,188 |

## VOTE FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS

November, 1930

## First District

| Counties | William C. Kiernan (Ind. Dem.) | Henry Allen (Rep.) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Racine_ | 1,081 | 14,726 |
| Kenosha | , 309 | 11,821 |
| Walworth | 199 | 3,726 |
| Waukeshä | 78 434 | 6,985 |
| Total | 2,101 | 46,272 |

## Second District

| Counties | A. A. Nowak (Dem.) | Charles A. Kading (Rep.) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Jefferson_ | 2,119 | 6,842 ${ }^{\text {] }}$ |
| Dolumbia | 862 | 4,999 - |
| Wodge--- | 4,247 | 8,343 |
| Ozaukee... | 1,429 | 3,789 ${ }^{\text {2, }}$ |
| Sheboygan | 5,200 | 10,426] |
| Total | 14,780 | 37,081 |

Third District

| Counties | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Frank J. } \\ & \text { Antoine } \\ & \text { (Ind. Dem.) } \end{aligned}$ | John M. Nelson (Rep.) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Crawford | 822 |  |
| Richland | 368 | 2,972 |
| Grant | 291 | 6,804 |
| Dane. | 172 | 4,118 |
| Lafayette | 447 68 | 19,578 |
| Green | 51 | 3,937 |
| Total | 2,219 | 43,184 |

Fourth District

| Counties | William J. <br> Kershaw <br> (Dem.) | Jos. A. <br> Hansen <br> (Pro.) | John C. <br> Schafer <br> (Rep.) | Wm. F. <br> Quick <br> (Soc.) | John <br> Kasun |
| :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Milwaukee (part)_-- | 8,871 | 531 | 26,763 | 20,789 | 442 |

Fifth District

| Counties | Thomas <br> O'Malley <br> (Dem.) | William H. <br> Stafford <br> (Rep.) | James P. <br> Shehan <br> (Soc.) | Raymond <br> Hansborogh |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Milwaukee (part) | 10,947 | 27,533 | 469 | 26,357 |

## Sixth District (Unexpired Term)

| Counties | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Michael K. } \\ & \text { Reilly } \\ & \text { (Dem.) } \end{aligned}$ | Philip Lehner (Rep.) | $\underset{\text { Gudex L. }}{\substack{\text { Lenard Loc.) }}}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Calumet | 2,244 | 1,938 |  |
| Marquette. | ${ }^{861}$ | 1,293 |  |
| Green Lake | 1,526 | 1,594 |  |
| Fond du Lac | 8,483 | 5,548 |  |
| Winnebago- Manitowoc | 5,111 | 8,010 | 16 |
| Total | 25,400 | 24,825 | 16 |

Sixth District (Full Term)

| Counties | Michael K. Reilly (Dem.) | Philip Lehner (Rep.) | $\begin{gathered} \text { Leonard L. } \\ \text { Gudex } . \\ \text { (Soc.) } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Calumet | 2,246 | 1,907 |  |
| Marquette | 879 | 1,272 | 5 |
| Green Lake | 1,520 | 5,586 | 162 |
| Fond du Lac | 7,325 | 6,676 | 142 |
| Winnebago- | 5;101 | 7,970 | 53 |
| Total | 25,605 | 24,985 | 374 |

Seventh District

| Counties | Merlin Hull (Rep.) | Oliver Needham (Pro.) | Gardener R. Withrow (Rep.) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| La Crosse. | 1,229 | 404 | 8,440 |
| Jackson.- | 1,571 | 19 | 1,536 |
| Monroe. | 522 | 122 | 4,041 |
| Clark. | 486 | 145 | 3,709 |
| Vernon-- | 825 346 | 103 | 2,827 |
| Juneau. | 346 60 | 35 | 2,916 |
| Sauk | 567 | 286 | 6,134 |
| Totals | 5,606 | 1,178 | 31,530 |

Eighth District

| Counties | $\underset{\substack{\text { William } \\ \text { Collins } \\ \text { (Dem.) }}}{ }$ | Gerald J. Boileau (Rep.) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Marathon |  |  |
| Portage_- | 1,312 | 10,226 4,184 |
| Waupaca | 1,000 | 4,216 |
| Wood.-- | 389 | 1,742 |
| Shawano_ | 752 572 | 5,038 |
| Total |  |  |
|  | 7,927 | 30,045 |

## Ninth District

| Counties | George J. Schneider (Rep.) |
| :---: | :---: |
| Langlade. |  |
| Florest.-- | 1,539 |
| Marinette | 888 |
| Oconto..- | 3,386 |
| Outagamie | 5,616 |
| Brown--- | 11,342 |
| Kewaunee | 10,462 |
| Door- | 3,202 |
| Total | 43,080 |

Tenth District

| Counties | Wesley Vasey (Pro.) | James A. Frear (Rep.) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |
| Barron..- | 197 | 4,146 4,905 |
| Chippewa | 144 | 4,075 |
| Trempeale | 156 | 6,485 |
| Buffalo..- | ${ }_{6}^{67}$ | 3,897 |
| Pepin.- | 32 | 2,062 |
| Pierce | 138 | 1,472 |
| St. Croix | 206 | 3,351 |
| Total | 940 | 36,804 |

Eleventh District

| Counties | Hubert H. Peavey (Rep) (Rep.) |
| :---: | :---: |
| Douglas | 10,041 |
| Bayfield | 3,186 |
| Iron..- | ${ }^{2}, 4386$ |
| Vilas-- | 2,254 |
| Polk | 3,218 |
| Washburn | 2,011 |
| Sawyer-- | 2,077 |
| Price----- | 2,918 |
| Taylor- | 2,538 |
| Oneida | 3,107 |
| Tota | 43,004 |



The Wisconsin River at Portage.

PRIMARY VOTE FOR STATE SENATORS

| District | Counties | Candidates | Vote |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| First.- | Manitowoc, Kewaunee, Door | Cashman (Rep.).-.-- | 13,207 |
|  |  | Sullivan (Rep.) ----- | 7,204 |
| Third | Milwaukee. | Franzkowiak (Dem.) | ${ }^{196}$ |
|  |  | Nowicki (Dem.)------ Polewzcynski (Rep.) | 374 $\mathbf{5 , 6 3 3}$ |
|  |  | Polakowski (Soc.) --- | 1,441 |
|  | Milwaukee. | Scott (Rep.) ${ }_{\text {Gettelman ( }}$ (Rep.).-.-- | 2,625 13 |
| - |  | Schwefel (Rep.) ----- | 6,110 |
| Seventh--------- | Milwaukee_ | Binner (Soc.) | 2,329 |
|  |  | Fons (Rep.) -------- | 5,690 |
|  |  | King (Soc.) ---.-.--- | 1,592 |
|  |  | Bastile (Rep.) -.----- | 1,927 |
| Ninth..--------- | Milwaukee. | Smith (Rep.) | 5,206 |
|  | Mwaukee. | Killa (Rep.) | 1,286 |
|  |  | McNalley (Rep.) --- | 1,361 |
|  |  | Mehigan (Rep.) ----- | 4,094 |
| Eleventh.-.-.---- | Douglas, Bayfield, Burnett, | Nolan (Soc.)-------- | 374 |
|  | Washburn | Johnson (Rep.) --.--- | 4,266 |
|  |  | Lindahl (Rep.) --.--- | 3,943 |
|  |  | Nelson (Rep.) | 6,429 4,902 |
|  | Dodge, Washington_ | $\xrightarrow{\text { Peacock (lifford, (Dep.) }}$ ( ${ }^{\text {a }}$------- | 4,902 1,050 |
| Thirteenth.-.---- |  | Aulenbacher (Rep.)-- | 3,356 |
|  |  | Bilgrien (Rep.)----- | 5,237 |
|  |  | Markham (Rep.) ---- | 5,835 |
|  |  | Schoenfeld (Rep.) --- | 3,045 |
| Fifteenth | Rock | Frienwald (Soc.) ${ }^{\text {Blanchard (Rep.) }}$ | , 36 |
| Seventeenth | Iowa, Lafayette, Green | Hutchison (Rep.)---- | 7,148 |
| Nineteenth.----- |  | Olson (Rep.) ------- | 8,372 |
|  | Calumet, Winnebago. | Harrington (Dem.) -- | , 839 |
|  |  | Janda (Rep.) ------ | 5,174 |
|  |  | Rasmussen (Rep.) --- | 4,220 |
| Twenty-first.---- | Racine | White (Rep.) --.------ | 7,297 |
|  |  | Herzog (Rep.) --.--- | 5,467 |
|  |  | Sommers (Rep.) ----- | 4,085 |
| Twenty-third.-.-- | Portage, Waupaca | Christensen (Soc.) | $7{ }^{110}$ |
| Twenty-fifth----- |  | Spearbraker (Rep.)-- | 5,644 |
|  | Lincoln, Marathon. | Bachhuber (Dem.) --- | , 318 |
|  |  | Barber (Rep.) ------- | 9,818 |
|  |  | Mueller (Rep.) | 10,410 |
| Twenty-seventh.- | Columbia, Richland, Sauk | Caldwell (Rep.) ----- | 10,261 |
| Twenty-ninth..-- | Barron, Dunn, Polk | Zantow (Rep.) - ----- Anderson (Rep.) | 11,824 |
|  |  | Casperson (Rep.)---- | 3,212 |
| Thirty-first...-.-- | Adams, Juneau, Monroe, Mar- | Hill (Rep.) --------- | 4,885 |
|  | quette----------- | Papst (Pro.) --.----- | 39 |
|  |  | Barker (Rep.) ------- | 1,791 |
|  |  | Loomis (Rep.) --.--- | 9,030 |
|  |  | Wood (Rep.)------- | 4,153 |
| Thirty-third.-.--- | Jefferson, Waukesha. | Wyatt (Rep.) ---.--- | 1,031 |
|  | Jefferson, Waukesha. | Roessler ( ${ }^{\text {Rem. }}$ (Rep.) ------- | - 498 |
|  |  | Schuman (Rep.)------ | 10,466 |


| Dist. No. | Area of District (Counties) | Elected to Senate for 4 Years | Votes Received | Opponents | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Opponents } \\ & \text { Vote } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Door, Kewaunee and Manitowoc. | John E. Cashman (Rep.) | 14,368 | No opposition |  |
| $\stackrel{2}{3}$ | Brown, Oconto-..-- Part of Milwaukee. | Wlmer S. Hall (Rep.) | 16,813 7,273 | John A. Kuypers-- | 14,434 2,071 |
|  | Part of Milwaukee. | Walter Polakowski (Soc | 7,273 | Louis S. Polewczynski | 4, 333 |
| 4 | Part of Milwaukee | Oscar H. Morris (Rep.) | 19,662 | John Vogt- | 9,106 |
| 5 | Part of Milwaukee- | Bernard Gettelman (Rep.) | 14,394 | Max E. Binner | 9,383 |
| ${ }_{7}^{6}$ | Part of Milwaukee- | Thomas M. Duncan (Soc.) | 5,096 | Otto H. Tetzlaff. | 4,242 |
| 7 | Part of Milwaukee. | Leonard C. Fons (Rep.) | 8,096 | Anthony J. King- | 5,728 |
|  | Part of Milwaukee |  | 18,074 | William Rothermel | $\begin{array}{r}2,256 \\ 12 \\ \hline 268\end{array}$ |
| 9 | Part of Milwaukee. | Irving P. Mehigan (Rep.) | 4,849 | James Burgess. | 12,268 |
|  |  |  |  | Hershel Nolan | 1,639 |
|  | Buffalo, Pepin, Pierce and St. Croix |  |  | William H. Park | 2,173 |
| 11 | Douglas, Bayfield, Burnett and Washburn | Philip E. Nelson (Rep.). | 11,758 | Chas. W. Peacock | 7,536 |
| 12 | Ashland, Vilas, Iron, Price, Sawyer and |  |  |  |  |
|  | Rusk------------------------------1-1 | J. H. Carroll (Rep.) | 13,119 | Wm. G. Fordyce | 5,252 |
| 13 | Dodge and Washington----------------- | Eugene A. Clifford (Dem.) | 9,899 | Wm. H. Markham | 8,193 |
| 14 | Outagamie and Shawano | Anton M. Miller (Rep.) | 20,206 | Malachi Ryan. | 10,341 |
| 15 | Rock -------- | George W. Blanchard (Rep.) | 6,867 | No opposition- |  |
| 16 17 | Grant, Crawford and Vernon.------------- | E. J. Roethe (Rep.) --- | 21,498 11,003 | No opposition_ No opposition- |  |
| 18 | Iowa, Lafayette and Green------1---- | L. J. Fellenz (Rep.) | 21,550 | Dr. J. J. Gough | 10,067 |
| 19 |  | Merritt F. White (Rep.) | 10,315 | John Harrington- | 7,435 |
| 20 | Ozaukee and Sheboygan. | Herman E. Boldt (Rep.) | 18,812 | H. W. Bolens | 11,683 |
| 21 | Racine | Walter S. Goodland (Rep.) | 10,472 | L. P. Christensen | 5.712 |
| 22 | Kenosha and Walworth | Conrad Shearer (Rep.) | 21,446 | Andrew Anders | 10,940 |
| 23 | Portage and Waupaca | Herman J. Severson (Rep.) | 9,240 | No opposition. |  |
| 24 | Clark, Taylor and Wood | Walter J. Rush (Rep.) - | 21,505 | No opposition- |  |
| 25 | Lincoln and Marathon | Otto Mueller (Rep.)-- | 12,356 | Frank E. Bachhuber | 1,546 |
| ${ }_{27}^{26}$ | Columbia, Richland, Sauk | Fred W. Zantow (Rep.) | 12,403 | Robert Caldwell | 10,098 4,769 |
| 28 | Chippewa and Eau Claire | Peter J. Smith (Rep.) | 16,600 | A. F. Crane- | 6,604 |
| 29 | Barron, Dunn and Polk- | John A. Anderson (Rep.) | 11,791 | No opposition. |  |
| 30 | Florence, Forest, Langlade, Marinette and Oneida | James A. Barker (Rep.) | 17,112 | James A. Cody | 8,186 |
|  | Adams, Juneau, Monroe and Marquette.- | Orland S. Loomis (Rep.) | 9,940 | A. C. Papst | 348 |
| 32 33 | Jackson, La Crosse and Trempealeau. --- | V. S. Keppel (Rep.) | 22,093 | Peter Nelton- | 7,270 |
|  | Jefferson and Waukesha----- | Wm. H. Edwards (Rep.) | 9,551 | John C. Schum <br> O. F. Roessler. | $\begin{gathered} 7,732 \\ 3,704 \end{gathered}$ |

Note: Senators representing even numbered districts elected in 1928; senators representing odd numbered districts elected in 1930.

## PRIMARY VOTE FOR ASSEMBLYMEN

Sept., 1930

| District | Candidates | Vote |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Adams, Marquette. | Cadigan (Dem.) | 49. |
|  | Baumel (Rep.) | 883 |
|  | Callahan (Rep.) | 1,982 |
|  | Crothers (Rep.) | -714 |
|  | Nelson (Rep.) | 738 |
| Ashland. | Poundstone (Dem.) | 1 |
|  | Day (Rep.) ----- | ${ }^{391}$ |
|  | Gehrmann (Rep.) | 2,912 |
|  | Lamoreux (Rep.). | 1,472 |
| Barron. | Beckwith (Rep.) | 1,813 |
|  | Beggs (Rep.) | 3,045 |
| Bayfield | Kennedy (Rep.) | 956 |
|  | McCarty (Rep.) | 720 |
|  | Nixon (Rep.). | 1,723 |
| Brown, 1st District | Dilweg (Dem.) | 868 |
|  | Malchow (Rep.) | 5,359 |
| Brown, 2nd District | Brunette (Dem.) | 572 |
|  | Mc A Bee (Rep.) | 1,546 |
|  | Zittlow (Rep.) | 2,606 |
| Buffalo, Pepin | Hitt (Rep.) | 4,160 |
|  | Rohrer (Rep.) | 2,151 |
| Burnett, Washburn | Benson (Rep.) | 1,635 |
|  | Blanding (Rep.) | 1,568 |
|  | Thayer (Rep.)- | 1,300 |
| Calumet | Fox (Dem.) | 271 |
|  | Hoffman (Dem.) | 101 |
|  | Barnard (Rep.) | 1,739 |
|  | Hillman (Rep.) | 1,228 |
| Chippewa | Emerson (Rep.) | 1,098 |
|  | Rasmus (Rep.) | 2,946 |
|  | Rheingans (Rep. | 1,826 |
|  | Woodard (Rep.) | 1,256 |
| Clark | Philpott (Rep.) | 1,538 |
|  | Rusch (Rep.) | 1,438 |
|  | Schmittfranz (Rep. | 1,950 |
|  | Schuette (Rep.)-- | 820 1,270 |
| Columbia | Rowlands (Rep.) | 7,274 |
| Crawford | Peterson (Dem.) | 179 |
|  |  | 1,841 |
|  | McKenna (Rep.) Russell (Rep.) | $\begin{array}{r}137 \\ 697 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| $s$ | Russell (Rep.) | 697 791 |
| Dane, 1st District_ | Robinson (Pro.) | 100 |
|  | Groves (Rep.) | 6,870 |
|  | Johnson (Rep.) | 5,201 3,968 |
|  | Walden (Rep.) | 1,856 |
| Dane, 2nd District. | Hanson (Rep.) |  |
|  | Farness (Rep.) | 2,300 |
| Dane, 3rd District_ | Ames (Rep.) | 2,346 |
|  | Baker (Rep.) | 3,835 |
| Dodge, 1st District.. | Scharpf (Dem.) | 253 |
|  | Dihring (Rep.) | 2,206 |
|  | Panzer (Rep.) | 3,406 |
|  | Burow (Soc.) | 17 |

PRIMARY VOTE FOR ASSEMBLYMEN-Continued

| District | Candidates | Vote |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Dodge, 2nd District. ${ }^{\text {- }}$ | Krueger (Dem.) | 292 |
|  | Henninger (Dem. | - 23038 |
|  | Moul (Rep.) -- | 2,812 |
| Door | Goff (Rep.) | 1,975 |
|  | Peltier (Rep.) | 1,389 616 |
| Douglas, 1st District_ | Smith (Rep.) | 472 |
|  | Charbonneau (Rep.) | 2,041 |
|  | Gannon (Rep.) | 935 676 |
|  | Milavitz (Rep.) | 498 |
|  | Pinn (Rep.) | 1,434 |
| Douglas, 2nd District.--.-- | Paulus (Rep.) | 793 |
|  | Westlund (Rep.) | 1,860 |
|  | Schuster (Rep.) | 1,001 |
|  | Guest (Rep.) | 693 |
|  | Kenyon (Rep.) | 928 |
| Dunn | Macauley (Rep.) | 2,212 |
|  | Millar (Rep.) -- | 3,969 |
| Eau Claire | Bergford (Rep.) | 1,139 |
|  | Ingram (Rep.) | 4,337 3,639 |
| Florence, Forest, Oneida- | Baker (Dem.) | 140 |
|  | Jewell (Dem.) | 51 |
|  | Ames (Rep.) | - 327 |
|  | Aude (Rep.) | 1,064 |
|  | Grandine (Rep.) | 1,205 |
|  | Gwidt (Rep.) --- | 1,701 |
|  | Kronschnabel (Rep. | 1,297 |
|  | Smith (Rep.) -- | 239 |
| Fond du Lac, 1st District.. | Corbeille (Dem.) | 314 |
|  | Palmer (Dem.) | 241 |
|  | Bierhals (Rep.) | 1,400 |
|  | Fairbank (Rep.) | 2,756 |
|  | Murray (Rep.) | 1,068 |
| Fond du Lac, 2nd District. | Stoddard (Dem.) | 252 |
|  | Adkins (Rep.) | $\begin{array}{r}1,662 \\ 1 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
|  | Whelan (Rep.) Wrucke, (Rep.) | 1,703 |
| Grant, 1st District | Whitcher (Dem.) | 140 |
|  | Slack (Rep.) --- | 1,805 |
|  | Stephens (Rep.) | 1,848 |
| Grant, 2nd District. | Edge (Dem.) |  |
|  | Harper (Rep.) | 2,000 |
|  | Tuffley (Rep.) <br> Eastman (Rep.) | 1,936 |
| Green | Hoesly (Rep.) | 4,445 |
| Green Lake, Waushara---- | Bannermann (Dem.) | 204 |
|  | O'Connor (Rep.) - | 4,388 |
|  | Jackson (Rep.) | 3,543 |
|  | Woerpel (Rep.) - | 2,286 |
| Iron, Vilas-- | Benson (Rep.) | 1,697 |
|  | Lacy (Rep.) -- | 1,587 |
|  | Paul (Rep.) ${ }_{\text {Sanborn (Rep.) }}$ | 1,458 |

## PRIMARY VOTE FOR ASSEMBLYMEN-Continued

| District | Candidates | Vote |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Jackson--------------- | Dettinger (Rep.) | 1,995 |
|  | Gilbertson (Rep.) | 1,976 |
| Jefferson_ | Reichardt (Dem.) | 362 |
|  | Smith (Rep.) --. | 7,452 |
|  | Pohlman (Soc.) | + 9 |
| Juneau - | Frohmader (Rep.) | 1,773 |
|  | Mcr Intosh (Rep.) | , 783 |
|  | Tremain (Rep.) -- | 2,427 |
| Kenosha, 1st District. |  | 334 |
|  | Miller (Rep.) | 2,918 |
|  | Powell (Rep.) | 3,018 |
|  | Walkup (Soc.) | 54 |
| Kenosha, 2nd District | Gallo (Dem.) | 47 |
|  | Piper (Rep.) | 2,644 |
|  | Pawlak (Rep.) <br> Birchard (Soc.) | 1,944 |
| Kewaunee.- | Blahnik (Dem.) | 157 |
|  | Fenske (Dem.) | 67 |
|  | Holly (Rep.) | 1,100 |
|  | Wiese (Rep.) | ,698 |
| La Crosse, 1st District.. | Hunt (Dem.) | 182 |
|  | Mulder (Rep.) | 4,278 |
|  | Larson (Rep.) | 2,874 |
| La Crosse, 2nd District.- | Davis (Dem.) | 100 |
|  | Kroonemeyer (Rep.) | 1,487 |
|  | Hatz (Rep.)----- | 1,444 |
|  | Miller (Rep.) ---. | 1,528 |
| Lafayette | Collins (Rep.) --- |  |
|  | La Vassor (Rep.) <br> Penniston (Rep.) | 1,832 1,712 |
|  | Pobinson (Rep.) | 1,051 |
| Langlade | Freiburger (Dem.) | 200 |
|  | Berner (Rep.) | 1,858 1,919 |
|  | Fronek (Rep.) |  |
| Lincoln | Gebert (Rep.) | 2,749 |
|  | Gesicki (Rep.) | 2,905 |
| Manitowoc, 1st District.. | Schmitz (Dem.) | - 262 |
|  | Lorfeld (Rep.) | 3,190 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Otto (Rep.) } \\ & \text { Kitzerow (Rep.) } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,182 \\ & 2,682 \\ & 2,632 \end{aligned}$ |
| Manitowoc, 2nd District. | Goedjen (Dem.) | 189 |
|  | Fredrich (Rep.) | 1,821 |
|  | Luebke (Rep.) | 1,636 |
|  | Sigman (Rep.) | 2,743 |
| Marathon, 1st District | O'Connor (Dem.) | 116 |
|  | Lang (Rep.) ---- | 2,974 |
|  | Mc Neight (Rep.).- | 1,964 |
| Marathon, 2nd District.. | Morisette (Dem.) | 148 |
|  | Ellenbecker (Rep.) <br> Kannenberg (Rep.) | 4,447 |
|  | Kannenberg (Rep.) <br> Paulus (Rep.) | 2,417 <br> 1011 |
|  | Prehn (Rep.) | $\begin{array}{r}1,406 \\ \hline 14\end{array}$ |
| Marinette | Riley (Dem.). | 74 |
|  | Budlong (Rep) | 3,350 |
|  | Kersten (Rep.) | 1,394 |
|  | Pedersen (Rep) | 2,600 |

PRIMARY VOTE FOR ASSEMBLYMEN-Continued

| District | Candidates | Vote |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Milwaukee, 1st District.... | Young (Dem.) | 285 |
|  | Conway (Rep.) | 2,023 |
|  | Dolan (Rep.) | 1,899 |
|  | Nick (Rep.)--- | ${ }_{167}^{412}$ |
| Milwaukee, 2nd District. | Geering (Dem.) | 57 |
|  | O'Malley (Dem.) | 226 |
|  | Edwards (Rep.) | 632 |
|  | Hendricks (Rep.) | 397 |
|  | Laffey (Rep.) | 1,640 207 |
| Milwaukee, 3rd District. | Stemper (Dem.) | 108 |
|  | Jaeger (Rep.) --- | 1,625 |
|  | Pape (Rep.) - | 1,773 |
|  | Hampel (Soc.) | 851 |
| Milwaukee, 4th District. | Wilson (Dem.) | 121 |
|  | Springer (Rep.) | 1,789 |
|  | Werkmeister (Rep | 1,236 |
|  |  |  |
| Milwaukee, 5th District | Przyblski (Dem.) | 321 |
|  | Jensen (Rep.) | 833 |
|  | Laughlin' (Rep.) <br> Sawinski (Rep.) | 929 339 |
|  | Tarnowski (Rep.) | 841 |
|  | Ermenc (Soc.).-. | 509 |
| Milwaukee, 6th District. | Kaiser (Dem.) | 81 |
|  | Geline (Rep.) | 347 |
|  | Petersen (Rep.) | 333 179 |
|  | Petowsky (Rep.) | 179 218 |
|  | Cords (Rep.) | 734 |
|  | Rubin (Soc.) | 244 |
| Milwaukee, 7th District. | Stich (Dem.) | 87. |
|  | Schoh (Rep.) - | 532 |
|  | Dodson (Rep.) | 446 |
|  | Meising (Rep.) <br> Wenz (Soc.) - | 731 456 |
| Milwaukee, 8th District. | Kryszak (Dem.) | 355 |
|  | Gapinski (Rep.) | 1,010 |
|  | Kaczmarski (Rep.) | 449 |
|  | King (Rep.) --- | 158 |
|  | Levin (Rep.)- | 193 |
|  | Ploszay (Rep.) <br> Schwesla (Rep.) | 986 |
|  | Swigielski (Rep.) | 464 |
|  | Wiczynski (Rep.) | 1,059 |
|  | Katzban (Soc.). | 143 |
|  | Stolenski (Soc.) | 32 |
| Milwaukee, 9th District. | Pacefsky (Dem.) | 173 |
|  | Walsh (Rep.) | 358 |
|  | Davy (Rep.) | ${ }^{276}$ |
|  | Kiesner (Rep.) | 626 784 |
|  | Kusick (Rep.) | 784 |
| Milwaukee, 10th District_ |  | 263 |
|  | Eber (Rep.) | 1,961 |
|  | Murphy (Rep.) | 1,333 |
|  | Schultz (Rep.) | 1,884 |
|  | Stanton (Rep.) | 1,693 |
|  | Eick (Soc.)--- |  |
| Milwaukee, 11th District. | Buer (Dem.) -- |  |
|  | Baur (Rep.) | 1,390 1,109 |
|  | Chelmmiak (Rep.) | 1,109 |
|  | Chmurski (Rep.) | 1,065 |
|  | Tews (Soc.) | 909 |

PRIMARY VOTE FOR ASSEMBLYMEN-Continued

| District | Candidates | Votes |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Milwaukee, 12th District_ | Haack (Dem.) | 164 |
|  | Slater (Rep.) | 897 |
|  | Staab (Rep.) | 1,923 |
|  | Westfahl (Rep.) | 2,515 |
|  | Ebel (Soc.) --- |  |
| Milwaukee, 13th District | Ramstack (Dem.) | 104 |
|  | Bellinghausen (Dem.) | 134 |
|  | Guenther (Rep.) -- | 480 275 |
|  | Kuptz (Rep.) -- | 275 894 |
|  | Miller (Rep.) | 202 |
|  | Froemming (Rep. | 499 |
|  | Pahl (Rep.) | 549 |
|  | Schaefer (Soc.) | 290 |
| Milwaukee, 14th District. | Casey (Dem.) | 122 |
|  | Laskowski (Dem.) | 36 |
|  | Steinbacher (Rep.) | 560 |
|  | Wedemeyer (Rep.) |  |
|  | Buntin (Rep.)... <br> Mehl (Rep.) | 1,542 1,278 |
|  | Meckard (Soc.) | 1,278 876 |
| Milwaukee, 15th District_ | Murphy (Dem.) | 252 |
|  | Padway (Rep.) | 1,709 |
|  | Schubert (Rep.) | - 619 |
|  | Engel (Rep.) | 2,774 1,758 |
|  | Kraft (Soc.) --- |  |
| Milwaukee, 16th District. | Perry (Rep.) | 5,900 |
| Milwaukee, 17th District. | Grobschmidt (Rep.) | 2,835 |
|  | Lampe (Rep.)...- | 2,058 |
| Milwaukee, 18th District. |  |  |
|  | Crotty (Dem.) <br> Heald (Rep.) | 123 822 |
|  | Murray (Rep.) | 6,941 |
|  | Prescott (Rep.) | 4,095 |
| Milwaukee, 19th District. | Gawronski (Dem.) | 174 |
|  | Busby (Rep.) | 2,449 |
|  | Hanley (Rep.) | 1,610 |
|  | Phalen (Rep.). | 1,937 |
|  | Buech (Soc.) | -644 |
| Milwaukee, 20th District. |  |  |
|  | Daum (Rep.) Klug (Rep | $\begin{array}{r}963 \\ \hline 9\end{array}$ |
|  | Klug (Rep.) <br> Stiglbauer (Rep.) | 2,167 2,338 |
|  | Wipperman (Rep.) | 2,338 |
|  | Kiefer (Soc.).-- | 1,298 |
| Monroe | Johnson (Pro.) | 25 |
|  | Hall (Rep.) | 3,573 |
|  | Kern (Rep.) ----- | 2,390 |
|  | Quackenbush (Rep.) | 854 |
| Oconto. | Flattey (Dem.) | 177 |
|  | Ankerson (Rep.) | 1,124 |
|  | Meyer (Rep.) <br> Murphy (Rep.) | 1,113 |
|  | Schoenebeck (Rep.) | 2,132 |
|  | Shallow (Rep.) | 2,093 |
| Outagamie, 1st District_ |  |  |
|  | Koehler (Rep.) | $\begin{aligned} & 2,698 \\ & 2,698 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Schmiege (Rep.) | 3,742 |
| Outagamie, 2nd District_ | Rohan (Dem.) | 184 |
|  | Bay (Rep.) -- | 2,380 |
|  | Doersch (Rep.) | 1,468 |
|  | Silverwood (Rep.) | 1,329 |

PRIMARY VOTE FOR ASSEMBLYMEN-Continued

| District | Candidates | Vote |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ozaukee | Kieker (Dem.) - | 758 |
|  | Bartelt (Rep.) | 281 |
|  | Long (Rep.) --- | 720 595 |
|  | Olsen (Rep.)--- | 486 |
|  | Ryan (Rep.).-. | 616 |
| Pierce | Hanson (Rep.) - | 1,461 |
|  | Kay (Rep.)--- | 1,665 |
|  | Swanson (Rep.) | 1,492 |
| Polk. | Husband (Rep.) | 1,798 |
|  | Dueholm (Rep.) | 3,181 |
| Portage. | Mersch (Dem.) | 655 1,789 |
|  | Frost (Rep.) | 1,789 2,873 |
|  | Sprague (Soc.) |  |
| Price | Shauger (Rep.) | 2,251. |
|  | Hinshaw (Rep.). | 1,676 |
| Racine, 1st District. | Ingalls (Rep.) | 2,422 |
|  | Sieb (Rep.).--] | 3,207 34 |
| Racine, 2nd District | Brown (Rep.) | 2,412 |
|  | Hilker (Rep.) | 3,964 |
|  | Becker (Soc.) | 55 |
| Racine, 3rd District.- | Houston (Rep.) | 1 1,447 |
|  | Kamper (Rep.) | 2,496 |
| Richland. | Lawton (Rep.) | 2,256 |
|  | Pauls (Rep.). |  |
| Rock, 1st District | Palmer (Rep.) | 3,882 |
|  | Slagg (Rep.) |  |
| Rock, 2nd District. | Lathers (Rep.) | 2,748 |
| Rock, 2nd District | Smith (Rep.) - |  |
| Rusk Sawyer..-- | Carow (Rep.) | 2,583 |
|  | Davis (Rep.) <br> Miller (Rep.) |  |
| St. Croix.-.-. .-. .-. - | Snoeyenbos (Dem.) | 365 |
|  | Ashley (Rep.) | 1,409 |
|  | Aune (Rep.) | 1,540 |
|  | Koch (Rep.) | 205 |
|  | Minier (Rep.) | 1,429 |
| Sauk | Keller (Rep.) | 5,764 3,890 |
|  | Koenig (Rep.) |  |
| Shawano. | Fuhrman (Rep.) | 5,708 |
| Shawano. | Luckenbach (Rep.) | 1,246 |
| Sheboygan, 1st District.- | Cornelius (Rep.) - | 3,749 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Janke (Rep.) } \\ & \text { Deuss (Soc.) } \end{aligned}$ | 3,941 |
| Sheboygan, 2nd District. | Brazelton (Rep.) | 1,118 |
|  | Krez (Rep.) --- | 3,455 |
|  | Mentink (Rep.) | 1,020 |
|  | Boll (Soc.) | 40 |
| Taylor | Gamper (Rep.) | 1,673 |
|  | Schwoch (Rep.) | 1,259 |

PRIMARY VOTE FOR ASSEMBLYMEN—Concluded

| District | Candidates |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Trempealeau | Hutchins (Dem.) | 72 |
|  | Hunter (Rep.) | 1,749 |
|  | Kellman (Rep.) | 2,079 |
|  | Schmidt (Rep.) -- | 1,402 |
| Vernon. | Herried (Rep.) | 242 |
|  | Langve (Rep.) | 3,536 |
|  | Smith (Rep.) | 2,974 |
| Walworth. | Tubbs (Pro.) | 41 |
|  | La Bar (Rep.) -- | 3,671 |
|  | McFarlane (Rep.) | 2,541 |
| Washington | Russell (Dem.) | 239 |
|  | Huber (Rep.) | 3,359 |
|  | Mann (Rep.) | 2,670 |
| Waukesha, 1st District_ | Davies (Rep.) | 2,488 |
|  |  | 1,644 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Owens (Rep.) } \\ & \text { Peffer (Rep.) } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,469 \\ & 2,150 \end{aligned}$ |
| Waukesha, 2nd District. | Gietzen (Rep.) | 742 |
|  | Perthesius (Rep.) | 608 |
|  | Rasmussen (Rep.) | 1,193 |
|  | Steele (Rep.) | 1,734 |
|  | Stier (Rep.) | 1,558 |
| Waupaca |  |  |
|  | Burnham (Rep.) | 1,539 |
|  | Cooney (Rep.) | 3,836 1,288 |
|  | Rindt (Rep.) | 1,585 |
| Winnebago, 1st District.. | Finch (Dem.) | 355 |
|  | Atherton (Rep.) | 3,191 |
|  | Meyer (Rep.).- | 3,630 |
| Winnebago, 2nd District_ | Coyle (Dem.) | 170 |
|  | Larson (Rep.) | 3,081 |
|  | Loehning (Rep.) | 2,224 |
|  | Wait (Rep.) -- | 1,127 |
| Wood_ | Ebbe (Rep.) | 3,613 |
|  | Normington (Rep.) | 2,597 |
|  | Schroeder (Rep.) | 1,429 1,489 |


| Counties Forming Assembly Dists. | Members of Assembly Elected for 2 Yrs. | Vote | Defeated Candidate | Vote |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Adams and Marquette | K. J. Callahan (Ind. Rep.) | 2,627 | John Cadigan- | 605 |
| Ashland.------- | B. J. Gehrmann (Prog. Rep.) | 3,220 | No opposition-- |  |
| Barron | Charles A. Beggs (Rep.) | ${ }_{2}^{4}, 781$ | No opposition-. |  |
| Bayfield | Robert A. Nixon (Prog. Rep.) | 2,404 5,128 | No opposition-.-- | 4,741 |
| Brown, 1st District | Harold C. Malchow (Rep.) | 3,128 3,272 | E. F. Brunette. | 3,047 |
| Brown, 2nd District | Gustav Zittlow (Prog. Rep | 3,401 | No opposition |  |
| Burnett and Washbur | James H. Jensen (Rep.) | 3,120 2,725 | Will T. Malone- | 1,247 1,740 |
| Calumet | Jerome Fox (Dem.) ---- | ${ }_{4}^{2,725}$ |  |  |
| Chippewa | Ingolf E. Rasmus (Rep.) | 4, 4,304 | No oppososition--- |  |
| Columbia | E. Myrwyn Rowlands (Prog. Rep.) | 5,384 | No opposition- |  |
| Crawford | W. R. Graves (Rep.) | 2,467 | ${ }_{\text {T }} \mathbf{W}$. A. Peterson- | 2,758 |
| Dane, 1st District | Harold M. Groves (Prog. Rep.) | 10,279 | No opposition.- |  |
| Dane, 2nd District | James C. Hanson, (Rep.) | 4,389 | No opposition- |  |
| Dane, 3rd District. | Albert J. Baker (Prog. Rep Frank Panzer (Prog. Rep.) | 4,129 | Jacob Scharpf- | 1,582 |
| Dodge, 1st District | Frank Panzer (Prog. Rep.) |  | Ada C. Burow- |  |
| Dodge, 2nd District | Ira E. Burtis (Rep.) | 3,592 | Henry E. Kruege | 3,469 |
| Door------ | Moulton B. Goff (Ind. Rep.) | 2,218 | No opposition-- | $748{ }^{-}$ |
| Douglas, 1st District | Agnes Charbonneau (Rep.) |  | Roy L. Pinn..- | 1,907 |
| Douglas, 2nd District_ | Joseph E. Westlund (Rep.) | 3,427 | Roy Guest | 1,502 851 |
|  | J. D. Millar (Rep.) | 4,133 | No opposition-- |  |
| Eau Claire | G. Erle Ingram (Prog. Rep.) | 6,251 | John Pritchard |  |
| Florence, Forest and Oneida | S. J. Gwidt (Prog. Rep.) -- | 4,496 4,523 | P. M. Baker - H - Corbeill | 1,609 |
| Fond du Lac, 1st District- | Carlon Wm. Mauthe (Rep. | 4, 4 ,237 | Peter H. Benjamin Stoddart | 2,277 |
| Fond du Lac, 2nd District | H. Albert Wrucke (Rep.) | 2,862 | George S. Whitcher | 1,270 |
| Grant, 1st District Grant, 2nd District | Harry E. Stephens (Rep.) | 3,239 | William Edge-.. | 1,793 |
| Green-2.-.---- | E. J. Hoesly (Rep.) -- | 4,007 3,337 | No opposition-.....-. | 2,057 |
| Green Lake and Waush | George M. O'Connor (Rep.) | 3,337 4,211 | Hedley G. Bannerman | 2,057 |
| Iowa---- ${ }^{\text {a }}$--- | John S. Jackson (Prog. Rep. | 4,434 | No opposition- | 2,011- |
| Iron and Vilas | John Benson (Rep.) |  | George Paul | 110 |
| Jackson | Wm. F. Dettinger (Rep.) | 2,660 | Emil G. Gilbertson | 103 |



| 6,513 | W. E. Reichardt.----------------1 | 2,448 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Andrew J. Pohlman_--.-.-.-.-.---- | 74 |
| 3,119 | No opposition. |  |
| 3,462 | Ben M. DeDiemar | 3,282 |
|  | Sam S. Walkup. | 1,033 |
| 4,746 | James H. Birchard. | 503 |
| 1,663 | Anton G. Schaur | 1,511 |
|  | Anton Holly | 1,129 |
| 5,380 | No opposition |  |
| 2,277 | Thomas Jones. | 95 |
|  | John Hatz | 1,964 |
| 3,143 | No opposition. |  |
| 3,857 | L. Freiburger, Sr. | 2,376 |
| 2,940 | Paul Gebert, Sr.-- | 117 |
| 4,150 | Herman A. Schmitz | 2,864 |
| 3,458 | Henry Goedjen.-.- | 2,911 |
| 3,781 | No opposition.-- |  |
| 5,744 | George Morisette | 1,207 |
| 3,508 | No opposition.-. |  |
| 2,606 | Thomas H. Conway | 2,323 |
|  | Steve Zambito.- | 583 |
|  | Otto L. Nick | 134 |
| 1,816 | 'John O'Malley | 1,018 |
|  | Elmer Libert.- | 938 |
| 2,994 | John H. Stemper | 545 |
|  | Frank G. Pope | 2,058 |
| 1,952 | Earle E. Wilson | 596 |
|  | Fred W. Springer | 1,702 |
|  | O. R. Werkmeister | 283 |
| 1,731 | Joseph J. Przybylski | 1,271 |
|  | Albert F. Loughlin | 1,565 |
|  | Stanley J. Tarnowski | 472 |
| 1,389 | John N. Kaiser---- | 350 |
|  | Frederick W. Cords | 927 |
|  | Lee Talton. | 55 |
| 1,443 | Fred Stich | 314 |
|  | Charles Meising | 1,103 |
|  | Jack Schwab... | 34 |
| 3,041 | Mary O. Kryszak | 1,641 |
|  | Michael Katzbahn | 1,912 |
| 1,762 | Nathan Pachefsky | 444 |
|  | Henry Kusick.-- | 1,617 |
| 4,103 | Richard F. Cline | 1,251 |
|  | Otto F. Erick | 2,513 |
|  |  | 429 |


| Counties Forming Assembly Dists. | Members of Assembly elected for 2 yrs . | Vote | Defeated Candidate | Vote |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Milwaukee, 11th District-. | George L. Tews (Soc.) | 3,016 | George H. Buer_ | 723 |
|  |  |  | John C. Bauer-- | 2,228 |
| Milwaukee, 12th District. | Charles F. Westfahl (Rep.) -- | 2,861 | Joseph B. Chonows | 694 743 |
|  |  |  | Milton J. Ebel | 1,944 |
|  |  |  | Herbert Friedrichs | 1,34 |
| Milwaukee, 13th District. | Walter P. Kuptz (Rep.) | 1,672 | Henry A. Stilabab--- | 1,359 788 |
|  |  |  | Charles Schaeffer.- | 788 945 |
|  |  |  | Ernst F. Pahl.... | 551 |
| Milwaukee, 14th District. | Marshall H. Reckard (Soc.) | 2,663 | Thomas E. Casey | 1,072 |
| Milwaukee, 15th District. | Theo. Engel (Rep.) | 3,999 | Al. Buntin-.--- Joseph Murphy | 2,555 1,307 |
| Milwaukee, 16th District | Charles B. Perry (Rep.) |  | Wendelin Kraft | 2,701 |
| Milwaukee, 17th District | John W. Grobschmidt (Rep.) | 3,684 | No opposition.- |  |
| Milwaukee, 18th District | Milton T. Murray (Rep.) | 6,925 | Russell Crotty. | 1,555 |
|  |  |  | Ray Knolke.-- | 1961 |
| Milwaukee, 19th District. | Allen J. Busby (Rep.) | 3,465 | A.P. Gawionsk | 1,196 |
|  |  |  | Dennis P. Murphy | 2,921 |
| Milwaukee, 20th District_ | Edward H. Kiefer (Soc.) | 5,031 | G. H. Wiide--. | 1,188 |
| Monroe | Earl D. Hall (Rep.) |  | ${ }_{\text {Alfred E. Stiglbauer }}$ | 4,308 169 |
| Oconto | Carl Schoenebeck (Rep.) | 3,154 | W. A. Flattey... | 1,584 |
|  |  |  | Peter Shallow.- | 2,104 |
| Outagamie, 1st District | Oscar Schmiege (Rep.) | 6,649 | No opposition.- |  |
| Outagamie, 2nd District Ozaukee | William Bay (Prog. Rep.) | 3,328 | John Rohan --- | 2,785 |
| Ozaukee.------------- | John L. Long (Rep.) --. | 1,994 | Louis G. Kieker | 1,688 |
| Pierce.- | William A. Kay (Rep.) | 2,423 | Theodore Swanson. | 1,253 |
| Polk-- | Marius Dueholm (Prog. Rep.) | 3,268 | No opposition.-.- |  |
| Portage | John T. Kostuck (Rep.) | 5,468 | - Michael J. Mersch | 3,304 |
| Price--- | L. S. Shauger (Rep.) | 2,496 | Wm. F. Schneider | 943 |
| Racine, 1st District | John L. Sieb (Rep.) | 3,758 | Samuel Sherman. Wallace Ingalls | 205 1,568 |


Racine, 3rd District
Richland

Rock, 2nd District
----------------------------
Rusk and Sawyer


## Sauk

Shawano

Sheboygan, 1st District

Taylor
Trempealeau
Vernon
Walworth
Washingto


Waukesha, 1st District
Waueksha, 2nd District Waupaca

Winnebago, 2nd District
Wood-

## Edward F. Hilker (Rep.)

$\qquad$

## J. H. Kamper (Rep.)

$\qquad$
$\qquad$ Ray Lawton (Rep Erastus G. Smith (Rep.)
J. W. Carow (Rep.)
H. A. Aune (Rep.)

Robert J. Keller (Rep.)
Paul Fuhrman (Prog. Rep) $\qquad$ Curt W. Janke (Rep.) $\qquad$
Frederick W. Krez (Rep.) $\qquad$
John Gamper (Prog. Rep.) $\qquad$
D. M. Langve (Prog. Rep. $\qquad$
$\qquad$ Daniel E. LaBar (Rep.)
Jos. J. Huber (Rep.)
Evan G. Davies (Rep)
.ep.)-- $\qquad$ W. H. Steel (Rep.)

Daniel F. Burnham (Prog. Rep.)
William A. Meyer (Rep.)
Nets Larson (Rep.)--- Ebbe (Prog. Rep.


VOTE FOR JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT April 1, 1930

|  | Total | Cannon | Fowler | Reynolds |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Adams | 1,293 | 103 | 817 | 373 |
| Ashland | 2,757 | 667 | 1,022 | 1,067 |
| Barron | 5,640 | 1,239 | 1,477 | 2,924 |
| Bayfield | 3,269 | , 496 | ,973 | 1,796 |
| Brown- | 11,574 | 1,981 | 1,832 | 7,761 |
| Buffalo | 2,649 | 228 | 972 | 1,446 |
| Burnett | 1,709 | 115 | ${ }^{900}$ | , 694 |
| Calumet. | 3,218 | , 360 | 1,440 | 1,417 |
| Chippewa | 6,913 | 1,600 | 3,304 | 2,009 |
| Clark | 6,372 | 1,151 | 2,552 | 2,669 |
| Columbia | 7,717 | , 732 | 4,952 | 2,033 |
| Crawford | 4,144 | 1,085 | 1,178 | 1,872 |
| Dane. | 25,451 | 2,745 | 7,924 | 14,781 |
| Dodge | 11,501 | 2,061 | 6,092 | 3,348 |
| Door | 5,035 | 435 | 788 | 3,812 |
| Douglas | 10,372 | 1,719 | 5,051 | 3,602 |
| Dunn- | 5,282 | 1,749 | 1,831 | 1,701 |
| Eau Clair | 8,084 | 786 | 4,161 | 3,137 |
| Florence | 1,035 | 107 | 400 | 528 |
| Fond du La | 12,460 | 851 | 9,661 | 1,948 |
| Forest. | 2,187 | 257 | 864 | 1,066 |
| Grant. | 8,182 | 1,485 | 3,438 | 3,259 |
| Green | 3,704 | 1,739 | 1,288 | 1,677 |
| Green Lake | 3,958 | 379 | 3,143 | 436 |
| Iowa | 4,227 | 349 | 1,435 | 2,443 |
| Iron.. | 2,199 | 762 | 1,051 | 386 |
| Jackson. | 2,999 | 875 | 946 | 1,178 |
| Jefferson | 8,081 | 1,343 | 4,332 | 2,406 |
| Juneau. | 3,160 | 440 | 1,378 | 1,342 |
| Kenosha | 11,398 | 1,668 | 4,489 | 5,216 |
| Kewaunee | 3,911 | 431 | - 530 | 2,950 |
| La Crosse | 3,765 | 309 | 2,136 | 1,320 |
| Lafayette | 4,455 | 1,147 | 1,344 | 1,964 |
| Langlade. | 4,820 | 519 | 1,750 | 2,551 |
| Lincoln.- | 4,791 | 824 | 2,127 | 1,839 |
| Manitowoc | 11,454 | 1,510 | 4,594 | 5,350 |
| Marathon | 14,592 | 2,743 | 6,208 | 5,641 |
| Marinette | 7,588 | 1,082 | 3,882 | 2,588 |
| Marquette | 57,391 | -114 | 1,514 19 | , 323 |
| Monroe. | 5,149 | 26,700 | 19,307 | 12,142 |
| Oconto | 6,020 | 602 | 1,472 | 3,940 |
| Oneida | 3,745 | 1,136 | 1,303 | 1,306 |
| Outagamie | 16,754 | 4,711 | 4,370 | 7,673 |
| Ozaukee | 2;208 | 466 | 836 | 906 |
| Pepin.- | 1;227 | 132 | 582 | 513 |
| Pierce | 4,136 | 783 | 1,147 | 2,205 |
| Polk-- | 3,804 | 473 | 1,206 | 2,124 |
| Portage | 5,348 | 921 | 2,494 | 1,931 |
| Price- | 3,783 | 522 | 1,642 | 1,618 |
| Racine. | 7,782 | 2,607 | 3,193 | 1,982 |
| Richland | 4,727 | 455 | 2,781 | 1,490 |
| Rock | 8,476 | 852 | 4,428 | 3,196 |
| Rusk | 2,452 | 313 | 1,102 | 1,037 |
| St. Croix | 5,284 | 755 | 2,087 | 2,442 |
| Sauk. | 6,626 | 1,397 | 2,775 | 2,454 |
| Sawyer-- | 2,047 | ${ }_{1} 212$ | 1,031 |  |
| Shawano- | 5,386 | 1,260 | 2,287 5,242 | 1,830 5,732 |
| Taylor.-- | 3,410 | 1,564 | ,732 | 2,113 |
| Trempealeau | 3,640 | 371 | 1,434 | 1,834 |
| Vernon... | 5,017 | 589 | 1,449 | 2,979 |
| Vilas | 2,012 | 745 | 594 | ${ }^{673}$ |
| Walworth | 6,594 | 681 | 4,222 | 1,691 |
| Washburn | 2,278 | 280 | 1,148 | 850 |
| Washington | 6,092 | 1,739 | 2,772 | 1,581 |
| Waukesha | 9,186 | 2,745 | 4,034 | 2,404 |
| Waupaca | 5,530 | 836 | 2,549 | 2,145 |
| Waushara | 2,158 | 450 | 1,074 | ${ }^{634}$ |
| Winnebago | 16,175 | 2,089 | 9,133 | 4,952 |
| Wood. | 9,368 | 2,355 | 4,152 | 2,861 |
| Total. | 480,230 | 96,908 | 198,572 | 184,317 |

VOTE FOR CIRCUIT JUDGES
581

## VOTE FOR CIRCUIT JUDGES

April 1, 1930
SECOND JUDICIAL CIRCUIT
Branch Two

| County | Daniel W. Sullivan |
| :---: | :---: |
| Milwauk | 43,582 |

Fifth Judicial Circuit

| Counties | Levi H . <br> Bancroft | Sherman E. Smalley | Ray D. <br> Walker |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Grant | 3,763 | 4,623 | 2,057 |
| Iowa | 1,768 | 2,534 | 544 |
| Lafayette | 1,201 | 3,478 | ${ }_{537} 59$ |
| Richland. | 3,303 2,833 | 1,944 1,441 | 862 |
| Crawford | 2,833 | 1,441 |  |
| Total | 12,868 | 14,020 | 4,590 |

Sixth Judicial Circuit

| Counties | Robert S. Cowie |
| :---: | :---: |
| La Crosse | 3,339 |
| Monroe | 4,417 |
| Trempeale | 4,263 |
| Total | 15,548 |

Eleventh Judicial Circuit

| Counties | William R. Foley |
| :---: | :---: |
| Barron | 5,052 |
| Burnett-- | 1,618 |
| Douglas.- | 9,521 |
| Polk-1.-- | 2,117 |
| Total | 22,100 |

Twelfth Judicial Circuit

| Counties | George Grimm |
| :---: | :---: |
| Green |  |
| Jefferson_ | 7,784 |
|  | 8,365 |
| Total | 19,841 |

Eighteenth Judicial Circuit

| Counties | Philip <br> Lehner | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Clayton } F . \\ & \text { Van Pelt } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Fond du Lac | 3,673 |  |
| Green Lake | 1,605 | 2,785 |
| Marquette | 4,185 | 3,524 |
| Adams | 1,181 | 860 |
|  | 791 | 533 |
| Total | 11,435 | 16,865 |



Lake Pepin.

SUMMARY VOTE ON CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS ${ }^{1}$

|  | Legislators' Salaries April, 1929 |  | Term of Sheriffs April, 1929 |  | Governor's Veto November, 1930 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | For | Against | For | Against | For | Against |
| Adams | 502 | 815 | 656 | 650 | 553 | 298 |
| Ashland | 2,475 | - 1,996 | 2,949 | 1,681 | 1,267 | 1,394 |
| Barron | 2,035 | 3,390 | 2,984 | 2,780 | 2,394 | 1,655 |
| Bayfield | 1,287 | 1,545 | 1,434 | 1,408 | 1,070 | 1,000 |
| Brown | 7,404 | 3,381 | 7,320 | 3,658 | 6,638 | 5,693 638 |
| Burnalo- | 954 664 | 1,179 | 1,964 | 1,011 | 1,212 | 772 |
| Calumet | 1,399 | 988 | 1,627 | 896 | 2,164 | 1,245 |
| Chippew | 2,558 | 3,383 | 2,849 | 3,320 | 2,019 | 1,238 |
| Clark. | 2,269 | 3,356 | 2,771 | 2,959 | 2,137 | 1,773 |
| Columbia | 2,393 | 3,935 | 2,904 | 3,438 | 2,762 | 1,885 |
| Crawford | 1,103 | 1,933 | 1,511 | 1,718 9 | 1,674 9,608 | 1,334 7,911 |
| Dane- | 9,790 4,394 | 9,812 4,262 | 10,324 4,505 | 9,608 4,333 | 9,608 5,479 | 7,911 |
| Door | 1,231 | 1,181 | 1,389 | 1,099 | 1,058 | ,890 |
| Douglas | 5,278 | 5,062 | 5,339 | 5,554 | 5,034 | 3,405 |
| Dunn | 1,380 | 2,706 | 1,960 | 2,283 | 1,850 | 1,223 |
| Eau Clair | 2,562 | 2,965 | 3,175 | 2,718 | 3,160 | 2,244 |
| Florence | 380 | 319 | 418 | 317 | 563 | ${ }_{394} 27$ |
| Fond du | 5,028 | 4,132 | 5,209 | 4,264 | 5,016 | 3,394 |
| Forest | 1,019 | 743 | ${ }_{3}^{1,124}$ | $\begin{array}{r}752 \\ 4,897 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 843 3,622 | 500 3,261 |
| Grant | 2,415 1,520 | 5,669 2,470 | 3,428 2,176 | 4,897 2,030 | 3,622 | 1,511 |
| Green- Lak | 1,534 | 1,507 | 1,841 | 1,331 | 1,589 | 861 |
| Iowa | 1,168 | 3,309 | 1,738 | 2,803 | 1,781 | 1,699 |
| Iron. | 768 | 485 | 841 | 491 | 1,210 | 572 |
| Jackson | 772 | 2,029 | 885 | 1,972 | 1,136 | 825 |
| Jefferson | 3,819 | 3,201 | 4,471 | 2,781 | 4,409 | 2,453 |
| Juneau. | 1,268 | 2,214 | 1,723 | 1,940 | 1,414 |  |
| Kenosha | 7,005 | 4,212 | 7,296 2,009 | 11,695 1,074 | 6,817 1,562 | 4,651 |
| Ka Crosse | 1,468 | 1,547 4,314 | 2,009 5,833 | 4, 1,347 | 1,562 | 1,397 |
| Lafayette. | 1,337 | 2,852 | 1,756 | 2,603 | 1,504 | 1,559 |
| Langlade. | 2,020 | 1,720 | 2,145 | 1,791 | 2,715 | 1,619 |
| Lincoln. | 1,759 | 1,723 | 2,061 | 1,598 | 1,687 | 1,031 |
| Manitowo | 5,127 | 2,919 | 5,363 | 2,891 3,846 | 5,784 4,928 | 3,573 |
| Marathon | 5,971 3,084 | $\begin{array}{r}4,444 \\ 2,755 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 6,626 3,602 | 3,846 2,532 | - ${ }_{2}^{4,928}$ | 1,085 |
| Marinette | 3,084 | 1,212 | ,669 | 1,144 | 908 | 715 |
| Milwauke | 57,592 | 25,966 | 54,033 | 30,416 | 62,478 | 28,294 |
| Monroe | 1,682 | 3,121 | 2,106 | 2,811 | 2,095 | 1,284 |
| Oconto | 2,600 | 2,161 | 2,606 | 2,222 | 3,014 | 1,674 |
| Oneida | 1,716 | 1,224 | 2,021 | 1,107 | 1,794 | 1,069 |
| Outagam | 5,398 | 4,187 | 5,765 | 4,491 | 6,417 |  |
| Ozaukee | 1,879 | 877 606 | 1,971 |  | 2,117 | 1,176 |
| ${ }^{\text {Pepin }}$ | $\begin{array}{r}1 \\ 1,185 \\ \hline 1\end{array}$ | 606 2,704 | $\begin{array}{r}1,568 \\ 1,904 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 565 2,276 | 1,600 | 1,019 |
| Polk | 1,556 | 2,480 | 2,255 | 2,076 | 1,586 | 1,129 |
| Portage | 2,200 | 3,151 | 2,785 | 2,689 | 3,280 | 3,150 |
| Price. | 1,463 | 1,736 | 1,694 | 1,545 | 1,462 | 1,194 |
| Racine | 6,149 | 5,345 | 6,684 1,700 | 5,813 | 7,924 | 3,697 1,598 |
| Richla | 976 5,034 | 3,073 5,181 | 1,700 | 2,401 4,775 | 1,355 3,693 | 1,598 |
| Rock | 5,034 1,179 | 5,181 | 1,900 | - 1,425 | 3,693 1,066 | 2,820 |
| St. Cro | 1,537 | 3,223 | 2,479 | 2,612 | 2,977 | 1,671 |
| Sauk | 2,246 | 3,581 | 3,026 | 2,936 | 2,043 | 2,226 |
| Sawyer | 688 | 892 | 877 | . 793 | , 849 | 1,711 |
| Shawano | 2,743 | 1,728 | 2,911 | 1,625 | 2,664 | 1,365 2,375 |
| Sheboyga | 8,737 | 3,307 | 8,916 | - 1,117 |  | 2,779 |
| Trempeale | 1,528 1,190 1 | 1,423 2,318 | 1,622 1,589 1,51 | 1,346 1,963 | 2,031 1,772 | 179 1,165 |
| Vernon.- | 1,322 | 2,998 | 1,774 | 2,639 | 1,928 | 1,222 |
| Vilas. |  | 498 | 916 | 583 | 1,125 | 451 |
| Walworth | 2,772 | 3,202 | 3,057 | 3,040 | 2,346 | 1,383 |
| Washburn | 856 | 1,303 | 1,187 | 1,079 | 864 |  |
| Washington | 2,202 | 2,058 | 2,365 | 1,874 | 2,422 5,310 | 1,486 2,522 |
| Waukesha | 4,529 2,095 | 3,939 2,641 | 4,757 2,326 | 3,857 2,441 | 5,310 2,205 | 2,522 |
| Waupaca | 2,095 775 | 2,641 1,304 | 2,326 1,076 | 2,103 | 2,205 | 1,653 |
| Winnebago | 5,608 | 5,133 | 6,363 | 4,577 | 4,873 | 2,315 |
| Wood. | 3,505 | 2,993 | 4,039 | 2,715 | 2,858 | 1,858 |
| Totals | 237,250 | 212,846 | 259,881 | 210,964 | 252,655 | 153.703 |

[^31]

Copper Falls.

Miscellaneous

# SOME RECENT STATISTICS ON WISCONSIN 

ACOMPLETE census of the United States is taken every ten years by the Bureau of the Census of the Department of Commerce. The 1930 census when complete will include the following divisions, which may be obtained, as they are published by the Census Bureau, from the Superintendent of Documents at Washington.

## DIVISIONS OF THE DECENNIAL CENSUS

I. Population (as of January 1, 1930).

This tabulation includes the number and distribution of inhabitants of the United States and her possessions; the composition and characteristics of the population (color, race, nativity, state or county of birth, year of immigration, school attendance, illiteracy, ownership of houses, etc.) ; and a classification of the population by occupation.
II. Agriculture (taken every five years as of a specified date, except production figures, which relate to the preceding year).

The tabulation covers such items as size of farms, farm tenure, farm operators (age, nativity, experience), farm mortgages, farm expenses, farm facilities, cooperative marketing, livestock and livestock products, crops, forest products, farm population, and (for the first time in 1930) farmers' income.
III. Manufacturers (taken every even-numbered year, covering the preceding odd-numbered year).

This section includes a general report, covering persons engaged in manufactures; number, size, and character of establishments; value of products, value added by manufacture, power used, fuel consumed, prevailing hours of labor, wages paid; state, county, and city reports; reports on selected industries.
IV. Mines and quarries.
V. Irrigation and drainage.
VI. Children in gainful occupations.
VII. Distribution of products.

This tabulation deals with the number, character, ownership, and volume of business done by wholesale and retail stores.
VIII. Unemployment census (number of persons unemployed on April 1, 1930).

The last two divisions are new with the 1930 census. Only that part of the volume on population dealing with the number and distribution of the inhabitants has up to the present time been released in complete form. Preliminary reports on some of the other sections have been supplemented by United States government statistics for the purposes of this discussion.

## I. POPULATION CHANGES

The Territory of Wisconsin, including the area now constituting the States of Wisconsin; Iowa, Minnesota, and parts of North and South Dakota, was organized in 1836. The part lying west of the Mississippi River was organized as the Territory of Iowa in 1838, and in May, 1848, Wisconsin, with its boundaries as at present, was admitted to the Union as the thirtieth state. Its population on April 1, 1930, according to the Fifteenth Census, was 2,939,006, which represents an increase of 306,939 , or $11.7 \%$ over its population on January 1, 1920. The total land area of the state is 55,256 square miles, and the average number of inhabitants per square mile in 1930 was 53.2 , as compared with 47.6 in 1920.

The following table shows the population of Wisconsin from 1840 , the year in which Wisconsin was first separately enumerated, to 1930, together with the increase each decade.

Population of Wisconsin: 1840 to 1930

| Census Year | Population | Increase Over Preceding Census |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Number | Per Cent |
| 18.40 | 30,945 |  |  |
| 1850 | 305,391 | 274,446 | 886.9 |
| 1860 | 775,881 | 470,490 | 154.1 |
| 1870 | 1,054,670 | 278,789 | 35.9 |
| 1880 | 1,315,497 | 260,827 | 24.7 |
| 1890 | 1,693,330 | 377,833 | 28.7 |
| 1900 | 2,069,042 | 375,712 | 22.2 |
| 1910 | 2,333,860 | 264,818 | 12.8 |
| 1920 | 2,632,067 | 298,207 | 12.8 |
| 1930 | 2,939,006 | 306,939 | 11.7 |

Results of the 1930 census reveal that thirty-five of Wisconsin's seventy-one counties have lost 33,092 of their population and thirtysix have gained a total of 340,131 . A glance at the figures on those counties most outstanding for gain or loss is indicative of the general population shift for the United States.

The Ten Counties of Greatest Proportionate Gain

|  | $\underset{1930}{\text { Population }}$ | Increase | \% of Increase |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Milwaukee | 725,263 | 185,814 | 34.4 |
| Vilas | 7,294 | 1,645 | 29.1 |
| Dane | 112,737 | 23,305 | 26.1 |
| Kenosha | 63,277 | 11,993 | 23.4 |
| Waukesha | 52,358 | 9,746 | 22.9 |
| La Crosse. | 54,455 | 10,100 | 22.8 |
| Winnebago | 76,622 | 12,725 | 19.9 |
| Sheboygan | 71,235 | 11,322 | 18.9 |
| Eau Claire | 41,087 | 5,316 | 14.9 |
| Racine | 90,217 | 11,256 | 14.3 |
| Total | 1,294,545 | 283,222 |  |

The Ten Counties of Greatest Proportionate Loss

|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Population } \\ & 1930 \end{aligned}$ | Loss | $\%$ of Loss |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ashland | 21,054 | 3,484 | 14.2 13.8 |
| Adams ${ }_{\text {Waushara }}$ | 8,003 14,427 | 1,284 2,285 | 13.8 13.7 |
| Waushara | 15,006 | 2,195 | 12.8 |
| Juneau.-- | 17,264 | 1,945 | 10.1 |
| Marquette | 9,388 16,468 | 1,055 | 10.1 |
| Jackson. | 16,468 20,039 | 1,465 | 6.8 |
| Lowa-.-- | 18,649 | 1,353 | 6.8 |
| Price.- | 17,284 | 1,233 | 6.7 |

Milwaukee County contains the largest city in the state; Dane, the third largest; Kenosha, the fourth largest; La Crosse, the sixth largest; Winnebago, the fifth largest; Sheboygan, the seventh largest; Eau Claire, the twelfth; and Racine, the second largest. The greatest gain, proportionate and numerical, is found in counties with a large urban population; and within these counties the increase is discovered chiefly in the urban centers themselves. The ten principal gaining counties increased a total of 283,222 ; so that, it will be seen, the few large counties are accountable for most of the gain. The county with the second greatest gain, Vilas, has increased because it is not urban; nevertheless, urban influence is responsible, as Vilas is one of the principal resort counties of Wisconsin.

What is true of gains in counties is also true of cities, the conspicuous increases having occurred in the most populous settlements.

Population of Cities by Classes

|  | 1930 | 1920 | Increase, |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1,059,127 | 837,455 | 221,672 |
| Cities of from 10,000 to 25,000 | 223,821 | 164,359 | 59,462 |
| Places of from 5,000 to 10,000 | 141,905 | 121,059 | 20,846 |
| Places of from 2,500 to 5,000 | 128,990 | 119,547 | 7,445 |
| Places of from 1,000 to 2,500 | 1,248,790 | 1,260,319 | -11,529 |

The 1930 population of the United States is $122,775,046$-an increase over 1920 of $17,064,426$, or $16.1 \%$. That Wisconsin gained population at a slightly lower rate than the average for the country can be explained by the fact that she engages in agriculture more than most of the states. In comparing her population changes with those of the other states, one finds repeated the same phenomena. Farm population decreased all over the United States. The conspicuous gains were all made by the industrial states, with the exceptions of California and Florida, the pleasure states.

## II. AGRICULTURE

There are about 150,000 fewer farms in the United States than there were in 1920. Whereas, two decades ago, one-third of all the people in the country lived on farms, today their number has decreased to about $22 \%$ of the population. In that time farm popula-


Percentage of Gain or Loss in Number of Farms 1920-1930.
tion has lowered from $32,076,960$ to about $27,000,000$. This decrease in farms has been greatest in the industrial states of the east and central west, only three states west of the Mississippi River showing a loss.

Only nine of the seventy-one counties of Wisconsin have gained in number of farms, and these but slightly. The accompanying table gives the number of farms in each county in 1920, 1925, and 1930.

NUMBER OF FARMS BY COUNTIES: 1920, 1925, and 1930

|  | $\begin{aligned} & 1920 \\ & \text { Jan. } 1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1925 \\ \text { Jan. } 1 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1930 \\ \text { April } 1 \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| State Total | 189,295 | 193,155 | 182,028 |
| Counties: | 1,557 | 1,388 | 1,245 |
| Adams | 1,131 | 1,380 | 1,089 |
| Ashland | 4,516 | 4,452 | - 4,480 |
| Bayfield | 1,791 | 2,275 | 1,938 |
| Brown- | 3,498 | 3,401 | 3,077 |
| Buffalo- | 2,089 | 1,835 | 2,042 1,719 |
| Carnett. | 2,087 | 2,090 | 2,027 |
| Chippewa | 3,729 | 3,706 | 3,746 |
| Clark-.-- | 5,116 | 5,299 | 5,070 |
| Columbia | 3,320 | 3,189 | 3,056 |
| Crawford | 6,217 | 6,086 | 1,910 |
| Dane | 4,633 | 4,599 | 4,586 |
| Door- | 2,396 | 2,246 | 2,069 |
| Douglas | 1,557 | 2,366 | 1,962 |
| Dunn Claire | 3,566 | 3,731 | 3,517 |
| Eau Claire | 2,368 349 | +461 | 2,213 |
| Fond du La | 4,190 | 4,070 | 4,104 |
| Forest | 535 | 638 | - 534 |
| Grant | 4,022 | 4,113 | 4,093 $-\quad 3,388$ |
| Green- | 1,507 | 1,617 | 2,388 $\mathbf{1 , 4 0 5}$ |
| Iowa. | 2,527 | 2,369 | -2,434 |
| Iron,-- | 381 | $\therefore 590$ | $\cdots \quad 587$ |
| Jackson- | 2,577 | 2,468 | . $\times 2,284$. |
| Jefferson | 2,479 | 2,256 | 2,258 |
| Kenosha | 1,383 | - 1,356 | 1,228 |
| Kewaunee | 2,065 | - $\quad 2,028$ | -1,970 |
| La Crosse | 1,720 | 1,682 | 1,733 |
| Langlade- | 1,780 | 1,958 | 1,730 |
| Lincoln. | 1,586 | 1,894 | 1,756 |
| Manitowoc | 3,904 | 3,887 | 3,773 |
| Marathon | 6,058 | 6,717 | 6,356 |
| Marinette | 2,531 | 2,893 | 2,309 |
| Marquet | 2,574 | 2,153 | 1,307 1,763 |
| Monroe | 3,519 | 3,545 | 3,371 |
| Oconto | 3,114 | 3,111 | 2,782 |
| Oneida | 3.746 | 3,829 | 3,458 |
| Outagamie | 1,727 | 1,741 | 1,572 |
| Ozaukee | 1,034 | 1,043 | 1,936 |
| Pepin. | 3,105 | 3,073 | 3,011 |
| Polk | 4,058 | 4,224 | 4,145 |
| : Portage | 3,326 | 3,216 | 2,980 |
| Price | 1,935 | 2,343 | 1,997 |
| Racine | 2,215 | 2,215 | 1,854 |
| Richland | 2,533 | 2,432 | 2,441 |
| Rock | 3,660 | 3,737 | 3,365 |
| St. Croi | 1,946 3,290 | 3,200 | 2,061 |
| St. Croix | 3,697 | 3,612 | 3,490 |
|  | 823 | 1,184 | 1,008 |
| Shawano | 3,977 | 3,891 | 3,740 |
| Sheboygan | 3,664 | 3,654 | 3,517 |
| Taylor. | 2,260 | 2,823 | 2,471 |
| Trempealeau | 3,138 | 3,204 | 3,054 |
| Vernon | 4,101 | 4,098 | 4,022 |
| Wilas | 2,779 | 2,674 | 2,512 |
| Washburn | 1,380 | 1,475 | 1,343 |
| Washington | 2,799 | 2,795 | 2,725 |
| Waukesha.- | 3,406 | 3,580 | 3,204 |
| Waupaca | 3,770 | 3,569 | 3,483 |
| Waushara | 2,468 | 2,374 | 2,186 |
| Winnebago | 2,711 | 2,705 | 2,582 |
| Wood..- | 3,066 | 3,150 | 2,821 |

A farm, for census purposes, includes all the land which is directly farmed by one person, either by his own labor alone or with the assistance of members of his household, or hired employes. When a landowner has one or more tenants, renters, croppers, or managers, the land operated by each is considered a "farm". Any tract of land of less than 3 acres used for agricultural purposes, which produced products to the value of $\$ 250$ in the preceding calendar year, is classed a "farm".

Except for statistics on the number of farms, the agricultural figures of the 1930 census are still to be released. The most recent


Farm Grounds Near Mazomanie.
data to be found on Wisconsin agriculture is that published by the Federal State Crop Reporting Service at Madison, Mr. Walter H. Ebling, agricultural statistician. The following information has been derived from the Wisconsin Crop and Livestock Reporter.

## DAIRYING STATISTICS, 1930

Although in value of products agriculture ranks second to manufacturing in this state, Wisconsin dairying leads the Union. For the last ten years, about one-half the total farm income has come from milk. In addition to the direct income from milk, approximately one-third of the remaining farm income has come from cattle, calves, and dairy by-products, so that by far the major portion of Wisconsin's farm income is dependent upon the dairy industry.

Considerable interest has been expressed in the farm uses of Wisconsin milk. An average of reports from Wisconsin dairy reporters indicates that about $66 \%$ is sold as whole milk, $26 \%$ skimmed for the sale of cream, $3.8 \%$ used in the households of farmers, $3.5 \%$ fed to calves, and $0.7 \%$ used in making farm butter.

The following tables have been compiled to give some idea of the livestock and crop situation in the state for 1930.

Livestock on Wisconsin Farms January 1, 1931

|  | Number | Farm Value |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cattle | 3,120,000 | \$163,648,000 |
| Horses and Mules | ,556,000 | 5,782,000 |
| Swine------ | 1,415,000 | 17,600,000 |
| Sheep and Lam | 542,000 $16,088,000$ | 2,877,000 |
| Colonies of bees | 16,088,000 | 11,275,000 |
| Total |  | \$246,744,000 |

Principal Crops in 1930


## III. MANUFACTURES

The 1930 Census includes the census of manufactures of 1929, but only small sections have to date been made public. The following table has been compiled of the leading items contained in the 1927 Census of Manufactures, the most recent source of information.

Wisconsin Manufactures, 1927

|  | Number of establishments | Wage earners, (average for year) | Wages | Cost of materials, supplies, containers for products, fuel and power | Value of products |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| All Wisconsin Industries: |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1927----- | 7,473 7,262 | 247, 2441 | $\$ 322,697,105$ $314,883,011$ | $\$ 1,153,327,898$ $1,084,747,480$ | $\$ 1,973,653,261$ $1,859,243,930$ |
| INDUSTRIES |  |  |  |  |  |
| Agricultural implements_ | 17 | 2,037 | \$ 3,014,579 | \$ $\quad 6,483,387$ | \$ 23,483,944 |
| Aluminum manufactures Baper, exclusive of those made in paper mills | 16 | 3,023 | 3,217,762 | 9,031,935 | 19,408,904 |
| Bags, paper, exclusive of those made in paper mills | 5 | 365 | 357,439 | 2,080,348 | 3,030,532 |
| Beverages.----------- | 158 | 709 460 | 883,776 | 3,075,396 | 8,262,706 |
| Bookbinding and blank-book making | 20 | 460 11,029 | 537,500 | 814,974 $31,680,823$ | 2,217,970 |
| Boots and shoes, other than rubber.- | 63 | 11,029 | 11,404, 101 | 31,680, 823 | 57,315,001 |
| Boxes, paper and other, not elsewhere classifi Boxes, wooden, except cigar boxes. | 28 | 2,077 2,166 | 2,092,703 | $9,665,337$ $3,894,243$ | $15,263,525$ $7,288,634$ |
|  | 55 | 2,166 | 2,005,801 | 3,894,243 | 7,288,634 |
| Brass, bronze and other non-ferrous alloys, and manufactures of these alloys and of copper, not specifically classified. | 33 | 2,338 | 3,199,172 | 18,750,146 | 25,754,145 |
| Bread and other bakery products.-.---- | 714 | 4,189 | 5,388,664 | 15,184,746 | 30,907,062 |
|  | 466 | 1,733 | 2,478,485 | 68,421,659 | 77,037,218 |
| Canning and preserving: Fruits and vegetables; pickles, jellies, preserves and sauces | 155 | 3,821 | 2,764,155 | 14,077,055 | 23,907,057 |
| Car and general construction and repairs, electric-railroad repair shops. | 14 | 729 | 1,094,520 | 1,147,027 | 2,438,092 |
| Car and general construction and repairs, steam-railroad repair shops. | 50 | 9,709 | 14,720,430 | 9,375,858 | 26,229,573 |
| Carriages and sleds, children's.-.---------------- | 2, ${ }^{7}$ | 713 1.971 | -694,246 | 1,088,149 | 2,292,678 |
|  | 2,055 | 1,971 | 2,829,538 | 71,578,955 | 82,515,023 |
| Clothing (except work clothing), men's, youths', and boys', not elsewhere classified | 30 | 2,599 | 3,026,773 | 7,897,231 | 13,882,736 |
| Clothing, women's not elsewhere classified | 24 | 950 | 759,887 | 2,832,307 | 5,145,913 |
| Clothing, work (except shirts), men's | 16 | 847 | 716,908 | 2,124,931 | 4,072,974 |
| Concrete products --------- | 97 | + 582 | 808,676 | 1,375,722 | 3,569,108 |
| Condensed and evaporated milk | 80 | 1,699 | 2,077,774 | 47,992,824 | 58,703,840 |
|  | 63 | 2,717 | 2,353,692 | 9,098,545 | 17,256,970 |
| Copper, tin, and sheet-iron work, including galvanized-iron work, not elsewhere classified | 90 | 1,015 | 1,414,701 | 6,530,557 | 10,842,966 |
| Dairymen's supplies; creamery, cheese-factory and butter-factory equipment; and poultry-men's and apiarists' supplies_ | 19 | 7437 | 577,746 | 1,586,095 | 3,499,903 |
| Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies..- | 65 | 7,150 | 8,749,295 | 17,473,971 | 48,027,662 |
| Engines, turbines, and water wheels.--.- | 18 | 8,982 | 15,240,802 | 28,902,058 | 62,549,223 |
| Excelsior....---.-.-. | 8 | 299 | 295,225 | 736,381 | 1,332,329 |
| Feeds, prepared for animals and fowls | 13 | - 156 | 228,491 | 4,175,958 | 5,048,259 |
| Flavoring extracts and flavoring sirups | 23 | 692 | 1,058,381 | 3,628,159 | 8,712,527 |
| Flour and other grain-mill products.-- | 98 | 527 | 637,623 | 13,467,517 | 15,702,027 |
| Food preparations, not elsewhere classified | 18 | 867 | 1,060,705 | 10,453,825 | 17,630,447 |
| Foundry and machine-shop products, not elsewhere classified | 324 | 21,081 | 31,888,882 | $53,488,109$ | 127,357,554 |


| \% 3 | Number of establishments | Wage earners, (average for year) | Wages | Cost of materials, supplies, containers for products, fuel and power | Value of products |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Fur Goods | 37 | 427 | 506,196 |  |  |
| Furniture, including store and office fixtures. | 116 | 11,103 | 14,345,703 | 23,564,902 | $3,515,887$ $49,150,009$ |
| Gas, manufactured, illuminating and heating | 34 25 25 | 1,535 1,645 | 12,215,539 | - $5,937,347$ | 14,505,715 |
| Ice Cream...-.-.-. | 25 66 | 1,645 | 1,318,210 | 3,236,083 | 6,059,792 |
| Iron and steel; Steel works and roiling mills | 19 | 4,807 | 7,380,876 | $4,304,275$ $11,807,061$ | -7,943,707 |
| Knit goods--- | 57 | 11,098 | 12,469,766 | 25,144,478 | 55,838,366 |
| Leather: Tanned, curried, and finished. | 19 | 4,322 | 5,542,776 | 22,328,166 | 35,077,010 |
| Lumber and timber products, not elsewhere | 128 | 15,457 | 15,860,425 | 17,297,776 | 45,714,935 |
| Machine tool | 19 | 1,713 | 2,567,572 | 2,159,734 | $7,450,790$ |
| Marble, granite, slate, and other stone produc | 55 | 1,335 | 2,051,915 | 7,908,376 | 5,097; 8489 |
| Motor vehicle bodies and motor vehicle parts | 43 | 11,204 | 18,244,594 | 50, 5399 ', 837 | 87,691,426 |
| Motor vehicles not including motor cycles | 15 | 8,786 | 12,854,868 | 121,967,497 | 177,452,567 |
| Musical instruments: Organs. | 51 | -161 | 11, 221,657 | 500,740 | 1,009,566 |
| Paper Goods, not elsewhere class | 15 | 9,414 | 11,499,718 | 39, $4,331,646$ 4,295 | 90,173,655 |
| Phonographs | 3 | 839 | 398,793 | $4,295,623$ $1,850,426$ | 7,133,891 |
| Planing-mill products, not made in planing mills co | 149 | 5,517 | 7,215,951 | 15,548,382 | 29,448,470 |
| Printing and publishing, book and shop | 250 319 | 2,634 | 3,980,439 | 6,891,195 | 16,446,299 |
| Pulp (wood and other fiber) | 319 33 | 2,395 3,722 | $4,208,151$ $4,946,262$ | $5,704,657$ $24,382,418$ | 24,883,211 |
| Refrigerators and refrigerator cabinets, exclusive of mechanical refrigerating equipment | 10 | , 692 | $4,946,262$ 792,312 | 24,382,418 $1,721,622$ | $34,876,945$ $3,527,932$ |
| Rubber tires and inner tubes. |  | 3,688 | 5,288,911 | 24,954,558 | 43,823,143 |
| Sausage, meat puddings, headcheese, etc., and sausage casings, not made in slaughtering and meat-packing establishments. | 32 | 3,688 368 | 5,288,511 | 24, $4,282,007$ |  |
| Ship and boat building, steel and wooden, including repair work | 17 | 1,272 | 1,861,576 | 1,968,899 | 5,113,107 |
| Signs and advertising noveltie |  | 495 | 399,386 | 989,361 | 1,887,949 |
| Slaughtering and meat packing, wholesale | 19 | 9888 2,639 | $1,369,612$ $3,614,499$ | $2,558,939$ $70,120,536$ | 6,389,830 |
| Steam fitting and steam and hot-water heating apparatus. | 4 | 2,496 | -661,666 | ro,118,877 | 75,793,912 $3,087,126$ |
| Stoves and ranges (other than electric) and warm-air furnaces | 13 | 1,919 | 2,374,590 | 3,248,707 | 10,552,392 |
| Structural and ornamental iron and steel work, not made in rolling mills | 30 | 1,470 | 2,391,496 | 6,686,597 | 11,673,315 |
| Trunks, suitcases, and bags.- | 19 | 865 | 932,963 | 2,474,405 | 5,375,582 |
| Window shades and fixtures. | 12 | 193 | 299,553 | 301,837 | 721,731 |
| Wood, turned and shaped, not elsewhere | 9 | 61 | 53,528 |  | 1,204,512 |
| Wooden goods, not elsewhere classifi | 5 | 64 | 74,561 | 188,046 | 389,488 |
| Woolen goods | 16 | 1,042 | 1,083,041 | 2,261,323 | 4,382,266 |

## IV. DRAINAGE

Wisconsin ranks among the states having extension experience with drainage. Releases of the Census Bureau show that in 1930 there was a total of 868,647 acres included in drainage enterprises in this state, with a total investment of $\$ 6,336,704$. Only 552,876 acres of these lands, however, were included in farms and only 351,196 acres planted to crops. Juneau County, with 139,539 acres under drainage, far outranked the other counties, while Wood, Dane, Racine, Portage, Jackson, and Monroe followed in the order named.


## POPULATION OF WISCONSIN

|  | 1920 | 1930 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ADAMS COUNTY: T | 9,287 | 8,003 |
| Adams, town-- | 442 | 418 |
| Adams, city -- | 1,119 | 1,231 |
| Big Flats, town | ${ }_{328}^{290}$ | 255 |
| Colburn, town--- | ${ }_{396}$ | 381 |
| Easton, town | 449 | 411 |
| Friendship, village | 442 | 438 |
| Jackson, town--- | 584 | 491 |
| Leola, town .-- | 315 | ${ }_{329} 25$ |
| Lincoln, town- | 419 419 | 329 308 |
| New Chester, tow | 625 | 494 |
| New Haven, town | 580 | 549 |
| Preston, town...- | 356 | 244 |
| Quincy, town. | 404 | 320 |
| Richfield, town | 395 | $\stackrel{240}{ }$ |
| $\xrightarrow{\text { Rome, town }}$ Springville, --- | 371 466 | $\stackrel{288}{267}$ |
| Strongs Prairie, tow | 887 | 771 |
| ASHLAND COUNTY: | 24,538 | 21,054 |
| Agenda, town. | 11740 |  |
| Ward ${ }_{\text {A }}$ Wand, | 11,334 1,304 | 10,622 1,225 |
| Ward 2 | 1,420 | 1,355 |
| Ward 3 | 1,174 | 1,214 |
| Ward 4 | 731 | 669 |
| Ward 5 | 966 | 941 |
| Ward 6 | 1,095 | 1,056 |
| Ward 7 | 1,177 | 1,072 |
| Ward 8 | 1,123 | 1,064 |
| Ward 9 | 1,137 | 1,930 |
| Ward 10-- | 1,207. | 1,096 |
| Ashland, town | 1,128. | 970 |
| Butternut, town | 604 | 517 |
| Butternut, village | 618 | 604 |
| Gingles, town |  | 424 |
| Gordon, town | $\begin{array}{r}528 \\ 1,338 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ¢ 1,195 |
| La Pointe, town | 1,497 | 235 |
| Marengo, town. | 786 | 514 |
| Mellen, city -- | 1,981 | 1,629 |
| Morse, town | 639 | 557 |
| Peeksville, town |  | ${ }^{1} 276$ |
| Sanborn, town--- | 396 168 | 1,061 |
| White River, town- | 690 | 729 |
| La Pointe (Bad Riv | 2,731 |  |
| BARRON COUNTY: | 34,281 |  |
| Almena, town. | 1,289 | 1,283 |
| Arland, town--- | 1,028 | + 960 |
| Barron, city-- | 1,623 | 1,863 |
| Barron, town-.-- | 917 | 967 |
| Bear Lake, town | 581. | 551 |
| Cameron, village | 572 | 760 |
| Cedar Lake, town | 412 | 478 1,076 |
| Chetek, city- | 1,154 | 1,686 |
| Clinton, town | 1,252 | 1,200 |
| Crystal Liake, town | 1,163 | 1,070 |
| Cumberland, city | 1,528 | 1,532 |
| Cumberland, town | 1,342 | 1,259 |
| Dallas, town--- | 1,356 | 865 |
| Dallas, village | 425 | 428 |
| Dovre, town.- | 1,256 | 716 |
| Doyle, town | 625 | 601 |
| Haugen, village | 426 | ${ }_{7} 249$ |
| Lakeland, town...- | 862 | 706 |
| Maple Grove, town | 1,821 | 1,313 |
| Maple Plain, town | 555 | 527. |
| Oak Grove, town- | 993 | $\begin{array}{r}1,133 \\ \hline 932\end{array}$ |
| Prairie Farm, town- | 299 | 301 |
| Prairie Lake, town |  | 928 |

## POPULATION OF WISCONSIN-Continued



## POPULATION OF WISCONSIN-Continued

|  |  |
| ---: | :--- | ---: | ---: |

## POPULATION OF WISCONSIN-Continued

|  | 1920 | 1930 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| CALUMET COUNTY-con. |  |  |
| Kiel, city (part of) ${ }^{1}$ | 179 | 188 |
| New Holstein, town | 1,188 | 1,113 |
| New Holstein, city | 1,373 1,182 | 1,274 1,065 |
| Stockbridge, town | 1,329 | 1,287 |
| Stockbridge, village | 1,387 | 1,377 |
| Woodville, town..- | 1,147 | 1,174 |
|  |  |  |
| Anson, town-- | 919 | 1,017 |
| Arthur, town- | 830 | 875 |
| Auburn, town ${ }^{\text {Birch Creek, }}$ | 1,305 | 588 |
| Birch Creek, town Bloomer, town.-. | 292 | 357 |
| Bloomer, city | 1,649 | 980 1,865 |
| Boyd, village | 1,678 | 1,540 |
| Cadott, village | 723 | 631 |
| Chippewa Falls, city | 9,130 | 9,539 |
| Ward 1 | 1,134 | 1,158 |
| Ward 2 | 1,189 | 1,141 |
| Ward ${ }^{\text {Ward }}$ | 1,057 | 918 |
| Ward 5 | 1,260 | ${ }^{605}$ |
| Ward 6 | 1,812 | 1,694 |
| Ward 7 | 655 | 648 |
| Ward 8 | 842 | 956 |
| Ward 9 | 762 | 796 |
| Ward 10---- | 706 | 984 |
| Cleveland, town | 503 | 610 |
| Colburn, town ${ }^{\text {Cooks Valley, }}$-- | 1,038 | 1,090 |
| Cornell, village..- | 1,337- | 1,527 |
| Delmar, town. | 1,203 | 1,351 |
| Eagle Point, town | 1,407 | 1,474 |
| Edson, town | 1,334 | 1,379 |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Hallie, town--- | 734 962 | 792 528 |
| Howard, town. | 795 | 728 |
| Lafayette, town | 1,996 | 2,368 |
| New Auburn, village | 386 | 376 |
| Ruby, town-.-- | 428 | 459 |
| Sampson, town | 785 | 767 |
| Sigel, town--- | 726 | 678 |
| Stanley, town | 2,577 | 1,988 |
| Tilden, town.- | 978 | 953 |
| Wheaton, town | 1,296 | 1,219 |
| Woodmohr, town | 924 | 918 |
|  |  |  |
| Abbotsford, village (pa | -631 | -648 |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Curtiss, village---------------------------------------------------180 |  |  |
| Dewhurst, town-.-- | 192 | 100 |
| Dorchester, village | 519 | 400 |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Hixon, town.- | 1,217 | 1,166 |

${ }^{(1)}$ In Calumet and Manitowoc counties. Combined population in 1920, 1,599; in 1930, 1,803.
${ }^{(2)}$ In Clark and Marathon counties. Combined population in 1920, 782; in 1930, 781
${ }^{(3)}$ In Clark and Marathon counties. Combined population in 1920, 798; in 1930, 849.

## POPULATION OF WISCONSIN-Continued

|  | 1920 | 1930 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 'CLARK COUNTY-con. |  |  |
| Hoard, town - | 765 | 1,119 |
| Levis, town | 546 | 520 |
| Longwood, town | 993 | 976 |
| Loyal, village | 1,735 | 1,862 |
| Lynn, town. | 791 | 770 |
| Mayville, town | 1,212 | 1,114 |
| Mead, town-.- | 266 | 334 |
| Mentor, town | 1,005 | 758 |
| Neillsville, city | 2,160 | 2,118 |
| Owen, city --- | 1,083 | 1,102 |
| Reseburg, town.- | $\begin{array}{r}1,202 \\ \hline 999\end{array}$ | 1,273 |
| Seif, town | 292 | , 253 |
| Sherman, town | 782 | 725 |
| Sherwood, town | 240 | 217 |
| Thorp, town- | 1,729 | 1,495 |
| Thorp, village | 796 | 892 |
| Unity, town. | 1,025 | 960 |
| Unity, village (part of) | 120 | 141 |
| Warner, town | 874 | 851 |
| Washburn, town | 439 | 400 |
| Weston, town- | 857. | 770 |
| Withee, town | 1,327 | 1,240 |
| Withee, village | 380 | 380 |
| Worden, town | 1,031 | 998 |
| York, town. | 1,196 | 1,071 |
| COLUMBIA COUNTY: | 30,468 | 30,503 |
| Arlington, town | 793 | 808 |
| Caledonia, town | 1,000 | 948 |
| Cambria, village | 769 | 671 |
| Columbus, city- | 2,460 | 2,514 |
| Columbus, town | 711 | 682 |
| Courtland, town | 788 | 795 |
| Dekorra, town. | 735 | 637 |
| Doylestown, village | 270 | 238 |
| Fall River, village | 400 | 375 |
| Fort Winnebago, town | 601 | 569 |
| Fountain Prairie, town | 910 | 819 |
| Hampden, town | 843 | 836 |
| Kilbourn City, city | 1,206 | 1,489 |
| Leeds, town.--- | 1,061 | 1,030 |
| Lewiston, town | 816 | 679 |
| Lodi, town---- | 595 | 582 |
| Lodi, village-- | 1,077 | 1,065 |
| Lowville, town. | 722 | 632 |
| Marcellon, town. | 770 | 696 |
| Newport, town | 547 | 489 |
| Otsego, town- | 858 | 743 |
| Pacific, town | 234 | 205 |
| Pardeeville, villag | 878 | 873 |
| Portage, city -- | 5,582 | 6,308 |
| Poynette, village | 724 | -672 |
| Randolph, town | 1,211 | 1,192 |
| Randolph, village (part | 347 | 356 |
| Rio, village.-------- | 620 | 641 |
| Scott, town- | 727 | 693 |
| Springvale, town | 763 | 614 |
| West Point, town | 602 | 596 |
| Wyocena, town- | 603 | 566 |
| Wyocena, village | 425 | 490 |
| CRAWFORD COUNTY: | 16,772 | 16,781 |
| Bell Center, village. | 210 | 177 |
| Bridgeport, town-- | 311 | 295 |
| Clayton, town----- | 1,72, | 1,587 |
| De Soto, village (part | 63 | 76 |
| Eastman, town | 1,081 | 986 |
| Eastman, village | 286 | 271 |
| Ferryville, village. | 203 | 266 |

${ }^{(1)}$ In Clark and Marathon counties. Combined population in 1920, 405; in 1930, 319
(2) In Columbia and Dodge counties. Combined population in 1920, 1,183; in 1930, 1,161.
${ }^{(3)}$ In Crawford and Vernon counties. Combined population in 1920, 299 ; in 1930, 322.

POPULATION OF WISCONSIN—Continued

(1) County total for 1920 is exclusive of population (66) of Belleville village, returned incorrectly in 1920 as partly in Green County
${ }_{\left({ }^{2}\right)}$ In Dane and Green counties. Combined population in 1920, 407 ; in 1930, 406.

## POPULATION OF WISCONSIN-Continued


${ }_{(2)}{ }^{1}$ In Columbia and Dodge counties. Combined population in 1920, 1,183; in 1930, 1,161.
${ }^{(2)}$ In Dodge and Jefferson counties. Combined population in 1920, 9,299; in 1930, 10,613.
${ }^{(3)}$ In Dodge and Fond du Lac counties. Combined population in 1920, 4,440; in 1930, $\mathbf{5 , 7 6 8}$.

## POPULATION OF WISCONSIN-Continued

|  | 1920 | 1930 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| DOOR COUNTY: Tot | 19,073 | 18,182 |
| Baileys Harbor, town | . 679 | ${ }^{641}$ |
| Brussels, town--. | 1,505 | 1,260 |
| Claybanks, town- | 1,011 | 947 |
| Ephraim, village. | 1,196 | 191 |
| Forestville, town | 1,501 | 1,327 |
| Gardner, town. | 1,001 | 839 |
| Gibraltar, town | 815 | 771 |
| Jacksonport, town | 769 | +627 |
| Nasewaupee, town | 1,202 | 1,220 |
| Sevastopol, town. | 1,613 | 1,562 |
| Sister Bay, village | 190 | 238 |
| Sturgeon Bay, city | 4,553 | 4,983 |
| Sturgeon Bay, town | 506 | 414 |
| Union, town--- | ${ }_{9}^{691}$ | 698 784 |
| Washington, town | 932 | 784 |
| DOUGLAS COUNTY: | 49,771 | 46,583 |
| Amnicon, town | 450 | 555 |
| Bennett, town. | 507 851 | 454 |
| Brule, town---- | 851 | 680 323 |
| Dairyland, town | 281 | 378 |
| Gordon, town.-- | 590 | 603 |
| Hawthorne, town. | 725 | 581 |
| Highland, town. | 138 | 135 |
| Lake Nebagamon, vil | 458 | 367 549 |
| Lakeside, town | $\stackrel{497}{ } 9$ | 809 |
| Oakland, town- | 429 | 509 |
| Oliver, village.. | 153 | 167 |
| Parkland, town | 710 | 952 |
| Poplar, village-- | 357 768 | ${ }_{357}^{449}$ |
| Solon Springs, town | 768 | 357 282 |
| South Range, town- | -97 |  |
| Superior, city | 39,671 | 36,113 2,739 |
| Ward 2 | 2,725 | 3,141 |
| Ward 3 | 4,075 | 2,806 |
| Ward 4 | 4,323 | 2,744 |
| Ward 5 | 5,803 | 6,512 |
| Ward 6 | 4,324 | 3,245 |
| Ward 7 | 6,893 | 6,851 |
| Ward 8 | 2,492 | 2,391 |
| Ward ${ }^{9}$ | 3,681 | 3,516 |
| Ward 10 | 2,189 | 2,168 |
| Superior, town | 1,317 | 1,369 |
| Summit, town- | 579 |  |
| Wascott, town. | 363 | 287 |
| DUNN COUNTY: T | 26,970 | 27,037 |
| Boyceville, village. |  | 573 |
| Colfax, town...-- | 825 |  |
| Colfax, village- | 905 374 | 919 302 |
| Dunn, town..- | 1,266 | 1,222 |
| Eau Galle, town | 1,210 | 1,274 |
| Elk Mound, town | 673 | 600 |
| Elk Mound, village | 357 | 376 |
| Grant, town--.- | 700 995 | ${ }_{676}$ |
| Knapp, village. | 478 | 424 |
| Lucas, town. | 770 | 815 |
| Menomonie, city | 5,104 | 5,595 |
| 1st ward | 922 | 953 |
| 2nd ward. | 908 |  |
| 3rd ward | 1,462 | 1,711 |
| Menomonie, town | 1,542 | 1,504 |
| New Haven, town | 854 | 939 |
| Otter Creek, town | 572 | 514 |
| Peru, town---- | 352 1.262 | 306 1,217 |
| Red Cedar, town | 1,262 | 1,217 |

## POPULATION OF WISCONSIN-Continued

|  | 1920 | 1930 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| DUNN COUNTY-con. |  |  |
| Ridgeland, village | 698 | 197 |
| Sond Creek, town. | 802 | 810 |
| Sheridan, town | 683 | 690 |
| Sherman, town | 780 | 821 |
| Spring Brook, tow | 1,124 | , 153 |
| Stanton, town- | 632 | 648 |
| Tiffany, town- | 1,268 | 739 |
| Weston, town- | 819 | 974 |
| Wheeler, village |  | 676 |
| Wilson, town.- | 875 | 676 |
| EAU CLAIRE COUNTY: Tota | 35,771 | 41,087 |
| Altoona, city- | 1,407 | 1,359 |
| Bridge Creek, town | 1,120 | 1,103 |
| Brunswick, town-- | 695 |  |
| Clear Creek, town | 861 | 7 |
| Drammen, town. | 794 | 710 |
| Eau Claire, city | 20,906 | 6,287 |
| Ward | 1,439 | 2, 101 |
| Ward | ${ }_{3}, 017$ | ${ }_{4}^{2,409}$ |
| ${ }^{W}$ Ward | ${ }^{\text {, }} 953$ |  |
| Ward 5 | 1,879 | 2,061 |
| Ward 6 | 2,276 1,987 | 2,510 |
| Ward 7 | 2,040 | 2,142 |
| Ward ${ }^{\text {ard }}$ | 2,768 | 4,001 |
| Ward 10- | 2,814 | 4,214 |
| Florence county: Total | 3,602 | 3,768 |
| Aurora, town- | 558 |  |
| Commonwealth, town |  | ${ }_{246}^{182}$ |
| Fence, town | 115 |  |
| Florence, town |  | 1,341 |
| Homestead, town. | 405 |  |
| Long Lake, town |  | 3319 |
| FOND DU LAC COUNTY: Total | 56,119 | 59,883 |
| Alto, town--..-.-. | 1,132 | 1,171 |
| Ashford, town- | 1,283 1,051 | 1, 1,011 |
| Auburn, town--- |  | 646 |
| Byron, town | 1,107 | 1,060 |
| Calumet, town | 1,208 | 1,216 |
| Campbellsport, village | 730 |  |
| Eden, town-- | 1,061 | ${ }_{223}^{984}$ |
| Eldorado, town | 1,102 | 1,100 |
| Empire, town | 770 | 817 |
|  |  |  |
| Fond du Lac, city: | ${ }^{23,485}$ |  |
| Ward ${ }^{\text {ard }}$ | 1,911 | 2,076 |
| Ward | 1,382 | 1,699 |
| Ward ${ }_{\text {Ward }}$ | 1,773 | 1,593 |
| Ward ${ }^{\text {Ward }}$ | 1,727 | 1,711 2,783 |
| Ward 7 | 1,312 | 1,415 |
| Ward ${ }^{\text {Ward }}$ | 1,152 1,641 | 1,202 |
| Ward 10 | 1,229 | 1,298 |
| Ward 11 | 1,573 | 1,697 |
| Ward 12 | 1,597 | 1,539 |
| Ward 14 | 1,168 | 1,091 |
| Ward 15 | 1,275 | 1,357 |
| Ward 16 | 2,204 | ${ }_{2}^{1}$ |
| Fond du Lac, town | 1,175 | 1,602 |
| Forest, town.- | 1,054 | 1,055 |

## POPULATION OF WISCONSIN-Continued

|  | 1920 | 1930 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| FOND DU LAC COUNTY-con. |  |  |
| Lamartine, town. | 1,057 | 1,024 |
| Marshfield, town | 1,628 | 1,606 |
| Metomen, town | 1,178 | . 834 |
| Oakfield, town..- | 2,150 | 2,244 |
| Oakfield, village | 556 | 577 |
| Osceola, town-. | 895 | 808 |
| Ripon, city-- | 3,929 | 3,929 |
| Rosendale, town | 992 <br> 844 | 923 775 |
| Rosendale, village | 305 | 305 |
| St. Cloud, village | 367 | 365 |
| Springvale, town | 823 | 840 |
| Taycheedah, town ${ }^{\text {Waupun, }}$ city (pa-t) | 1,280 | 1,465 |
| Waupun, city (pa:t) <br> Waupun, town | 1,508 | 1,650 |
| FOREST COUNTY: Total | 9,850 | 11,118 |
| Alvin, town-... | -,831 | 1,650 |
| Argonne, town-- | 706 | 885 |
| Armstrong Creek, town |  | 707 417 |
| Caswell, town.. | 798 | 244 |
| Crandon, city | 1,632 | 1, 679 |
| Crandon, town | 653 | 310 |
| Freedom, town |  | 208 |
| Laona, town-- | 1,842 | 1,709 |
| Lincoln, town |  | 324 |
| Nashville, town | 650 | 721 |
| Newald, town --,-- | 298 |  |
| Popple River, town. | 706 | 160 |
| Ross, town-..-- | $2 \overline{9}^{-}$ | 342 |
| Wabeno, town | 2,388 | 2,168 |
| GRANT COUNTY: Total | 39,044 | 38,469 |
| Bagley, village.- | - 315 | , 284 |
| Beetown, town | 968 | 907 |
| Bloomington, town | 670 | 622 |
| Bloomington, village | 657 | 591 |
| Blue River, village | 396 | 346 |
| Boscobel, city | 1,670 | 1,762 |
| Boscobel, town | 152 | 138 |
| Cassville, town. | 587 | 642 |
| Cassville, Rock, town | 899 | 875 |
| Clifton, town .... | 667 | 659 |
| Cuba City, city... | 1,175 | 1,157 |
| Ellenboro, town | 656 | 707 |
| Fennimore, town | 690 | 742 |
| Fennimore, city | 1,383 | 1,341 |
| Glen Haven, town | 768 | 783 |
| Harrison, town. | 712 | 731 |
| Hazel Green, town | 1,066 | 1,019 |
| Hazel Green, village | 647 | ${ }^{601}$ |
| Hickory Grove, town | 621 | 580 |
| Jamestown, town_ | 992 | 1,020 |
| Lancaster, city | 2,485 | 2,432 |
| Little Grant, town | 393 | 498 |
| Livingston, village (part) ${ }^{2}$ | 545 | 470 |
| Marion, town - - | 511 | 505 |
| Millville, town- | 332 | 282 |
| Montfort, village | 598 | 554 |
| Mount Hope, town | 462 | 484 |
| Mount Hope, village | 215 | 256 |
| Mount Ida, town-- | 708 | 729 |
| Muscoda, town-- | 396 | 435 |
| Muscoda, village | 903 | 900 |
| North Lancaster, town | 525 | 542 |

${ }^{(1)}$ In Dodge and Fond du Lac counties. Combined population in 1920, 4,440; in 1930, 5,768. ${ }^{(2)}$ In Grant and Iowa counties. Combined population in 1920, 574; in 1930, 485.

## POPULATION OF WISCONSIN-Continued

|  | 1920 | 1930 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| GRANT COUNTY-con. |  |  |
| Paris, town--- | 821 | 828 |
| Patch Grove, | 713 | 243 |
| Platteville, city | 4,353 | 4,047 |
| Platteville, town | 693 | 709 |
| Potosi, town.- | 1,288 | 1,321 |
| Potosi, village | 501 | 447 789 |
| Smelser, town | 831 | 789 |
| South Lancaster, town | 917 | 906 |
| Waterloo, town.- | 803 | 759 |
| Watterstown, tow | 406 | ${ }^{375}$ |
| Wingville, town- | 579 | 569 |
| Woodman, village | 138 | 101 |
| Wyalusing, town. | 666 | 689 |
| GREEN COUNTY: Total ${ }^{1}$ | 21,568 | 21,870 |
| Adams, town- | 752 | 763 |
| Albany, town | 614 | 571 |
| Albany, village | 741 | 728 |
| Brodhead, city | 1,600 | 1,533 |
| Brooklyn, town | 1,774 | - 719 |
| Brooklyn, village (part) | 290 | ${ }_{2}^{272}$ |
| Crowntown, village | 877 | 949 |
| Clarno, town... | 1,053 | 1,033 |
| Decatur, town | 492 |  |
| Exeter, town - | 666 | 725 |
| Jefferson, town | 1,205 | 1,156 |
| Jordan, town | 696 4,788 | 777 5,015 |
| Monroe, town | 776 | 918 |
| Monticello, village | 677 | 644 |
| Mount Pleasant, town | 638 | 607 |
| New Glarus, town. | 554 | 577 |
| New Glarus, village | 981 | 1,010 |
| Spring Grove, town | 828 | 811 |
| Sylvester, town-- | 740 | 754 |
| Washington, town | 641 | ${ }_{6} 679$ |
| York, town---- | 874 | 786 |
| GREEN LAKE COUNTY: | 14,875 | 13,913 |
| Berlin, city (part) ${ }^{3}$ | 4,356 | 4,082 |
| Berlin, town...- | 774 | 711 |
| Grooklyn, town-- | 932 999 | ${ }_{931}^{942}$ |
| Green Lake, village | 456 | 569 |
| Kingston, town--- | 949 | 579 |
| Kingston, village |  | 270 |
| Mackford, town | 760 | 716 |
| Manchester, town | 906 | 775 |
| Markesan, village | 959 | 872 |
| Marquette, town | 635 | 594 |
| Princeton, town. | 860 | 815 |
| Princeton, city | 1,275 | 1,183 |
| St. Marie, town | 520 | 428 |
| Seneca, town-- | 494 | 446 |
| IOWA COUNTY: Total. | 21,504 | 20,039 |
| Arena, town-- | 1,324 | 989 |
| Arena, village. |  | 273 |
| Avoca, village | 432 | 342 |
| Barneveld, village | 289 | 301 |
| Brigham, town. | 1,068 | 1,022 |
| Clyde, town- | 611 | 695 |
| Cobb, village | 230 | 276 |
| Dodgeville, city | 1,896 | 1,937 |
| Dodgeville, town | 1,470 | 1,451 |
| Eden, town | ${ }^{5} 90$ | 59.2 |
| Highland, town. | 1,363 | 1,264 |

(1) County total for 1920 includes population (66) of part of Belleville village erroneously returned as in Green County in 1920. The entire village is in Dane County.
${ }^{(2)}$ In Dane and Green counties. Combined population in 1920, 407; in 1930, 406.
${ }^{(3)}$ In Green Lake and Waushara counties. Combined population in 1920, 4,400; in 1930, 4,106.

## POPULATION OF WISCONSIN-Continued



[^32]
## POPULATION OF WISCONSIN-Continued

|  | 1920 | 1930 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| JEFFERSON COUNTY-con. |  |  |
| Milford, town-- Oakland, | 1,079 | 1,125 |
| Palmyra, town- | 1,645 | 1,566 |
| Palmyra, village.- | 685 918 | 642 |
| Sullivan, town--- | 918 | 832 |
| Sullivan, village. | 320 463 | 323 468 |
| Waterloo, town- | 775 | 723 |
| Waterloo, village | 1,262 | 1,272 |
| Watertown, city (part) ${ }^{\text {1 }}$ | 6,860 | 7,973 |
| Ward 1---------- | 608 | 654 |
| Ward 2. | 672 <br> 551 | 660 650 |
| Ward ${ }^{\text {Ward }}$ | ${ }_{643}^{551}$ | 650 702 |
| Ward 7 | 781 | 839 |
| Ward 8 | 502 | 558 |
| Ward 9 | 537 | 624 |
| Ward 10 | $\begin{array}{r}795 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1,042 |
| Ward 11- | 1,038 | 1,283 |
| Ward 12 | 1733 1,269 | $\begin{array}{r}1,381 \\ \hline 18\end{array}$ |
| JUNEAU COUNTY: Total_ | 19,209 | 17,264 |
| Armenia, town.- | 652 | 413 |
| Camp Douglas, village | 471 500 | 438 337 |
| Cutler, town | 369 | 318 |
| Elroy, city.-. | 1,713 | 1,546 |
| Finley, town... | 157 | 96 |
| Fountain, town--- | 700 | 658 |
| Germantown, town | 163 | 161 |
| Kustler, village | 456 | 400 |
| Kingston, town-- | 217 | 215 |
| Lemonweir, town | 9999 | 882 |
| Lindina, town- | $\stackrel{964}{ }$ | 475 |
| Lyndon, town- | 441 | 454 |
| Lyndon Station, village | 292 | 276 |
| Marion, town-. | 443 | 325 |
| Mauston, city-- | 1,966 | 2,107 |
| Necedah, town-- | 852 | ${ }_{761}$ |
| New Lisbon, city | 994 | 1,076 |
| Orange, town... | 539 | 448 |
| Plymouth, town-1.-.-- | 808 | 790 |
| Seven Mile Creek, town Summit, town-.... | 786 | ${ }_{8}^{656}$ |
| Summit, town---1.-.- | 867 | 878 |
| Union Center, village | 170 1,112 | 157 976 |
| Wonewoc, town <br> Wonewoc, village | 1,798 | 717 |
| KENOSHA COUNTY: Total | 51,284 | 63,277 |
| Brighton, town.- | +843 | +765 |
| Bristol, town.-. | 1,198 | 1,299 |
| Kenosha, city | 40,472 4,575 | 50,262 4,198 |
| Ward 2 | 5,574 | 3,384 |
| Ward 3 | 6,281 | 3,599 |
| Ward 4 | 4,241 | 3,943 |
| Ward 5 | 5,137 | 4,542 |
| Ward ${ }^{6}$ | 3,634 | 3,892 |
| Ward 7-- | 2,993 | 4,542 |
| Ward 8 | 4,847 | 4,589 |
| Ward 10 |  | 4,331 |
| Ward 11 |  | 4,253 |
| Ward 12 |  | 4,935 |
| Paris, town. | 898 | ${ }^{842}$ |
| Pleasant Prairie, town | 2,030 | 3,457 |
| Randall, town.... | 1,163 | . 916 |
| Salem, town | 1,796 | 1,555 |
| Silver Lake, village | 2,084 | 3,046 |
| Wheatland, town | 800 | 779 |

${ }^{(1)}$ In Dodge and Jefferson counties. Combined population in 1920, 9,299; in 1930, 10,613.

## POPULATION OE WISCONSIN-Continued



## ROPULAMION OF WIGCONSIN Continued


${ }^{1}$ In Calumet and Manitowoc countieg , Combined population in $1220,1,699$ in 1930, 1803.

## POPULATION OF WISCONSIN-Continued


${ }^{1}$ In Clark and Marathon counties. Combined population in 1920, 782; in 1930, 781.
${ }^{2}$ In Clark and Marathon counties. Combined population in 1920, 798; in 1930, 849.
${ }^{3}$ In Clark and Marathon counties. Combined population in 1920, 405; in 1930, 319.

## POPULATION OF WISCONSIN-Continued



POPULATION OF WISCONSIN-Continued


1 In Monroe and Vernon counties. Combined population in 1920, 424; in 1930, 433.

## POPULATION OF WISCONSIN-Continued


${ }^{1}$ In Oconto and Shawano caunties. Combined population in 1920, 2,335; in 1930,2,493. ${ }^{2}$ Lac du Flambeau Indian Reservation is in Oneida and Vilas counties. Combined population in 1920, 512; in 1930, not reported separately from towns.

## POPULATION OF WISCONSIN—Continued

|  | 1920 | 1930 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| OUTAGAMIE COUNTY-con. Appleton, city-con. |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Ward 3 | 3,831 | 5,136 |
| Ward 4 | 2,105 | 2,932 |
| Ward 6 | 3,101 | 5,503 4,486 |
| Bear Creek, village | ${ }^{3} 107$ | +411 |
| Black Creek, town | 950 | 843 |
| Black Creek, village | 516 | 526 |
| Bovina, town-- | 653 | 572 |
| Buchanan, town | 1,875 | 1,104 |
| Cicero, town.- | 1,303 1,264 | 1,213 1,098 |
| Combined Locks, villag | 1,264 | 1,545 |
| Dale, town- | 1,154 | 1,141 |
| Deer Creek, town | 1,020 | 1899 |
| Ellington, town | 1,231 | 1,145 |
| Freedom, town--- | 1,570 | 1,450 |
| Grand Chute, town | 2,018 | 2,741 |
| Greenville, town | 1,160 | 1,188 |
| Hortonia, town | 567 | 563 |
| Kaukauna, city | 5,951 | 6,581 |
| Ward 1. | 1,367 | 1,552 |
| Ward 2 | 1,294 | 1,646 |
| Ward 3 | 1,743 | 1,873 |
| Ward 4 | 1,120 | 1,098 |
| Ward 5 | 427 | 412 |
| OZAUKEE COUNTY: Total. | 16,335 | 17,394 |
| Belgium, town.- | 1,516 | 1,300 |
| Belgium, village |  | 268 |
| Cedarburg, city | 1,738 | 2,055 |
| Fredonia, town | 1,283 | 1,346 1,149 |
| Fredonia, village |  | + 312 |
| Grafton, town. | 916 | 867 |
| Grafton, village | 898 | 1,065 |
| Mequon, town. | 2,408 | 2,681 |
| Port Washington, city | 3,340 | 3,693 |
| Port Washington, tow | 1,066 | 773 |
| Saukville, town- | 1,062 | 986 |
| Saukville, village | 334 | 399 |
| Thiensville, village | 334 | 500 |
| PEPIN COUNTY: Total | 7,481 | 7,450 |
| Albany, town. | , 650 | , 612 |
| Durand, city | 1,517 | 1,590 |
| Durand, town. | 297 | 300 |
| Frankfort, town | 821 | 750 |
| Lima, town-.- | 751 | 761 |
| Pepin, town | 950 | 878 |
| Pepin, village. | 555 | 603 |
| Stockholm, town | 384 | 333 |
| Stockholm, village | 207 | 205 |
| Waterville, town- | 1,203 | 1,293 |
| Waubeck, town- | 146 | 125 |
| PIERCE COUNTY: Total | 21,663 | 21,043 |
| Bay City, village.-. | , 213 | ${ }^{21} 290$ |
| Clifton, town | 577 | 548 |
| Diamond Bluff, town | 426 | 432 |
| Ellsworth, town. | 1,139 | 1,233 |
| Ellsworth, village. | 1,043 | 1,124 |
| Elmwood, village | 1. 632 | ${ }_{946}^{737}$ |
| El Paso, town-- | 1,001 | 946 |
| Gilman, town | 1,051 | 1,002 |
| Hartland, town_ | 1,044 | 947 |
| Isabelle, town. | 167 | 132 |
| Maiden Rock, town | 997 | 975 |
| Maiden Rock, village | 293 | 311 |
| Martell, town- | 1,083 | 960 |
| Oak Grove, town | 757 | 681 |
| Plum City, village | 327 892 | 320 755 |
| Prescot, city. |  | 755 |

## POPULATION OF WISCONSIN-Continued


${ }^{1}$ In Pierce and St. Croix counties. Combined population in 1920, 2,273; in 1930, 2,363.

## POPULATION OF WISCONSIN－Continued

|  | 1920 | 1930 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| PORTAGE dount－－con |  |  |
| Stevens Point，city | $\because 411,371$ | 13,623 1679 |
| Ward ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | 1，873． | － $2 ; 223$ |
| Ward 3 | 2，021 | －的矿乡878 |
| Ward 4 | 3，237，； |  |
| Ward | \％－41， 583 ： | －mid ${ }^{\text {d，}} \mathbf{7 8 4}$ |
|  |  |  |
| PRICE COUNTY：Total | 18，517 | －，．．．17，284 |
| Catawba，town－－ | 526 | － 397 |
| Catawba，village |  | －11：$\quad 282$ |
| Eisenstein，town | 665. 517 | －，\％1．771 |
| Emery，town | $\bigcirc 783$ | ○ $\quad 631$ |
| Fifield，town－ | \％ 829 | － 8835 |
| Flambeau，town |  | ： 1.713 |
| Georgetown，tow | 282 | 1，\％\％ 272 |
| Hackett，town | $\bigcirc 307$ | \＜ $\begin{array}{r}242 \\ 318\end{array}$ |
| Harmony，town Hill tow | $\begin{array}{r}363 \\ 481 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |
| Kennan，tơwn | 469. | － $1: 518$ |
| Kennan，village | 319 | $\therefore 196$ |
| Knox，tow | 1，251 | － 9937 |
| Lake，town． | 1，591 | －1， 3 ， 398 |
| Ogema，town |  | $\begin{array}{r} \\ \square \\ 1,044 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| Park Falls，city Phillips，city－ | 21， $\mathbf{1}, 976$ 1,973 | 3,036 $\mathbf{1 , 9 0 1}$ |
| Phillips，city－ Prentice，itown | $\begin{array}{r}1,973 \\ \hline 743\end{array}$ | － $\begin{array}{r}1,901 \\ \hline 554\end{array}$ |
| Prentice，village | 588. | \％$\quad 437$ |
| Spirit，town | 636 | $\therefore \begin{array}{r}497 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| Worcester，t | 1，374 | 1，267 |
| RACINE COUNTY：To | 78，961． | － 90,217 |
| Burlingtdn，city | 3，626 | ：4，4，114 |
| Burlington，town | 1，133． | －\％¢， 999 |
| Caledonia，town | 3，479． | －${ }^{\text {a }}$ ，031 |
| Corliss，village |  |  |
| Dover，town－－－1－－ | 4，074 | －$\quad 5,379$ |
| Norway，town．．－ | －888 | －，11， 1,044 |
| Racine，city： | 58，593 | ，67；542 |
| Ward 1 | 2，087i | －$\quad 939$ |
| Ward 2 | 2，470． | －1 2，485 |
| Ward 3 | 4，948 | 4，4，797 |
| Ward | 4，650 | 4,185 $\therefore \quad 377$ |
| Ward 5 | $\because \quad 4 ; 116$ 2,562 | \％ $\begin{array}{r}1 \\ \begin{array}{r}3,277 \\ 2,313\end{array} \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| －Ward 7 | － 4,272 | （，\％ 5,217 |
| A．Ward 8 | － 4,421 ． | ，，． 4 4， 054 |
| －Ward 9 | 5，075 | ， 4 4．4，4，835 |
| Ward 10 | 4,244 | ，$\quad 3 \quad 3,552$ |
| ？Ward 11 | 3，716 | 5ッ：81997 |
| ：Ward 12 | 3；895 | ：$\%$ 8，748 |
| Ward 13 | 1！\％， 3 ， 724 | \％6，427 |
| Ward 14 | －4，049 | $\cdots$ mi，246 |
| －Ward 15 | 4；3641． | －7\％7，470 |
| Raymond，toton | 1，458 | ， 1 1，598 |
| Rochester， town | 439 | －$\quad 450$ |
| Rochester，village | 220 | ，\％ 246 |
| Sturtevant，village | 564. | 4 ． 746 |
| Union Grove，village | 729 | －．f．${ }^{755}$ |
| Waterford，town－ | \％aty 861 | ：\％ro4 919 |
| Waterford，villag |  |  |
| Yorkville，town | 1，138； | 1，182 |
| RICHLAND COUNTY： | $19 ; 823$ | 10，525 |
| Akan，town－－－－－－ | 1914 | 161884 |
| Bloom，town． | 1，130 | ，，\％ 1,055 |
| Buena Vista，town | 1，006 |  |
| Cazenovib，village | 1488 | ， |
| Dayton，town－－ | 1，0079 ${ }^{1}$ | － |
| Eagle，town－ |  |  |
| Henrietta，town | 1，058 | 1，115 |
| Ithaca，town．．． | 893 | 901 |

## POPULATIONEOF WISCONSEN-Gaitinued


${ }^{1}$ In Richländ and Vernon counties. Combined population in 1920, 858; in 1930,699:

## POPULATION OF WISCONSIN-Continued

|  | 1920 | 1930 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| RUSK COUNTY -con. |  |  |
| Ingram, village. | 124 | 153 |
| Ladysmith, city | 3,581 | 3,493 |
| Lawrence, town | ${ }_{616} 114$ | $\stackrel{265}{825}$ |
| Murray, town.- | 585 | 494 |
| Richland, town | 113 | 155 |
| Rusk, town- | 700 | 633 |
| Sheldon, village Fork, | ${ }_{290}^{123}$ | 161 |
| Strickland, town. | 573 | 318 567 |
| Stubbs, town.. | 831 | 769 |
| Thornapple, town | 658 | 637 |
| Tony, village.- | 216 | 160 |
| True, town-- | 467 | 433 |
| Washington, town | 240 368 | 205 |
| Wilkinson, town.--- | 368 | 321 |
| Willard, town. | 371 | 360 |
| Wilson, town.- | 107 | 135 |
| ST. CROIX COUNTY: | 36,106 | 25,455 |
| Baldwin, town- | 1,175 | 1,067 |
| Baldwin, village | , 666 | 808 |
| Cady, town.- | 1,120 | 981 |
| Cylon, town | 812 | 729 |
| Deer Park, village | 233 | 187 |
| Emu Galle, town- | 922 | 910 |
| Emerald, town-.- | $\stackrel{910}{524}$ | 869 |
| Forest, town-..- | 789 | ${ }_{841}$ |
| Glenwood, city | 779 | 771 |
| Glenwood, town. | 1,062 | 1,037 |
| Hammond, town. | 738 | 744 |
| Hammond, village | 368 | 395 |
| Hudson, city | 3,014 | 2,725 |
| Hudson, town | 500 | 490 |
| Kinnickinnic, town | 655 | 617 |
| New Richmond, city | 2,248 | 2,112 |
| North Hudson, village | 586 | 625 |
| Pleasant Valley, town | 320 | 301 |
| Richmond, town. | 612 | 602 |
| River Falls, city (part | 216. | 261 |
| Rush River, town.. | 524 | 509 |
| St. Joseph, town | 854 | 752 |
| Somerset, town. | 1,102. | 1,087 |
| Somerset, village | 406 | 480 |
| Springfield, town. | 1,158 | 1,111 |
| Stanton, town.- | 618 | 632 |
| Star Prairie, town | 928 | 904 |
| Star Prairie, village | 265 | 250 |
| Troy, town.- | 635 | 677 |
| Warren, town. | 847 | 862 |
| Wilson, village | 222 | 200 |
| Woodville, village | 298 | 403 |
| SAUK COUNTY: Tctal | 32,548 | 32;030 |
| Ableman, village | -542 | 470 |
| Baraboo, city | 5,538 | 5,545 |
| Ward 1-- | 1,977 | 1,986 |
| Ward ${ }^{\text {Ward }}$ | 2,318 | 2,296 |
| Ward 3 | 1,243 | 1,263 |
| Baraboo, town | 1,263 | 1,298 |
| Bear Creek, town | 871 | 962 |
| Dellona, town.- | 528 | 510 |
| Delton, town | 852 | 878 |
| Excelsior, town | 765 | 694 |
| Fairfield, town. | 606 | 505 |
| Franklin, town- | 1,002 | 1,086 |
| Freedom, town. | 741 | 721 |
| Greenfield, town | 769 | 700 |
| Honey Creek, town | 918 | 933 |
| Ironton, town-- | 935 199 | 900 |

${ }^{1}$ In Pierce and St. Croix counties. Combined population in 1920, 2,273; in 1930, 2,363.

POPULATION OF WISCONSIN-Continued

|  | 1920 | 1930 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| SAUK COUNTY-con. |  | 918 |
| La Valle, town-- | 447 | ${ }_{415}$ |
| La Valle, village--- | 256 | 230 |
| Loganville, village. | 265 | 228 |
| Merrimac, town -- | 512 | 490 |
| Merrimac, village | ${ }_{6} \mathbf{6 1}$ | 554 |
| North Freedom, villag | $\stackrel{621}{624}$ | ${ }_{331}^{554}$ |
| Plain, village------- | 324 444 | 487 |
| ${ }^{\text {Prairie du Sac, town_ }}$ Prairie du Sac, village | 886 | 949 |
| Reedsburg, city .--- | 2,997 | 2,967 |
| Reedsburg, town- | 1,185 | 1,149 |
| Sauk City, village | 1,162 | 1,545 |
| Spring Green, town- | 690 | 779 |
| Spring Green, village | 626 | 623 |
| Troy, town.-- | 934 | 1,002 |
| Washington, town | 1,062 | 1,054 |
| Westfield, town-- | 810 | 870 |
| Winfield, town- | 1,041 | 951 |
| SAWYER COUNTY: | 8,243 | 8,878 |
| Bass Lake, town-- | 204 | 509 |
| Couderay, town | 742 | 599 |
| Couderay, village | $2 \overline{4}$ | 579 |
| Draper, town-.. | 162 | 219 |
| Exeland, village | 211 | 196 |
| Fishtrap, town Hayward , | 807 | 137 |
| Hayward, town | 1,302 | ${ }^{690}$ |
| Hayward, city- | 213 | 1,200 |
| Lenroot, town-- | 544 | 508 |
| Meadow Brook, town | ${ }^{374}$ | 290 |
| Meteor, town--- |  | ${ }_{293}^{248}$ |
| Ojibway, town Radisson, town $\}$ | 520 |  |
| Radisson, town ${ }^{\text {Round Lake, }}$ | 407 | 406 |
| Rand Lake, town. | 850 | 414 |
| Spider Lake, town |  | 208 |
| Weirgor, town-- | 826 |  |
| Winter, town.- | 826 | 915 |
| SHAWANO COUNTY: | 33,975 | 33,516 |
| Almon, town--- | 1,151 |  |
| Angelica, town | 1,644 | 1,587 |
| Aniwa, town--- | 250 | 296 |
| Bartelme, town.- | 379 | 260 |
| Belle Plaine, town | 1,166 | 1,197 |
| Birnamwood, town- | 851 | 761 |
| Bonduel, village..- | 504 | 534 |
| Cewil, village | 379 | 318 |
| Cland, village.--- | 344 | 319 |
| Fairbanks, town | 953 489 | 785 |
| Germania, town | 1,202 | 1,202 |
| Green Valley, tow | 1,341 | 1,264 |
| Gresham, village | 309 1,082 | 310 |
| Herman, town. | 1,010 | 967 |
| Hutchins, town | +833 | 678 |
| Lessor, town- ${ }^{\text {Maple Grove, town }}$ | 1,308 | 1,137 |
| Maple Grove, town | 1,464 | 1,416 -508 |
| Morris, town | 659 | 673 |
| Navarino, town. | 398 | 426 |
| Pella, town.-.-- | 1,015 | 937 |

${ }^{1}$ Ojibway and Radisson returned together in 1920, 520. In 1930-Ojibway 293; Radisson 617.

## POPULATION OF WISCONSIN Continued


${ }^{1}$ In Oconto and Shawano counties. Combined population in $1920,2,335,1930,2,493$ \&

## POPGLAMION OF WISCONSINLContinued



## POPULATION OF WISCONSIN-Continued

|  | 1920 | 1930 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| VILAS COUNTY-con. |  |  |
| Eagle River, village. | 672 | 1,386 |
| Farmington, town- | 219 | 206 |
| Flambeau, ${ }_{\text {Reservation }}$ (part) ${ }^{1}$, |  |  |
| Lincoln, town- | 512 | 8809 |
| Phelps, town | 1,131 | 1,238 |
| Presque Isle, town |  | 272 |
| Spider Lake, town | 983 | 539 |
| State Line, town. | 75 | 302 |
| Washington, town | 345 | 327 <br> 191 |
| WALWORTH COUNTY: | 29,327 |  |
| Bloomfield, town.- | 29,325 | 31,758 |
| Darien, town- | 1,146 | 1,220 |
| Delavan, city- | 3,016 | 3,301 |
| East Troy, town | 925 838 | 1,065 |
| East Troy, village | 773 | 8800 |
| Fontana on Geneva | 1,991 | 2,340 |
| Gentana, on Geneva |  | 385 |
| Genoa City, village | 1,153 | 1,103 |
| Lafayette, town | 851 | 683 827 |
| La Grange, town. | 794 | 769 |
| Lake Geneva, city | 2,632 | 3,073 |
| Linn, town-- | 1,112 | 1,220 |
| Richmond, town. | 1,229 | 1,170 |
| Sharon, town- | 894 | 890 |
| Sharon, village | 908 | 733 |
| Spring Prairie, tow | 946 | 980 |
| Tray, town.-.--- | 876 | 867 |
| Walworth, town-- | 1.888 | 857 |
| Walworth, village | 757 | 920 |
| Whitewater, city- | 3,215 | 3,465 |
| Williams Bay, village |  | 674 |
| WASHBURN COUNTY: |  |  |
| Barronett, town... | 11,377 653 | 11,103 |
| Bashaw, town.- | 718 | 690 |
| Bass Lake, town. | 252 | 208 |
| Beaver Brook, town | 455 | 432 |
| Birchwood, town- | 643 | 268 |
| Brooklyn, town.- |  | ${ }_{268}^{565}$ |
| Casey, town.- | 148 | 134 |
| Chicog, town- | 184 | 141 |
| Crystal, town | 409 | 315 |
| Frog Creen, town | 430 | 435 |
| Gull Lake, town. | 258 | 299 182 |
| Long Lake, town | 362 | 402 |
| Madge, town- | 229 | 270 |
| Minong, town | 309 | 225 |
| Sarona, town | 230 534 | 292 467 |
| Shell Lake, village | ${ }_{920}$ | 826 |
| Spooner, city | 2,293 | 2,426 |
| Spooner, town | 243 | 281 |
| Spring Brook, town | 520 | 404 |
| Stone Lake, town | $\begin{array}{r}243 \\ 344 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 267 |
| Trego, town.-- | 549 | 518 |
| WASHINGTON COUNTY: | 25,713 | 26,551 |
| Addison, town- | 1,587 | 1,616 |
| Barton, village | 1,336 | 782 |
| Erin, town.-. | $1,081{ }^{-1}$ | $\stackrel{811}{916}$ |

${ }^{1}$ In Oneida and Vilas counties. Combined population in 1920, 512; in 1930, 820.

## POPULATION OF WISCONSIN-Continued

|  | '1920 | 1930 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| WASHINGTON COUNTY-con. |  |  |
| $\xrightarrow{\text { Farmington, town-- }}$ | 1,844 | 1,544 |
| Germantown, villag | 4,515 | 155 3,754 |
| Hartford, city- | 1,231 | 1,222 |
| Jackson, town | 1,231 | 1,126 |
| Jackson, village - | ${ }_{765}^{230}$ | ${ }_{730}^{227}$ |
| Kewaskum, town. | 707 | 799 |
| Kewaskum, village | 1,162 | 1,294 |
| Richfield, town |  | 1,487 |
| Slinger, village |  |  |
| Trenton, town | 1,150 | 1,066 |
| West Bend, city | 3,378 | 4,760 |
| West Bend, town- | 758 | 851 |
| WAUKESHA COUNTY: Total | 42,612 | 52,358 |
| Brookfield, town- | 1,973 | 2,547 |
| Big Bend, village |  | 339 |
| Delafield, town. | 1,672 | 1,890 |
| Dousman, village |  |  |
| Eagle, town |  | ${ }_{392}$ |
| Gagle, village- | 1,296 | ,350 |
| Hartland, village | 800 | 945 |
| Lannon, village |  |  |
| Lisbon, town- | 2,175 |  |
| Menomonee Folls, village | 1,019 | 1,291 |
| Merton, town. | 1,642 | 1,317 |
| Merton, village | $8 \overline{0} \overline{8}$ |  |
| Mukwonago, village | 697 | 846 |
| Muskego, town-- | 1,294 | 1,576 |
| New Berlin, town | 1,642 | 2,197 |
| New Butler, village | 564 | ${ }_{292}$ |
| North Prairie, villag | 3,301 | 4,190 |
| Oconomowoc, city- | 1,368 | 1,747 |
| Ottawa, town. | 799 |  |
| Pewaukee, town | 1,800 | 1,067 |
| Pewaukee, village | 1,208 | 1,492 |
| Sussex, village | 1,235 | ${ }_{1,113}^{496}$ |
| Vernon, town |  |  |
| Wales, village-. | 12,-558 | 17,17\% ${ }^{-}$ |
| Waukesha, city | 2 |  |
| Ward 2 | 2,381 | 3,473 |
| Ward 3 | 1,675 | 2,006 |
| Ward 4 | 2, ${ }^{1} 578$ | ${ }_{3}^{3,346}$ |
| Ward 5 | 1,927 | 2,496 $\mathbf{2 , 6 2 6}$ |
| Waukesha, town. | 958 | 1,162 |
| WAUPACA COUNTY: Total | 34,200 | 33,513 |
| Bear Creek, town. | 1,158 |  |
| Big Falls, village |  | ${ }_{696}^{178}$ |
| Clintonville, city | 3,275 | 3,572 |
| Dayton, town. | 768 |  |
| Dupont, town | 1,019 | 919 |
| Embarrass, village |  | 1.554 |
| Farmington, town |  |  |
| Fremont, town- | ${ }_{374}$ | 416 |
| Fremont, village- | 763 | 723 |
| Helvetia, town | 608 | 548 |
| Iola, town | 879 | 752 |
| Larrabee, town | 1,283 | 1,186 |
| Lebanon, town | 817 | 864 |
| Lind, town.- | 867 | 835 |

## POPULATION OF WISCONSINYContinued



## POPULATION OF WISCONSIN—Concluded




Copper Falls.


## STATE WIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN

## General

|  | Address correspondence to |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| American Ass'n of University Women.- | Mrs. F. A. Ogg | Madison |
| Wisconsin Anti-Saloon League | John F. Hartman .-- | Goldsmith Bldg., Milwaukee |
| Wisconsin Anti-Tuberculosis Ass'n | Dr. H. E. Dearholt.- | 558 Jefferson St., Milwaukee |
| Wisconsin State Chamber of Commerce_ | E. H. Kruger . . . . . - | 208 E. Wis. Ave., Milwaukee |
| Daniel Boone Hunter's League, Inc. | H. W. Ihrig------. - | 1025 Empire Bldg., Milwaukee |
| Wis. Women's Christian Temperance Union | Mrs. Eva C. Lewis | Juneau |
| Wisconsin Commercial Forestry Conf | F. M. Ducker- | Oshkosh |
| Ass'n Against the Prohibition Amendment (Wisconsin Division) | Dr. J. J. Seelman --- | 79 E. Wis. Ave., Milwaukee |
| Wisconsin Conference of Social Work | Aubrey J. Williams. | Univ. Exten. Bldg., Madison |
| Wis. Association for the Disabled | Marguerite M. Lison | Dept. of Public Inst., Madison |
| Wisconsin Ass'n of Fair | J. F. Malone. | Beaver Dam |
| Wisconsin State Federation of Labor | J. J. Handley .-. -- -- | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Metropolitan Bldg., } \\ & \text { Milwaukee } \end{aligned}$ |
| Wisconsin Federation of Women's Clubs | Miss P. Humphrey -- | Shawano |
| Fox-Wisconsin Waterways Ass'n. | E. R. Smith | Oshkosh |
| Friends of Our Native Landscape | Prof. F. A. Aust... | Madison |
| Good Roads Association of Wisconsin_ | A. E. Smith .-. .-. - | Beaver Bldg., Madison |
| Wisconsin Humane Society | Mrs. H. Johnson_ .-- | Madison |
| Wis. Humane Society for the Prevention of Cruelty | Walter J. Dethloff.-- | 299 S. 10th St., Milwaukee |
| Wisconsin Manufacturers Ass'n. | G. F. Kull | 1st Nat'l Bank Bldg. Madison |
| Wisconsin Division, Izaak Walton League of America | Frank N. Graass. | Sturgeon Bay |
| Wisconsin League of Women Voters.- | Miss Cornelia Groth. | Milwaukee |
| Young Women's Christian Ass'n. | Mrs. M. V. O'Shea - | Madison |

Agricultural


## STATE WIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN-Continued

|  | Address correspondence to |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| American Cheese Makers Ass'n. | R. H. Sampe | Osceola |
| National Cheese Producers Fed. (coop.) | F. A. Corniea | Plymouth |
| Northeastern Cheese Makers and Buttermakers Ass'n | A. H. Gra | Zachow |
| Wisconsin Cheese Makers Ass | Prof. J. L. Sammis - | College of Agric., |
| Central Wisconsin Cheese Makers, Butter Makers, \& Dairymen's Advancem't Ass'n | Miss Linda C. Bruhn | Madison Auburndale |
| Southern Wis. Cheese Makers \& ButterMakers Ass'n. | Fred Glauser....... | Monroe |
| Tri-County Cheese Makers and Dairymen's Ass'n (1) | Louis Prange_-_- | Sheboygan Falls ... |
| Wis. Cranberry Growers Ass'n (coo | Clara Smith- | R. 3, Wis Rapids |
| Badger Cooperative C | A. C. Schultz - . | Arcadia |
| Wis. Cooperative Creamery Fede | Adolph Nuttelman -- | West Salem |
| Wis. Dairymen's Ass'n | Paul C. Burchard | Ft. Atkinson |
| Door County Fruit Growers Union (coop | Herman Ullsperger -- | Sturgeon Bay |
| Wisconsin State Drainage Ass'n | Prof. E. R. Jones | Madison |
| American Society of Equity (Wis. State Union) | Mae Cobban | Washington Bldg.; Madison |
| Equity Cooperative Livestock Sales Ass'n, Inc. (coop.) | W. E. Hea | Milwaukee |
| Wisconsin Farm Bureau Federatio | C. G. Huppert | Beayer Bldg., |
| Farmers Educational and Cooperative <br> Union of America (Wis. Div.) | William Sanderson- | Chippewa Falls |
| Progressive Farmers of Ame | J. Lutsey | Pulaski |
| Wisconsin Garden Club Federation | Mrs. James Johnson, | 347 Western Ave., Wauwatosa |
| Wisconsin State Grange | Herman Ihde , | Neenah |
| Wisconsin Guernsey Breeders Ass'n | Gavin McKerrow | Pewaukee |
| Wisconsin Hereford Ass'n | Irving Jewell | Mineral Point |
| Wisconsin Holstein Breeders Ass'n | Milton Button | Washington Bldg., Madison |
| Wisconsin Horse Breeders Ass'n | A. B. Alexander | Madison |
| Wisconsin State Horticultural Society | H. J. Rahmlow_ | Washington Bldg., Madison |
| Wisconsin Jersey Cattle Clu | A. F. Block | Waukesha |
| Land o' Lakes Creameries, Inc. (coop.) (2) | A. J. McGuire | Minneapolis |
| Wisconsin Live Stock Breeders Ass' | Arlie Mucks | Madison |
| Pure Milk Ass'n | Don C. Guyer .-.... | Transportation Bldg., Chicago ${ }^{3}$ |
| Pure Milk Products Caoperative | R. Parke Ames.-.-. | Beaver Bldg., Madison |
| Patrons of Husbandry, State Grange.-...-. | Ralph E. Kroll | Route 2, Antigo |
| (1) Calumet, Manitowoc, Sheboygan. <br> (2) Embraces Iowa, Minnesota, and Wisconsin <br> (3) Has many members in southern Wisconsin |  | : |

STATE WIDE ASSOCAMONS OF WISCONSIN-Continued

| 56emyma | Address correspondence to |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |
| Wisconsin Potato Exchange | - | Portage |
| Wisconsin Potato Growers As |  | College of Agric., |
| Wisconsin State Poultry Breeders Ass'n | George D. Wen | $790$ |
| Wisconsin Sheee Breeders Ass'n | R. E | Portage |
| Wisconsin Shorthorn A'ss'n | JuJ. MeCa | Janesville : $\mathrm{S}^{\text {a }}$ - |
|  | Bu | Lancaster |
| Wisconsin Brotherhood | L. | $621$ |
|  |  |  |
| Northern Wisconsin Cdoperative Tobacco Poo | A. C. Johns | Beaver Bldg., <br> Madison |
| Wisconsin Cooperative |  | rtage |
|  | onal |  |
| Wisconsin Ass'n of City Supts. of Schools County Nommal Principals Ass'n |  | Beaver Dam |
|  |  | W |
|  |  | Wa |
| Wis. Ass'n of County \$upts. of Bchools \%-4-2 | E | Union Grove |
| Wisconsin Association | H. J. Mell | Kenos |
| Wisconsin Home Econom | Elizabeth Tonig | Milwauke Voca |
| Wisconsin Home |  | tional School |
|  | Miss Almer | niversity Extension, |
| cont |  | Madison menw |
| Wisconsin Congress of Parents and Teachers- | May Hubbard | E. Wells St., |
| Wisconsin Congress of | F-r |  |
| Ass'n of Wisconsin Presidents and Deans-ik- | Aleida J. Pieters--... | Milwaukee Downer Coll., Milwaukee |
| Wisconsin Association of School Boards - -a- | Mrs. Sadie Strous | Arcadia momevon't |
| Wisconsin Teachers Ass'n | B. E. McCormick | aver Bldg |
|  |  |  |
| Wisconsin Vocational Association m-at | Jacob Sp |  |
| Wisconsin Association of Vocational Agricultural Instructors $\qquad$ |  | i |
| Wisconsin Vocational \$chods Directots Ass'n | H. P. Hurley | West Allise |
| Patri | i | Wrisabe wham |
| The American Legion, Dept. of Wisconsin. | Austi | Commerce Bldg., Milwaukee |
| American Legion Auxiliary | Cora | 744 N. Fourth St., Milwaukee |
| Children of the American Revolution. |  | Monroe |
| Wis. Citizens Military Training Camp Ass'n | Ste | $\begin{aligned} & 33 \text { N Water St, } \\ & \text { Milwaukee } \end{aligned}$ |
| Colonial Dames of America in the State of Wisconsin | 10 | dib vame |
|  | Mrs. A, Rew Wettstein | 118, E Kenwood Blvd., Milwaukee |
| Daughters of the Amenican Revolution, at |  | whtow .at/ |
|  | Mrs. J. B. Gay_-..... Portage <br> Mrs. W. Z. Stuartand  |  |
| Daughters of 1812 |  |  |

STATE WIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN—Continued

|  | Address correspondence to |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Daughters of Founders and Patriots of America (Wis. Chapter) | Mrs. R. J. Lacy ----- | East Troy |
| National Daughters of the Grand Army of the Republic.- | Elsie E. Rittman..-- | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 1061-40th St., } \\ & \text { Racine } \end{aligned}$ |
| Daughters of Union Veterans of the Civil War | Mrs. Bessie B. Smith | 56 Oxford Street, |
| Order of Descendants of Colonial Governors in the State of Wisconsin. | Mrs. M. C. Van Ostrand. | 214 W. Gilman St., Madison |
| Military Order of Foreign Wars of the United States_ |  | Madison |
| Grand Army of the Republic----------------- | George L. Thomas -- | 4797 Woodburn St., Milwaukee |
| Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States | Justin W. Meachum_ | Colby-Abbot Bldg., Milwaukee |
| Wis. Society of Mayfower Descendants....-- | Mrs. L. E. Hendee .- | 2748 N. Summit Ave. Milwaukee |
| Reserve Officers Ass'n of the United States. . - <br> (Wis. Dept.) | Stephen A. Park. .-. | 633 N. Water St., Milwaukee |
|  | Mrs. W. J. Curtis. -- | Plymouth |
| Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War.....- | C. H. Hudson...-.-. | 221 N. Pinckney St., Madison |
|  | Edward J. Schmidt.- | 1609 S. 13th St., Manitowoc |
| Ladies Auxiliary, Veterans of Foreign Wars.-- | Hilda Dellman.----- | Milwaukee |
| United Spanish War Veterans.--------------- | W. H. Zuehlke.....- | 523 Insurance Bldg., Appleton |
| Thirty-second Division Veterans Ass'n...-.-. - | Lt. Col. T. B. Beveridge.. | Madison |

Public Officials

| Wis. Circu | G. L. Ferguson | Florence |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Board of Circuit Judges | L. R. Mu | Superior |
| Wis. City and Regional Planners Ass'n | William E. O'Brien.- | Kenosha |
| Trustees, Superintendents, and Matrons of County Asylums. | T. R. Moore | Menomonie |
| Wisconsin County Boards Ass'n | A. A. Telfer | Elroy |
| Wisconsin County Clerks Ass'n | John E. Hantschel | Appleton |
| Western Association of Electrical Inspectors.(Wisconsin Chapter) | Walter W. Wilke. | City Hall, Milwaukee |
| County Highway Commission Ass'n | William Hunter | Eagle River |
| County Highway Committee Members Ass'n | Walter C. Ellis. | Rice Lake |
| Wisconsin County Judges Association.------- | Judge H. F. Arps.... | Chilton |
| Wis. County Treasurers Ass'n.--------------- | Genevieve J. Anderson. | Phillips |
| Wisconsin District Attorneys | Fulton Collipp | Friendship |

## STATE WIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN-Continued

|  | Address correspondence to |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Wisconsin State Fire Chiefs Ass'n_ | Arthur J. Rahn. .-.- | Two Rivers |
| Wisconsin State Firemen's Ass'n | William Whipple---- | Portage |
| Intercounty Conservation Ass'n (1) | J. E. Farr, Chairman- | Phillips |
| Wisconsin Ass'n of Justices of the Peace_ | J. W. Culbertson.--- | Madison |
| League of Wis. Municipalities ( ${ }^{(2)}$ - | F. A. MacMillin.---- | 114 N. Carroll St., Madison |
| Wisconsin Municipal Utilities Ass'n | John Jedwabny - | Menasha |
| Wisconsin Paid Firemen's Ass'n. | Wm. H. Schultz_ | Sheboygan |
| Wisconsin Police Chiefs' Ass'n | R. H. McCarty - | Kaukauna |
| Wisconsin Ass'n of Postmasters. | Mrs. Maude Adams - | Eagle River |
| Wisconsin Ass'n of Public Relief Officials_ | Walter M. Joyce | Manitowoc |
| Wisconsin Recorders Ass'n (3) | John F. Schmitt....-- | Kenosha |
| Wisconsin Ass'n of Sealers of Weights and Measures.- | W. F. Stemel | City Hall, Milwaukee |
| Wisconsin Sheriff's' Association---- | Fred T. Finn | Court House, Madison |
|  | L. A. Smith | Madison |

## Trade and Professional

| American Institute of Architects_ (Wisconsin Chapter) | Leigh Hunt. | 111 Farwell Ave., Milwauke |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Wisconsin Retail Auto Dealers Ass'n. | H. A. Apple | 129 E. Michigan St., Milwaukee |
| Wisconsin Automotive Trades Ass'n |  | 105 Wells St., Milwaukee |
| Wisconsin Ass'n of Master Bakers-.--------- | Joseph W. Pinzer-- | 2836 N. 39th St., Milwaukee |
| Wisconsin Bankers Ass'n | W. G. Coapman-- | 717 Caswell Blk., Milwaukee |
| State Bar Ass'n o Wisconsin | Gilson G. Glasier | State Capitol |
| Wisconsin Bottlers of Carbonated Beverages.- |  | 617 W. Cherry St., Milwaukee |
| Wisconsin Breeders and Harness Horse Ass'n | Wallace Williams | Oshkosh |
| Master Builders Ass'n of Wisconsin | Richard C. Ferge. | 373 Broadway, Milwaukee |
| Wisconsin Building and Loan League..---.-- | Carl Taylor. | 1401 Mariner Tower, Milwaukee |
| Wisconsin Canners Ass'n.-.-.-------------- | H. R. Burr------ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 1st Central Bldg., } \\ & \text { Madison } \end{aligned}$ |
| Carpenters \& Joiners of America <br> (Wisconsin Council) | J. G. Buresh_ | $\begin{aligned} & 1435 \text { Franklin St., } \\ & \text { Racine } \end{aligned}$ |
| Wis. Society of Certified Public Accountants-- | C. H. Benton. | Title Guaranty Bldg. Milwaukee |

(1) Composed of chairmen of conservation committees of 24 northern counties.
${ }^{(2)}$ Has subsidiary functional groups of municipal officials.
${ }^{(3)}$ Register of deeds.

## STATE WIDE ASSQCIATIONS OF WIRCONSIN-Continued

|  | Address corr | respondence to |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |
|  | A. W. Schowalt | 3525 W, North Axe: Milwaukee |
| Wisconsin Clay Mfrs. Ass'n | Oscar Zimbal | Sheboygan ulewas |
| Wisconsin State Ass'n of Cleaners and Dyers | Val Rideout | Pantorium, Madison |
| Wisconsin Retail Clothiers \& Furnishers Ass'n | H. L. Ashwort | 125 E. Wells St., Milwaukee, |
| Wisconsin Coffee Roasters \& Jobbers Ass'n. . | P. M. Horter | 106 W. Florida St., Milwauke: |
| United Commercial Travelers... (Grand Council of Wisconsin) | L. C. Everson_-a | $\begin{aligned} & 3032 \text { N, Palmer St.; } \\ & \text { Milwaukee } \end{aligned}$ |
| Wisconsin Concrete Products Ass'n | Jack Franklin | 7071 Plankinton Bldg Milwaukee |
| Associated Wisconsin Contractors | B. J. Mahon_- | 632 M. \& M, Bank Bldg., Milwaukee |
| Wisconsin Retail Dry Goods Ass'n | D. | Caswell Blk., Milwaukee: |
| Wisconsin Electrical Ass | George Alliso | 1st Wis. Nat'I Bank, |
| Wisconsin State Ass'n df Electrical Contractors and Dealers | J. A. Pipkorn | Milwaukee ${ }_{5}$, <br> Milwaukee |
| Engineering Society of Wisconsin | Prof. Ray Owen | Univ. of Wisconsin |
| Central Retail Feed Ass'n. | D. K. Steenhergh | 210 E. Michigan St., Milwaukee |
| Wisconsin Ass'n of Finance Companies_ | W. W. Genens | 414 Broadway <br> Milwaukee |
| Wisconsin Fed. of Commercial Fishermen | Oliver Smith_ | Port Washington : |
| Wisconsin-Upper Michigan Florists Ass'n | Huron Smith | Public Museum, Milwaukee: |
| Wisconsin Fox and Fur Breeders Ass'n | Fred A. Eberlein | Shawano |
| Wisconsin Funeral Directors \& Embalmers Association | James A. Crossin_ | Kenosha |
| Wisconsin Retail Furniture Dealers Ass'n .-. - | Theo. E. Stickle | 125 E. Wells St., Milwaukee |
| Wiscon |  |  |
| Wisconsin Retail Granite \& Marble Dealers Associatión | Carl Mantheny, Jri- | Green Bayi uime, |
| Wisconsin Retail Grocers Ass'n | Otto P. Kugler- | 342 N. Water St., Milwaukea |
|  | B. Christiansom-1 | Stevens Point |
| Wisconsin State Retail Harness Mfrs. \& Leather Goods Déalers Ass'n | R. H. Hansonden |  |
| Heating \& Piping Contractors, Wis. Ass'n. .-- | A. F. Bowers | 828 N. Broadway Milwauken |
| Northern Hemlock \& Hardwood Mfrs. Ass'n | O. T. Swan | Box 1070, Oshkosh |
| Wisconsin State Ass'n of Master Horseshoers | W. G. Pokrandt | (Waukeshaienm) |
| Wisconsin Statè Hotel Ass'n | H. L. Ashworthicic | 49 E. Welly Stu, : . Milwaukee |
| Wisconsin Ass'n of Ice Cream Mfrs. -- |  | Appletion पurs) () |
| Wisconsin Ass'n of Ice Industries | Paul Hoff | 1300 E. Laoust St; Milwaukee |

## STATE WIDEPASSGCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN-Continuèd

|  | Address correspondence to |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Wisconsin Implement Dealers Ass'nc.ubus | R. G. Nusserivel-3- | Madison ${ }^{\text {a }}$ amar |
| Wisconsin Ass'n of Insurance Agents. | J. G. Grundle | 207 E. Michigan St., Milwaukee |
| Insurance Federation of Wisconsin: | Walter W. Belson_- | 210 EMIčhigan St. Milwaukee |
| Wisconsin Fire Underwriters Ass'n | A. D. Olds | 828 N: ${ }^{\text {'Broadway }}$ Milwaukee |
| Wisconsin Mưtual Insurance Allianceltanch | H. L. Wittwer-. ${ }^{\text {a }}$, |  |
| Ass'n of Wisconsin Mutual Casualty Cos | H. L. Wittwer.---- | Madison |
| Wisconsin State Ass'n of Mutual Insurance Companies. | T. R. Schmidt_ction | Kewaskum nomay |
| Travelers Protective Ass'n of Wisconsin $-\cdots-1$ | Wm. F. Schad | 831 M. \& M. Bldg., Milwaukee |
| Wisconsin Retail Jewelers Ass'n | A. W. Anderso | Neenah |
| Wisconsin Laundry Owners Ass'n | E. E. Howard | Waukesha |
| Wisconsin Retail Lumbermen's Ass'n | D. S. Montgomery -- | 6115 Plankinton Bldg. Milwaukee |
| Wisconsin State Asc'n bf Retail Meat Dealers | Harvey L. Wickert-- | 1659 Oregon St., Oshkosh |
| State Medical Society of Wisconsin | J. G. Crownhart.-- | 119 E. Washington Ave., Madison |
| Men's Apparel Club of Wisconsin. | Albert Fein | 268 E. Water St., Milwauke |
| Wisconsin Mineral Aggregate Ass'n | G. F. Daggett...---- | 6098 Plankinton Bldg. Milwaukee |
| Motion Picture Theater Owners Ass'n. | H. C.Staab_ | 903-39th St., Milwaukee |
| Wisconsin Motor Coach Ass'n | John N. Cadby-....-- | 135 W. Wells St. $\%$. F Milwaukee |
| Wisconsin Municipal \& Highway Contractors Ass'n | E.J. McMah | 632 M. \& M. Bank Bldg., Milwaukee |
|  | H. L. Davis.-....ene | Appleton Post-Cres cent, Appleton |
| Wisconsin Nurses Association | Cornelia Van Kooy.- | Madison |
| Wisconsin Ass'n of Optometrists-------------- | Dr. A. E. Harte. | Evansville |
| Outdoor Adv. Ass'n of Wisconsin.----------- | Harry J. Fitzgerald.- | 300 N. Eighth St., Milwaukee |
| Wisconsin Ass'n of Personal Finance Cos...-- | D. E. Renshaw..---- | $\begin{aligned} & 405 \text { Bartlett Bldg., } \\ & \text { Milwaukee } \end{aligned}$ |
| Wisconsin Petroleum Ass'n | Elmer Pedley......-- | 5308 Greenfield Ave., West Allis |
| Wisconsin Pharmaceutical Ass'n | R. W. Clark_--.---- | Madison |
| Master Photo Finishers of America (Wisconsin Div.) | H. E. Bethe. | $\underset{\text { Green Bay }}{\text { 125 Main St., }}$ |
| Photographers Ass'n of Wisconsin.--.-.---.-- | J. L. Mutzbauer-.--- | 3518 W. Wis. Ave., Milwaukee |
| Wisconsin Master Plumbers Ass'n...-...-.-.-- | Charles Pelunek.-.-- | 774 N. Broadway, Milwaukee |

STATE WIDE ASSOCIATIONS OF WISCONSIN—Concluded

|  | Address correspondence to |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Wisconsin Ass'n of Power Engineers. . .-. .-. - | Arthur Paescke.-. - - | 221-15th Ave., Wauwatosa |
| Wisconsin Press Ass'n. | Louis H. Zimmerman | Burlington |
| Wisconsin Radio Trade Ass'n.--------------- | W. D. Baker | 757 N. Broadway, Milwaukee |
| Wisconsin Ass'n of Real Estate Brokers . .-. .- | Fortney Stark-.--.-. | 5516 North Ave., Milwaukee |
| Wisconsin Retailers Ass'n_ | M. Slattery-.-.-.-. | 288 E. Water St., Milwauke |
| Wisconsin Rye Millers Ass'n. | S. C. Northrop. | Watertown |
| Wisconsin Safe Deposit Ass'n. | M. F. Bahr.-.-..... | Nat'l Bank of Commerce, Milwaukee |
| Wisconsin Security Holders Ass'n.------.-.-. - | M. C. Hanna .-...-- | 309 Montgomery Bldg., Milwaukee |
| Sheet Metal Contractors Ass'n of Wisconsin .- |  | 2371 N. Grant Blvd., Milwaukee |
| Wisconsin Shoe Retailers Ass'n_ | J. Langenberg-....-- | 118 W. College Ave., Appleton |
| Wisconsin Shoe Travelers Ass'n. | C. W. Johnson....... | 334 S. 2nd St., Milwaukee |
| Wisconsin Ass'n of Taxicab Operators.......-- | W. D. Orchard.-.... | 14 E. Division St., Fond du Lac |
| Wisconsin State Telephone Ass'n | W. L. Smith. | Neillsville |
| Allied Independent Theaters of Wisconsin...- | E. F. Maertz_----- | Hotel Wisconsin, Milwaukee |
| Wisconsin Tire Dealers Ass'n_ | S. A. Rowe_ | 129 Michigan St., Milwaukee |
| Wisconsin Title Ass'n. | Geo. Decker-.-.--- | Wausau |
| Wisconsin Truck Owners Ass'n.. |  | 675 E. Water St., Milwaukee |
| Wisconsin Utilities Ass'n.. | John N. Cadby ---- | 105 W. Wells St., Milwaukee |
| Wisconsin Well Drillers Ass'n.-.-.----------- | H. A. Butler-------- | Delafield |

PRINCIPAL WISCONSIN PUBLICATIONS ${ }^{1}$


PRINCIPAL WISCONSIN PUBLICATIONS-Continued


## PRINCTPAL WISCONSIN PUBLICATIONS-Continued

| Post Office | 31) Name of Paper | $\begin{gathered} \text { Day of } \\ \text { Publication } \end{gathered}$ | Polities | Editor or Publisher |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Fountain City | Buffalo Co. Republican | Thu.-z-2-4 | Rep.-----2 | I. Hammergren |
| Fox Lake | Representative--- | Thu:---- |  | Frank H. Baker |
| Frederic | Star-- | Thu. | Rep.-4-4--8 | Harvey J. Olson |
| Friendship | Republic | Thu.---- | Rep.-.-------- | Harry S. Pierce |
| Galesville | Republica | Th |  | Bert A. Gipple |
| Gays Mills | Trdependent | Thu | In | C. E. Bellows |
| Genoa City - | Broddaster-n-10-0 | Thu. | Ind | H. N. Marsh Oliver L. Halsted |
| llett | Times $\qquad$ | Thu: | Rep | William G. Regul |
| Gildden.-. | Enterpris | Fri | Dem.----------- | Matthew J. Hart |
| Grafton | Enterpris | We |  | Douglas W. Botens |
| Granton-1 | Herald | Thu | Ind | Glenn D. McKee |
| Grantsburg | Journal | Thu | Re | F. B. Huth |
| Green Bay --- | Press-Ga | Daily |  | John K. Kline |
| Green Lake.-. | Green Lake Co. Reporter | Thu.-1-- | Rep | E. L. Howe Ptg. Co. |
| Greenwood | Gleaner---1-1 | Thu. |  | W. F. Neuenfeldt |
| Hales Corners | Tri-Town News --.--- | Thu |  | Maurice R. Jackson |
| Hamburg------ | Geflugel-Zuchter (Ger- | Monthly -- |  | Frank X. Thuma |
| Hammond.-2- | News - --- | Thu. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | Ind | F. E. Hartwig |
| Hancock -- | News ---1-1-1-1 | Fri. |  | Roy L, Thompson |
| Hartford | Times-1 |  | Ind. | Clarence R. Hathaway |
| Hartland.-1-- | News |  | Ind. | Carl B. Hansen |
| Hawkins | Chronicle |  | Ind: Rep.---4- | R. W. Richardson |
| Hayward. | Sawyer Co. Record \& Hayward Republican | Thu | Rep | Frank J. Schweger |
| Highland.-4-4- | Press-1 | Wed | Rep | George Dilley |
| Hilbert | Favorit | We | Rep | Frank E. Pieper |
| Hillsboro | Sentry-En | Th | Ind. | W. O. Shear |
| Hollandal | Review | Th | Rep | Bert |
| Horicon-m- | Reporter | Fri | Rep | H. E. Roate |
| Hortonv | Reviem | Th |  | J. W. Haughton |
| Hudson | Star-Opserver---2- | Th | Ind. |  |
| Humbir | Eriterprise |  |  | F. A. Emunson |
| , | Montreal River Miner | Fri | Ind. Rep. | Martil Vickers |
| Hustisford...e | News - ------------ | Fri. | Ind. | Willie Kaul |
| Independence-- | News-W | Thu | Re | G. L. Kirkpatrick |
| Iola-r-1 | Herald | Thu | Rep | Perry A. Norby |
| Iron River-...- | Pioneer-----.-.-.- | Thu: Daily |  | F. A. Emunson Stephen Bolles |
| Janesville -- |  | Daily | Ind. Rep. | Stephen Bolles |
| Jefferson | Banne | Thu | Dem..-- | C. J. Mueller |
| Juda | Community |  | Rep | G. E. Pixon |
| Juneau_- | Independent---- | Fri. | D | Clifford Bros. |
| Kaukauna - | Equity News | Semi-Mon. <br> Biw. |  | CeJ. Hansen |
| Kendal | Keyston | Fri |  | Henry A. Francisco |
| Kenosh | Free Pre | Fri | Lo | C. E. Murphy |
|  | News | Daily | Rep |  |
|  | Telegraph Courier | Thu. | Re | E. F. Marlott (Weekly editor of News) |
| Kewasku | Statesma | Fri. | Ind.-------- | D. J. Harbeck |
| Kewaune | Enterprise | Fri. | Dem | Chas. H. Schneider |
| Kiel. | Tri-Cd. Recor | Thu | In | Richard H. Lauson. |
| Kilbourn-.-. | Events | Thu. |  | Wm. A. Drumb |
| Kingston---- |  | Thu |  | A. G. Stiles |
| Crosse | Amerika-Herold \& Lincoln Freie Presse (German) |  |  | Julius Klein |
| \% 5 |  |  |  |  |
| 16.4ens: | (11 . . |  |  | Wausau \& Manitowoc) |
|  | Racquet |  |  |  |
|  |  | col. year) | Collegiate | Students-State <br> Normal School |
|  | Tribune \& Leader Press | D. \& S. |  | Henry Noll |
| Ladysmith - | News. | Fri.a-2. |  | Mack R. Bell |
| La Farge | Enterprise-----0, | Thu...- | Ind.----6.el | B. W. Koole uddr |
| Lake Geneva-- | News-Tribune-6.-:-2- | Thu.-大-6. |  |  |
| Lake Mills | ${ }^{\text {Leade }}$ Grant Co Heraidula | Thu. ${ }^{\text {Wed }}$ | Rep. Ind Rep.-.-- | C. L. Hubbs <br> A.L. Sherman |
| Laona- | Forest Co. Tribune. |  | Rep..-.- | P P F Yan Opens |
| Lodi-- | Cinterprise $=-=1$ | Thul-s- |  | Cassius L. Coward |
|  | Reviey |  |  | Ervin E. Kinkel |
| Loyal | Fribane | Thü.- | In | Cowles \& Steiner |

PRINCIPAL WISCONSIN PUBLICATIONS—Continued

| Post Office | Name of Paper | Day of Publication | Politics | Editor or Publisher |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Luck <br> Luxemburg <br> Madison. | Enterprise | Thu..------ | Dem. | Dick Pugh |
|  | News---------7------ |  |  | Earl A. Balza |
|  | American Thresherman Bulletin of State Bar | Monthly --- | Farm Equip..--- | J. L. Clark \& Mark G. |
|  | Ass'n.-.---------- | Quarterly .- | Law----------- | Gilson G. Glasier |
|  | Campaigner-- | Monthly--- | Prohibition.---- | Alfred B. Taynton |
|  | Cardinal_---------------- | D. ex. Mon. | Collegiate-------- | Students of Univ. of |
|  | Commerce Magazine .- | Mo. during coll. year | Com. \& Coll. --- | Students in Commerce |
|  | East Side News | Thu. | Ind. | Marshall F. Browne |
|  | Forward Press. | Monthly | Prohibition | A. B. Taynton |
|  | Municipality, The. | Monthly--- | Municipal Affairs | O. H. Sample <br> League of Wis. Muni- |
|  | Park \& Cemetery \& Landscape Garden'g | Monthly | Parks, et | O. H. Sample |
|  | Political Action. | Weekly | Prohibition | A. B. Taynton |
|  | Progressive <br> Quarterly Journal of | Sat. | Prog. Rep.-.---- | W. T. Evjue |
|  | Qpeech Ed. --..- | Quarterly .- | Pub. Speaking | Everett Hunt |
|  | Wis. Alumni Magazine- | Monthly--- | Coll. alumni..-- | B. E. McCormick (not issued August \& September) |
|  | Wis. Beekeeping ------ Wis. Botschafter(Ger.) | Monthly --- |  | H. F. Wilson |
|  | Wis. Congregational Church Life | Monthly | Religious | Fred L. Kohli |
|  | Wis. Country Magazine | $\begin{gathered} \text { Monthly--- } \\ \text { (coll. yr.) } \end{gathered}$ | Agric. colil. | Students Coll. of Agric. |
|  | Wis. Engineer | Monthly - | Engr. \& coll.-- | Wis. Eng. Journal |
|  | Wis. Horticulture | Monthly.-- | Horticultural | H. J. Rahmlow |
|  | Wis. Journal of Education. | Monthly -- |  | B. E. McCormick |
|  | Wis. Literary Magazine | Monthly -) | Collegiate | Students of U. of W. |
|  | Wis. Mag. of History | Quarterly | Historical | Joseph Schafer |
|  | Wis. Medical Journal | Monthly | Medical | J. G. Crownhart |
|  | Wis. Octopus | Monthly --- | College Humor-- | Students of U. of Wis. |
|  | Wis. State Journal | D. \& S. | Ind. | A. M. Brayton |
|  | Advocate | Thu. | Rep. | A. C. Walch |
| Manawa------ | Amerika-Herold \& LinFreie Presse |  | Rep. |  |
|  | Herald-News_ | Daily------- | Ind. | Edward W. Mackey |
|  | Pilot. | Thu. | Dem | E. S. Crowe |
|  | Times | Daily | Rep | A. O. Tripler |
| Marathon--.-- | Times | Thu.. |  | C. P. Clay |
|  | Eagle-Star- | Daily | Ind. Rep.--- | Frank E.Noyes |
|  | Union Labore | Fri. | Labor \& Dem..-- | Werner N. Schomaker |
| Marion-- | Advertiser- | Thu. | Rep | Elmer Byers |
| Markesan | Herald | Thu. | Ind | Roy P. Van Vuren |
| Marshfield----- | Record | Fri. | Ind. | C. V. Lake |
|  | Journal | Thu. |  | Rebsteck \& Witt |
|  | News-Herald | Daily | Ind. Rep | Howard A. Quirt |
|  | Wochenblatt (Ger.) | Thu.. |  | Jacob Rebsteck |
| Mauston. | Juneau Co. Chronicle-- | Thu. | Rep. | Temple \& Temple |
| Mayville.-...- | Star------- | Thu. | Rep.--------- | B. D. Hanson |
|  | Dodge Co. Pioneer (German) | Thu.-.-.--- |  | Conrad Mueller |
|  | News.----- | Wed. | Ind. | O. A. Gehrke |
| Mazomanie.- | Sickle | Fri. |  | H. L. Swan |
| Medford | Star-News | Thu. | Ind. Rep | W. H. Conrad |
| Mellen_---.--- | Weekly Record | Thu. |  | I. A. Kenyon |
| Melrose. | Chronicle. | Thu. | Rep. | Estate of E. E. Gil- |
| Menasha----- | Am. Anthropologist.-.- | Quarterly -- | Anthropol..----- | Robert H. Lowie |
|  | Amer. Political Science Review | Quarterly .- | Pol. Sci. | Geo. Banta Pub. Co. |
|  | Anchora of Delta |  |  |  |

PRINCIPAL WISCONSIN PUBLICATIONS-Continued

| Post Office | Name of Paper | Day of Publication | Politics | Editor or Publisher |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Menasha-con. | Banta's Greek Exch. | Quarterly | Coll. Frat. | Geo. B |
|  | Delta Chi Quarterly --- | Quarterly -- | Coll. Frat. | Robert T. Mason |
|  | Journal of the Optical <br> Soc. of Am. \& Review of Scientific Instruments | Monthly .-- |  | Paul D. Foote |
|  | Lyre of Alpha Chi <br> Omega | Quarterly -- | Coll. Frat. | Hazel E. Eckhart |
|  | Modern Language <br> Journal | Monthly .-- | Educ. | Nat'l Fed'n of Mod. |
|  | Paper Book Quarterly . | Quarterly (coll. yr.) | Coll. Frat....- | Owen Rall |
|  | Record | Daily | Rep. | Ira H. Clough |
|  | Alpha.----------- | Quarterly -- | Coll. Frat. | Mrs. Shirley Kresan Krieg |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Menomonee } \\ & \text { Falls } \end{aligned}$ | News | Fri. | Rep | C. W. Fraser |
| Menomonie..-- | Dunn C | Thu. | Rep | J. T. Flint |
| Merrill------- | Herald ----- | Thu. |  | W. B. Chilsen |
| Merrillan | Wis. Leader | Fri. | Rep | C. J. Johnson |
| Middleton-.--- | Times-Herald | Fri. | Ind. | T. R. Daniels |
| Milan--------- | Sentinel | Wed. | Ind. | Rogers \& Adams |
| Milltown------ | Herald | Thu. | Ind. | Arnold Jorgenson |
| Milton-.------- | College Review | Thu.-.-...-) | Collegiate-.---- | Students of Milton College |
|  | News |  | Ind. | Orlando H. Frantz |
| Milton Jct.---- | Telephone | Thu. | Ind | Orlando H. Frantz |
| Milwaukee---- | Advance------ | F'tn'tly | Ind. | B. C. Korn |
|  | Amer. School Bd. Jour. Brooms, Brushes and | Monthly | School Admin..- | Wm. C. Bruce |
|  | Mops | Monthly | Brushes | W. Braun |
|  | Butter \& Cheese Jour. Catholic Citizen | Weekly | Cheese Mfg. | E. K. Slater |
|  | Catholic Herald | Thu.-- | Catholic. | H. J. Desmond <br> Cath. Herald Pub. Co. |
|  | Catholic Journal of the New South | Sat. | Catholic | H. J. Desmond |
|  | Catholic Knight | Bi-mo. | Catholic | J. M. Callahan |
|  | Catholic School Journal | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Monthly } \\ & \text { (school yr.) } \end{aligned}$ | Educ. | Desmond Pub. Co. |
|  | Church Times | Monthly | Episcopal | Rev. W. H. Stone |
|  | Columbia (German) <br> (dated also at Winona, <br> Minn. \& St.Louis, Mo.) | Wed.- | Catholic. | Columbia Pub. Co. |
|  | \& Slovak) -- | Fri. | Ind. | J. V. Klabouch |
|  | Dairyland Journal_---- | Monthly | Milk \& Milk Prod. | Benjamin Fuelleman |
|  | Domacnost (Bohem.) - <br> East Side Post | We | Rep. | J. V. Kubis Walter Belson |
|  | Echo Weekly | Tues | Collegiate | Students of State |
|  | Excelsior (German) | Thu. | Catholic | Nos. Matt |
|  | Feed Bag- | Monthly - | Feed | D. K. Steenbergh |
|  | Flour and Feed ------ | Monthly | Feed | Packages Pub. Co. |
|  | Ford Dealer \& Service | Monthly | Auto | H. J. Larkin |
|  | Hausfrau (German) | Monthly | Family | H. H. Coleman |
|  | Herold (arman)-- | Manth | Cath. Hosp. | Gustav Haas Rev. A. M. Schwitalla |
|  | Ice Cream Review | Monthly | Ice Cream Mēg. | E. K. Slater |
|  | Industrial Arts Mag.-.-- | Monthly--- | Indus. \& Voc. Educ. | W. C. Bruce |
|  | Jewish Press (Yid. \& Eng.) | Wed. | Jew. Int | Isador S. Horwitz |
|  | Journal | D. \& S. | Ind. | L. W. Nieman |
|  | Jugo-Slovenski Obzar.- | Thu.------- |  | Vestnick Pub. Co. |
|  | Kodak | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Bi-mo.--- } \\ & \text { (coll. year) } \end{aligned}$ | Collegiate..-.-- | Students of Milw. Downer College |
|  | Kuryer Polski(Poush) -- | D. \& S...- | Ind. | Kuryer Pub. Co. |
|  | Landmann (Ger.)------ | Sat. |  | Excelsior Pub. Co. |
|  | Leader-------------- | Daily------ |  | E. J. Costello |
|  | M. A. C. Candle | Monthly | Cpiscopal | F. C. Morehouse |
|  | Marquette Law Review | 4 times | Legal Col | Marquette Law Stud. |
|  |  | (College yr. |  |  |

PRINCIPAL WISCONSIN PUBLICATIONS-Continued


## PRINCIPAL WISCONSIN PUBLICATIONS—Continued

| Post Office | Name of Paper | Day of Publication | Politics | Editor or Publisher |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New Lisbon --- | Times \& Juneau Co. Argus | Thu. | Rep | C. A. Leicht |
| New London- | Press-Republican. | Biw. | Ind | Press-Republican, Inc. |
| New Richmond | Journal...-- | Biw | Ind | Doris Holbrook and George D. Wing |
|  | News | Biw. | Ind. | F. A. R. Van Meter |
| Norwalk- | Star- | Fri. | Ind | E. G. Hesselgrave |
| Oakfield-...---- | Enterpris | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Thu } \\ & \text { Fri. } \end{aligned}$ | Ind | J. A. Cummings |
| Oconto-------- | Modern Brotherhood (dated also at Mt. Mor ris, Ill.) | Monthly | M. B. of A. | P. A. Badour |
|  | Oconto Co. Reporter.-- | Thu. | Rep..---------- | D. L. Buckles |
| Oconto Falls-.- | Herald | Thu. | Rep. | R. P. Smith |
| Ojibwa--.-.---- | Courier | Fri. | Dem | J. B. Spaulding |
| Omro--- | Herald | Thu. | Rep | F. A. Siebensohn |
| Onalaska | La Crosse Co. Record.- | Thu. |  | E. G. Showers |
| Oregon-- | Observer | Thu. | Ind | E. F. Kramer |
|  | Sourna | Thu. |  | F. A. Letch |
| Oshkosh-------- | Teachers Col. Advance | Wed. | Collegia | F. C. Letch |
|  | Northwestern.-.-.-.-. | Daily | Rep. | O. J. Hardy |
| Osseo | News | Thu. | Rep. | J. T. Quimby |
| Owen | Enterprise | Thu. | Rep. | V. P. Barager |
| Oxford | Times. |  |  | (See Central Union, Westfield) |
| Palmyra <br> Pardeeville | Enterprise | Thu. | Ind. | Lura Dow |
|  | Pardeeville-Wyocena Times | Thu. | Ind. Rep. |  |
| Park Falls | Herald --------------- | Fri. | Ind. Rep. | W. K. Currie |
|  | Leader | Thu. | Rep. | M. D. Hinshaw |
| Pepin | Herald | Thu. | Dem | L. A. Axtell |
| Peshtigo------- | Times | Thu. | Non-Po | M. J. Smith |
| Phillips------- | Bee. | Thu. | Rep. | G. R. Foster |
|  | Times | Fri. | Dem | G. E. Sockett |
|  | Wis. Hom | Monthly | Agric | F. A. Kremer |
| Plainfield | Sun- | Fri. | Rep... | W. H. Fields |
| Platteville------ | Exponen | Semi-mo. (Coll. year) | Normal School-- | Students of Platteville Normal |
|  | Grant Co. News | Fri..-- | Pro. Rep. | M. R. Dugdale |
|  | Journal | Wed |  | C. H. Gribble |
|  | Witness | Wed | Ind. Rep. | W. M. Rindlaub |
|  | Market News . | Monthly .-- | Dairying and Cheese making | F. G. Swoboda |
|  | Post (Ger.) --- ------ | Weekly | Ind.----------- | Wandersleben Bros. |
| Portage------- | Review Herald Reporter | Biweekly .-- | Ind. | J. J. Hooper |
|  | Register Democrat. .- - <br> Wis. State Register | Daily | Rep | A. A. Porter |
|  | Democrat---- | Thu. | Rep. | A. A. Porter |
|  |  |  |  | (weekly editor of Register Democrat) |
| Pt. Washington | Herald | Wed. | Ind | W. B. Krause |
|  | Pilot Star \& Grafton Enterprise | Thu. |  |  |
| Pr. du Chien--- | Press | Fri. |  | C. M. Butler |
|  | Campoinette | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Bimo...---- } \\ & \text { (Coll. year) } \end{aligned}$ | Collegiate.------ | Students of Campion College |
|  | Courier------ | Tues.------ | Dem. | H. E. Howe |
|  | Crawford Co. Press | Wed. | Rep.--------- | J. H. Frazier |
| Prairie du Sac - | Sauk Co. News | Thu. | Non-political---- | Bert Geigerich |
| Prescott | News-1- | Thu. | Ind. | W. H. Hansen |
| Racine... | Journal New | Daily | Rep. | F. W. Starbrick |
|  | Review- | Thu. | Community Int. | Arch Ely (Free dist.) |
|  | Times Call_--------- | Daily .-.- | Ind. Rep.---- | W. S. Goodland |
|  | Wis. Agriculturist and Farmer |  | Agric. | Wis. Ag'st Pub. |
| Randolph_---- | Advance. | Thu. | Ind. Rep | L. E. Williams |
| Random Lake - | Times | Thu. | Local | H. C. Scholler |
| Redgranite---- | Times | Thu. | Ind. | Redgranite Times |
| Reedsburg----- | Free Press | Thu. | Ind. | G. J. Seamans |
| Reeseville. | Times | Fri.- | Ind. | Mary J. Green Emil Klentz |

PRINCIPAL WISCONSIN PUBLICATIONS—Continued

| Post Office | Name of Paper | Day of Publication | Politics | Editor or Publisher |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Rhinelander | N | Thu |  | H. E. Slossen C. G. Ferris J. J. Voenmastek <br> A. F. Ender <br> S. W. Fogo <br> A. P. Andrews <br> A. J. Johnson <br> Students Ripon Coll. |
|  | News | Daily |  |  |
| Rib Lak | Heral | Fri |  |  |
| Rice Lak | Chronoty | W |  |  |
| Richland C | Rep. Obs |  | Rep |  |
| Rio | Journal | Thu | Ind |  |
| Ripon-------- | College Days.---------- | Tues. <br> (Coll. year) <br> Fri. | Collegiate <br> Non-Partisan |  |
|  | Comm |  |  | O. A. Luck <br> E. Howe |
|  | Press | Thu | Rep |  |
| River Falls --- | Journal_------------- | Thu | Collegiate | C. E. White Students River Falls State Nor. School <br> C. E. Nelson |
|  | Student Voice <br> Times | Wed.----------- |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Rosholt.- | Community Pres | Thu | Neut | W. M. Schwartze |
| St. Croix Falls St. Francis | Standard Press Our Young People, | Thu. | Rep. | W. R. Vezina |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Sauk City | Pioneer Presse (Ger.) - | Thu. |  | Max. N. Ninman |
| Seymour | Press | Thu |  | H. J. Van Vairen |
| Shawano. | Reporter--.-.------- | Thu.------ | Prog. Rep......- |  |
|  | Leader Advocate | Thu. |  | Shawano Co. Leader Pub. Co. <br> M. R. Stanley |
|  | Shawano Co. Journal -- |  |  | Arthur Mathwig |
| Sheboygan-.-.- | Amerika (German)--- <br>  | Daily .-.-.-- | Rep..--------- | Oscar F. Huhn |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | National Demokrat \& Sheboygan Zeitung-(German) <br> Press |  | Rep.----------- | Oscar F. Huhn <br> C. E. Bronghton Rex Theater Corp. |
|  |  | Dail | Ind |  |
|  | Rex Mov |  | Mo |  |
| Sheb'yg'n Falls | Sheboygan Co. News .- | Thu.---...- | Rep. | R. A. Perry <br> H. E. Bitney |
| Shell Lake-..-- | Washburn Co. Register Pick and Gad. | Sat.-.-.------- | Rep. <br> Ind. |  |
|  |  | Thu.....------ |  | H. E. Bitne |
| Shullsburg <br> Siren | Messenger--------------- |  | Ind. <br> Ind. Rep. | C. A. Bibcock <br> P. J. Sauer |
| Slades Corners Soldiers Gr. | Mugwump | Thu.------------ |  |  |
|  | Reveille --.----.-.-.-- |  | Ind. Rep.-.------ | P. J. Sauer <br> A. C. Rasmussen |
| Somerset <br> S. Milwaukee_ |  | Thu. |  | W. D. Shay <br> F. O. Wipe <br> F. L. Hook |
|  | Journal-------------- | Fri....-------- | Ind.---------------- |  |
| South Wayne_ - <br> Sparta | Homestead.----------- |  |  | F. L. Hook Harry Hough |
|  |  | Thu. | Rep. Dem. | J. W. Spradling W. C. B. Showers |
| Spencer | Monroe Co. Democ:at |  | Ind. Rep.----------- | L. L. Quimby <br> E. M. Bardill <br> W. R. Purdy \& Sons |
| Spooner---.---- | Advocate-----------------Home News | Fri..--------- |  |  |
|  |  |  | Ind.--------------------- |  |
| Spring Valley-- | Sun-_---------------- | Thu.....----- |  | W. R. Purdy \& Sons Charles Lowater |
|  |  |  | Rep. - ${ }^{\text {Lib }}$ Com.------ | W. H. Bridgman <br> Fernando Barrionuevo Stan. Staruszkiewicz |
| Stevens Point-- | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Cultura (Spanish) } \\ & \text { Gwiazda Polarna(Pol.) } \\ & \text { Jaskola (Polish) } \end{aligned}$ | Monthly <br> Sat. |  |  |
| Stoughton |  | Sat. <br> Monthly | Ind. <br> Gen. \& Wome Interests |  |
|  |  | Daily <br> Weekly Coll. year) | Ind. Rep. Collegiate | B. M. Wrotnowski <br> F. W. Leahy <br> Students St. Pt. Nor. |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Rolnik ( P | Fri.------- | Ind. | Stanley Staruszkiewicz |
|  | Courier | Daily |  | W. K. Mickelson |
|  | Journal | Fri |  | E. B. Crawford |
| Sturgeon Bay-- |  |  | Re | H. J. Sanderson \& A. T. Harris |
|  | Door Co. | Thu.------- | Ind. <br> Ind. | L. E. Hodge <br> T. G. Stone |
| Sun Prai ie...Superior | Countryman <br> Cooperative Pyramid <br> Builder <br> Farmers Telegram <br> Labor Journal $\qquad$ <br> Peptomist $\qquad$ <br> Punikki (Finnish) $\qquad$ <br> Telegram $\qquad$ <br> Tidende (Norw.-Dan.) |  |  |  |
|  |  | Monthly <br> Thu. | Coop. Trad..-- <br> Agric. | George Halomen <br> (Weekly supplement to mail ed. of Telegram) |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Fri.F'tn'tly | Labor. Collegiate | M. M. Krieps Students Superior Normal (Free) |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Semi-mo. <br> Daily <br> Fri. $\qquad$ |  | K. A. Suvanto Gordon McQuarrie J. J. Fuhr |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |

PRINCIPAL WISCONSIN PUBLICATIONS-Concluded



Spring and Winter in Madison.

# SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY OF MATERIAL ON PRESENT DAY WISCONSIN GOVERNMENT AND GOVERNMENTAL PROBLEMS ${ }^{1}$ 

(Supplemental to Statutes, Departmental Reports, and Blue Book Articles.)

## GOVERNMENT

(The most important sources of information on government are the files of the Blue Book, articles which have been reprinted from Blue Books, and official reports and studies of the various state departments.)

Constitution of the United States and of the state of Wisconsin, with amendments to 1929 ; also a brief history of the admission of Wisconsin to the union and of the organic law of Wisconsin from 1787 to 1848. For sale by Bureau of Purchases, Madison. 10ć.

Fitzpatrick, E. A. Wisconsin. Milwaukee, Bruce Publishing Company, 1928. 429p.
(The) Municipality: Official monthly publication of the league of Wisconsin Municipalities. 114 N. Carroll Street, Madison. One year, $\$ 2.50$.
Noll, Henry. County and municipal organization. Madison, Wis. 1922. 36p. Explanatory and historical account of public officials in Madison and in Dane County. Reprinted from the Wisconsin State Journal by the Dane county league of women voters.
Thomas, S. M. (The) government of Wisconsin. N. Y. Macmillan, 1929, 109p.
Turner, Jennie M. Wisconsin Pioneers: Some lessons on Wisconsin. Published by the Wisconsin Magazine and C. C. Nelson Publishing Company, Appleton, 1929. Copies from Wisconsin State Board of Vocational Education.
Wisconsin-Governor. Message of Philip F. La Follette to the legislature, regular session, 1931, Jan. 15, 1931. 27p.
Wisconsin-Legislature. Interim committee on administration and taxation. Report. 1926. Madison, 72p. Interim committee to investigate the advisability of a consolidation of city and county governments in Milwaukee county. Report to the 1927 legislature. Senate jour. May 11, 1927.
Wisconsin-Secretary of State. Election methods of Wisconsin: a guide for election officials and students of state government. Madison, 72p. Lists of state, congressional, judicial, legislative and county officers of Wisconsin.
Wisconsin League of Women Voters. Legislative radio programs, broadcast weekly over the Milwaukee Journal Station, dealing with important governmental and legislative issues in Wisconsin. Copies of each of these addresses have been placed on file in the Municipal Reference Library, City Hall, Milwaukee.

[^33]Witte, E. E. Trail blazer; and (A) Law making laboratory. State government, Apr. 1930. Articles on work of Wisconsin legislative reference library. Obtained from Leg. Ref. Library, Madison.

## AGRICULTURE AND MARKETING

Bakken, Henry H. American cheese factories in Wisconsin, Madison, 1930. 29p. (Wisconsin university - Agricultural experiment station, Research bulletin 100).
Emery, J. Q. (The) wonderful story of Wisconsin's dairy industry. Milwaukee, 1924. 18p. Copies obtained from Wisconsin Dept. of Agriculture and Markets, Madison.
Kirsch, William. (The) farmer, the state and the marketing problem. Madison, 1925. 13p. (Wisconsin-Dept. of Markets, Bulletin, Apr. 30, 1925).
(The) history and accomplishments of the Wisconsin cheese producers' federation. Madison, 1925. 23p. (Wisconsin-Department of Markets, Bulletin, Nov. 15, 1925).
It pays to know your produce. Madison, 1926. 10p. (Wiscon-sin-Department of Markets, Bulletin, June 15, 1926).
Macklin, Theodore. Cooperative dairy marketing plans. Madison, 1924. 24p. (Wisconsin university - Agricultural experiment station, Bulletin 367).
Cooperative marketing of farm products in Wisconsin. 1921, 1923. 2pts. (Wisconsin university - Agricultural experiment station, special circular and bulletin 346). Pt. 2 briefly mentions the marketing activities of the Wisconsin cranberry sales company, and describes the work of the Wisconsin cheese producers' federation.
Marketing by cooperative sales companies. Madison, 1923. 32p. (Wisconsin university-Agricultural experiment station, Bulletin 346).
Marketing by federations. Madison, 1920. 24p. (Wisconsin university-Agricultural experiment station, Bulletin 322).
Macklin, Theodore and M. A. Schaars. Cooperative butter marketing in Wisconsin. Madison, 1928. 39p. (Wisconsin universityAgricultural experiment station, Bulletin 401).
Odell, E. A. (A) history of Green county's cheese industry: how it originated, beginning of the factory system, men who figured in the pioneer development. 1928. 17p. (Reprint of articles published in the Monroe evening times, Feb. 1928).
Trewartha, G. T. (The) dairy industry in Wisconsin 1923, 1926. 2 pts. Madison. pt. 1 (The) dairy industry of Wisconsin as a geographic adjustment. pt. 2 (The) Green county, Wisconsin foreign cheese industry.
Whitson, A. R. and O. E. Baker. Climate of Wisconsin and its relation to agriculture. Madison, 1928. 46p. (Wisconsin univer-sity-Agricultural experiment station, Bulletin 223, rev.)
Wisconsin-Dairy and food commission. Process cheese. Report to legislature of 1925: report. Madison, 1926. 45p. (Bulletin no. 15).
Wisconsin-Dept. of Agriculture. Agricultural statistics for Wisconsin. (A) graphic view of Wisconsin dairying. Wis. crop and livestock reporter, Sept. 1924. Maps and charts giving data about Wisconsin's crops and dairy products. Also gives a table showing the milk and cheese production in the various counties in 1923.

Wisconsin council of agriculture. Report of the farmers get-together conference. Marshfield, Wis. 1929. 36p. Copies sent out by Wisconsin Department of Agriculture.
Wisconsin farmers' institutes. Forty years of farmers' institutes. 1924. 43p. (Bulletin no. 37). Madison.

## CONSERVATION AND RECREATION

Brown, Charles E. Scenic and historic Wisconsin: guide to one thousand features of scenic, historic, and curious interest in Wisconsin, arranged by cities and villages. Madison, 1927. 69p.
Crocker, D. A. Pulpwood in the lake states. N. Y. 1926. 75p. (American paper and pulp association, Woodlands section series, no. 3) Relates to Wisconsin, Michigan, and Minnesota.
Kittredge, Joseph. Forest planting in the lake states. Washington, 1929. 88p. (U. S.-Agriculture, Department of, Department bulletin no. 1497).
Mauthe, William. (The) Wisconsin conservation program. Wausau, 1928. 19p. Published and distributed by the Wisconsin division of the Izaak Walton league of America, Frank N. Graass, Sec.-Treas., Sturgeon Bay, Wisconsin.
Milwaukee, (Wis.). Journal-Public Service Bureau. Wisconsin Birds. 1929. 108p. Wisconsin fish. 1929. 68p. Wisconsin trees. 1929. 148p.
Packer, B. G. Happy land: then and now. Chic. Edward Hines Farm Land Co. 1929. 45p.
Rohan, B. J. Our forests: a national problem. Appleton, Wis. C. C. Nelson, 1929. 187p.

Wilson, F. G. (The) farm timberlot. Madison, 1929. 31p. (Wisconsin University - Agricultural experiment station, Bulletin 407).

Wisconsin-Conservation commission. Forest trees of Wisconsin: how to know them; a pocket manual. Madison, 1928. 64p.

State parks of Wisconsin. 1930. Includes illustrations and a map showing the state parks and the proposed state parks.
Wisconsin-Conservation commission and Wisconsin Board of Health. Stream pollution in Wisconsin: special report. Madison, 1927. 328p. Joint report concerning activities in the control of stream pollution, July 1, 1925 to Dec. 21, 1926.
Wisconsin-Department of Agriculture and markets. Wisconsin: land of health and happiness. Madison, 1930. 48p. (Bulletin no. 104).
Wisconsin-Highway commission. Wisconsin: Facts about its highways, history, industry and opportunities. (Published for the sixth international road congress. Washington, D. C. Oct. 6 to 11, 1930).
Wisconsin-Legislature. On Wisconsin: souvenir of official state of Wisconsin southern tour. Madison, 1928. 31p. Published by the official legislative committee in charge of the southern tour.
Wisconsin-Legislature-Interim committee on forestry and public lands. Report. 1929. 46p.
Wisconsin commercial forestry conference. Forestry in Wisconsin: a new outlook. Milw. 1928. 194p. Official report of the conference. Discusses land and forest situation in Wisconsin, what forests mean, forestry by private owners, fire control in Wisconsin, the forest crop tax law, and forest utilization.
Wisconsin state chamber of commerce. Wisconsin facts. Madison, 1930. 28p. Prepared for the National editorial association visiting Wisconsin in 1930.

## EDUCATION

## High School

Callahan, John. (The) financial situation in Wisconsin high school districts. Madison, 1926. 87p.
Wisconsin-State superintendent. High school manual of home economics for grades seven to ten inclusive. Madison, 1927. 114p. Prepared by the committee of the Wisconsin home economics association.
Wisconsin-State superintendent. Manual for the high schools of Wisconsin. 1924.

## Industrial Education

Wisconsin Magazine Feb. 1927 (vocational school number). Includes a foreword which dedicates this number to the working boys and girls of Wisconsin.
Wisconsin-Board of vocational education. Conference with local boards of vocational education and local directors: text of addresses. Madison, 1928. 131p.

Training and status of teachers in Wisconsin part-time schools. Madison, 1925-30. 2 pts. (Teacher training bulletin No. 1, 14).

## Schools

Callahan, John. Equalizing educational opportunity in Wisconsin: a survey of present inequalities in terms of wealth with a proposed solution. Madison, 1924. 62p. Deals with the distribution of state school funds.
Fowlkes, J. G. (The) accounting of public school expenditures in Wisconsin; and State support for public schools in Wisconsin. Madison, 1924-31. 2 pts. (Wisconsin university-Bureau of educational research, Bulletin no. 4, no. 12). Pt. 2 is by J. G. Fowlkes and L. F. Jones.
Holt, F. O. and J. G. Fowlkes. School bonded indebtedness in nineteen Wisconsin cities. Madison, 1925. 60p. (Wisconsin uni-versity-Bureau of educational research, Bulletin no. 5). Deals particularly with the status of Janesville among the larger cities of the state as to its ability to afford schools and as to its practice of spending money for their maintenance.
Patzer, C. E. Public education in Wisconsin. Madison, 1924. 511p. Issued by the Department of Public Instruction.
Wisconsin-Legislature-Interim committee on education. Report submitted to the legislature of 1931, entitled, A plan for reorganizing Wisconsin's system of education, 208p.
Wisconsin-State Superintendent. Official school directory. 193031. Courses of study. Madison, 1929. 2 pts. pt. 1 For the elementary schools of Wisconsin. 1929. pt. 2 For the state graded schools and grades below high schools, 1929.
Kittle, William. Brief history of the board of regents of the normal schools of Wisconsin, 1857-1925. 1924. 18p. Madison. Board of Normal Regents.

History of the normal school fund of Wisconsin 1850-1922: normal school fund income of Wisconsin. 1924. 14p. Madison. Board of Normal Regents.

History of the special departments in the normal schools of Wisconsin, 1914-1925. 24p. Madison. Board of Normal Regents.

Rise of the summer school system in the normal schools of Wisconsin. 1907-1925; and Normal school bureau, 1909-1925. 1925. 15p. Madison. Board of Normal Regents.

Plenzke, O. H. and E. G. Doudna. (The) training and work of high school teachers in Wisconsin in new positions. Madison, 1930 16 p . Issued by state superintendent of public instruction.
Wisconsin-State Superintendent. Certification of teachers in Wisconsin. Madison, 1930. 19p.

Field problems of Wisconsin rural teachers. Madison, 1929. 74 p .

Problems considered are those of general technique, special technique, general management, and community relationships.

Institutions training rural teachers in Wisconsin. Madison, 1930.

A map presented to the Interim committee on education of the Wisconsin legislature.
Wisconsin state teachers' association. Report of the committee on teacher welfare survey in rural schools. Madison, 1930. 11p. (Bulletin No. 6).
Wisconsin teachers' and young peoples' reading circles. Wisconsin reading circle annual. 1930-31.

## University of Wisconsin

Ferger, W. F. Enrollment in the University of Wisconsin: a statistical study of the past and probable future enrollment in the university and high schools of Wisconsin. Madison, 1929. 48p. (Wisconsin university, Bulletin, General series no. 1364).
Price, R. R. The financial support of state universities: a study of the financial resources of state universities in the light of the experience of the universities of the old northwest territory, with a suggested policy for the future. Cambridge, Mass. 1924. 205p. (Harvard studies in education, v. 6). Gives particular attention to financial support of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Wisconsin universities.
Pyre, J. F. A. Wisconsin: a study of the state, the capital city and the university N. Y. 1920. 419p. Oxford University Press, American Branch.
Schmidtmann, J. C. State universities add billions to nation's wealth. Current history, May 1927.
Thoma, Harry. On Wisconsin: a brief history of the university from its inception to its present greatness. Wisconsin alumni magazine, Jan., Feb., March, 1931.
True, A. C. History of agricultural education at the University of Wisconsin (in his History of agricultural education in the U. S., 1929).

## HIGHWAYS AND TRAFFIC REGULATION

League of Wisconsin Municipalities. Model traffic ordinance. Municipality. Oct. 1929.
Smith, A. E. (A) state road system which is no system: like the immortal Topsy, Wisconsin's highway program just growed county by county: it is not a comprehensive state plan. Wis. Magazine, Feb. 1930.
Steeholm, Hardy and others. Through roads in Wisconsin. Wisconsin Magazine, Jan. 1928. Articles by Hardy Steeholm, H. J. Kuelling, Charles Leigh, A. E. Smith.
Wisconsin-Highway commission. Official highway map of Wisconsin, showing state trunk highways, important county trunk highways, and federal highways.
Wisconsin-Legislature-Interim traffic committee. Report. Madison, 1931. 20 p .

## INDUSTRY

Alexander, J. H. H. Wisconsin Industry, past and present. Wisconsin Magazine, Jan.-Mar. 1930. 3 pts. pt. 1. Way back when Wisconsin had more flour mills than Minneapolis, decline of the flour milling industry. pt. 2. The golden era of lumbering. pt. 3. Modern manufacturing period. Contains tables listing the twenty leading industries in Wisconsin in 1880, 1890, 1910, 1920 and 1925.
Wisconsin-Department of agriculture. Wisconsin's metal-working industries. Madison, 1926. 129p. (Bulletin no. 80).
Wisconsin-Geological and natural history survey. Geography and industries of Wisconsin. Geography and economic development of southeastern Wisconsin by R. H. Whitbeck. 1921. (Bulletin no. 58).

Geography of southwestern Wisconsin, by W. O. Blanchard. 1924. (Bulletin no. 65).

Brief outline of the geology, physical geography, geography, and industries of Wisconsin, by W. O. Hotchkiss and E. F. Bean. 1925. (Bulletin 67).

Wisconsin manufacturers' association. Classified directory of Wisconsin manufacturers. Madison. 1930. 390p.

## INSURANCE

Becker, Samuel. (The) administrative control of insurance in Wisconsin. Wisconsin law review. Apr. 1927.
Wisconsin-Legislature-Interim committee on fire insurance. Report. Madison, 1931. 94p. Includes information on the present rating law and how it functions, on the unauthorized fire insurance and on the reciprocal tax law.

## LABOR

Labor laws of the state of Wisconsin and orders of the Industrial Commission. 1930. 275p. Compiled and published pursuant to Chapter 393, Laws of 1929, by the Wisconsin Legislative Reference Library, Madison.
Schoetz, Max. (The) industrial commission of Wisconsin and its administration of the workmen's compensation act. (In Marquette law review, v. 7 , no. 1, 1922, p. $37-45$ ). Briefly reviews some of the fundamental cases decided by the Wisconsin supreme court with reference to the administration of the compensation act.
Swartz, Nelle. Accidents to children and increased liability (in U. S. Labor statistics, Bulletin no. 389, 1925, p. 121-28.) Paper presented at the Proceedings of Association of governmental labor officials of the U. S. and Canada, 1924. Includes discussion of Wisconsin law by Taylor Frye.
Wilcox, F. M. Medical care and cost. (in International association of industrial accident boards and commissions proceedings, v. 16, 1929, p. 74-82). Relates to Wisconsin experience with compensation for industrial accidents.

Wisconsin's labor laws and their administration by the Industrial commission. (in Wisconsin university-University extension dept. School of citizenship, 1923, p. 10-12).
Wisconsin State federation of labor. Proceedings of legislative conference. Biennial. Milwaukee.

Proceedings of the annual convention. Milwaukee.
Wisconsin labor. Annual. Milwaukee.

## NORTHERN WISCONSIN

Hibbard, B. H. and others. Tax delinquency in northern Wisconsin, Madison, 1928-29. 2 pts. (Wisconsin university-Agricultural experiment station, Bulletin 399, 406). Pt. 1 shows development of present tax delinquency situation, discusses tax delinquency as a cause of delinquency, and comments on the help of new forest crop law and school tax equalization law. Pt. 2 relates to Lincoln county, Wisconsin.
Wehrwein, G. W. Land ownership, utilization and taxation in Bayfield county, Wisconsin; and Influence of soils on land ownership in Bayfield county, Wisconsin, by C. E. Born. Journal of Land and Public Utility Economics, May 1930.
Wisconsin-Department of agriculture. (The) land economic inventory of northern Wisconsin: what it is and what it can be used for. Madison, 1929. 3 pts. (Bulletin No. 97, 100). Pt. 2 consists of forest and form cover maps.
Wisconsin university-Agricultural extension service. Making the most of Wisconsin land, Madison, 1929-31. 3 pts. (Special circulars) Pt. 1 Marinette county. Pt. 2 Ashland county. Pt. 3 Taylor county.

## POWER

Dorau, H. B. (The) changing character and extent of municipal ownership in the electric light and power industry and Forces affecting municipally owned electric plants in Wisconsin, by E. O. Malott, Chicago Institute for Research in Land Economics and Public Utilities, 1929, 2 pts. (Studies in Public utility economics, Research monograph, no. 1-2).
Duffee, F. W. and G. W. Palmer. Turn on the light. Madison, 1923. 46p. (Wisconsin university - Agricultural extension service, Circular 163). Discusses the use of electricity on the farm.
Kanneberg, Adolph. Our water rights, how present laws define and explain: presents comprehensive survey of Wisconsin Water Power Act. 1928. 78p.
Laack, J. A. Water and light department, Plymouth, Wisconsin, 1929: resumé of data relative to the financial expansion and physical growth of a municipal utility. Plymouth, Wis., 1929, 135p. Publication authorized by Common council and water and light commission of Plymouth.
Malott, E. O. Integration of Public and private electric plants in Wisconsin. Jour. of land and public utility economics. Nov. 1928.

Wisconsin-Legislature-Interim Committee on water and electric power. Report, 1929, 365p.
Wisconsin-Railroad commission. Order in the matter of the investigation on motion of the commission of accounting for merchandise and appliance sales. Madison, 1930. 8p.
Wisconsin university-Agricultural engineering department. Some notes on rural electrification in Wisconsin. 1927. 12p.
Wisconsin committee on the application of electricity to agriculture. Report. (annual) 1927. Madison.

## PUBLIC HEALTH

Harper, C. A. Wisconsin's progress in conquering disease shown graphically by, state board of health charts. Wisconsin medical journal, April 1925. Shows death rate in Wisconsin as compared with U. S. registration area for various diseases.

Wisconsin State Medical Society. (A) Handbook for speakers on public health in Wisconsin, Madison 1924. Gives a few comparative statistics on diseases in Wisconsin compared with other areas.

## PUBLIC UTILITIES

Bennett, Edward. (The) inadequacy of the Public utilities law of Wisconsin. Madison, 1930. 23p. (Wisconsin university-College of Engineering, Studies in electrical engineering, Reprint No. 18).
Gettle, L. E. Commission regulation of municipally owned utilities, Madison, 1927. 19p. Is particularly concerned with the situation in Wisconsin.
Wisconsin-Railroad commission. Report on indeterminate permits in Wisconsin. Madison, 1929, 261p. In response to resolution 100, A. of the 1929 session of the legislature.

State versus local regulation of public utilities. Madison, 1925. 68p. The preface states that this report is submitted to the Wisconsin legislature because of the fact that the necessity for state regulation of public utilities is not generally understood and appreciated, as manifested by attempts to abolish it.

## SOCIAL WELFARE PROBLEMS

Grimm, Harriet E. How Wisconsin cares for her wards. Wiscon$\sin$ State Journal, Nov. 20, 1927-Mar. 4, 1928.
Mc Govern, Francis Edward. (The) crippled child and the state's responsibility. Madison, 1929. 13p. Issued by the Board of vocational education of Wisconsin. Speech before Wisconsin legislature, Jan. 24, 1929.
Olds, F. Perry. Facts about Wisconsin institutions. Milwaukee Journal, 1930. 40p. Presents conditions in the 17 state institutions. Singles out the highlights of difficulty and suggests in general terms what must be done to bring Wisconsin's work for its charges up to modern standards. Reprints from articles and editorials published in the Milwaukee Journal.
Wisconsin-Board of control. Handbook and directory of state, county and private institutions for the care of the defective, dependent, and delinquent classes, 1928.

Report of a study made of the hours of labor in the state charitable and penal institutions. Wis. assembly journal, Mar. 11, 1931.

Wisconsin-Legislature-Prison labor investigating committee Report. Madison, 1929. 23p.
Wisconsin university-Bureau of economics and sociology. Directory of social work agencies. Madison, 1929. 46p. (Information bulletin no. 2).
Wisconsin association for the disabled. Care and education of crippled children and disabled adults. Madison, 1928. 53p. (Bulletin no. 1)
Wisconsin conference of social work. Proceedings. 1918, 1919, 1920, 1922, 1929, 1930. Formerly known as Wisconsin state conference of charities and corrections. In 1921 no conference was held. No proceedings available, 1923-1928.

Children's code committee. Report; and Summary of the recommendations. Madison, 1928. 2 parts.

Children's code. Milwaukee, 1929. 77p. Reprint of ch. 439, laws of 1929, with an appendix containing explanatory notes.

Committee on crime and criminal justice. Report of conditions in Wisconsin penal, correctional, and charitable institutions, with recommendations. Madison. March, 1931. 20p.

## STATE FINANCE

Wisconsin-Bureau of the *budget. Wisconsin state budget: Showing estimated and actual receipts and disbursements. 1931.
Wisconsin-Governor. Budget message of Philip F. La Follette to the Wisconsin legislature, Jan. 29, 1931. 16p.

## TAXATION

Blough, J. Roy. The geographical problem in Wisconsin taxation. 1930. (Wisconsin-Tax commission, bulletin No. 39).

French, L. C. and M. R. Jeffries. Situation in northern Wisconsin counties in regard to increase in tax delinquency. Milwaukee Journal, Mar. 13, 20, 22, 27, 29, June 2, 5, 1927.
Groves, H. M. Ability to pay and the tax system in Dane county, Wisconsin. Madison, 1930. 33p. (Wisconsin university - Bureau of business and economic research, Bulletin, No. 2).
Hibbard, B. H. and B. W. Allin. Tax burdens compared: farm, city, village. Madison, 1927. 26p. (Wisconsin university-Agricultural experiment station, Bulletin 393). Study of the tax situation in Dane county, Wisconsin.
Leffler, G. L. Wisconsin industry and the Wisconsin tax system. Madison, 1930. 85p. (Wisconsin university-Bureau of business and economic research, Bulletin No. 1.)

Study comparing industrial prosperity and tax burdens in Wisconsin, Minnesota, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Michigan and New York, replying to unfavorable advertising of Wisconsin and her industries, and applying certain tests to show the fallacy of each.
MacMillin, F. N. (The) extension and postponement of taxes by cities and villages. (in Municipality, v. 25, no. 4, 1930, p. 71-72; 84-86). Relates to Wisconsin cities and villages.
Milwaukee Journal-Public service bureau. (The) truth about taxes in Wisconsin. 1926. Milwaukee. 16p.
Milwaukee city club. Taxation in Wisconsin: a report by the committee on taxation. 1927. 15p.
Nash, A. L. and C. D. Rosá. Do Wisconsin laws unfairly discriminate against Wisconsin corporations, with reference to (a) general incorporation, (b) taxation, and (The) detrimental effect of Wisconsin income tax laws on Wisconsin industries, by F. S. Staples. (in Wisconsin bar association, Proceedings, v. 17, 1927, p. $93-114 ; 114-30)$. Followed by general discussion.

National industrial and conference board. (The) tax problem in Wisconsin. N. Y. 1924. 163p. Discusses the fiscal system of Wisconsin, the growth and distribution of taxation and expenditures, tax levies, receipts, disbursements, local indebtedness, rural and urban burdens in Wisconsin. Contains tables giving receipts and disbursements in Wisconsin, 1912-22, and net amount of state property tax retained for state purposes, 1921-23.
Rosá, C. D. (The) farmer in Wisconsin's system of taxation: what is the outlook for relief from present burdens? Madison, 1927. 32p. Copies obtained from Wisconsin Tax commission.
(A) few facts concerning the Wisconsin tax system. Madison, 1930. 23p. Copies obtained from Wisconsin Tax commission.
(The) Wisconsin real estate sales method of equalization; and assessments and their relation to the burden of taxation. Madison, 1925. 2 parts. Copies obtained from Wisconsin Tax commission.
Wisconsin-Legislature-Interim committee on administration and taxation. Report. 1926. 72p.

Wisconsin-Tax commission. Municipal accounting and auditing. 1930. 8p. (Bulletin 42)

Report in compliance with the resolution of the Wisconsin assembly adopted Feb. 6, 1923, calling for information as to the relative amount of taxes paid by corporations in Wisconsin compared with like corporations of Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota, and Massachusetts, and also as to the effect of the Wisconsin income tax law in driving business out of the state. Wis. assembly journal, Mar. 28, 1923.

Reports to Wisconsin assembly as to the effect of the 1927 Wisconsin law placing banks on an income tax basis. Madison, 1929-31. 2 parts.

Comparison of Wisconsin bank stock taxes assessed in 1926 with state income taxes assessed on banks in 1928 and 1930.

Reports submitted in response to Assembly resolutions no. 19, 1929 and no. 24, 1931.

1929 General property tax levies for cities. 1930. 4p. (Bulletin no. 36).

1929 General property tax levies for villages, 1930. 4p. (Bulletin no. 37).

Long term indebtedness of the state and its political subdivisions, 1928. 1930. 12p. (Bulletin 40).

Receipts and disbursements of the state and all its political subdivisions for the fiscal years ending on or before December 31, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, and 1929. 1930. 8p. (Bulletin no. 41).
(The) taxes of the state and its political subdivisions, 19011928. 1929. 24 p . (Bulletin no. 33).
(The) taxes of the state and its political subdivisions, 1930, state and county aids distributed, 1930. 6p. (Bulletin no. 38).

## INCOME TAX

Blakey, R. G. State income taxation. Minneapolis, 1930. 34p. (League of Minnesota municipalities, Publication no. 31). Discusses the growth of the income tax movement, and the chief features and administration of state income taxes.
Groves, H. M. (The) Wisconsin income tax. Minnesota Municipalities, Mar. 1929.
Rosá, C. D. Observations on the income tax. Minnesota Municipalities. March 1931. Typewritten copies may be obtained from Tax commission.

# POST OFFICES IN WISCONSIN 

## September 1, 1930

Money order offices are indicated by an asterisk (*), international money order offices by a dagger ( $\dagger$ ), summer offices by a double dagger ( $\dagger$ ), and postal savings depositories by a circle $\left({ }^{\circ}\right)$

| Abbotsford $\dagger^{\circ}$ | ark | Barnes* | Bayfield |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ableman $\dagger$ | Sauk | Barneveld $\dagger$ |  |
| Abrams ${ }^{\dagger}$ | conto | Barnum* |  |
| Adams $\dagger$ | Adams | Barron ${ }^{\text {¢ }}$ | n |
| Adell $\dagger$ | oygan | Barronett | rron |
| Afton* | Rock, | Barton $\dagger$ | ington |
| Albany $\dagger$ | Green | Basco* | ane |
| Albertville* | hippewa | Bassett* | enosha |
| Albion* | Dane | Bay City ${ }^{\dagger}$ | Pierce |
| Algoma $\dagger$ | Kewaunee | Bayfield $\dagger^{\circ}$ | Bayfield |
| Allen Grove* | Walworth | Bear Creek $\dagger$ | utagarnie |
| Allenton $\dagger$ | Washington | Beaver* | Marinette |
| Allenville* | . Winnebago | Beaver Brook | ashburn |
| (Allouez, Ind. Sta. | or) | Beaver Dam | Dodge |
| Alma $\dagger^{\circ}$. ${ }^{\text {a }}$. ${ }^{\text {a }}$. . . | . . . . Buffalo | Beetown* | Grant |
| Alma Center $\dagger$ | Jackson | Beldenville* | Pierce zaukee |
| Almena $\dagger^{\circ}$ | Barron | Belgium $\dagger$ | aukee |
| Almond $\dagger$ | ...Portage | Bell Center* Belle Plaine* | awford |
| ${ }_{\text {Altoona }}{ }_{\text {Al }}{ }^{\text {a }}$ | . Eau Claire | Belle Plaine* Belleville $\dagger$ | awano <br> Dane |
| Alvin* Amberg | Marinette | Belleville $\dagger$ <br> Belmont ${ }^{\text {i }}$ | afayette |
| Amberg ${ }^{\text {a }}$ ( ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | Marinette . . . . . Polk | Beloit ${ }^{\circ}{ }^{\text {¢ }}$ | ...Rock |
| Amherst $\dagger^{\circ}$ | Portage | Bennett** | Douglas |
| Amherst Junction $\dagger$ | Portage |  | Bayfiela <br> afayette |
| Andrus <br> Angus* | Polk | Berlin $\dagger^{\circ}$ | Green Lake |
| Aniwa $\dagger$ | Shawano | Big Bend* | Waukesha |
| Antigo $\dagger^{\circ}$ | Langlade | Big Falls* | Waupaca |
| Apollonia* | . Rusk | (Billings Park, |  |
| Appleton $\dagger^{\circ}$ | Outagamie | Bingo | . Bayfiold |
| Arbor Vitae $\dagger$ | Vilas | Birchwood $\dagger$ | Shawarn |
| ${ }_{\text {Arena }}{ }^{\text {Are }}{ }^{\circ}$ | rempealeau | Blackcreek $\dagger$ |  |
| Arenat ${ }^{\text {Argonne }}$ | Iowa | Black Earth $\dagger$ | Dane |
| Argonne $\dagger$ <br> Argyle $\dagger$ | Forest <br> fayette | Black River Failis ${ }^{\circ}$ | Jackson |
| Arkansaw $\dagger$ | Pepin | Blackwell $\dagger$ | Forest |
| Arkdale* | Adams | Blair ${ }^{\circ}{ }^{\circ}$ | aleau |
| Arlington* | Columbia | Blanchardville $\dagger$ | afayette |
| Armstrong Creek* | ..Forest | Blenker ${ }_{\text {d }}$ |  |
| Arnold* | Chippewa | ${ }^{\text {Bloom }}$ Bloom $\dagger^{\circ}$ |  |
| Arnott* | Portage | Bloomington $\dagger$ | .Grant |
| Arpin $\dagger$ Ashippun* |  | Bloomville* | .Lincoln |
| Ashland $\dagger^{\circ}$ | Ashlan | Blue Mounds* | Dane |
| Astico* | . Dodge | Blue River $\dagger$ | Grant |
| Athelstane* | Marinette | Boardman* | Croix |
| Athens $\dagger^{\circ}$ | arathon | Bonduel $\because$ | Shawano |
| Atwater* | - Dodge | Boscobel $\dagger$ | ...Grant |
| Auburndal | Claire | Boulder Junction* | . Vilas |
| Augustat ${ }^{\circ}$ | Waushara | Bowler $\dagger$ | Shawano |
| Avalon* | .Rock | Boycevillet | nn |
| Avoca $\dagger$ | Iowa | Boydt | Chippewa |
|  |  | Bradey* | Lincoln |
| Babcock* | Wood | Branch* | nitowoc |
| Bagley ${ }_{\text {t }}$ | Grant | Brantwood | du Price |
| Baileys Harbor* | . Door | Breed**... |  |
| Baldwin $\dagger$ | St. Croix | Bridgeport* | Crawford |
| Balsam Lake $\dagger$ | . Polk | Briggsville* | Marquette |
| Bancroft* | . Portage | Brill* | Barron |
| Bancort | La Crosse | Brillion $\dagger$ | Calumet |
| Baraboo $\dagger^{\circ}$ | ...Sauk | Bristol $\dagger$ | Kenosha |
| Station Devils | (Rural) | Brodhead $\dagger$ | reen |
| Barkpoint* | Bayfield | Brokaw | On |
| Barksdale* | Bayfield | Brookfield* | Waukesha |

## POST OFFICES IN WISCONSIN—Continued



## POST OFFICES IN WISCONSIN-Continued



## POST OFFICES IN WISCONSIN-Continued



## POST OFFICES IN WISCONSIN-Continued



## POST OFFICES IN WISCONSIN—Continued



## POST OFFICES IN WISCONSIN-Continued



## POST OFFICES IN WISCONSIN-Concluded

| Willard* | Clark | Woodboro | Oneida |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Williams Bay ${ }^{\circ}$ | Waiworth | Wooddale | Sawyer |
| Wills* | - Bayfield | Woodford* | fayette |
| Wilmot* | Kenosha | Woodland* | . .Dodge |
| Wilton ${ }^{\text {W }}$ | . Monroe | Woodman* | Grant |
| Winchester $\dagger$ | . Vilas | Woodville $\dagger^{\circ}$ | Croix |
| Windsor* | . . Dane | Woodworth* | Kenosha |
| Winegar $\dagger$ | Vilas | Wrightstown* | Brown |
| Winnebago* | Winnebago | Wyalusing* | Grant |
| Winneconne ${ }^{\circ}$ | Winnebago | Wyeville** | Monroe |
|  | S'awyer | Wyocena* | Columbia |
| Wisconsin Veterans |  | Yarnell | Sawyer |
| Home $\dagger^{\circ}$ | Waupaca | Yellowlake | Burnett |
| Withee $\dagger$ | . . Clark | Yuba* | Richland |
| Wittenberg $\dagger$ | Shawano |  |  |
| Wonewoc $\dagger$ | . . juneau | Zachow** | Whawano |



A Wisconsin Mill Dam.

STATES AND TERRITORIES

| State | $\begin{gathered} \text { Area } \\ \text { (Sq. Miles) } \end{gathered}$ | Population 1930 | Capital | Governor |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Alabama | 51,998 | 2,646,248 | Montgomery | B. M. Miller |
| Arizona | 113,956 | 435,573 | Phoenix- | Geo. W. P. Hunt |
| Arkansas. | 53,335 | 1,854,482 | Little Rock | Harvey Parnell |
| California | 158,297 | 5,677,251 | Sacramen | James Rolph, Jr. |
| Colorado- | 103,948 | 1,035,791 | Denver | William H. Adams |
| Connecticut | 4,956 | 1,606,903 | Hartford | Wilbur L. Cross |
| Delaware | 2,370 58,666 | $1,238,380$ 1,468 | Dover-..- <br> Tallahass | Doyle E. Carlton |
| Florida <br> Georgia | 58,666 59,265 | 2,908,506 | Atlanta. | Richard B. Russell, Jr. |
| Idaho. | 83,888 | 445,032 | Boise. | C. Ben Ross |
| Illinois | 56,665 | 7,630,654 | Springfield | Louis L. Emmerson |
| Indiana | 36,354 | 3,238,503 | Indianapolis | Harry G. Leslie |
| Iowa | 56,147 | 2,470,939 | Des Moines | Dan W. Turner |
| Kansas | 82,158 | 1,880,999 | Topeka- | Harry Woodring |
| Kentucky | 40,598 | $2,614,589$ $2,101,593$ | Frankfort- | Flem D. Sampson <br> Huey P. Long |
| Louisiana Maine | 48,506 33,040 | 2,101,593 | Baton Rouge | Wmey Tudor Gardner |
| Maryland | 12,327 | 1,631,526 | Annapolis | Albert G. Ritchie |
| Massachuse | 8,266 | 4,249,614 | Boston. | Joseph B. Ely |
| Michigan | 57,980 | 4,842,325 | Lansing | Wilbur M. Bruckler |
| Minnesota | 84,682 | 2,563,953 | St. Pau | Floyd B. Olsen |
| Mississippi | 46,865 69,420 | 3,629,367 | Jefferson City | Henry S. Caulfield |
| Montana | 146,997 | 537,606 | Helena | J. E. Erickson |
| Nebraska | 77,520 | 1,377,963 | Lincoln | Chas. W. Bryan. |
| Nevada | 110,690 | 91,058 | Carson Ci | F. B. Balzar |
| New Hampshire_- | 9,341 | 465,293 | Concord | John G. Winant |
| New Jersey | 8,224 | 4,041,334 | Trenton | Morgan F. Larson |
| New Mexico | 122,634 | 423,317 | Santa | Arthur Seligman |
| New York- | 49,204 52,426 | $12,588,066$ $3,170,276$ | Albany | O. Max Gardner |
| North Dakota | 70,837 | 680,845 | Bismark | Geo. F. Shafer |
| Ohio | 41,040 | 6,646,697 | Columbus | Geo. White |
| Oklahom | 70,057 | 2,396,040 | Oklahoma Ci | Wm. H. Murray |
| Oregon | 96,694 | 953,786 | Salem | Julius L. Meier |
| Pennsylvania | 45,126 | 9,631,350 | Harrisbu | Gifford Pinchot |
| Rhode Island | 1,248 3098 | 1,738,765 | ${ }^{\text {Providenc }}$ | Ihra C. Blackwood |
| South Dakota | 77,615 | 692,849 | Pierre | Warren S. Green |
| Tennessee | 42,022 | 2,616,556 | Nashvill | Henry H. Horton |
| Texas | 265,896 | 5,824,715 | Austin | Ross S. Sterling |
| Utah | 84,990 | 507,857 | Salt Lake C | Geo. H. Dern |
| Vermont | -9,564 | 359,611 | Montpelier | Stanley C. Wilson John Garland Pollard |
| Virginia Washington | 42,627 69,127 | $2,421,851$ $1,563,396$ | Richmond Olympia | Roland H. Hartley |
| West Virgin | 24,170 | 1,729,205 | Charleston | Wm. G. Conley |
| Wisconsin_ | 56,066 | 2,939,006 | Madison | Philip F. La Follette |
| Wyoming-------- | 97,914 | 225,565 | Cheye | Frank C. Emerson |
| Dist. of Columbia | 70 | 486,869 | Washington | Luther H. Reichelderfer (1) |
| Alaska | 586,400 | 59,278 | Juneau | Geo. A. Parks |
| American Samoa | 76 | 10,055 | Pago Pago | Capt. Gatewood S. |
| Guam | 206 | 18,509 | Agama | Comm. Willis W. |
| Haw | (2) 6,407 | 368,336 | Honolulu | Lawrence M. Judd |
| Panama Canal | 49 | 39,467 |  | Col. Harry Burgess |
| Philippine Islands | 114,400 | 12,082,366 | Mani | Col. Dwight L.Davis(3) |
| Virgin Islands of the U. S. | 133 | 22,012 | St. Thomas | Capt. Waldo Evans |
| Porto Rico-------- | 3,435 | 1,543,913 | Sa | Col. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr. |

(1) President of the Board of District Commissioners.
(2) Includes Midway Islands.
(3) Governor General.

## INDEX

|  | PAGES |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Academy of sciences, arts and let- | 371 | Census statistics. | 587-645 |
|  | 359 | Central State Hospital for the In- |  |
| Adjutant general | 347-352 | san |  |
| Agricultural experiment stat | 371 | Charbonneau, Agnes |  |
| Agriculture |  | Cheese, cooperative market |  |
| cooperative marketing in Wisconsin | 31-47 | Cheese makers' association, wisconsin | 372 |
| legislation ${ }^{\text {- }}$ | 46-47 | Cheese makers' and dairymen's |  |
| recent statistics | 590-593 | association, southern Wiscon- | 375 |
| Agriculture and markets, | 265-272 | Children, institution | 301-303 |
| Anderson, John A. .... | 275-277 | Chiropractic, board of examiners |  |
| Annuity and investment | 275-277 | Chiropractic, board ......... . . . . . . . . . . |  |
| nnotations, Wisconsin | $\begin{array}{r}379 \\ 372 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | Circuit courts | 380 |
| rcheological society ...i. ${ }^{\text {ren }}$, of | 359 | judges | 0 |
| ssembly |  | term calendar |  |
| biographies of m | 213-246 | Circuit judges, board of |  |
| committees, 1931 |  | Cities and villages, table. | 395-400 |
| directory of mem | 182-188 | Civil courts, Milwaukee county | 390 |
| Assessors of income | 343-345 | Civil service |  |
| ssociations, state wide of Wis- |  | Clifford, Eugene A | 203 |
| consin ${ }_{\text {athle..... }}$ | ${ }_{278}^{636}$ | Clifford, Eugene A. Cobban, Robert A. | 211 |
| Athletic commission | 262-263 | Commissioners of public lands | 264 |
| Attorney gene Aune Hans A. | - 241 | Committees of senate and sembly | 189-195 |
|  |  | Compensation insurance board | 280-281 |
| Baker, Albert J. | 218 | Congress |  |
| Bank charter board of review | $\begin{array}{r} 365 \\ 278-279 \end{array}$ | Congressmen |  |
| Barking department | 278-279 | Wisconsin vote for | 432-438 |
| Barker, James A. | 209 | Conservation commission | 281-293 |
| Basic sciences, board of |  | Constitution, Wisconsin | 4 |
| ers in the | 360 236 | U.S. ${ }_{\text {S }}$........................ |  |
| $y$ William | 236 | Constitutional amendments, vote |  |
| Beggs, C. A. |  | Constitutional |  |
| Benson, John .... ${ }^{\text {B }}$ | 23 | Constitutional off |  |
| Bibliography on Wisconsin | 647-656 | Control, board of ${ }^{\text {Cooper, Henry Allen } . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . ~} 4 \dot{2} 9$ | $\begin{array}{r} 293-304 \\ -430,433 \end{array}$ |
| Blahnik, Jacob J. | 225 | Cooperative Marketing in Wiscon- |  |
| Blaine, John | 429, 432 | sin ........................... | 31-47 |
| Blanchard, George |  | County courts | - 304 |
| Blind, school for | 303 | County institutions | 304 |
| Blough, J. Roy, article | $\begin{array}{r}49-69 \\ \hline 23\end{array}$ | County officers 1931-1932 | 9-412 |
| Blue Book ${ }_{\text {Principal }}$ articies in past edi- | 3 | Court commissioners <br> Courts, Wisconsin |  |
| Principal articles in past editions | XI-XII | Courts, Wisconsin | 379-391 |
| Blue Sky law | 429, 336 |  |  |
| Boileau. Gerald J. | 429, 434 | Daggett, Harry B. |  |
| Boldt, Herman E. | 153-162 |  | 269-271 |
| Borden, James B., article artic | 153-162 | Dairymen's association, state | $\begin{array}{r} 372 \\ 260-261 \end{array}$ |
| Bruce, William George, artic Budget bureau | 279-280 | Dammann, Theodore Davies. Evan G. .... | $260-261$ 244 |
| Budget, state, 192991930 | 153-162 | Deaf, school for | 303 |
| Budlong, Charles A. | 228 | Deep waterways |  |
| Burnham, Daniel F. | 245 | article on | 7 |
| Burtis, Ira E. | 218 | commission | $5-366$ |
| Busby, Allen | 35 | Democratic party, state |  |
| Butter, cooperative marketing of | 38-41 | officers . platform | $\begin{aligned} & 442-443 \\ & 441-442 \end{aligned}$ |
| Callahan, John, state superintend |  | Dental examiners, state board of | 360-361 |
|  |  | Departments, state |  |
| Callahan, K. J. ${ }_{\text {Canvassers, }}$ |  | Deposits, board of.... | 366 |
| anvassers, state | 240 | Dettinger, William |  |
| arrol, James | 03 | District court, Milwaukee count | 381, 390 |


| Drainage |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Dueholm, Marius |  |
| Duncan, Thomas $\dot{M}$. | 1 |
| Ebbe, Peter |  |
| Eber, John W. |  |
| Edwards, William H |  |
| Education | -358 |
| city schools | 85-86 |
| county agricultural | 9 |
| county superintendent | 2-83 |
| high schools | 6-87 |
| Public Education in Wisconsin, article | 71-98 |
| rural schools | 3-84 |
| School census |  |
| state aid for |  |
| state board of vocational cation | 82 |
| state department of public in- | 7-82 |
| struction | -75 |
| state superintendent | 263 |
| teacher training | 89-94 |
| Educational of Wis |  |
| Educational boards | 8 |
|  | 83 |
| assemblymen, general election vote |  |
| assemblymen, primary vote | 569-575 |
| attorney-general, vcte by counties |  |
| circuit judges, vote |  |
| governor, vote by counties |  |
| governor, general election vote by precincts |  |
| governor, primary vote by |  |
| cincts |  |
| justices of the supreme court, |  |
|  |  |
| eutenant-governor, vote by counties |  |
| members of Congress, general election vote |  |
| members of Congress, |  |
| state offices, |  |
| mary vote, | 2 |
| state offices, Prohibition pri- |  |
|  | 63 |
| state offices, Republican pri mary vote |  |
| state offices, Socialis |  |
| vote | 6 |
| secretary of state, vote by counties |  |
| state senators, primary vot |  |
| state senators, general election |  |
| ate trea | 568 |
| ties treasurer, vo |  |
| Ellenbecker, Henry |  |
| Emergency board | 66-367 |
| Employment offices, public | 320 |
| Engel, Theodore | 233 |
| Ermenc, John . . | 230 |
| Examining boards, state | 363 |
| Executive council |  |
| Executive department | 259-260 |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

Fish and game pages
Fons, Leonard C ..... 85-28'
Forest ..... 201
Fowler, Justice Chester A ..... 384
Frear, James A ..... 215
Free library commission ..... 327-329
Fritz, Justice Oscar M. ..... 384-385
nek, John ..... 26
Gamper, John
242
242
Gehrmann, B. J. ..... 213
Gesicki Leo
227
227
Gettelman, Bernhard ..... 200
Goff, Moulton B. ..... 206
Government, An Introduction to Wisconsin State ..... 163-173
Government, local ..... 12
legislative branch ..... 175-246
executive branci ..... 247-375
judicial branch ..... $\stackrel{1}{2}$
Grain a ..... 259-260
Grand army home for veterans. ..... 35
Graves, W. R.
Graves, W. R.
217
217
Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Wate:- way, article on ..... 1-7
Grobschmidt, John W.
234
234
Groves, Harold M. ..... 220
Hall, Earl D. ..... 235
Hall, Elmer S ..... 199
Hampel, George ..... 229
Hanson, James C. ..... 217
Harper, Hugh A. ..... 222
Hartman, Emil A ..... 310-315
Henderson, Harold L., article ..... 71-98
Highway commission
$9-29,316-318$
Highways, Wisconsin
20-21
in cities and villages
10-11
county aid law, 1907
18
18
federal aid ..... $12-15,17,23$
finances
$24-25$
growth in Wisconsin ..... 11-12
1931 law ..... 27-29
state trunk highway system ..... $\begin{array}{r}38 \\ 28 \\ \hline\end{array}$
towns ..... 19-20
U. S. ..... 17-18
Hilker, Edward F. ..... 239
Historical society of Wisconsin. ..... 373
Hitt, Arthur A.22
Home for Veterans, Wisconsin
see Gra

Horticultural society, Wiscors:nstate
Huber, Henry A. ..... 253, 260
Hunt Walter ..... 24
Income taxes

|  | ges |  | PAGES |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ingram, G. Erle | 220 | Miller, William F. | 6 |
| Inheritance taxes | 5, 344 | Milwaukee county courts | 0 |
| Insane, institutions | 6-297 | Milwaukee, suggested airport for |  |
| Insurance companies | $325-326$ | Mining school, Wisconsin | 358 200 |
| Insurance department $\ldots \ldots .$. | 325-326 | Morris, Oscar H. <br> Motor vehicle taxes | 200 66 |
| Interim committees of 1929 legis- | 191-195 | Motor vehicle taxes ................ | . |
|  |  | Mulder, John | 5 |
|  |  | Municipal courts | 1, 391 |
| Jackson, John S. | 223 | Murray, Milton T. | 234 |
| Janke, Curt W. | 242 |  |  |
| Jensen, James H. | 5 |  |  |
| Judges |  | National guard | -3 |
| see circuit, civil, district, muni- |  | Nelson, John M. | $\frac{3}{5}$ |
| cipal, superior, supreme court | 382 | Nelson, Justice | 385 202 |
| Judicial districts, Wisconsin, map Justice courts | 381-382 | Newspapers, ${ }_{\text {representatives }}$ in |  |
| Juvenil | 383 | legislature | 7 |
|  |  | Newspapers and magazines, Wisconsin | $37-645$ |
| Kading, Charles A. | 429, 433 | Nixon, Robert A. | 214 |
| Kamper, John H. | 239 | Normal schools |  |
| Kay, William A. | 237 | see teachers colleges |  |
| Kehrein, Otto | 231 | Northern Colony and Training |  |
| Keller, Robert | 241 | School ...................... | 298 |
| Kellman, Fran | 243 | Northern Hospital for Insane |  |
| Keppel, V. S. | 2.9 |  |  |
| Kiefer, Edward | 235 |  |  |
| Kirsch, Mrs. Mary Moran, article | 99-112 | Ocean Ports for Wisconsin | 7 |
| Kirsch, William, article | 31-47 | O'Connor, George M. | 222 |
| Kostuck, John | $\underset{9}{238}$ | Officers |  |
| Krez, Frederick Kuptz, Walter P. | ${ }_{233}^{242}$ | chronological list of state | 255-258 ${ }^{249-252}$ |
| Kuptz, Walter P. | 233 | elective and appointive state | 249-252 |
|  |  | Oil inspection department | 329-330 |
|  |  | Olson, William | 204 |
| Laffey, Michael | 229 | Optometry, board of examiners in | 2 |
| La Follette, Gover |  | Organizations | -636 |
|  | 259- |  |  |
| La Follette, Robert M., Jr. | 429, 432 |  |  |
| Lang, Ben |  | Panzer, Frank |  |
| Larson, Nels | 245 | Parks, state. | 287-292 |
| Law library |  | Paul Bunyan and the Blue Ox | 113-128 |
| see state library |  | Peavey, Hubert H. ........... | -29, 435 |
| Langve, Dedrick M. Lawton, A. Ray | $\begin{aligned} & 243 \\ & 239 \end{aligned}$ | Penniston, S. Dell | [226 |
| Legislative reference iibrary | 328-329 | Periodicals, Wiscon | - 234 |
| Legislature . | 177-246 | Perry, Charles B. |  |
| committees | 189-195 | Pharmacy board of |  |
| outline of functions |  | Piper, August J. |  |
| directory of assembly | $\begin{aligned} & 182-188 \\ & 180-181 \end{aligned}$ | Polakowski, Walter | 200 |
| directory of senate | $\begin{array}{r} 180-181 \\ 189 \end{array}$ | Police courts ..... |  |
| officers ... |  | Population of Wisconsin | 597-645 |
| Levitan, Solomon ........... 254 , |  | Portage levee commission | 369-370 |
| Library certification board, public <br> Library commission, free | 327-329 | Post offices in Wisconsin ........ | 657-664 |
| Library commission, free <br> Library school | 327-329 | Potato growers association, Wis- | 74-375 |
| Livestock ... | 44-45 | consin | 374-375 |
| Livestock breeders association, |  | Powell, Lew | $\begin{array}{r} 224 \\ 333-334 \end{array}$ |
| Wisconsin | 374 | Prisons | - $299-301$ |
| Long, John L. | 237 | Probation | 304 |
| Loomis, Orland S. | - | Prohibition pa |  |
| Lorfeld, John |  | state officers | 446 |
|  |  | state platform | 44-446 |
|  | 14 | Property taxes | 53-61 |
| Manufactures statistics on | 593-595 | Psychiatric institute committee | 370 |
| Mauthe, Carlton W. . . | 221 | , sta | 304 |
| McDonald, James J., article | 113-128 | Publications, Principal of Wis- |  |
| MacMillin, Frederick N., article | 395-400 | Pubonsin | $637-645$ 320 |
| Medical examiners, state board of | 362-363 | Public employment offices . ${ }^{\text {Publ }}$ |  |
| Mehigan, Irving P . |  | Public library certification board | 362 |
| Memorial Hall | ${ }_{2} 29$ | Public utilities .............. | 335-336 |
| Meyor, Emil ... | 230 | Purchases, bureau of | 333-334 |
| Meyer, William A. | 245 |  |  |
| Military departments | 347-352 |  |  |
| Millar, J. D. | 220 | Railroad commission | 334-339 |
| Miller, Anton M. | 203 | Rasmus, Ingolf E. |  |


St. Lawrence waterway, article on

Schmiege, Oscar J.

236
Schmittfranz, Joseph
216
Schneider, George J. ............... 429, 435
Sciences, arts, and letters, academy of
371
Schoenebeck, Carl
Secretary of state
Senate
biographies of members
committees. 1931
directory of members
officers of, 1931
189
180-181
189, 211
Severson, Herman J.
Shafer, John C.
Shaffer, C. E.
Shauger, L. S.
Shearer, Conrad
Sieb, John L.
Sigman, David
Slagg, Stanley W.
Smith, Don V.
Smith, Erastus G
Smith, Peter J.
Socialist party
state officers
state platform
Societies ..................................... 629-636
460-461
state
371-375
state wide
Soldiers' rehabilitation board ...... $351-352$
Southern Colony and Training School
Southern wisconsin cheese mak- 298
tafford, William H. ............
State budget 1929-1930
429, 434
State departments
153-162
administrative departments .............265-345
constitutional departments ..... 259-264
educational boards
examining and minor boards
heads of, table
military departments
societies
State fair
State Government, An Introduction to Wisconsin ...........
State Government
executive branch ................ 247-375
judicial branch
377-392
legislative branch
175-246
State Hospital for Insane ........ 297
State library ........................ 392
State officerschronological list of255-258
State reformatory301
State superintendent of public in-struction3-75, 263
State treasurer665
Statutes, Wisconsin ..... 339-340
Steph W iam H . ..... 1
Stout Institute ..... 358
Stream polution ..... 313-315
supreme court379-380
justices, chronological table ..... 386-387
terms of ..... 386
Taxation, Wisconsin system of 49-69
Tax commission
Tax commission ..... 342-345 ..... 342-345
Taxes 49-69, 153$173,262,342-345$
income ..... 61-64, 342-343
inheritance ..... 344
property ..... 345
Taycheedah, reformatory ..... 301
Teachers' colleges ..... 356
Teachers' retirement fund ..... 275-277
Telephone companies, taxes on
Telephone companies, taxes on ..... $\begin{array}{r}66 \\ \hline\end{array}$
Tews, George L.
299
Torkelson M We, state camp
$9-29$
$9-29$
Torkelson, M. W., article
Torkelson, M. W., article ..... 328
Treasurer, state ..... 261-262
Tremain, Ben ..... 224
Tuberculosis hospitals ..... 298-299
Unemployment relief, emergency commission for ..... 367
United States
constitution ..... 415-426
courts ..... 430-431
executive department ..... 427-428
government ..... 163-164
internal revenue department, district of Wisconsin ..... 431
legislative department ..... 429-430
postmasters ..... 431
prohibition officers ..... 431
states and territories ..... 665
gressmen ..... 432-438
University of Wisconsin ..... 353-355
Villages and cities, table ..... 401-408
Vital statistics, bureau of ..... 313
Vocational education, state board of ..... 357
Voting statistics
see election statistics
Water power
336
336
Waupun, prison ..... 299-301
Welland Canal ..... 3, 5
Wenz, Philip F
Wenz, Philip F ..... 231 ..... 232
Westfahl, Charles $\underset{F}{ }$.
Westfahl, Charles $\underset{F}{ }$.
Westlund, Joseph E. ..... 219
White, Merritt $F$ ..... 205
Wickhem, Justice John D
Wickhem, Justice John D ..... 385 ..... 385 ..... 231
Wiczynski, Ben C.
Wiczynski, Ben C.

## INDEX

PAGES $\mid$ Withrow, Gardner R. ........... 429 PAGES 434
Wisconsin ..... 370
131-152, 164 World's Fair commission
131-152, 164 World's Fair commission constitution Wrucke, H. Albert ..... 221
highways
229
mining school ................................ $587-645$ Young, Cornelius T.
state government, introduction 163-173 Zantow, Fred W. ..... 208
 ..... 214

## 89038459590


ny 30 明

WI SCONSIN
BLUE BOOK 1931

RBW7
DOCLMENTS B62
COLLECTION 1931

COLLEGE LSAARY UNIVERS

BICuLTURE
sconsid



[^0]:    
    
    
    
    
    
     Cesessary.
    In the Lachine Section, the present 14 -foot canal will be reelaceed by a much deeper 35 feet is about two-thirds completed.
    

[^1]:    * The "present plan of distribution" refers to the plan in effect from 1925 to 1931 , inclusive. This was changed by the highway law of 1931. See pages 27 to 29.

[^2]:    ${ }^{1}$ These allowances were doubled by the law of 1931.

[^3]:    Modern Roads Need Stable Foundations. The Soft Swamp Muck has been Removed and is Being Replaced with a Stable Material. Pavement Laid Here Will not Settle and Crack.

[^4]:    * This article describes the tax system as it was in operation January 1, 1930. Anything written about the tax system of the state while the legislature is in session may be out of date before it is printed.

[^5]:    *Fiscal years end as follows: State and Local Schools, June 30; Counties and Citics, December 31; Villages and Towns, March 31.

[^6]:    * Tables 1 to 11 are for the most part copies or summaries of tables appearing in the Report of the Wisconsin Tax Commission, 1930.
    ${ }_{2}$ The fiscal periods for governmental subdivisions end at various times during the year.

[^7]:    *Includes amounts apportioned to schools under Section 76.28. No information thereon available.

[^8]:    Charitable and penal charges included in county taxes. Special and school loans included in local taxes.
    ${ }^{1}$ Including terminal properties.
    ${ }^{2}$ Exclusive of soldiers bonus of $\$ 6,929,859$.
    ${ }^{3}$ Omitting unpaid soldiers bonus in Vilas county of $\$ 18,168$
    ${ }^{4}$ Omitting highway special assessments of $\$ 62,000$.

[^9]:    *Approximately $48 \%$ of the 1915 assessment and $57 \%$ of the 1920 normal tax assessment were offset by personal property taxes. The personal property offset was repealed in 1925 .
    **The surtax assessments of 1920 were bonus surtaxes; those of 1925 and 1929 were teachers' retirement surtaxes plus assessments of bonus surtaxes for back years.

[^10]:    * Increased to four cents by the 1931 legislature.

[^11]:    ${ }^{1}$ For statistical tables containing the personnel, headquarters, appropriations, expenditures, and publications, see the separate educational departments of the state as outlined in the section on State Government

    * Includes Federal Aids.

[^12]:    References consulted:
    Hodge, F. W. Handbook of the American Indians north of Mexic̄o.
    Quaife, M. M. Wisconsin: its history and its people, 1634-1924, vol. II. Wisconsin archeologist, (files of)
    Wisconsin historical collections.
    Wisconsin magazine, (files of)

[^13]:    ${ }^{1}$ This proposal was not accepted by congress. See act admitting Wisconsin, Approved May 29, 1848.

[^14]:    ${ }^{1}$ Sec. 21 , relating to salary of members of the legislature, repealed April, 1929.

[^15]:    ${ }^{1}$ Secs. 10 and 12 of Art. XIV are omitted as obsolete. They apportioned the state temporarily into congressional, senatorial, and assembly districts.
    ${ }^{2}$ See note following sec. 9 .

[^16]:    ${ }^{1}$ This money is sent to school districts for the purpose of equalizing the local school tax burden. It includes the amount disbursed from the income of the common school fund, which fund is distributed on the basis of the number of persons between the ages of four and twenty in the school districts.

[^17]:    ${ }^{1}$ Money due the general fund for advances made prior to May 31 to the University, the Normal Schools and the Common Schools, in accordance with the provisions of section 20.37 (6), 20.39 (6) and 20.246 in anticipation of the collection of the state's share of the income taxes.
    ${ }^{2}$ Reserve of motor vehicle license fees, drivers' license fees, and gas tax receipts, collected prior to June 30 and not available for highway appropriations until July 1.
    ${ }^{3}$ Lapsing balances: unexpended moneys which revert to the general fund at the end of the fiscal year.
    ${ }^{4}$ Balances in appropriations the expenditures from which may not exceed the receipts from specified sources such as dormitories, certain license fees, the sale of binder twine, etc.
    ${ }^{5}$ Since the Conservation Commission cannot spend in excess of its fund balance, the obligations of the Conservation fund are shown equal to the cash balance, although the unexpended appropriation balances exceed the fund balance.
    ${ }^{6}$ The surplus of $\$ 1,014,464.45$ is the amount by which the cash on hand in the four chief operating funds on June 30, 1930, exceeded all continuing appropriation balances and estimated obligations of lapsing balances.

[^18]:    Explanation:
    This exhibit does not include appropriated receipts or disbursements from appropriated receipts other than for conservation and highway purposes. The highway and conservation funds are especially dedicated; moneys therein can be used for no other purposes. They are therefore indicated separately.

    Since the conservation commission cannot spend in excess of its receipts an amount equal to its receipts is shown as appropriations.

[^19]:    ${ }^{1}$ For a comprehensive bibliography on the state government, see index.

[^20]:    ${ }^{1}$ Consult also the article on "The Wisconsin System of Taxation" by J. Roy Blough, on pages 49-69 of this book.

[^21]:    ${ }^{1}$ Resigned 1931; successor not yet appointed (May 1).

[^22]:    ${ }^{1}$ Membership increased by a 1931 law to include a representative of D. A. V. and one from V.F.W. These members not yet appointed May 1, 1931.

[^23]:    *a 1st Tuesday after 2d Monday in January
    *c 1st Wednesday after 1st Tuesday in April
    *d 2d Tuesday before 1st Monday in June

    * e 1st Tuesday after 1st Monday in June

[^24]:    *Court of record.
    $\dagger$ Appointed to fill vacancy.

[^25]:    (1) Under 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.
    ${ }_{(2)}$ Green Bay has a special form of commission government, which is more like the mayorcouncil form of government than the usual commission type.

[^26]:    ${ }^{1}$ The clause included in brackets is amended by the Fourteenth amendment, second section.
    ${ }^{2}$ The first paragraph of section three of article $I$, of the Constitution of the United States, and so much of paragraph two of the same section as relates to filling vacancies are amendedi by the seventeenth amendment to the Constitution.

[^27]:    ${ }^{1}$ See XVI Amendment.
    ${ }^{1}$ This clause has been superseded by the twelfth amendment.

[^28]:    ${ }^{1}$ Succeeding Florian Lampert, Oshkosh, who died July, 1930.

[^29]:    ${ }^{1}$ Not members of the committee.

[^30]:    1 The Republican State Convention elected Mrs. L. M. Sill, Chippewa Falls to this position on the State Central Committee but Mrs. Sill resigned, and the committee filled the vacancy by the election of Miss Hanson.

[^31]:    ${ }^{1}$ The first amendment repeals Section 21 of Article IV, relating to salaries of members of the legislature. Compensation to the legislators can now be fixed by law. The second alters Section 4 of Article VI to state that sheriffs shall not serve more than two terms in succession. The term for sheriffs is two years. The third amendment (to Section 10 of Article V) allows the Governor to veto single items in appropriation bills.

[^32]:    ${ }^{(1)}$ In Grant and Iowa counties. Combined population in 1920, 574; in 1930, 485.

[^33]:    ${ }^{1}$ The principal departmental reports are listed under each department in the state government section of this blue book. For articles in this blue book, and leading articles in prior blue books, see table of contents.

    Unless otherwise indicated, publications of state departments listed can be secured gratis from these departments, and reports of interim committees from the Wisconsin legislative reference library.

